

# Voice OF Labor

COMBINING

American Labor Union Journal  
Railway Employees Journal



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**AMERICAN LABOR UNION**

Haymarket Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



VOL. III.

APRIL, 1905.

NO. 7



The Best Place to Get Your Garments Made

IS AT

**CHAS. TYL & CO.**

**The Popular Tailors**

**772 SOUTH HALSTED ST., CHICAGO**

Corner 19th Place

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

All Garments bear the label of the American Labor Union

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY

**UNDERHILL**

UNION MADE

**WORKING GARMENTS**

Shirts, Pants, Overalls  
and Duck Clothing

**UNDERHILL**

MANUFACTURING CO.

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager

DENVER, COL.

### Organization

## EDUCATION

### Independence

The cause of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM will be promoted and the AMERICAN LABOR UNION will increase in strength just in proportion to the enlightenment of the working people as to the superiority of our form of organization over all others.

Every member of the AMERICAN LABOR UNION, every man or woman who believes in INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, and all who cherish the hope that finally the workers will throw off the yoke of wage bondage and assert their economic independence, are in duty bound to circulate literature on this subject, and thus aid in educating the American working people to a recognition of their true interests.

The literature advertised here is quoted at prices of actual cost to headquarters. If a ready sale is found for it, larger quantities will be printed hereafter, and the price will be reduced in proportion.

**ORGANIZE.** By DANIEL McDONALD. A call for all workers to unite industrially. Why they should so organize, and how they can do so. An 8-page folder. Postage prepaid. 10 copies, **5 cents**; 100 copies, **40 cents**; 1,000 copies, **Two Dollars**.

**READ AND CONSIDER.** By CLARENCE SMITH. A declaration of principles and brief outline of American Labor Union plan of organization. In circular form, letter size. Postage prepaid. 10 copies, **5 cents**; 100 copies, **40 cents**; 1,000 copies, **Two Dollars**.

**THE REASON.** By CLARENCE SMITH. Explaining why several so-called "union" shoe factories in St. Louis and Chicago are not patronized by members of the American Labor Union. A complete answer to the entirely false charge that the A. L. U. boycotts union labels. In pamphlet form, 8 pages. Postage prepaid. 10 copies, **10 cents**; 100 copies, **60 cents**; 1,000 copies, **Four Dollars**.

**OUR ENEMIES ANSWERED.** By CLARENCE SMITH. A complete refutation of the unwarranted slanders against the American Labor Union, written by one M. Grant Hamilton, for the American Federationist, and widely copied by the capitalist and A. F. of L. press. A 28-page booklet. Postage prepaid. Single copy, **4 cents**; 10 copies, **25 cents**; 100 copies, **Two Dollars**; 1,000 copies, **Ten Dollars**.

**VOICE OF LABOR.** A large monthly magazine, representing the AMERICAN LABOR UNION, and bristling from cover to cover with stirring news of the progress of INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM throughout America and the world. By the year, **50 cents**.

Remit by postal money order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. Stamps will be received for amounts less than one dollar.

Address: |

**AMERICAN LABOR UNION**

Hey market Building  
Chicago





Main Thoroughfare

to the

**Lewis and Clark  
Exposition**

In 1905

via the

**UNION PACIFIC**

This route traverses the heart of the great Northwest with its boundless resources, gives you 200 miles along the matchless Columbia River and a trip to . . .

**Portland and Northwest**

WITHOUT CHANGE

THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

Equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, meals a la carte, Free Reclining Chair Cars, etc.

Inquire of

**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.**  
OMAHA, NEB.

**BUTTE, MONTANA ADVERTISING.**

State Agent New Century and New Model  
Densmore Typewriters

**B. E. CALKINS**

**JOBGING  
STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER  
PICTURES AND FRAMES**

31 to 37 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

Hardware Storage Stove Repairs

**GEORGE OECHSLI**

New and Second-hand Goods

Telephone 923-B

42 W. Broadway Butte, Mont.

DO YOU WANT UP-TO-DATE  
**JOB WORK?**

Then leave your orders at

**JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY**

77-79-81 W. Broadway, Butte, Tel. 690 M

**JOE RICHARDS**

The Butte Undertaker

140 W. Park Street Phone 307

**GENERAL ADVERTISING.**



The  
**Midland Route**

Reaches CRIPPLE CREEK, LEAD-  
VILLE, ASPEN and Colorado's best  
mining and agricultural country.

Illustrated books and pamphlets  
sent free. Address

**C. H. SPEERS**  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT  
DENVER, COLORADO

**W. A. FLANEGAN,** Practices in all State and Federal Courts,  
Suite 506-509 Monadnock Block, Corner Jackson and Dearborn Streets Chicago, Illinois  
TELEPHONES: HARRISON 2493, AUTOMATIC 2494

**CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON**

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

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

Our MAGIC CURE is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring disgrace and disease upon your children for it can be transmitted from parent to child.

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information wish without any charge whatever.

We have a NEW SECRET REMEDY absolutely unknown to the profession. Permanent cures in 15 to 35 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or pay expense of coming, railroad and hotel bills, and make no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any parts of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our MAGIC CURE, and we have \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty.

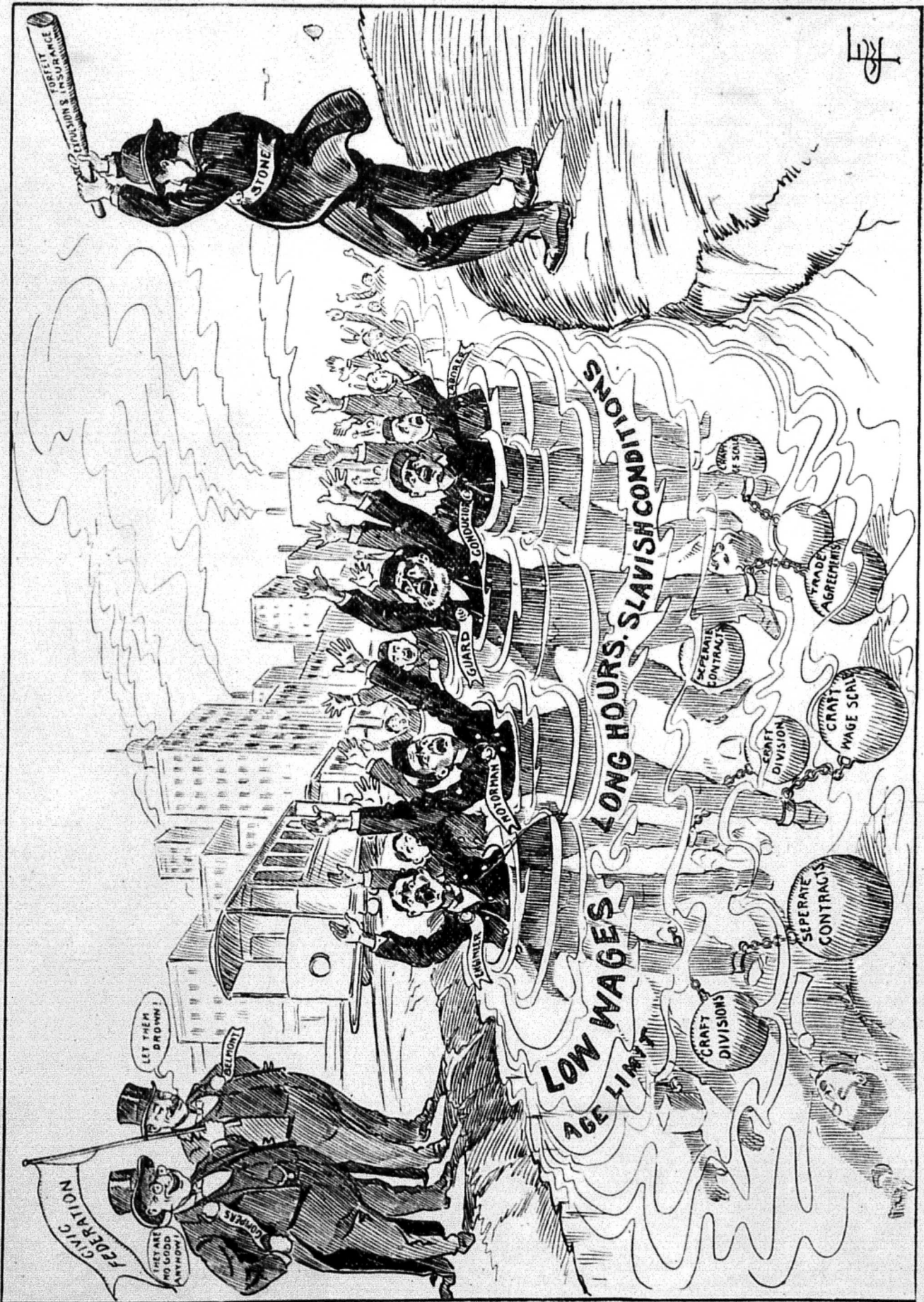
**WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.**  
Our patients cured years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them. DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY experimenting. We have the ONLY cure. Absolute and positive proofs sent sealed on application. 100-page book free. NO BRANCH OFFICES. Address fully as follows:

**BLOOD  
POISON**

•Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.°



LESSON FROM THE NEW YORK INTERBOROUGH STRIKE!



What Chance Do the Workers Stand Against a Combination Like This?



# Voice of Labor

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

VOL. III.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL, 1905.

NO. 7.

## ANSWER TO M. GRANT HAMILTON.

BY CLARENCE SMITH.

The readers of the Voice of Labor and the members of the American Labor Union are men and women deeply concerned as to the condition of the working class of America and of the world. They are anxious to comprehend the principles underlying all labor movements of past or present, so that they can avoid the mistakes and weaknesses of the organizations that have preceded us, and can build the Industrial Union movement of the future in such a way that it will more successfully represent the workers in the struggles of to-day, and will at the same time offer a final and permanent solution of the labor problem.

Knowing that the readers of this magazine are impressed with the great seriousness of the work at hand, it is in a spirit of embarrassment and with a profound apology to your intelligence and sense of reason that I bring you for a time to the degrading level of Samuel Gompers and his (dis)organizers of the American Federation of Labor, to show you the venomous spleen of one M. Grant Hamilton, occupying no less than thirteen pages of the March number of the American Federationist.

In prefacing my reply to the silly, slanderous and false statements made by this four-hundred-dollar-a-month disrupter of unions, it is only just that I recognize the honesty, fairness and sterling union worth of the great majority of the membership of those local, national and international unions that support and maintain the American Federation of Labor, which organization pays this man Hamilton a princely salary for his work of destruction.

Many of those members—yes, a vast majority of them—are inwardly protesting against the fundamental weakness of the American Federation of Labor, and are likewise raising their voices in condemnation of the scab-like and destructive tactics of its officials and administration. In fact, many of the local unions are daily severing any affiliations they may have with the A. F. of L., either directly or indirectly through international unions, and some of the more powerful international organizations are preparing to sever their connection with the craft-divided-Civic Federation polluted conglomeration. These unions see the necessity of upbuilding a real union movement in this country, and will henceforth devote their energies to Industrial Unionism.

For these earnest men, as well as for all honest workers in the labor movement, regardless of their

affiliations, the American Labor Union has only admiration and respect. To all except the miserable, capitalist-minded associates of Belmont and Cleveland we extend the right hand of fellowship. We pledge to them in the future, as in the past, the united support of the American Labor Union in all of the struggles that are to come, until wage slavery shall be abolished in all nations, and labor enthroned throughout the world in a united brotherhood.

After you would plod through all of the thirteen pages of personal abuse, falsehood and filth written by this Hamilton, you would probably say it is a waste of space to devote a single sentence to a reply. But you would be wrong.

M. Grant Hamilton is estimated by Samuel Gompers to be the ablest apostle of the American Federation of Labor. He was employed for the sole purpose of destroying the American Labor Union, just as Pierce and Walker and Young who preceded him.

His thirteen pages of silliness, villification and falsehood represent the whole case against the American Labor Union and the Industrial Union movement.

It is the result of two years of personal work by Hamilton, and more or less time of other high-salaried (dis)organizers.

It cost the American Federation of Labor not a cent less than \$10,000; \$770 a page, or a little more than a dollar a word.

And what is it?

It commences with the statement that the American Labor Union had no cause to organize at all, and then goes on for a page and a half misrepresenting and abusing Edward Boyce, ex-president of the Western Federation of Miners—a man towering as high above his traducer in brains, courage and moral qualities as the silver peaks of the Rockies rise above the dirty slime of the putrid inland swamps that sink below the level of the sea.

Not a word of argument; not a recognition of principles involved—the overwhelmingly important principles of working class solidarity that were entirely absent in the American Federation of Labor, and that made inevitable the organization of the American Labor Union, or some organization that would meet present industrial demands.

Hamilton then gives us a rehash of the statement issued March 24, 1904, by the presidents of nine A. F. of L. unions in Butte, of which unions the aggre-



gate membership was less than ten per cent that of Butte Miners' Union alone. This statement solemnly and severely condemns the American Labor Union and Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly for supporting the original and bona fide A. L. U. local of bartenders, after the Bartenders' International League, through the meddlesomeness of an A. F. of L. (dis)organizer, had formed a dual union. This A. L. U. defense of its union against the piratical tactics of the A. F. of L. was a terrible offense, according to Hamilton; but he fails to show how any self-respecting organization could do anything else. Every union man knows that any organization in the world will protect its members and unions against the assaults of a dual and rival organization. The American Labor Union would not deserve an existence if it failed to protect itself in that way. In this instance it is a case of "stop thief" on the part of the A. F. of L., because the censure for the Butte controversy should rest against the disturbers and disrupters who formed the dual bartenders' union.

Next comes the silly accusation that a man by name of Dempsey at one time demanded that the printers employed in the Butte Miner office join the American Labor Union; and that Daniel McDonald advocated the same thing at Helena. If this were true it would be hard to see how any blame could attach to either President McDonald or Mr. Dempsey. With so good a cause as the American Labor Union to work for, any man would be entirely justified in expounding its principles and securing recruits to its ranks everywhere and at all times. But the statement is absurd as well as untrue.

Following that, Gompers' expensive scribbler of untruths uses a column of space trying to excuse the American Federation of Labor for organizing scabs in Colorado, and for disrupting the Denver labor movement through the formation of a dual trades assembly after the regular assembly had seceded from the American Federation of Labor. The disrupting tactics of the A. F. of L. (dis)organizers so weakened the Denver labor movement that the Citizens' Alliance found many unions easy prey.

In his defense of the Denver Post against the boycott of the Western Federation of Miners, Hamilton brings himself and the American Federation of Labor out in the open as champions of the official mouth-piece of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

The Montana State Federation episode, charging the use of a wrong seal, the borrowing of \$20 and the securing of a new member for the dual bartenders' union, although too silly and ridiculous to deserve attention, occupies more than a column of space in the A. F. of L. official organ. If wholly true, which is not the case, it has no bearing whatever upon the labor question locally or generally, and affects in no way the differences existing between the American Labor Union and the A. F. of L.

By the time we reach his next paragraph, our "M. Grant Hamilton" becomes such a confirmed and reckless falsifier that he does not take the trouble to arrange a local situation to support his statement, probably relying on the A. F. of L. and capitalist press to publish his story to the world and refuse a hearing to the American Labor Union.

He says that last April the members of Held's Band of Salt Lake City, a group of non-union men, sent a telegram to headquarters of the American La-

bor Union, asking for a charter, and that M. E. White, member of the A. L. U. executive board replied by telegraph that a charter would be granted.

As far as Brother White is concerned, he was more than a thousand miles away from A. L. U. headquarters at the time. The correspondence regarding this matter was directly between A. S. Zimmerman of Held's Band and the general secretary-treasurer of the American Labor Union.

Zimmerman first telegraphed for a charter for a musician's union, to comprise as a charter membership Held's Band of fifty of Salt Lake's best musicians, who, according to the telegram, were debarred from the American Federation of Musicians' Salt Lake local for selfish, personal reasons. Following is the A. L. U. reply:

Butte, Mont., April 19, 1904.

Mr. A. S. Zimmerman, Salt Lake, Utah:

Dear Sir—I am just in receipt of yours of the 16th inst., in which you inquire if the A. L. U. will issue charter for local union of musicians at Salt Lake, not affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians.

This question could not be answered upon the slight information we have on the subject. If the musicians you refer to are an organization of scabs, for the purpose of fighting a legitimate union, a charter would certainly NOT be granted. No definite answer can be given until the circumstances are known to us. Very respectfully,

CLARENCE SMITH,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

This brought forth a letter, accompanied by a signed statement of ten members of the band, establishing almost completely the standing of the band as well-intentioned men of union sympathies. Not yet completely satisfied, the A. L. U. wrote again for further references that would establish beyond a doubt that the men were deserving of a charter.

Butte, Mont., April 23, 1904.

Mr. A. S. Zimmerman, 372½ South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am almost convinced from your statement that the musicians comprised in your band are of the better class of union people, and if we could have assurances to that effect from some reliable unions or union people of Salt Lake, we would issue the charter.

Please have the President or Secretary of the Salt Lake Labor Council, or other union officers in Salt Lake, write us, verifying your statement. If these verifications are satisfactory, charter will be sent immediately. Fraternally yours,

CLARENCE SMITH,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union,  
Spokane, Wash.

In view of the evidence, no person who reads can deny that M. Grant Hamilton is not only a falsifier, but a straightforward, deliberate and premeditated liar. The fact that Zimmerman and all the members of Held's Band are now members in good standing of the Salt Lake local of the A. F. of M. lends color to the suspicion that this application for charter was a cunning trap set especially for the American Labor Union, so that Hamilton might make capital out of it. The fact that the A. L. U. did not fall into the trap evidently did not prevent Hamilton from making capital out of it anyway.

This one instance alone ought to make every union man in America suspicious of any similar charge that may hereafter be made by A. F. of L. (dis)organizers against the A. L. U. These hired falsifiers and perjured affidavit-makers will say anything or swear to anything to injure the American Labor Union or the Industrial Union movement.

Every other accusation against the American Labor Union could be disproven just as conclusively if we would take the trouble and consume the space. But the A. L. U. and Industrial Unionism has something better to offer the workers of this country than a contemptible exchange of personalities and a campaign of abuse and villification. No trick of an A. F. of L. four-hundred-dollar-a-month disrupter of unions



can change our agitation and propaganda from principles to personalities and from argument to abuse.

The next accusations are falsehoods in one, two, three order.

In Denver the American Labor Union DID NOT grant a charter to one-half of the membership of the stationary engineers' union. The stationary engineers' union, which was already united with the American Labor Union, voted unanimously to unite with the stationary firemen's union and apply to the American Labor Union for charter. This charter was granted, and the new combined organization is now doing business in Denver under the name of Amalgamated Power Workers' Union, No. 488, A. L. U., and has recently won a straight victory for the eight-hour day from the Western Packing Company in Denver.

But J. D. Pierce, general (dis)organizer for the A. F. of L., DID organize the SCABS that were employed by the Rocky Mountain Paper Company in Denver, when the members of the Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, A. L. U., were on strike against conditions of almost abject slavery. And the A. F. of L. paper makers' label was used on the product of these scabs who took the places of striking men and women.

M. E. White DID NOT organize a dual A. L. U. union of tailors in Leadville.

But A. F. of L. (dis)organizers DID organize the scabs who took the places of the union waiters in Pueblo, during one of the fiercest strikes Pueblo has ever known, thus turning almost certain victory for the strikers into a crushing defeat.

The American Labor Union does not deny that it is opposed to patronizing the product of certain St. Louis shoe manufacturers who are allowed to use the "union" stamp of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union. The A. L. U. DID release its members from their union label obligation in that certain instance; because when the St. Louis shoe workers went on strike against slavish conditions, their national union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., revoked the charters of the strikers, actually furnished scabs to take their places, and furnished their so-called "union" stamp to the manufacturers to be used on their scab-made shoes. For this treachery, General Secretary-Treasurer Eaton of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union was made superintendent of the Hamilton-Brown factory at \$5,000 a year!

Next "M. Grant Hamilton" condemns the American Labor Union because certain stores in Butte sell non-union goods. We would like him to show us a store of any size in America that confines its sales absolutely to union label goods. And we challenge him to show us any other community on earth, of the same number of people, in which as many dollars' worth of union labeled goods are sold as in Butte.

As to the A. L. U. Garment Workers' Union in El Paso, Texas, Hamilton states a condition of affairs which, if true and if approved of by the American Labor Union, ought to condemn that organization to everlasting infamy and immediate destruction. The conditions in El Paso may be as stated by Hamilton. We do not know and cannot deny his accusation until the situation has been investigated. But this is positively the first intimation of any kind the American Labor Union has had of such a situation, officially or unofficially. The charter of the union referred to has been suspended and the labels withdrawn pend-

ing an investigation. For once we thank M. Grant Hamilton for a statement, for if such is the situation at El Paso, the American Labor Union is glad to know it at once. If an investigation reveals that Hamilton has stated the truth (which our knowledge of his prevaricating qualities makes very doubtful) he can rest assured that the charter will be permanently revoked and the use of the labels stopped for good and all time. This will leave the field clear for the A. F. of L. (dis)organizers, who have been trying constantly for the last two years to get this very same union to leave the American Labor Union and join the American Federation of Labor.

Again, Hamilton makes a great "to-do," in italic type, because "on the last charters issued by the American Labor Union there is not to be seen the label of the lithographers or the typographical union upon its face." The fact is that the last charters of the American Labor Union were printed in exactly the same shop and under exactly the same conditions as the first ones. That the label was omitted from this job is a terrible offense, according to "M. Grant Hamilton," although he sees nothing wrong about the millions and millions of cloth labels used by the United Garment Workers and Journeymen Tailors' International Union, showing no evidence whatever that they were printed in a union shop, while every American Labor Union label, cloth or paper, bears the imprint of the union label of the International Typographical Union. The American Labor Union has always patronized union printing offices, just as its members patronize the labels of all other A. F. of L. unions except in those instances where the American Labor Union itself has factories organized under union conditions. Now, the label printing of the A. F. of L. international unions referred to constitutes by far the biggest item of their printing expenses. Let us see if they patronize union printing offices or "rat" shops. They certainly do not use the typographical label on this class of printing.

The bugaboo that I. Cowen, speaker at an A. L. U. meeting in Chicago, tried to organize scab cigarmakers into an A. L. U. local is a lie that has been refuted time and again by Brother Cowen and others. Brother Cowen has been organizer for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for many, many years; has sat in A. F. of L. general conventions time and again, and was a union man before "M. Grant Hamilton" was born. Though others may differ from him in matters of policy, he is universally respected by all honest men who know him. This attempt to besmirch the good name of Isaac Cowen, who has grown bent and gray in unselfishly serving organized labor, is only another evidence of the contemptible character of this hired traducer of honorable men.

There is nothing whatever to justify the insinuation that Butte Miners' Union has an influence for lower wages. Butte Miners' Union and Butte Smelters' Union, both of the Western Federation of Miners, are the bulwark of the Montana labor movement, without which the carpenters, typographical, plumbers and other A. F. of L. affiliations would be doomed to the same miserable wages and conditions that prevail in Eastern mining districts. The extremely high wages enjoyed by these craftsmen, that is so much boasted of by Hamilton, is due absolutely and entirely to the support given those unions by the miners and smelters, and it comes with bad grace, to say the least, for an A. F. of L. "organizer" to



now try to use those craft unions against the very men who have made their decent wages possible.

Butte Miners' Union and Butte Smelters' Union represent more than 6,000 union men who receive from \$3.50 to \$4 a day for eight hours' work. Those unions have slowly and gradually fought for and gained these conditions, which are now firmly established. They are making gains in one direction or another every year, as, for instance, the eight-hour law, which was made a part of the Montana State constitution at the last election.

The plumbers and some other A. F. of L. craftsmen have used this foundation of unionism as a ladder upon which to climb to the top notch of wages and conditions; while the miners and smelters have patiently backed up the demands of these craftsmen, many times endangering their own conditions, until the plumbers tried to use them to boost their wages up another notch, from \$6.50 to \$7 for eight hours' work. This demand was universally condemned as unreasonable, and the miners and smelters, realizing the position of the plumbers untenable, refused to sacrifice their own unions to support it. Now, Hamilton brands the miners' union and smelters' union as organizations of scabs, because they declined to jeopardize the dearly won union conditions of 6,000 union men to support an unwarranted demand of less than 100 men.

In the case of the "first motion" engineers the situation is practically the same, except that in this case the "first motion" engineers themselves were at the time of their demand for an increase to \$5 a day under contract for another year at \$4.50 a day. I know positively that the sympathies of the majority of the members of the Butte Engineers' Union, as well as of the officials and executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, were for higher wages for the "first motion" engineers, and the higher wages would certainly have been secured for them at the termination of that contract, had it not been for the meddlesomeness and interference of one O'Grady, an A. F. of L. (dis)organizer, who played upon the prejudices of the "first motion" men, and induced them to try to secede from the federation and form a dual engineers' union. This is the boasted "Local No. 138, of the International Union of Steam Engineers," which signs the statement issued March 24, 1904, condemning the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners.

That President McDonald advised the acceptance of a reduction of wages by the lumbermen at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is wholly unfounded. Directly the opposite is the case. The minimum scale of union wages for unskilled lumbermen in Idaho is \$2.25 a day, and from that to a minimum of \$6 a day for sawyers and filers. This scale was fought for and won by the American Labor Union, after a prolonged struggle involving the teamsters and laborers employed by the company at Butte, to all of whom the A. L. U. paid the regulation strike benefits as long as the strike lasted. That the lumber company later violated its agreement and made necessary another fight by the A. L. U. are the exact facts in the case. And if Hamilton was a union man instead of a destroyer of unions, he would be giving his support to the striking lumbermen instead of trying to discredit them in the eyes of union people.

This Idaho union scale referred to was approved and indorsed by the American Labor Union, and the

American Labor Union and all of its officials and organizations have been unflinching and unchangeable in their support of that scale at all times and under all circumstances.

At Hope, Idaho, the American Labor Union lumbermen have been on strike and have completely tied up the mill of the Hope Lumber Company since December 1, 1904, and still continue to do so. The American Labor Union headquarters has supported all of the strikers continuously since the strike began, and continues to do so, in addition to paying more than \$500 for legal expenses, keeping the strikers out of jail and defending injunction cases. This strike could be settled at any time by accepting a five per cent reduction from the union scale, thus stopping an expense to the general office of more than \$1,000 a month. Does this sustain "M. Grant Hamilton's" charge that the officials place per capita tax receipts higher than unionism and union conditions?

In Western Montana every lumberman is a member of the American Labor Union, and the following union scale, higher than is paid lumbermen anywhere else in the world, was introduced and enforced absolutely and alone by the American Labor Union and its local unions:

#### UNION WAGE SCALE FOR FRIC-TION OR BELT FEED MILLS.

Nine hours constitute a day's work.

Name.	Amount per month and Board.
Sawyers .....	\$130.00
Filers .....	130.00
Setters .....	65.00
Carriage riders .....	50.00
Turn down men .....	50.00
Edger men .....	60.00
Engineers .....	85.00
Firemen .....	65.00
Cut-off men .....	50.00
Tail sawyers .....	40.00
Lumber graders .....	60.00
Blacksmith .....	75.00
Planer men .....	60.00
Filers at mills and sidings.....	45.00
Common labor .....	40.00

#### UNION WAGE SCALE FOR STEAM FEED MILLS.

(Board not to exceed \$4.50 per week.)

Name.	Per day.
Sawyers .....	\$7.00
Filers .....	7.00
Setters and carriage riders.....	3.50
Edger men .....	3.75
Log scalers .....	3.00
Lumber checkers .....	3.00
Trimmer men .....	3.00
Slasher and cut-off men .....	2.50
Off bearers or tail sawyers .....	2.50
Lath mill bolters .....	2.50
Lumber graders .....	3.00
Lath sawyers .....	2.50
Oilers .....	2.75
Engineers .....	4.00
Firemen:	
Firing 1 and 2 boilers with wood.....	3.00
Firing 1 and 2 boilers, shavings.....	2.50
Firing 3 or 4 boilers, shavings.....	2.75
Firing 5 and 6 boilers, shavings .....	3.00



Firing 7 and 9 boilers, shavings.....	3.50
Blacksmiths .....	4.00
Blacksmiths' helpers .....	3.00
Feeders in planing mill.....	2.50
Pilers at mills and sidings .....	2.50
Teamsters at mills, yards or sidings,	
2 horses, per month....	\$45.00 and board
Teamsters at mills, yards or sidings,	
4 horses, per month....	\$50.00 and board
Night watchman, per night.....	2.75
Millwright, per day .....	4.00
Boom man, per day .....	2.50
Common labor in mills, per month..	
.....	\$40.00 and board

LOGGING CAMPS.

Name.	Amount per month and board.
Teamsters, two horses .....	\$45.00
Teamsters, four horses .....	50.00
Loaders and deckers .....	50.00
Sawyers and chain tenders.....	45.00
Saw filers in the woods .....	50.00
Cooks: Cooking for 20 men or less,	
per calendar month .....	60.00
Cooking for 20 or more men, per	
calendar month .....	75.00
Cooks' helpers .....	45.00
Barn boss .....	45.00
Blacksmiths in camps .....	75.00
Scaling .....	60.00
Scaler, doing bookkeeping.....	75.00
River drivers, per day and board....	3.00
Common laborer, per month and	
board .....	40.00

Neither is it true that President McDonald made any secret agreement with the laundry proprietors in Butte against the interests of the laundry employes. Again the exact opposite is the case. The American Labor Union and its officials have repeatedly advised and urged the Butte laundry workers to make a fight for the eight-hour day, but the workers themselves have so far declined to do so, maintaining that they already work fewer hours for higher wages than any other laundry workers in America, and they did not care to endanger what they had already gained. Those who know the American Labor Union best know that its officers have erred always in going too far in their demands, if they have erred at all.

When the charge is made that the American Labor Union owes the Inter-Mountain Printing Company \$5,000 it is simply another deliberate falsehood. The American Labor Union is not indebted to the Inter-Mountain Company or any other company to the amount of \$5,000, nor for any other amount in excess of the actual cash balance on hand and in bank, all liars to the contrary notwithstanding.

No more malicious slander was ever uttered than that the Amalgamated Copper Company "had the American Labor Union under its wing for the purpose of fighting the internationals." The internationals, as shown in preceding pages of this statement, could never have been established in Butte without the Western Federation of Miners and American Labor Union first establishing the foundation for all Montana unionism by organizing the mines, mills and smelters. The A. F. of L. affiliations in Butte would not last as long as a snowball in hades if left to their own resources. The corporations and employers do

not care a snap of their fingers for the A. F. of L. affiliations. They are only the froth on the sea of unionism in Montana that would be swept away with the first whiff of an approaching storm.

It is the Western Federation of Miners and American Labor Union that is hated and despised by the mine owners and capitalists of Montana, as in all other Western States. The discharge, blacklisting and persecution of the members of the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners at Anaconda, which is practically owned by the Amalgamated Copper Company, disproves this statement, as well as the accusation that the big copper company favored the Socialists in Montana. Anaconda was the Socialist stronghold, not only of Montana, but of the United States, previous to the blacklisting and persecutions of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Abusing the Socialists seems to be another of Hamilton's strong points, doubtless inspired from the general office of the American Federation.

The American Labor Union is condemned because it is Socialist, and in the next sentence President McDonald is condemned because he is not a Socialist. Remarkable consistency in this man Hamilton!

This "M. Grant Hamilton," among other achievements, while pulling down four-hundred-dollars-a-month from the A. F. of L. jackpot, made the remarkable discovery that in Montana the Socialists voted against the eight-hour constitutional amendment and against the child labor law! How he could have acquired this startling knowledge without watchers at all of the fifty-three precincts to check the Socialist ballots when the votes were counted, is a matter he does not take the trouble to inform us. Possibly he had watchers. We know the A. F. of L. has money for every other purpose except that of organizing the unorganized, and it would not be surprising if the "fund" was used for spying on Socialists, too.

The American Labor Union is not disposed to defend the Montana Socialists, for two reasons. First, the A. L. U. is representing the economic side of the working class struggle; and secondly, because the Montana Socialists, who polled the second highest per cent of the total vote of any State in the Union at the last election, are fully competent to defend themselves. However, as Hamilton has included his tirade against the Socialists in his attack upon the American Labor Union, it is only fair to say that the Socialist party was the first political organization in Montana to declare for the eight-hour day; that the party has fought for that principle continuously in Montana, and that nearly all of the leading union men in the State who have agitated for the eight-hour day are Socialists.

Hamilton then tries to excuse Max Morris, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and secretary of the Retail Clerks' International Union, for employing scab stenographers in his office in Denver, on the ground that there was no stenographers' union in Denver.

Denver Stenographers' Union, No. 211, was organized by the American Labor Union in December, 1901, and all during the year 1902 paid tax on between 60 and 75 members. During all this period strenuous efforts were made by the union to organize Max Morris' office, who at that time employed three stenographers at wages ranging from \$16 to \$26 a month. The vice president of the American Federation of Labor not only refused to pay the union scale



of wages, but his stenographers would not join the union on the ground that they were afraid they would lose their jobs if they did so.

The same non-union conditions prevailed in the general office of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., until within the last few months. The A. L. U. exposure of scab conditions in the A. F. of L. general office forced Gompers to issue a charter to his employes, and to make a pretense of organizing them.

None of Hamilton's lies are more direct and un-called for than that the American Labor Union was unable to pay its stenographers and bookkeepers last year in Butte. Never in the history of the American Labor Union or the Western Labor Union that preceded it has the organization been unable to pay its employes. A. L. U. employes have always been paid the highest prevailing wages, and have always, without a single exception, been paid on or before the tenth of each month in full for their services the preceding month.

In Spokane the situation is just exactly as stated by the secretary of Local No. 222 in the following letter, published in the March Voice of Labor:

Oldtime union men in Spokane know the struggle this union had to unionize common labor in Spokane, secure the eight-hour day and decent, living wages. Contractors and employers fought us bitterly at every turn. But we won, and won fairly. Now, all that we gained appears to be in danger. The employers have hailed with joy the dual union of scabs recently organized by the A. F. of L. in this city, and they expect this can be used as a club to destroy all we have won for the common laborers of this city. The policy of the A. F. of L. in this city makes descent union men blush with shame. There is nothing too low, or mean, or contemptible, or scab-like, for the Gompers' lieutenants to resort to, in their destructive tactics against the A. L. U. We had heard that A. F. of L. Organizer (?) Pierce had organized scabs to take the places of A. L. U. strikers in Denver, but it was unbelievable until we could see their dirty work with our own eyes. It is disgusting and revolting to every honest union man, and the A. F. of L. is being severely condemned by all sincere unionists in Spokane.

A. G. ANDERSON.

Secretary Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, A. L. U.

The American Labor Union "is unable to pay a single dollar of strike benefits," says this captain of the hired liars of the Gompers' brigade.

Let us see. These extracts from the list of expenditures as shown in the American Labor Union sworn financial statement for January and February of this year will probably brand the lie upon "M. Grant Hamilton" as effectively as any other words that could be used:

Jan. 5—Western Federation of Miners, balance strike benefits, 1904 .....	\$11,773.35
Jan. 13—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, benefits for striking lumbermen .....	244.00
Jan. 20—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, benefits for striking lumbermen .....	244.00
Jan. 27—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, benefits for striking lumbermen .....	244.00
Feb. 4—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, benefits for striking lumbermen .....	218.00
Feb. 11—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, benefits for striking lumbermen .....	221.00
Feb. 18—Hope Labor Union, No. 238, for legal expenses in injunction cases .....	552.50

Total for two months .....

This does not include benefits paid directly to the

members of international industrial organizations by the Western Federation of Miners, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, etc., from their international treasuries.

In his "partial list" of unions that have left the American Labor Union and joined their respective internationals "M. Grant Hamilton" sustains his reputation as a falsifier and distorter of the truth. His list includes:

Machinists' Union of Butte, expelled from the American Labor Union because it would not concede to the Western Federation of Miners jurisdiction over machinists employed about the mines.

Blacksmiths' Union of Butte, expelled from the American Labor Union because it would not concede to the Western Federation of Miners jurisdiction over blacksmiths employed about the mines.

Newspaper carriers of Butte, expelled from the American Labor Union for non-payment of charter fee and per capita tax.

Butchers of Butte, who left the American Labor Union in January, 1904, when the per capita tax was doubled. Did not join the international, and utterly repudiated the A. F. of L. (dis)organizers after they had taken the trouble to have charter made out and supplies furnished without consulting the union itself.

Musicians of Butte, who gave as reason for forfeiting charter that nearly all members already belonged to the Miners' Union or other A. L. U. locals, and wanted to avoid double per capita tax. They expressed confidence in the American Labor Union when severing connection.

Laundry employes, who, in spite of A. F. of L. (dis)organizers trying to prejudice them against the A. L. U., are loyal members of the American Labor Union and have no intention of leaving the organization.

Federal Union of Great Falls, which never joined the A. F. of L., and is now published falsely in the A. F. of L. official directory.

Barbers of Anaconda, who are loyal members of the American Labor Union and have no intention of leaving, in spite of the meddlesomeness of this same "M. Grant Hamilton," who tried to persuade five of them to form a dual union, and who was ordered out of Anaconda by the honest union men on account of his dirty work in this respect.

Clerks of Missoula, who were expelled from the American Labor Union because they refused to pay assessment to support Western Federation strike in Colorado.

Bartenders of Missoula, who have never at any time had a union, but who all belong to Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, A. L. U.

It is admitted that the American Labor Union lost heavily in the Cripple Creek district. While the A. L. U. members were being bayoneted, bull-penned and deported, the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance was very kind and considerate to those unionists whose fighting strength was dissipated by craft divisions and jurisdiction strife.

The American Labor Union does not envy the A. F. of L. its boasted gains in Colorado, because we know too well that whatever is gained in numbers by a labor organization through collusion with capitalistic employers is in reality an inherent weakness that will in time eat out the vitals of the organization itself.

Yet this is the foundation upon which the Gompers



pers-Belmont-Cleveland-American Federation of Labor-Civic Federation conglomeration is built.

The other points where Gompers' man "Friday" claims that the A. L. U. has lost are in most cases places where the American Labor Union has never entered or attempted to enter, and in the others he has lied deliberately as to the condition of the A. L. U. at this time.

Every organization loses strength here and there occasionally, and at certain points, even those that are actually gaining most rapidly as a whole. The American Labor Union is no exception.

And after we have carefully checked and added up the receipts of the American Federation of Labor for per capita tax for the month of January, 1905, from local and international unions, we find that the boasted "two million members" of that organization is in reality less than 600,000; showing either that Gompers was a tremendous falsifier at the San Francisco convention in November, or that the American Federation lost more than two-thirds of its members in three months.

The fact that since the last American Labor Union convention the general office has issued charters for one hundred and forty-one unions, while during the five years preceding an average of less than seventy was issued, does not show a decline that will afford very much satisfaction to either "M. Grant Hamilton" or the other union smashers, including Parry, Sherman Bell and the Citizens' Alliance.

Nothing now remains to answer except the charge that the American Labor Union "scheme of organization is the revamped Knights of Labor idea that died a natural death."

In this "M. Grant Hamilton" proves himself either densely ignorant of the fundamental principles underlying the American Labor Union, or else he is appealing to the prejudices of the people who are less ignorant than he is. We have proved him a falsifier in so many things that it is only reasonable to believe this last misstatement is not due to his ignorance, but to his natural inclination to lie about everything concerning the American Labor Union.

In showing that the American Labor Union plan of organization and actual operation differs fundamentally from that of the Knights of Labor, it is not in a spirit of condemnation of the latter organization, nor is it with a failure on my part to recognize the highly important and vastly beneficial service rendered the American labor movement by the Order of the Knights of Labor.

Indeed, our condemnation of the weakened and Civic Federation polluted A. F. of L. is with a full recognition of the earnestness and sincerity of the vast majority of the affiliated dues-paying membership.

The principle of Industrial Unionism, upon which the American Labor Union is based, and the accompanying policy of independent, working class political action that it recommends, have both been in the process of development in several local, sectional and international industrial organizations (as the Western Federation of Miners and United Brewery Workmen) before this organization was founded; but neither of those principles ever found intelligent, concrete expression from member to local, from local to national industrial, and from international industrial to general industrial organization until the amended and perfected constitution of the American Labor Union was put before the world of labor, with the standing and

perpetual challenge to any one in the world to successfully attack the principles and plan of organization therein set forth.

The American Labor Union differs from the Knights of Labor in that its industrial plan provides a sane recognition of trade rights, and at the same time embodies perfect working class unity at points involving the welfare of the working class as a whole. And in its referendum government, central defense fund and authority to compel every united body to support any injured members, it differs radically from other existing organizations on points essentially important in meeting modern industrial conditions, to say nothing of the wider and greater purpose of so organizing and educating the working class, industrially and politically, that finally the workers of the world shall truly be their own masters.

This is a new movement, born from the terrible struggles and bitter experiences of the Western working people.

Its advanced principles and correct policies have already shaken the older forms of organization from center to circumference.

It is becoming stronger and more effective in proportion to the growing intelligence of the working class.

Wherever it has thoroughly organized a district or an industry, it is as the Rock of Gibraltar before the onslaughts of the employing class, while the older and planless organizations of the past decay and crumble away as a consequence of the unbroken series of defeats they are now suffering, from Maine to California, and from Mexico to the Arctic ocean.

The A. L. U. has already united together almost one hundred thousand of the best fighters in the American labor movement.

It provides financial protection for distressed members during strikes or lockouts, although it does not believe in strikes except as a last resort, and then only after the most thorough preparation for the contest.

Its members are consistent unionists, and never remain at work in a shop or industry where other men strike, regardless of the grievance or affiliation of the strikers.

Its guiding principles are "one for all, and all for one," and "an injury to one is the concern of all."

There is no "one man" power in selecting officers, making laws or deciding policies. The supreme authority is vested in the collective membership, and is expressed through the referendum vote thereof. There is the widest expansion of power in legislation; but, on the other hand, there is absolute centralization in administration. Thus, when a course of action is once decided upon by the collective membership, there is a direct execution of that plan, without pleading with each union separately, and with a righteous contempt for "appeals" and "resolutions of sympathy."

And through the whole system of organization runs the plan so to organize the workers of the various industries, and so to equip them through industrial organization, that the workers can finally take possession of those industries for themselves, peacefully through the ballot if possible, and operate them under the administration of a working class industrial government; thus insuring to every worker the full product of all useful labor of hand or brain.

For the members of local, national and international unions now composing the American Federation



of Labor, the American Labor Union has nothing but friendship and respect. It is not against you, but against your weak system of organization that our campaign is directed. In the better unionism of the future you are destined to be among the pioneers, just as you have become the veterans of the outgrown and ineffective unionism of the past.

That you will very soon be united with our band of fighters in the industrial union movement is inevitable.

In the meantime, nothing can prevent the American Labor Union from standing shoulder to shoulder with you in fighting the battles of organized labor of the present; not even the damnable perfidy of such men as "M. Grant Hamilton" and other (dis)organizers of the A. F. of L., who expend your per capita tax in a fruitless effort to destroy in America the only unionism that can ever be of great or lasting service to the working class.

## THEY COURT NEW FIELDS TO CONQUER.

During the past few months, the daily press has contained a number of reports to the effect that the citizens of Goldfield, Nevada, had requested several characters to find some other residence than the bright and promising mining camp of the Sagebrush State. When Colburn, the son of Judge Colburn, the president of the mine owners' association of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado was given an invitation to perform a feat of pedestrianism between Goldfield and Tonopah, the lawless patrician gang of Colorado, who gloried in bull pens and deportations for callous-handed miners, belched forth their eruptions of wrath, and threatened to swoop down upon Nevada's golden Mecca with a mob of Coeur d'Alene thugs in retaliation for the outrage that was committed on the pet darling of Colorado's mining magnate—the president of a mine owners' association. In the face of the blood-curdling threat from the irate father of the son who "took a walk" the citizens of Goldfield, Nevada, remained cool and calm. They did not send any monster petition to the Governor of the State, asking for soldiers, gatling guns and cannon to protect them from the threatened belligerence of the aroused and indignant brigands, who knew no law or constitution in the State of Colorado. The temperature of their blood remained the same and their pulse was normal, notwithstanding the fact that Colburn and his corporation and commercial pirates were thirsting for human gore. No barricades were built around Goldfield and the atmosphere showed no indications of a cyclone.

The white-cappers of the Klu-Klux gang that rode rampant over the rights of the miners in the Cripple Creek and San Juan mining districts of Colorado look with covetous eyes upon the untold millions that are locked in the earth in Goldfield, Nevada.

They feel that this great gold mining district of Nevada will become a vast treasury from which millions will be extracted in the future. They have dreams of yellow golden metal and their appetite for gold has become whetted to such an extent that Goldfield has become the "green oasis" to which they hope to direct their steps. But in Goldfield, Nevada, there are miners by the score who were inmates of the bull pens in Colorado, miners who felt the blow of the gun and the cut of the lash in the hands of hired thugs, who were paid for their brutal work from the coffers of a mine owners' association and a citizens' alliance. These miners bear the scars of the whip and gun and upon their memories are burned the recollections of the infamous outrages, that were visited upon them because they dared to assert their independence as American citizens.

They have not yet learned to be generous to the infamy of organized tyrants and despots. They feel that a mine operator or a member of a citizens' alliance who would trample the law and constitution under his feet in the State of Colorado would have but little respect or veneration for the law and constitution in the State of Nevada. The miners of Goldfield, Nevada, have no desire to behold the Stars and Stripes floating over bull pens in any mining camp of that State.

Corporations and commercial reptiles that hiss at unionism in the Centennial State are not wanted in the new Eldorado of the West.

Goldfield is to be the PARADISE of UNIONISM, where labor shall not wear upon its limbs the shackles of corporate imperialism.

While the corporate and commercial white-cappers are pouring their execrations and vials of wrath against the miners of Goldfield, they are busily engaged in the Cripple Creek district making life a burden for every man who refuses to become an abject slave to the mandates of the twin organization—the mine owners' association and the citizens' alliance.

The following extracted from the columns of the Cripple Creek Times, one of the official organs of the law-defying organizations, in its issue of February 5th, tells a story of depraved degeneracy that will make the heart of the Colorado miner in Goldfield, Nevada, beat quicker and warm his blood to the Colburns, who are still flaunting the red flag of anarchy to keep alive the Peabody system of government. The Times contains the following:

"The Cripple Creek District Citizens' Alliance, at its meeting last night, offered a standing reward of \$1,000 cash, for evidence leading to a conviction of the person or persons who have been sending out anonymous letters during the past two weeks.

"The regular social and discursive meeting of the alliance met in the club rooms in the Welty block last night. There were about seventy-five members present, which made the rooms entirely too crowded for comfort, and a motion was passed that larger rooms for the Saturday evening meetings be secured.

"There was considerable discourse indulged in regarding the return to the Cripple Creek district of members of the Western Federation of Miners. Summary action will be taken in this matter at once. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to look up the action to be pursued from a legal standpoint was unable to report last night, owing to the illness of one or two of the committee-men. This committee will report next Saturday night and one week from to-morrow, Monday, it is expected that those who refuse to work, who allow their wives and children to support them, or **WHO ARE GETTING THEIR SUPPORT WITHOUT TOIL FROM THE UNION STORES WILL BE INVESTIGATED FOR VAGRANCY.**

"Every member was made a committee of one to report to Secretary Parsons any person or persons who are working in the Cripple Creek district on mines or leases without mine owners' recommendation card. Fifteen names of men at work who claimed to be working without cards were reported. Secretary Parsons will take the matter up with Secretary T. B. Burbridge, of the mine owners' association the first thing Monday morning and a thorough investigation will be started.

"There was considerable discussion regarding the receipt by citizens and members of the alliance of anonymous letters, both in Cripple Creek, Victor and Goldfield. A motion was offered and passed unanimously that a reward of \$1,000 in cash be offered by the alliance for any evidence leading to a conviction of the parties who have been sending them.

"The alliance proposes to get busy and attend to quite



a number of undesirable persons, who have recently returned to the district, which, it is believed, purely for the purpose of starting or creating some kind of trouble."

The above story in the News columns of the Cripple Creek Times needs no editorial comment from us. The miners of Goldfield, Nevada, need no one to lay bare with words the perfidy and the villainy of these combinations that would deny a miner the right to work and then because he is forced in idleness, through the dictum of Americanized czarism to be charged with vagrancy as a pretext to justify deportation.

We desire to inform the miners of Goldfield, Nevada, that there is now being hatched a conspiracy in Colorado Springs to capture by stealth the great, promising mining camp of Nevada.

Emissaries of the mine owners' association and the

citizens' alliance are being sent in quietly and these men, with duplicity in their hearts and treachery on their lips, are endeavoring to lull the miners of Goldfield to sleep, so that, while they are chloroformed by sweet words and smiles, the enemy will gain a foothold and repeat in Nevada the outrages that have been perpetrated in Colorado.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and the liberty of the citizen in Nevada should ever be protected from Colorado's system of corporate domination. The little firesides and humble cabins of the miners of Goldfield, Nevada, should be made their castles, sacred to themselves, their wives and their children, and the hallowed soil of the new gold-field of the Sage Brush State should never be desecrated by the cloven foot of blood-stained corporate hyenas, whose GOD is GOLD and whose SATAN is UNIONISM.—Miners' Magazine.

## A MAGNIFICENT DECISION.

The Western Federation of Miners, through their attorneys, Richardson and Hawkins, applied to Judge Frank W. Owers for an injunction enjoining the mine operators of Leadville, Colorado, from discriminating against members of the W. F. M. and compelling them to take out cards in the Mine Owners' Association. Judge Owers in his decision points out the oppression of the blacklisting system.

The decision is as follows:

Abe Weldron et al. vs. Iron Silver Mining Company et al.

The plaintiffs in this case ask a permanent injunction against the defendants, and a temporary restraining order has been issued.

In brief, the complaint alleges:

1. That plaintiffs are members of the Western Federation of Miners, a mutual benefit association composed of a number of local branches or unions, and owning large property interests, in which every member is a joint owner.

2. That the objects of said federation or union are the maintenance of the rights of workers in and about mines, and the furnishing of financial aid to its members, in case of sickness, death, etc.

3. That if its members withdraw for any reason, they lose their interest in the property of the union, and all rights to any benefits, in case of sickness or death.

4. That the laws of the State permit and recognize the formation of such unions, for the purposes as set forth, as legal.

5. That certain mine owners and operators have formed in the county of Lake an association or union, and are conspiring and confederating for the open and avowed purpose of forming a blacklist and crushing out of existence said federation, dictating the terms and conditions of employment and compelling the members of the Miners' Union to forfeit their said property rights and fraternal benefits, by refusing to employ them, unless they sever all connection with said union, all with the intent and purpose of driving its members from the district and county.

An injunction is asked to prevent the carrying out of the conspiracy.

Defendants file a demurrer to the complaint, which for the purposes of this hearing admits the truth of the allegations of the complaint.

One of the charges of the complaint is that the members of the Mine Owners' Union are conspiring to blacklist the members of the Federation.

On the hearing of the demurrer it was con-

tended by defendants that blacklisting is not unlawful.

An examination of the statutes discloses that in 1887 secs. 239 and 240, Mills Stat., blacklisting was made unlawful. In statutes of 1897, page 118, another act on the subject is found, which, however, in no way repeals the original act.

By the statutes of 1901, the act of 1897 was repealed, but the original act was still unaffected.

The original act making blacklisting a crime is therefore still in force.

Our supreme court decided in a gambling case which originated in this court that gambling being a crime, could not be prevented by injunction. In recent cases that court held that injunction will lie to prevent the crime of ballot-box stuffing. I am constrained to adopt the more recent holding of the court as the law, at least until such time as that tribunal shall again reverse itself.

Combinations such as this Mine Owners' Union complained of in this case are not unlawful, so long as their purpose is to foster the lawful interests of their members, but when that purpose is the interference with the rights of others, such combination becomes a conspiracy, and may be dealt with as such.

It is charged that one of the purposes of this Mine Owners' Union is to refuse to employ members of the Federation, unless they withdraw from the same.

Few people have the means or knowledge to better their condition by moving elsewhere, or the choice of anything but to continue the work they are doing. The labor time of the wage worker, like a perishable commodity, must be sold at once or lost to him forever. He is therefore not free when standing alone, to hold back for better terms or conditions than the employer offers.

Nothing is more abhorrent not only to formulated law, but as well to our innate sense of justice, than that the interests of individuals should be subjected to the dictation and control of voluntary and irresponsible organizations. Members thereof, induced by pressure or threats open or covert, possibly against their own inclination and interest from employing a man because he belongs to an organization which the law does not regard as unlawful,

(Continued on page 14.)



# Voice of Labor

Published by the American Labor Union.

## OFFICERS:

President—Daniel McDonald, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

Vice President—David C. Coates, Wallace, Idaho.

Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Chas. Moyer, Denver, Colo. (W. F. of M.).

J. M. Clements, 39 Bellvue Av., Toronto, Canada (A. S. of E.).

Geo. Estes, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill. (U. B. of R. E.).

John W. Dale, Culbertson, Montana.

F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyoming.

F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

Rees Davis, Helena, Montana.

John Riordan, Phoenix, British Columbia.

M. E. White, Box 780, Denver, Colorado.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, No. 3 Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.



Entered at Chicago, Ill., Postoffice as second-class matter.

## LABOR MUST GET TOGETHER.

Labor must get together.

But the chairman of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council says that is treason.

The following statement appeared in the Free Press of Milwaukee March 2:

"Union labor is falling behind," declared one of the delegates to the Federated Trades Council last night. "Labor is losing the advantage it had gained. The Saturday half-holiday is getting away from you. Twenty years ago labor talked about an eight-hour day; now there are few of you who hope for it.

"Labor must get together. Workingmen must unite if they don't want to lose everything. You don't want half a hundred international bodies—one great central organization is enough. If you want to win you must follow out more nearly the plan of the American Labor Union."

These sentiments were warmly applauded by many delegates. Later, the chairman of the meeting declared that the sentiments thus expressed were "traitorous," and that had he known what the delegate was intending to say, he would not have allowed him to make the statements on the floor of the council.

According to the declaration of the chairman of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the statements made by the delegate as quoted above are "traitorous."

But what the delegate said is what the majority of workingmen have been saying for decades, viz., that "labor must get together."

Upon this one point the labor world is agreed. Of that there is no doubt. It is heard upon every hand. In union meetings, from the platform, in labor publications of all kinds, in the shop, mill, factory, or other place where men labor, the constant burden of their thoughts and utterances is that labor must unite.

It is clear to the world, therefore, that the state-

ments made by the delegate in the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council was the voice of the working world, and could not be traitorous, because it simply expressed the one paramount desire over all others which now occupies the minds of all who labor to live.

The Milwaukee Labor Council itself was organized solely for the purpose of "getting labor together," and itself stands as a rebuke to the expression of its chairman. The real question which agitated the chairman's mind, however, was as to the methods whereby labor could be brought together, and in this lies the difference between the chairman and the delegate.

The chairman, of course, believes that the craft order plan of organization is the one which should be employed, while the delegate was convinced that Industrial Unionism is the correct method of "getting labor together."

Under the craft plan of organization, as advocated by certain leaders of the American Federation of Labor, there has been no apparent improvement in the conditions of labor for decades.

Twenty years ago labor was in high hopes of securing a universal eight-hour day, and all our energies have been spent in that direction. Costly lobbies have been maintained at Washington, and at many of the State capitols throughout the country.

Constant effort has been made by committees and representatives to embody shorter hours of service in wage agreements, until the eight-hour day could be reached. Fierce strikes and labor battles have been fought, involving loss of wages untold, together with sacrifice of human lives and the entailment of endless suffering and misery, to secure the eight-hour day, and it is now apparently farther off than it was twenty years ago.

Whole factories, involving thousands of employes, have been changing constantly, but persistently, from nine hours to ten, or more, hours, as did the shops at Pullman last December, and the men have in most instances accepted the lengthened day rather than to engage in a hopeless contest with employers.

At this time the masses of union men have abandoned the hope of securing the eight-hour day, and are making desperate and unavailing efforts to prevent the lengthening of the day's work to nine or even ten hours. Wages have likewise been slipping backward, except in a few crafts, which employers desire to tie up under time contracts so that they must assist in operating the industry in which they are employed during strikes of other crafts in the same industry. The United Mine Workers, the largest union in the country, accepted a reduction in wages last year, by the advice of their president, who said they were not in position to oppose the reduction.

The unions in the packing trades were crushed to atoms in Chicago in 1904, in a fruitless effort to maintain better hours and wages.

All over the country, for the past two years, A. F. of L. unions have been crumbling away, while, on the other hand, capitalism has been uniting itself together more firmly, and the cost of living has been constantly increasing through the operation of the trusts and monopolies.

It is fairly apparent to the thinking men that the cause of the worker is hopeless under the craft union plan. It has now been on trial for a quarter of a century, and the things that were hoped for from it in the beginning have been long since despaired of, and



the great struggle now is to prevent sinking deeper and deeper into the mire.

Clearly, there is something wrong in a system of organization which not only fails to keep pace with improved methods of production and enhanced wealth of a country, but is, on the other hand, actually unable to prevent the working class from slipping backward in the perpetual struggle with employers for hours and wages. The defects are apparent to workmen everywhere. Else why this constant cry that "labor must get together."

The leaders of craft unions say that they are "together" now. If so, then why the necessity of "getting together," if that thing has already been accomplished?

The facts are that labor IS NOT united, never has been united, and never will be united, under the craft union plan of organization, and all the world knows it, including the masses of union men, and their leaders as well.

The organic form of craft division renders the coming together of labor impossible. All the teachings of craft organizations are along lines that push the ranks of labor farther and farther apart, and array one trade against another in the fight to secure favorable wage agreements from employers.

To obtain a little advantage of another craft in the same industry, one trade will eagerly sign an agreement with the employer, binding itself to remain at work, while the employer forces a reduction upon another section of employes in the same industry. Later the workers of the injured craft, smarting under their wrongs, will sign a similar agreement to keep at work, while the employer forces the trade he favored first down to a lower lever of pay. Thus the working people, under craft unions, are continually "whip-sawed" against each other, gradually producing a lower and lower average wage, while the cost of living constantly rises.

For this apparently hopeless condition there is but one remedy. The industrial form of unionism actually unites the workers together, and all its teachings are in that direction. It is impossible for one section of an industrial union to sell out another, as is done in the craft order plan. The union is real, solid, and united throughout. Under that method alone can the cause of labor be benefited.

Labor must get together.

### ANOTHER KIND OF TREASON.

While Chairman Weber, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, condemned as a traitor Eugene Rooney, when that delegate informed the Council, in an impassioned speech amid tumultuous applause that to be really successful labor must "unite industrially on the lines marked out by the American Labor Union," another chapter was being written in the fast concluding tragedy of pure and simple craft unionism. This was the strike of the employes of the subway and elevated lines of the Interborough Railway Company of New York.

In spite of the craft-dividing policy of the American Federation of Labor, these men had taken the bull by the horns, thrown conventionalities to the winds, and struck on an industrial union basis, involving practically every department of the industry. And so long as left to their own resources unhindered by the

craft-dividing-Civic Federation Gompers, Mitchells, Stones and Belmonts, the strikers were in a fair way to win the struggle and demonstrate the efficiency of industrialism, even when organized locally and without national and international backing. But a hurried Civic Federation "conference," at which Gompers and Mitchell were present, soon blasted all hopes of a victory, for following that in rapid succession came the repudiation of the strike by the various international craft organizations with which the local unions were affiliated, the revocation of charters and the orders from the "Grand Chiefs" and high Moguls to the betrayed workmen to "Return to your work or forfeit insurance and other benefits you have paid into for years."

At this time the American Labor Union sent the following telegram to the strikers:

"Chicago, Ill., March 10.

"W. L. Jencks, Chief of Local of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and

"Geo. E. Pepper, President of Local of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, New York Strike Headquarters, Interborough Railway Employes:

"Press dispatches inform us of your magnificent struggle. We deplore and condemn the infamous treachery of your national officers in betraying your cause as shown in to-day's reports. Assure the strikers that they have the united financial and moral support of ourselves, personally, and the organizations we represent. Your demands are just. Fight it out to a victorious finish. We are at your command.

"DANIEL McDONALD,

"General President American Labor Union.

"CLARENCE SMITH,

"General Secretary American Labor Union.

"FRANK M. McCABE,

"General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

"W. L. HALL,

"General Secretary U. B. of R. E.

"CHARLES O. SHERMAN,

"General Secretary United Metal Workers."

All of these incidents are milestones in the path towards perfect Industrial Unionism. The conduct of Gompers, Stone, Mitchell, etc., infamous as it is, should be charged not against them personally, but to the damnable system of organization that they represent, which has a tendency to breed and develop reactionaries and cowards, instead of courageous defenders of the interests of the working class.

### MARK THIS JUDGE.

That certain strikes have been marked by unwarranted violence, and that open violation of law has afforded ample justification for the issuance of injunctions by honest jurists, restraining certain men from further violent and illegal acts, will be admitted by any unionist in the land.

It will likewise be admitted by any sane employer of labor that injunctions of other kinds have been issued against men entirely innocent of unlawful acts, or of intention to commit unlawful acts; and that the issuance and enforcement of these injunctions could be explained in no other way than that the judges issuing and enforcing them were completely dominated



by the corrupting influence of the corporation or employer interested.

It is this latter kind of an injunction that was recently made permanent by District Judge Ralph T. Morgan, of the First Judicial District of the State of Idaho. The interested corporation is the Hope Lumber Company, of Hope, Idaho, and the enjoined include the "American Labor Union, the Hope Labor Union No. 238," and forty-nine members of the local union, their "servants, agents, attorneys, employes," etc.

When this case was heard before Judge Morgan at Rathdrum, Idaho, last month, the union proved conclusively that the company had absolutely no foundation whatever upon which to base its application for a permanent injunction. This was admitted by every inmate of the courtroom, and the court was crowded with spectators, including workmen, tradesmen and attorneys at law. Even the attorneys for the lumber company privately acknowledged that they were wholly without evidence, or any kind of a foundation upon which to ask for a permanent injunction.

But in the face of all that, Judge Morgan now makes permanent the most sweeping and arbitrary "blanket" injunction ever issued in Idaho.

By the terms of the injunction, the defendants are commanded to:

"absolutely desist and refrain from entering upon the premises and property occupied by the plaintiff herein, on which saw mill and planing mill are situated, or from causing any other person or persons to visit said saw mill plant and said premises, or from stopping or remaining in the vicinity of said saw mill plant and premises, for the purpose of interfering with the workmen of the plaintiff or any person who may desire to visit the said premises of plaintiff for the purpose of engaging in the employment of the plaintiff, or by intimidation, insults, threats, force or violence from inducing any person in the employment of the plaintiff to leave such employment, or by said means to induce any person to refrain from entering into the employment of plaintiff, and that the defendants and also members of the said Hope Labor Union and of the American Labor Union from any and all acts or the use of any methods within or in the immediate vicinity of the plaintiff's said saw mill plant and premises to tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiff in the transaction of the business of the plaintiff at said saw mill plant and on premises, or to hinder, intimidate or annoy the workmen of the plaintiff as they go to said saw mill plant and premises or depart from the same, and from annoying and intimidating persons who may desire to work on plaintiff's said premises, or depriving them of access to the Foy boarding house or any other hotel or boarding house in the vicinity of the plaintiff's said premises.

### THE INDUSTRIAL UNION CONVENTION.

It is learned from the chief office of the Industrial Union Movement that has issued a call for all workers and unions to meet in Chicago June 27th, as well as from the two branch offices in Denver and Chicago,

that the call is meeting with a magnificent reception. The spontaneous response of the union people of the country, and the thousands of assurances from organizations and individuals that they will align themselves with this movement, and will devote their best efforts to its advancement, insures that the Industrial Union Movement, after June 27th, 1905, will be many times stronger than ever before. Unless all indications fail, it will, in fact, be the dominating union influence in this country within two years at the most.

From that part of the labor press that is irrevocably committed to the Civic Federation policy, the proposed convention is being condemned, and the Manifesto calling the Convention is severely criticized by them. It is notable, however, that not one of those papers criticizing the Manifesto and condemning the movement have had the courage to either print the Manifesto or discuss the principles and plan of organization set forth therein on their merits. Are they afraid of the truth being known and understood by their readers and hearers?

### A MAGNIFICENT DECISION.

(Continued from page 11.)

are aiding in deranging the man's affairs, probably also in impairing his estate and undermining his credit. This is done at the instance of men who have no shadow of right to control his lawful acts, and which says you shall discharge men you now employ and you shall only employ such men as we approve.

The law will never be well administered until it affords due and adequate protection against wrongs growing out of such interference with the rights of others.

Can it be said that while there is a law to punish the starving man who steals bread, there is no law to punish the criminals who rob you of your means of livelihood, who by imposing conditions your manhood revolts at cut your business from under your feet? The allegations of the complaint admitted to be true, show an abuse of power and an iniquitous use of opportunity and advantage in business by defendants. These wrongs should be judged by the same standards when they are the work of those arrogating to themselves superiority in the walks of life as when perpetrated by insignificant individuals in small affairs.

I am clearly of the opinion that the purpose of the Mine Owners' Union complained of are not only in restraint of trade, but calculated to injure the property rights of plaintiffs, and constitute an illegal attempt to subject plaintiffs' rights and interests as individuals to the dictation and control of a voluntary and irresponsible organization, to plaintiffs' damage and injury.

For the reasons given, the demurrer is overruled.

### WORKING MEN'S RIGHT TO BELONG TO LABOR UNIONS IN ILLINOIS.

An act to protect employees and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: that it shall be unlawful for any individual or

member of any firm, or agent, officer or employee of any company or corporation to prevent, or attempt to prevent, employees from forming, joining and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer or employee that coerces or attempts to coerce employees by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm,

company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100), or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved June 17, 1893; in force July 1, 1893.



## LETTERS FROM LOCAL UNIONS

### HOPE, IDAHO.

What is a scab? A scab is one of the lower order of creation—a saurian or lizard-like creation. It is said that there were many on earth during the Paleozoic Era, but the creature is practically extinct at present. Occasionally a rare specimen is found buried deep in the filth which surrounds some capitalistic bone-pile from which gold is extracted. Recently one or two of these brainless, bloodless vermin were unearthed at Hope, Idaho. One or two of these foul, pale-livered relics of forgotten creation was found, I say, at Hope. What are the creatures' names? Ask anyone at Hope with a possible claim to moral discrimination and he will tell you.

These creatures, particularly one more snakelike and primitive than his fellows, perhaps, has left a trail of stench from the first moment he polluted the world by entering it.

A semblance of a man, with a microscopic brain and less soul than a leech, whose whole record is one of hypocrisy, of base fawning for some miserable job.

How soon these things get their reward!

Known by all his past associates as a drivelling scab; reduced in rank to the level of a Chinese watchman, he applies for a job at common labor to a lumber company. Here, when the men who have already suffered one reduction from a meagre wage, are confronted with another, he does this thing, I say, and slinks away like a Judas, betraying his fellowmen after eating of their bread.

Fellowmen, there are laws against swindlers and thieves, but where is the law that protects us from the undermining, the contaminating presence of such a miscreation as a scab?

We can and will win this fight here at Hope, if it takes till next August to do it.

We have not had the opportunity as yet to show our aggressive qualities, but our staying powers have been demonstrated to a finish.

When the opportune moment arrives you will hear something drop in Hope and of a surety it will not be the wages of the abused lumberman of the Northwest.

HOPE LABOR UNION, Hope, Idaho.

### WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

Helena is taking a step forward upon the political and industrial highway of progress. For "many moons" the leading spirits of organized labor have been contemplating the organization of a non-partizan workingmen's club, and last Sunday night the movement was successfully launched. There

are about 25 local unions in Helena, but many of them are denied the privilege under their constitutions and by-laws of discussing political, industrial or economic questions. Many are of the opinion that the discussion of such problems would injure rather than benefit the locals. The same people, however, believe such questions should be discussed, and as a result the above named organization was perfected. In the future the workingmen of Helena will act more intelligently along the lines indicated. Such a club will bring many men together who could not be brought together any other way. All are agreed that the movement is a step in the right direction. That workingmen should get together and discuss questions pertaining to their material interests goes without saying. "Workers of the world, unite!" is the battle-cry of the future. Workingmen realize that if they don't hang together that they will hang singly.

CARL J. MACKEY,

Secretary Federal Union No. 199,  
A. L. U.

### SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

All of the brewery employes of Spokane have agreements made at the same time. Our agreement has been indorsed by the international union, by the American Labor Union, and by the Spokane Trades Council. We are now going before the brewery proprietors with it, and expect to have it signed without any trouble. It provides for an eight-hour day and a slight improvement in wages over last year.

In regard to the appeal for the Hope, Idaho, strike fund: This union believes it would be a better plan to submit to the local unions a proposition to take a referendum vote on the question of assessing themselves 25 cents each for the benefit of the Hope strike in the event of the defense fund not being able to pay for continuing the strike indefinitely.

G. ISCHL,

Sec'y Brewers' Union No. 56, A. L. U.

### MINDEN, LOUISIANA.

The District Lumbermen's Convention at Ruston, March 5th, was a great success. We had a large attendance and organized a district union, with Thos. E. Scanlon, of Minden, as district president, and W. M. Evans, of Lincecum, as secretary.

J. C. Barnes was made temporary chairman and Brother Williams, temporary secretary. Organizer Davis just got to Ruston at noon, in time for the afternoon session. Every delegate spoke, and the interest surprised me,

as probably it surprised all the other delegates.

There was a little disappointment because none of the general officers were at the district convention, but we now see this is not the time for the general officers of the A. L. U. to come down here. We have lots of things to do yet. We are going to have a grand convention three months hence; then some of the general officers must be here, as we must have the best representatives of the American Labor Union at this convention. We have not decided yet where the convention will be held, but it will go to whichever town will give us the best offer.

We are all agreed that it is the men of the south that must organize the south, and fight the battles of the A. L. U. down here. We know we cannot expect the officers in Chicago to give all their attention to us. Now we have the seed sown pretty well, and we understand clearly that it is up to us to make the movement here a success.

THOS. E. SCANLON,

President District Union No. 14,  
A. L. U.

### BUTTE, MONTANA.

Business is opening up for the Sheep Shearers' Union. Shearing commenced some weeks ago in the south, and will work northward now until July or August, when the shearing season will end in northern Montana and Canada.

I would like very much to attend the June convention, but as that is just the time of year that this office will be the busiest, it will be quite impossible for me to represent. Probably the shearers will be represented by other delegates.

We have received ten new applications for membership this month, so you see the shearers are again taking an interest in the organization.

PLATTE RICHARDSON,

Sec'y-Treas. Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union No. 275, A. L. U.

### SEARCHLIGHT, NEVADA.

The mine operators here are requiring miners to work nine hours instead of eight hours, which is established by law in the state of Nevada. Mine owners have instituted the blacklisting card system. All union miners are requested to stay away from Search Light until the trouble is settled.

SEARCH LIGHT MINERS' UNION,  
No. 164, W. F. M.

### REVELSTROKE, B. C.

No. 384 has had a precarious existence for the last six months. The union began wrong, and my criticism against making it, in its main feat-



ures, a buffer to the Socialist party local here caused some trouble. I am a Socialist myself and a member of the party; but I do not believe the union should be used in that way. Our members now see pretty clearly that the function of a labor union ought to be purely economic, and I believe we will do better in the future.

B. F. GAYMAN,

Sec'y Revelstoke Federal Union No. 384, A. L. U.

#### DALHART, TEXAS.

Employers have organized to oppress the workingmen, and to do so the easiest way, and in a way that they cannot be checked. To oppose this movement all laboring classes must unite in one solid organization, and I do not think that they can do any better than to take membership in the American Labor Union through some one of the various branches.

I am a member of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and I think that every other railroad man should be in the same organization with me. Some men say they do not like the U. B. R. E. because all different branches of railroad men come under one head. I think that is one of the many advantages it has over other class orders, because if a strike is called under this system the whole force of men employed in the

industry can back it up. I do not believe in strikes unless the just demands of labor cannot be secured in any other way.

Everything is in good condition here so far as the U. B. R. E. is concerned. We are adding new members every meeting, and work is all right for the present.

D. F. M.

#### HAMILTON, MONTANA.

You will see from our reports that the membership of this union has been very light during the entire winter. This is because little work has been done here in the logging camps and saw mills. Last year Hamilton's union was one of the largest in the A. L. U., and if the saw mills and logging camps were being worked full force now that would be the case at the present time.

JOHN J. HOWLEY,

Sec'y Federal Labor Union No. 109, A. L. U.

#### BERNICE, LOUISIANA.

The membership of Bernice Union is gradually increasing. We have now about 35 members, 28 of whom are in good standing. We have some splendid men in our union, as well as some weak fellows. We have determined to do business from now on. The organization of a district union

was a decided encouragement to us.

I have learned that the mill owners have held a meeting in opposition to us, but it is too late now, for the unions here in the South are here to stay, and the mill owners cannot stamp them out.

We have been having a hard time to find a place to meet in for the last month, as our hall burned. We did not lose anything, however, as the looks and all of the union property was saved.

BOB ELLIOTT,

Sec'y Bernice Workingmen's Union, No. 530, A. L. U.

#### HAMPTON, ARKANSAS.

I have made application to the American Labor Union for membership-at-large. I clearly recognize the nature of the class struggle, both economic and political. The pitiful impotence of the unorganized workingmen in their struggle for a living wage is the transition period through which society is now passing from wage slavery into the co-operative commonwealth. "Step by step we go a long ways," and it is to show my appreciation of these facts that I wish to become a member of the only kind of a labor organization that will ever be of any service to the working class.

FRANK C. RIVERS.

## REPORTS FROM ORGANIZERS

#### NEW YORK.

Have organized two unions so far this month, one of musicians, and the other Excentric Association of Engineers of Brooklyn. We are after other organizations here that will no doubt unite with the A. L. U. soon. The outlook for the A. L. U. in New York is growing brighter. Be sure to furnish me with all of the copies of the Voice of Labor and other literature that you can spare.

W. SHURTLEFF,

Organizer American Labor Union,

#### BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.

Our meeting last night was well attended and nine new members were initiated.

The resolution of Chicago Federal Union No. 454, relative to the call for Industrial Union Convention June 27, 1905, was enthusiastically received and indorsed unanimously. All the members of Bishop Labor Union are more than pleased at the progressive step which is being taken.

We have a fine hall and an office here. The hall is open to the public at all times as a public library, except on Monday evenings after 7:30, when we meet. The local paper here opposed us a good deal, but people who visit our library and converse

with our members and read our literature get a better impression of us.

The Nevada Power Company is still trying to get scabs at starvation wages, but they are having a hard time to do it.

The following officers were elected and installed for the current term: President, Edward Green; Vice President, James Berry; Secretary, Antone Sais; Treasurer, W. M. French; Guard, J. B. Kirchner; Guide, Barney Stovall.

We expect to have a membership of at least 200 before many months.

JOSEPH MOORE,

Organizer, American Labor Union.

#### ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

My monthly report for February does not show as much business done as I would like to show. The next report for March will be more satisfactory. I have some independent locals that will doubtless unite with the A. L. U. soon, as well as other unions affiliated with national organizations that have become educated to industrialism.

The Shoe Workers' locals here are holding open meetings every week and are securing new members right along.

F. CLEMENS,

Organizer American Labor Union.

#### CHICAGO, ILS.

On Dec. 3 Pacific Division, No. 59, held their second annual ball at West Side Turner Hall, 770 Chicago avenue, and it was a complete success in every detail.

At 9:45 they formed for the grand march, which was led by First Vice President Frank McCabe and Miss Anna Schnede, one of the most charming young ladies of the Northwest Side.

There were 250 couples in attendance, and 150 couples participated in the grand march.

The music was furnished by Friederich's A. L. U. Band, and I must compliment Brother Friederich for the able manner in which he conducted the same.

Many visitors from other labor organizations attended and all voiced their sentiments in the same strain, declaring they had one of the best times they had ever experienced.

The officers, who deserve special credit for the great success of this affair, are Brothers D. Guttenburg, Chairman; W. Peterson, Treasurer; Wm. Benning, Secretary.

The Floor Committee was A. Johannes, Wm. Koehn, Wm. A. Sang, Wm. Suike, H. Moore, C. Hultman, H. Jensen, F. Hensel, J. Wesley, A. Moeller, J. Klopp.

The Ladies' Auxillary furnished the supper, and from the smiling countenances of every one present, they appeared to be fully satisfied from the inside point of view.

I must compliment the Ladies' Auxillary and the members of the Ball Committee for their untiring efforts and hard labor to make the second annual ball of Pacific division a complete success.

With kindest regards to all members of the U. B. R. E., I remains, yours in E., U. and P.,

HENRY MOORE,

Agent Division No. 50.



# WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

**OFFICERS.**

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... Denver, Colo.  
 Room 3, Pioneer Building.  
 J. C. WILLIAMS, Vice President ..... Grass Valley, Cal.  
 W. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer ..... Denver, Colo.  
 Room 3, Pioneer Building.  
 JOHN H. MURPHY, Attorney... 503 Kittridge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

**EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

M. W. MOOR ..... McCabe, Ariz.  
 L. J. SIMPKINS ..... Wardner, Idaho  
 C. E. MAHONEY ..... Box 841, Butte, Mont.  
 FRANK SCHMELZER ..... Silverton, Colo.  
 JAMES KIRWAN ..... Terry, S. D.  
 JAMES A. BAKER ..... Slocan City, B. C.

**THE PROSPECTOR.**

He might have had the finest ranch in all this broad domain,  
 With trees bowed down with golden fruit and fields of waving grain,  
 He might have built a palace grand with walls of polished stone,  
 With marble floors and frescoed walls and called them all his own.

But destiny has cast his lot in strange and far off lands,  
 His feet have trod the mountain's brow and pressed the desert sands.  
 He's wandered where the canons dark uplift their walls so high  
 That 'twixt their summits only gleams a silver thread of sky.

He's camped in many a lonely place where man ne'er trod before,  
 And on the mountain's side he's made deep scars in search of ore,  
 He's traversed many a winding gulch and washed their golden sand,  
 From the icy waves of the Yellowstone to the sunny Rio Grande.

He's climbed the highest towering peaks in all the rocky range,  
 While clouds have rolled beneath his feet in shadows weird and strange,  
 He's laid him on the ground at night when hope of life was slim,  
 While flakes of snow have fallen white and drifted over him.

He's heard the warwhoop ring where now the farmer sows his grain,  
 He's heard the murderous arrows whiz where cities dot the plain,  
 He's seen the deadly avalanche crash down the mountain side,  
 And heard the roaring waterspout burst on the great divide.

He's felt the simoon's scorching heat, the blizzard's icy breath,

And seen the cyclone strew its path with ruin, wreck and death,  
 Yet still he climbs the rugged slopes in search of precious ore,  
 And, persevering, he will search the hills for evermore.

—Saguache Crescent.

**A FEW SHORT STARTERS.**

BY W. D. HAYWOOD.

Industrial unionism is the "open door" of organized labor, all union cards will look alike.

A law is not a law when it applies to a Colorado corporation.

The New York Subway strikers found a "Stone" in the path of progress.

The producers organized industrially on a solid economic basis, will enforce their political demands through a class-conscious party.

The Citizens' Alliance has done more in two years to solidify organized labor than the pure and simple trades unions could ever do.

Under Socialism a car load of gold would not have the purchasing value to secure a square meal.

Many a first-class mechanic never served an apprenticeship; the closed union is the cause of the open shop.

No labor organization has the moral right to enter into an agreement that will compel its members to work to the detriment of their fellows.

A suitable inscription for the monument of Grand Duke Sergius, whose interment was conducted on the installment plan, would be "Rest in piece(s)."

The Civic Federation strike on Belmont's New York Subway, is a difficult problem for the advocates of face to face conference to solve. Industrial unionism is the solution.

The corporations of Colorado made a futile effort to exterminate the Western Federation of Miners. After two years of war they have about concluded to turn their bayonets into picks and their gatling guns into machine drills.

Resolutions and labels, boycotts, legislative lobbies and strikes, the weapons of labor, are but sling shots and bows and arrows when compared with the thirteen-inch injunction guns, the rapid fire supreme court decisions and military Krag Jorgensen of capital.

## ECHOES FROM THE LOWER LEVELS.

Members of the Western Federation of Miners have filed claims against the State of Colorado on account of false arrests, imprisonment and unlawful deportations for sums varying in amount, none less than five thousand dol-

lars. The aggregate will be, when all claims are filed, nearly two million dollars.

The Interstate Mercantile Company, operating in the



Cripple Creek district, has filed suits in the circuit court of the United States for damage for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars against A. E. Carlton, C. C. Hamlin, S. G. Crump, Nelson Franklin and forty-six other prominent members of the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Operators' Association for loss sustained August 20, 1904, when the stores of this company were looted and robbed by the Citizens' Alliance mob.

The defendants named in the above action will figure in damage suits that have been filed by the Western Federation of Miners for loss sustained June 6, 1904, when the militia and Citizens' Alliance looted stores of the Federation in Goldfield, Victor, Cripple Creek and Anaconda. In these cases damages are asked in the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Charles H. Moyer, president W. F. M., has filed complaint and suits for damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, under section 1979 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, against James H. Peabody, ex-governor of Colorado; Sherman M. Bell, adjutant general Colorado, and Bulkeley Wells, captain State militia.

The lockout at Mine La Motte, Missouri, has been temporarily adjusted. The men employed in the mines, smelters and roasting plants are working eight hours a day with no reduction in wages. Attorney John H. Murphy has gone to Missouri to take up the prosecution of companies who are violating the eight-hour law in Madison county.

Organizers Charles Kennison and Joy Pollard are work-

ing among the copper and iron miners and smelter men of Michigan. They report a healthy growth of the unions in that State. They expect to organize many new unions in the near future. The trammers on the Ocoola mine, near Larium, are on strike.

The Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union is one of the progressive locals of the Federation. They have created an educational fund for the purpose of distributing literature among their members and wherever it will do the most good. They recently appropriated seventy-five dollars for the purchase of Socialist literature for the regular soldiers located at nearby forts. The necessity of educating Uncle Sam's boys in blue is apparent.

The mine operators of Searchlight, Nevada, have recently issued a "declaration of principles," formulated a wage scale which materially reduces the wages established in that locality. Members of the Searchlight Miners' Union, No. 164, have by unanimous vote refused to accept the reduction and vehemently protest against the blacklisting card system that the operators are attempting to enforce. A strike has been declared.

An application for a charter, signed by ninety-nine coal miners of Castle Gate, Utah, has been received. These men have been on strike for sixteen months. They were formerly organized under the U. M. W. A. When their charter was revoked they appealed to the W. F. M. We have sent them a contribution of two hundred dollars to relieve their immediate distress and a charter will be issued to them.

### Department of

# International Musical Union

Edited by W. SHURTLEFF, General Secretary

## HISTORY OF LOCAL NO. 8, I. M. U.

Pacific Coast Musicians' Union sprang into existence at a meeting called by musicians at Pythian Hall, San Francisco, on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1899. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming an association of musicians not affiliated with any musical organization, and for the betterment of the condition of musicians who may join said body. After the appointing of temporary officers, the organization was formed, and the above name adopted as the name of the organization. The membership roll was signed by forty-two members at this meeting. On Jan. 27, 1899, the organization incorporated under the State laws of California and applied for a State charter, which it still holds.

On Sept. 28, 1899, the Union was admitted as a local of the Knights of Labor. Organizer Cal. Ewing initiated the members into the Knights of Labor. The Union was then known as Assembly Golden West, 2068, K. of L., and continued its affiliation with the K. of L. until June, 1903, when the Union resigned and returned its charter.

On May 11, 1900, the Union applied for a charter from the International Musical Union, which was granted May 22, 1900, and the Union given the number 8, as a local of the I. M. U.

At a regular meeting of the Union held Aug. 30, 1903, it was decided by a vote of the Union to affiliate also with the American Labor Union, whereupon an application for a charter was sent and the charter granted, and the Union installed as Local 435, of the A. L. U.

In August, 1903, this Union organized the musicians of Alameda County, California, in a Union, and issued them a charter as a branch of Pacific Coast Musicians' Union, incorporated under the State laws, as Local 2. The charter

was issued Sept. 1, 1903. Later Local No. 2 affiliated with the I. M. U., and then with the A. L. U.

We are still on deck, and intend to remain there. The officers are I. C. Levy, President; N. Topete, Vice President; Geo. Ehrman, Jr., Secretary, and Jos. Kaiser, Treasurer. The Directors consist of the above officers and a Sergeant-at-Arms and six Directors, which constitute the Board of Directors. All actions of the Directors must be submitted to the Union at large for approval. There is no "one man" power here. The Union encourages the formation of bands and orchestras, and approves of rehearsals by its members. The present President and Secretary have served the Union continuously for the last five years. No duties imposed upon them have been too arduous. They have given much of their time to the Union, and all gratis. They have had to stand abuse and criticism, but their courage has never failed them. At the time of the organizing of Pacific Coast Musicians' Union, the A. F. M. local in San Francisco boasted that they would disrupt it inside of six months, and they certainly did use all efforts to bring about the disruption; but it is now six years, and our unflinching stand for true unionism (while our F. of L. M. opponents were scabbing on their F. of L. waiter brothers, and the disdain in which they held all organized labor except when they could use them for bulldozing and such disreputable purposes) has secured for us the respect of the honest trade union men of 'Frisco, and as the signs of the times are that "graft" is going, the future for old No. 8 looks bright.

## REPLY TO AN ATTACK.

"A fool is most a fool, because he knows not that he is a fool." The official organ of the American Federation



of Labor Musicians says, in reference to the coming industrial convention to be held in Chicago June 27: "The A. F. of L. M. meets in Detroit, Mich., May, 1965, and that convention is alone qualified to send a representative to this proposed Gab-Fest."

After the "Gab-Fest," as the American Federation of Labor Musicians' official organ calls the convention of the industrial unionists called for June 27, is over, we will gamble that they will get down on their knees and beg and whine for forgiveness, for we have never seen the time yet that they would not crawl and do the cringing act, at which they are experts, having practiced it for years before both labor and capitalistic clubs.

The official organ of the A. F. of L. M. says: "It must be conceded that the A. F. of L. M. alone has the right to organize on trade union lines the musicians of America." Well, if it will make them feel more pleasant we will concede it, as we are organizing on industrial lines and it will not interfere with us.

The General Secretary of the International Musical Union is coming up in the opinion of the "push" that run the St. Louis printing office. At one time they charged him with all the crimes on the non-union calendar; in their last issue it was only "this man Shurtleff." It is now six months since Shurtleff has offered to resign if one "scab" or non-union act in his entire life could be brought against him by anyone.

"A liar should have a good memory," more especially if he prints a lie. The official organ of the A. F. of L. M. says: "No person can be carried on its roster who is known to be unfair towards organized labor." Well, we've got a list of "scabs" that are now members of the American Federation of Labor Musicians, that will make interesting reading, and as a starter on the list we would call attention to one Shoemaker, a machinist, who worked during the two machinists' strikes at Brown Hoisting Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, while Union Federation of Labor men were shot and killed in front of it, and members of the International Musical Union who were union machinists as

well as musicians, went to jail for doing picket duty for the machinists. This Shoemaker is still a member of the Federation of Labor Musicians.

As I say, our list is long, and the cases of Federation of Labor Trades Union scabs, who are members of the Federation of Labor Musicians reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not omitting the home cities of their Grand Secretary and President. We will hand them a few more after they clear up this scab record.

### MAKE THE WORLD BRIGHTER.

So many of our musicians sit at home and do not realize that they have a mission in life, that their ability as musicians was not given them for their own selfish amusement alone, but that, as citizens, they should take an interest in public affairs. A matter that should claim their special attention is the one of public playgrounds and music for the children. The opportunities for wholesome play for the children of our towns and cities, and not alone play, but the elevating influence of music. "Music," said Plato, "is the essence of order, and leads to all that is good, just and beautiful." Gloom in the heart of childhood becomes the second nature of the man. Anarchy is but one of the moral diseases that have their origin in a childhood of misery. One of the greatest sights of New York City is the children of the Ghetto in the crowded East Side, pale, ragged and sickly, dancing to the music of the hand organ, their little faces lit up with the only joy they know. As musicians, as men, and as good citizens, it is your duty to go before your City Council, insist and demand that they make provision for the coming summer months for music, not alone in the parks on Sunday, but for the children during the week, in their school yards and places they can reach without car fare. Do this, and you will not only benefit yourself, but you will bring joy to the hearts of the children of the poor, and can feel that you are doing your part toward making the world brighter. Act now.

## Department of United Brotherhood of Railway Employees

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

Perry Belmont is president and owner of the Metropolitan Street Railway lines in New York. He is also president of the Civic Federation.

The employes of the Metropolitan concluded that \$1.40 for 12 hours work was not genuine union-label compensation. After a lengthy discussion of this question with Belmont's manager (which proved fruitless, as all such discussions invariably do), they concluded last week to stake the chances of a battle in good old fashion style by declaring a strike.

The strike came and lasted four days. The men, as men, made a splendid fight; but they were too much hampered to stand a "ghost" of chance to win.

Farley, of course, was there, with his "well organized army" of strike-breakers; but the strikers was making it very lively for them and would have easily won the strike but for a new and unexpected enemy that appeared on the scene, which caused the vallant

fellows to go down to defeat and beg for mercy.

The new enemy came in the guise of a friend; a friend they had trusted for years; one they had looked upon as a father. In this trust depended the power of this new enemy to do its nefarious work.

The employes of the Metropolitan were members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Association of Electrical Street Railway Employees. After the strike had been on for four days the grand chiefs of these internationals, after a lengthy conference with officials of the Civic Federation decided that the strike was illegal. The men were ordered back to work, on pain of having their places filled, not by Farley strike-breakers, as they were not capable of filling the places, but by union men, brought from other places.

There is no comment necessary, except to point out the benign and patronizing influence of the great Civic

Federation in settling the labor problem.

Belmont, president of the Civic Federation and president of a corporation that employs thousands of men. Gompers, First Vice President of the Civic Federation and president of the A. F. of L. is being watched by the working people of the country. It is claimed by the friends of the combination that these two leaders of hostile forces, meeting on a common ground in the Civic Federation would accomplish great results for the wage earners and bring about a universal peace in the labor world.

The result of their first work is seen. It is left to the judgment of fair-minded working people, and especially the men who lost by the Metropolitan strike, whether there is a "common ground" for the meeting of the two factions.

The true history of the New York strike can be written only by one of four men. Gompers, Mahon, Stone,



or Belmont's manager; the public is left to draw its own inferences from the circumstances.

The question is with their present environment will it be possible for the working people to accomplish anything for themselves of any consequence.

#### WELL MERITED PRAISE FOR THE U. B. R. E.

The following was clipped from the official organ of the K. of L.:

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

"The men want an organization that combines within its folds the entire railway industry under one head, and enables one set of officers to act for them. The United Brotherhood has solved the problem in that direction, and opened the way to the formation of a perfect organization. It has learned by experience that the men who load and handle the freight, who make, build and repair the tracks, who build and repair the engines and cars, who man the trains in every department, and who attend to the thousand and one details in connection

with the running of a railroad, all depend one on the other. Let any one of the classified branches be compelled to stop work, and by degrees the entire system will shut down. One does not need to carry this argument further than to refer back to the recent great coal strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, when the engineers, conductors, firemen, brakemen and switchmen were all stopped for the want of coal to haul. This can be carried further, for it even affected the clerks and other employes in the service, until an adjustment was had and the miners returned to work.

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

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

#### CHICAGO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL.

The Chicago Railway Employees Council held their first regular meeting Sunday afternoon, March 12, at 3 P. M., at their hall in the Haymarket Building on West Madison street.

Seven divisions of the U. B. R. E. was represented. Bro. M. T. Lenney was elected president and J. M. McCormac secretary treasurer of the council for the ensuing term.

Much business was transacted, including the adoption of the constitution.

The objects and aims of the Chicago Railway Employees Council was set forth in the following resolution

passed by unanimous vote of all delegates present.

"The object of this council will be to create harmony between all organized bodies of railway employes:

To establish a concert of action on the part of the various organized bodies represented;

To discuss the aims and purposes of the organized labor movement;

To collect information and data of a statistical character of interest to the labor movement; and to otherwise promote the interest of organized working people."

The above objects gives a very broad latitude to the council, and while the council is instituted by the divisions of the U. B. R. E. in the city of Chicago there seems to be a strong disposition to invite locals of other organizations to send delegates to the body. If this idea is carried out it is reasonable to predict that this will soon grow to be the strongest body of working men in the city, and they will have it in their power to accomplish great good in the labor movement.

"The U. B. R. E. believes and tries to make others believe in the principles of industrial unionism. We also believe that all working people will eventually reach the same conclusions that we have reached; and while it may be necessary, in showing the great strength of the industrial, in comparison with the craft autonomy plan of organization, to refer to history and show the harmful influence of crafts being organized separate and independent of each other; we do not wish to be misunderstood as making these comparisons in acrimony.

While we think that the craft plan of organization is wrong, and in being wrong is harmful, we yet feel that the opinions of other men must be respected, and as long as there is a sufficient number of men to keep up the old craft orders, these orders must be respected, for the sake of those who constitute them. I would request our correspondents in future to be guided by these principles.

If a campaign of logic, guided by the finest principles of honor and manhood will not win our cause, then we should not win.

It is true that other organizations have not always been guided by these principles, in their conduct towards us; yet they have been unable to harm us, and I venture the statement that they have accomplished nothing beneficial for themselves, by tactics other than honorable.

There are two classes of railway employes opposed to the U. B. R. E.

In one class are those who have assumed this attitude for personal reasons. In the other is a vast army of innocent misinformed men who belong to the various trade unions in the railway service, whose minds have



been poisoned through the machinations of the first class, into believing that the U. B. R. E. is organized for disrupting purposes.

While the latter class is probably more bitter than the former because they are really honest in what they think, yet our members should exercise the greatest amount of patience and consideration in their missionary work with them. They are simply

misinformed, they are innocent of wrong doing. When they are informed as to the true purposes and character of the U. B. R. E. they immediately become our most ardent friends.

There is but one way for a man to be consistent. That is to decide in his own mind what is right, and act upon this conviction irrespective of what your friends say.

When a man violates his own sense of honor and manhood there is no further hope for him in life. His conduct may be excusable to the world, but never to himself.

As time passes and we are drawing closer to the first of July the contest for the watch is growing more and more earnest between the divisions competing for it.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1905.

Editor Voice: During the month of March I have visited the following divisions in Chicago: Pacific 59; Englewood 76; Erie 107; Kensington 108; Lake 110, and Eureka 111.

Division 59 is in a most flourishing condition. It is the oldest division in the Chicago District, being now almost three years of age. The boys know what they want and are going after it in the proper manner. They initiated 12 new members, and acted upon several applications at their last regular meeting. Brothers Moore, Gutenberg, Hensel and Peterson, all being splendid talkers, can be relied upon to keep up the drooping spirits and infuse life into the work. It is always a pleasure to meet with them.

March 10 I visited the boys in Division 76, another of the old reliable Chicago divisions. I feel proud of holding membership in this division. The meetings are always made interesting; and it is counted a pleasure to attend them. I venture the prediction that Division 76 will always be the banner division of Chicago, as they have eight departments represented in the membership; and somehow have the knack of making every member do his part of the organizing work. This is the first division in Chicago to break into the ranks of the U. B. R. E., and you can realize that they are on to their business. The switchmen are now one of the strongest departments in the division. Wherever you find a switchman you will always find a friend of the U. B. R. E., and the time is not distant when every switchman in the Chicago switching district will be in line with us.

Division 76 is developing some splendid speakers to fight the battle for industrial unionism on the platform. Brothers Renz, Donovan, Hickey, Wolverton and others that I could name are hard to beat.

Speaking of hard workers, however, there is none of them that can get ahead of the boys in Erie Division 107. While I stated above that Division 76 was liable to remain the banner division of the district, I will here assure them that they must guard their laurels well if they would not wish to lose them, as the Erie boys believe in unionism, and what is of vastly more importance, believe in working for unionism. They have organized a drill team, and propose to demonstrate the magnificent degree work of the U. B. R. E. It instills new life and hope in a person to visit them at work in their division.

Kensington Division 108, Lake Division 110 and Eureka Division 111 are among the new divisions recently organized in Chicago, but the membership is not by any means new to unionism. They are all "old timers" in the union movement. They have passed through the various stages of the craft union, and long before they joined our brotherhood the image of the U. B. R. E. was in their hearts.

The brotherhood is collecting a splendid coterie of fighting men within its ranks. It will be impossible for the movement to die as long as it has such friends. Trusting that the future will permit me the pleasure of meeting with these brothers often, and with best wishes for all, I remain fraternally,

FRANK M'CABE, 1st Vice Pres.

### LESS THEOLOGY AND MORE CHRISTIANITY SAYS MADISON C. PETERS.

In discussing the question, "Why Men Don't Go to Church," in the Park Theater, last evening, Rev. Madison C. Peters declared: "We need less theology and more Christianity; less of Paul and more

of Christ." His congregation was a large one, and he talked very plainly on what he conceives to be the shortcomings of the modern church.

"I believe in dignity," said he, "but a sermon can be put into a jacket so straight as to crush all the life out of it. Your inexorable creditors, grasping dealers, sharpers who fleece every sheep they can catch, are great sticklers for what they call the Gospel. If more of these men who are now in the church were thundered out by sermons on those primitive commandments, 'Thou shalt not lie,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' a good many men now out would come in. The hissing bolt of scorn will be surely hurled against the man who refuses to do as Faust did—steep his pen in the blood of Mephistopheles and sign himself to the devil, so many a man to-day to hold a prominent pulpit must sell his manhood to the favor of a few rich men in the congregation. Let the preachers speak what they truly think, and not stammer and stutter in telling the truth, and the people will pour in to hear them like the tide of the sea."

It is without doubt the truth—or at least it seems to me from personal observation that many sermons have the flavor of being the product of a "sermon trust." They so pleasantly draw the hearers away from the terrors of everlasting punishment for wrongdoing that the capitalist rests easy in believing he will escape punishment if he can secure things which rightfully do not belong to him through the prevailing up-to-date business methods now in vogue. The ice man may keep cool while on earth by accepting these beliefs, but in leaving here had better take a palm leaf fan and thermometer for comfort's sake, and for fear this theory may not be true. Mark Hanna saw the trend of events pictured in the political horizon. He predicted Socialism would be the next great issue.

Socialism is the politics and religion of those that must toil and struggle for existence. They only receive the crumbs that fall from the rich man's board. Their lives are given up to please his extravagances.

VOTER.

### SOCIALISM.

Its meaning is humane. Its purposes honorable. Its followers converts to a united brotherhood. It does not cry out for sympathy, nor does it seek the moral craven as a brother. It does and will strive for the abolition of autocracy and the substitution of a democratic system based upon universal suffrage. (You may claim we have this. We have it in form only.) The revocation of the measures that are destroying our constitution must be met. Professional politicians will never bring our desires. They are aroused from their lethargy now, wondering how they can thwart the tide of Socialism. The tide cannot be turned. Socialism was not the growth of a day or a night. It is not a weak fancy that can be destroyed at will. It was not begotten in sin and pollution, nor was the faith incarnated into its followers by politicians and municipal hypotheaters. But it was born of men that have almost been driven to desperation in trying to bring about a solution how to better the condition of the universe. Men that have striven a whole lifetime in creating wealth for drones are cast aside when broken down by overtaxed energies, now too late to repair, and are consigned to some poorhouse to end their existence or dependent upon the charity of their families if they be able to share a portion of their scant meal, so hard earned.

TRUTH.

Carey, Texas.

Editor Voice: Although one may be prejudiced against or for some particular union organization, and a feeling of jealousy may creep into our poor humane minds and for that reason we may see others as we should not, at the same time we should give due praise to those who so steadfastly hold their allegiance to the craft orders. Praise must also be given to those who were responsible for the organizing of those bodies; for they certainly endured hardships and trials that few men are capable of enduring; and just as few men are capable of appreciating.

Speaking not of trade union principles, but only as organized bodies, it is beyond dispute that great things have been accomplished, and wonders have been wrought among the common working men. I mean in the influence of organization on the matter of character building. Not long ago the common workingman was a mere rabble, in thought and action. To-day they are in a great measure solidified. Especially so in the different crafts. True, there is a great deal yet lacking, possibly much more lacking than has been accomplished, but the organized labor movement has only been passing through its kindergarten stages. In the first stage the individual must learn to surrender individual considerations to craft considerations; in the second stage the craft consideration must be surrendered to the class consideration.

As I say, we are just now in the first stages of our intellectual development. This is why we find so much of what is known as craft jealousy controlling men's actions to-day. From this jealousy has sprung much of bitterness and moral division, which will be overcome when we have advanced to the higher stages of our development only, as the individual jealousies and hatreds were overcome by craft unity.

The workmen must recognize that they are interdependent one upon the other. They must also learn that each craft is interdependent upon each other.

The great lesson that they must learn is that craft considerations must be surrendered to class considerations. We must lay aside our pride and jealousy of craft, wipe out any lingering feeling of hatred and join with our brothers in the class struggle.

To illustrate what I mean by craft hatreds, I will refer to the bitter strife between the switchmen's organization and the trainmen's, for jurisdiction, which is embittering individual against individual and dividing the forces of the workmen against itself. An investigation will show that these two organizations are not the only ones that could be pointed to for example. The fact is that the same strife for spoils is going on in different ways between all class orders in the railway service. It is not the case that I am trying to point out, but the influence. The result of this division is that committees from the different departments that go before the general manager to adjust grievances is treated with contempt, just enough being granted from time to time to hold the men to their different craft organizations.

The company prefers that their employes be organized, provided that they adhere to the craft organization, to their remaining unorganized, for the reason that they can then use one organized craft against the other in time of trouble.

There are many crimes committed in the name of patriotism. The clinging to an institution, from a feeling of patriotism, long after that institution has ceased to work for prosperity and progress, is, within itself, a crime. The followers of a patriot are not patriots; neither is blind al-



legance to a form that was established by the act of a patriot. We must recognize that the world is progressing and that institutions that were wise in one generation is the lack of wisdom in the next.

The history of the past four years, or, for

that matter, for the past ten years, should demonstrate to the student that the institution of the craft organization in the labor movement has outlived its usefulness. We must pass to the second stage, where we can view all workmen as brothers,

lay aside our petty hatreds and jealousies, cement the different warring factions under closer bonds of unionism and set ourselves to the task of serving the needs of the working people. Fraternally yours,  
GEO. N. CAMPBELL.

## NEWS FROM DIVISIONS.

### LAKE DIVISION, NO. 110.

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1905.

To the Voice: The last meeting of this division was, to say the least, very poorly attended, and this is to be regretted, inasmuch as we had with us our worthy and able president and vice president, Brothers Estes and McCabe. These gentlemen and brothers, however, proceeded with pithy and well-chosen speeches to address the few that were present, as if the hall had been full to overflowing, much to that few's pleasure and appreciation. The small attendance may have been due to the inclemency of the weather on that evening. It is unfortunate that we have so many weather-permitting members, who, with the careless or indifferent members, are responsible for the meager attendance at our meetings. It is commonly said that all organizations are more or less afflicted in this manner, and I was present at a meeting of a society the other evening and heard the speaker analyze the membership of that society as being composed of "workers, creepers and dead ones," and it is for each one of us to say conscientiously to which of these classes we have belonged in the past and endeavor earnestly and faithfully to become not only a creeper, but a worker in the future. We cannot all do the same kind of work, but we can all do some work. There should be less members of the "dead" class in this organization, whose very existence prevents the great barons of industry from relegating labor to the debased slave-like conditions that existed in the early part of the nineteenth century. The emancipation of the laborer has not been brought about by the obedience to that Scriptural command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," of these great barons, for it has never occurred to them that such as we can be classified as their neighbors, unless so far as we have by united action forced them to see. Their sight in this respect is still in need of attention, and will require the continued application of that only powerful and effective remedy for their disease, the "one for all and all for one" policy of the A. L. U. to improve the sight of these self-appointed custodians of God's bounties. Since unity in its imperfect and at times almost insignificant stages of the past has accomplished so much, how much more can and will be accomplished by the policy of the A. L. U., which stands for union on the same lines as the union of our States stand, whose constitution is almost counterpart in operation as that which governs our country, the grandest and most perfect government ever conceived and operated by man, and whose successful administration has been and is the wonder and admiration of the world, the ideal government of the common people of all nations. But to return to object of this communication, the better attendance at our meetings. Let me say that as constant watchfulness and energetic attendance to duty is the sesame to success in business, and "eternal vigilance the price of liberty," so regular attendance and active interest of the members in their respective divisions are essential to the progress and well-being of this grand organization. Therefore, we cannot attach too much importance to that part of our obligation, for surely every brother recalls that before God and in the presence of his brothers he promised that, so far as in him lay, he would do all he could to further the interest of the organization, that the good of all may be attained. It is no hardship surely, nor inconvenience either, to at least put in an appearance at one meeting each month, and thus encourage and inspire your division to become what it is intended to be—a place where sociability, good fellowship and mutual improvement, mentally and morally, should exist in purity and abundance.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1, LAKE DIVISION 110.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 22, 1905.

Editor Voice: The benefit ball given by Portland Division 4, U. B. R. E., was a grand affair. We sold 300 tickets at \$1.00 each, and could have sold many more, but

this number exhausted our supply. The committee could not possibly look forward to the grand success it proved to be.

The large crowd present enjoyed the splendid music furnished by the Fox Railway Employees' Orchestra. As many railway men, with their wives and sweethearts, as could possibly crowd into the hall was present; and all departed expressing themselves as having had a splendid time. Those present are even now looking forward to the next entertainment to be given by Division 4.

So many of the boys are identified with the success of the affair that I have concluded that it would occupy too much space to mention them individually. I will simply express a word of thanks to the committees for the excellent manner in which they did their parts. And to every one who aided them in this work I will say that it was all appreciated. Every one that was called on for help responded nobly to the call.

By the way, one never knows the fitness of others to accomplish a good work until this other is called into service. We then find the other fellow eminently endowed by nature to do splendid things. This is a good lesson, as it shows how much is to be gained by knowing the other fellow.

Industrial unionism is trying to get them all together, so that they will be able to aid each other.

Get together, have a good time, meet your brother from other departments, find out that he also has troubles, and that you are not the only one imposed upon. Learn the principles of industrial unionism, as the U. B. R. E. is teaching it, join it, work for it, and don't wait for some one else to do the work—the work that you do yourself alone will develop manhood in yourself, that which the other fellow does develops manhood in him. Fraternally yours,  
W. R. APPERSON.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1905.

Editor Voice: Division 79 is in better condition and the brothers are manifesting more interest in the brotherhood than ever before. We have had 19 initiations in the past two months, and have 15 applications to act upon at our next meeting.

I wish to speak a word of praise for Brother Hopkins and our board of adjustment. A short time ago we had two men working amongst us that were not friendly to the brotherhood, and who did everything in their power to disrupt it. They plotted a climax to their nefarious work by attempting to precipitate us in a strike which they knew we were not in shape to carry out successfully.

While the boys had several little grievances, they all felt that it was best to put up with them, for a time, as an object lesson for the laggards and non-union men on the necessity of unionism.

The two men in question, however, thought differently about the matter, and went to work quietly to "nagging" the boys that they thought they could work on to best advantage, thinking to press the division into a strike.

But thanks to Brother Hopkins, who at this juncture took a hand in the matter, and promised the boys to have all grievances adjusted, provided the boys would remain at work and handle the proposition in an intelligent, business-like manner.

He has kept his word, and has been able to accomplish even more than any of the boys expected. We now have a nice, clean lunch room, with wash basins, soap and clean towels, and also lockers for our overalls and jumpers. We also got the Sunday overtime, without pay, knocked out. We now get a full hour's pay for one-half hour's work on Sundays. All of the boys now see the benefit of organization. The old delinquents are settling up, and as I stated, we are getting lots of new members for Division 79.

Also our meetings are being better attended. Last meeting night there were 48 members present, and as we have several fine talkers in the division, every one enjoyed the meeting and went home with

a higher respect for unionism in their hearts.

What is the matter with the boys in other divisions? Every division of the U. B. R. E. should have a letter in the Voice of Labor each month. We are all anxious to hear from the boys in other parts of the country.

A SILENT WORKER OF DIVISION 79.

Brother J. H. Sullivan, manager of Division No. 6, has been in San Francisco for the past two months, on account of his health.

Writing recently from that point, he says that his health and the health of his family has greatly improved, and that he expects to be back in Sparks again in the near future.

Brother Sullivan is an earnest worker for the brotherhood and for union labor, and those who know him feel the deepest sympathy with him in his present hour of sickness and trouble.

Childress, Tex., March 1, 1905.

Editor of the Voice: This is my very first attempt to write a letter for any newspaper or journal. However, as I have been selected by Division 32 to represent them as journal correspondent, I must do the best I can.

We have had so much snow and ice this winter—that is, for Texas—and the weather has been so bad, that it has been difficult for us to hold meetings for a while.

However, that has not prevented us from working for the brotherhood.

The boys have been wearing a broad smile, one of those smiles that "don't come off," during the past month. This is an indication that the missionary work that they have been doing is meeting with success, and they have been writing applications. The weather did not affect this part of the work.

We have got several splendid organizers in Division 32. At our last meeting we initiated eight new members, and passed upon four applications. We propose to do much better at our next meeting. While the gold watch is not the inducement, we propose to capture it for Childress.

We are wondering what has become of Organizer Brother Campbell. He must have fallen into a snow drift along the line and been swallowed up. The last we heard from him was when he was at Newline. The boys have been expecting him to show up at Childress. If you are lacking funds, Brother Campbell, write to Division 32; we will see you through.

We are all well pleased with the Voice.  
GEO. F. MULLIN,  
Manager Division 32.

Dalhart, Tex., March 11, 1905.

W. L. Hall, Chicago, Ill.:

My Dear Sir and Brother—It is amusing to notice the great change that has taken place in the minds of the railway men in and around Dalhart, with reference to the U. B. R. E. When it was organized, now almost two years ago, it was looked upon as a "cheap John" affair; to-day it is looked upon as being one of the important labor organizations in the railway service. On the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, Division 27 will give another grand ball. Everybody is looking forward to the occasion. Later I will write you full particulars.  
J. S. McDONALD.

Denver, Colo., March 1, 1905.

At a regular meeting of Division 21, held Feb. 3, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the resignation of Brother Geo. Weber as agent of Division 21 be accepted, and a vote of thanks be tendered him for the earnest and able manner which has characterized his administration of this office for the past term.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the division and sent for publication in the Voice.

Brother Geo. Weber has certainly deserved the above expression of thanks from



Division 21, and a like expression from the organization at large, which he has served so faithfully. The general office has ever found him patient and zealous in the conduct of the affairs of his office, and regrets that his other employment necessitated his resignation. However, our best wishes are with him, wherever he may be.

**IN MEMORIAM.**

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from our midst Helen J., the beloved daughter of our esteemed brother, Mr. John Wills, and while we bow to His divine will, be it

Resolved, That we regret exceedingly her untimely end, and through her death her parents lose a kind, loving and dutiful daughter; and be it further

Resolved, That Division No. 76 of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees extend to the bereaved parents their heartfelt sympathy; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy forwarded to the bereaved parents and a copy to the Voice of Labor for publication.

WM. HICKEY,  
F. J. DONOVAN,  
G. W. RENZ,  
Committee.

**HUSTLING UNIONISM.**

Bingham, Utah, March 2, 1905.

We have a brighter prospect of making a success of our union than ever before. Officers and members take a real interest in making this local of some benefit to ourselves and to the labor movement in general.

Several members are placing orders for A. L. U. shoes, and we demand the A. L. U. label on any product where it is used. Where our label is not used, we demand the labels of the national and international unions of the A. F. of L., believing that any kind of unionism is better than no unionism at all. However, we hope to see the day soon when the A. L. U. label can be found on any products used by working people.

J. W. ELLIOTT,  
Secretary Bingham Federal Union No. 423,  
A. L. U.

**BERNICE UNION REPORTS.**

Bernice, La., Feb. 12, 1905.

Organizer Barnes was here last night. We initiated five new members. Have 43 on the rolls now and will get all lumbermen in this district in time. We have received everything in the shape of supplies and the union is progressing as well as could be expected, in view of the hard fight made against us by the employers.

BOB ELLIOTT.

Secretary Bernice Workingmen's Union No. 530, A. L. U.

**NO. 468 DOING BUSINESS.**

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1905.

Send two dozen Constitutions and 100 blank applications for membership in time for next meeting, Jan. 19th, as we will need them. We have seven candidates to be initiated and prospects of eight more for the following meeting.

ARTHUR MUELLER.

Secretary Shoe Workers' Union No. 468,  
A. L. U.

**WORDS OF PRAISE.**

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 6, 1905.

Enclose 10 cents for a few samples of the VOICE OF LABOR. I am a regular subscriber, and believe I can get other subscribers. The new dress is a "dandy." I like it, as do others here. Wishing you much success.

L. P. HOFFMAN.

(Since writing above, Brother Hoffman has sent us three paid yearly subscriptions. —Editor.)

**A SPECULATIVE CUSS.**

He was somewhat in doubt  
As he came to explore;  
"The future looks bright,  
But it may be the fire."

**HOW ABOUT WORKINGMEN?**

Spice and sugar, frankincense,  
Make the camels' scented load;  
Yet the beasts will journey hence,  
Eating thorns beside the road.

**THE BREAKING OF TH CHAINS.**

INSCRIBED TO GEO. ESTES.

Labor's arms are bound in fetters,  
Labor crawls with humble mien,  
In the presence of the Masters,  
And is spurned with proud disdain.

But a voice from out the future,  
In a wild, clear, clarion tone,  
Is calling to the Workers:  
"Go forth and claim your own."

You have builded all the temples,  
In the ages that are past;  
You have fed the priests and barlots,  
And your pay was husks and chaff.

But still that voice keeps ringing,  
In the stillness of the night,  
Oh! will your ears not hear it?  
Workers—of the world—Unite."

Labor's hosts are many thousands,  
While its enemies are few:  
Merely close the ranks of labor  
And your own will come to you.

So, let that voice give courage,  
Let the blood sing through your frame;  
And the chains that long have bound you,  
Will be only left in name.

Fraternally yours,

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Grants Pass, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1903.

Apart from the intrinsic value of the \$60 gold watch and \$15 solid gold chain, the member who wins this prize will have a suitably engraved and inscribed souvenir of which his children may be proud in afterdays.

**Directory==United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.**

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS WILL PLEASE NOTIFY GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, U. B. R. E., OF ANY CHANGES OR ERRORS IN THIS DIRECTORY

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

- W. H. FRENCH, Conductor,  
Walnut Creek, Cal.
- JOHN EMMETT, Bridgeman,  
McMinnville, Ore.
- DANIEL R. DAVIS, Brakeman,  
429 W. 21st St., Ogden, Utah.
- D. G. WILSON, Switchman,  
303 Allen St., Cleburne, Tex.
- J. H. LANGE, Freight Handler,  
1215 N. 52d St., West Philadelphia, Pa.
- L. K. GIGNAC, Machinist,  
1520 W. 8th St., Oakland, Cal.
- HARRY G. JACKSON, Bollermaker,  
613 Walnut St., Columbia, Pa.
- J. S. McDONALD, Shopman,  
Box 277, Dalhart, Tex.
- THOS. DE YOUNG, Carman,  
1314 Bingham St., Houston, Tex.
- JOHN L. MURPHY, Trackman,  
620 Ontario St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

**GENERAL OFFICES**

Room 3, Haymarket Building, Chicago, Ill.

**GENERAL OFFICERS**

- GEO. ESTES, President,  
Room 3, Haymarket Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- FRANK McCABE, First Vice President,  
Room 3, Haymarket Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- CHAS. J. JONES, Second Vice President,  
1114 S. Arizona St., Butte, Mont.
- W. J. BRADLEY, Third Vice President,  
25 Central Av., Minneapolis, Minn.
- W. L. HALL, General Secretary-Treasurer,  
Room 3, Haymarket Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- W. R. APPERSON, General Organizer for  
the State of Washington and Oregon,  
211 Allsky Bldg., Portland, Ore.

**DIVISIONS**

- 1. ROSEBURG, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th  
Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.  
Manager, David Roberts.  
Agent, H. Faulkner, Box 348.
- 2. ASHLAND, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th  
Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Pioneer Hall.  
Manager, G. C. McCormick.  
Agent, D. J. Byrne.
- 3. DUNSMUIR, CAL.—Meets 2d and 4th  
Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., K. of P. Hall, Sac-  
ramento Av.  
Manager, C. D. Harper.  
Agent, Gus Weiss.
- 4. PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets 2d and 4th  
Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 217 Allsky Bldg.  
Manager, Joseph Emerick, 735 22d St.  
South.  
Acting Agent, W. R. Apperson, office 211  
Allsky Bldg., corner 3d and Morrison Sts.;  
residence, 75 Park St. Telephone Main 2968.
- 5. SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets 1st and  
3d Tuesdays, 8 p. m., U. B. R. E. Hall, 924  
6th St.  
Manager, W. F. Mahler.  
Agent, L. W. Robetallie, Box 411.
- 6. WADSWORTH, NEV.—Meets every  
Thursday, 7:30 p. m., in Assembly Hall.  
Manager, J. H. Sullivan, Sparks, Nev.
- 9. OGDEN, UTAH—Meets every Wednes-  
day, 8 p. m., Union Labor Hall, 364 24th  
St.  
Manager, W. C. Guernsey, 478 23th St.  
Agent, T. L. Wallace, 146 24th St.
- 10. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets 1st  
and 3d Mondays, 8 p. m., at Room 200, 997  
Market St.  
Manager, J. H. Higbee.  
Agent, J. E. Murray, 1015 Regent St.,  
Alameda, Cal.
- 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.—Meets 2d and  
4th Saturdays, I. O. O. F. Annex, Hig-  
gins Av.  
Manager, John H. Nottingham.  
Agent, Edmond Arbuckle, 1001 Cooper St.

15. LIVINGSTON, MONT.—Meets 7:30  
p. m., 2d and 4th Tuesdays, in Railroad  
Trainmen's Hall, Hefferline Bk., Main St.  
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 Brainerd, 1042 Gaylord  
St.

Agent, Chas. Schultz, 152 Cherry St.

21. DENVER, COLO.—Meets 8 p. m. 1st  
and 3d Friday nights at Room 323 Charles  
Bldg., 15th and Curtis Sts.

Manager, A. Bohling, 1035 S. 9th St.  
Agent, Henry W. Pheobald, 1035 S. 9th  
St.

23. NEEDLES, CAL.—Meets every Thurs-  
day, 8 p. m., in K. of P. Hall.  
Manager, T. Kelley.

Agent, A. D. Moore, Box 171.

24. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets every  
Friday, 8 p. m., at Murry's Hall, corner  
Burleson and Austin Sts.

Manager, T. C. Ferguson.  
Agent, C. F. Denys, 919 N. Cherry St.

26. ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets 2d and  
4th Thursdays, Mattie Hall, corner Oak and  
Commercial Sts.  
Manager, August Nelson, Beaudry Bk.


Agent, A. A. Grorud, Room 9, Davidson  
Bk.



27. DALHART, TEX.—Meets Wednesday, 8 p. m.  
 Manager, J. D. Mann.  
 Agent, J. S. McDonald, Box 277.  
 29. CARLIN, NEV.—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Souther's Hall, North Side.  
 Agent, S. A. Highfield.  
 32. CHILDRRESS, TEX.  
 Manager, G. F. Mullin.  
 Agent, J. A. Casey.  
 33. STAPLES, MINN.—Meets 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., C. Batchelor Hall.  
 Manager, John Carlson.  
 Agent, Joseph Raney.  
 34. NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
 Agent, J. S. Brosmer, 239 Atlantic Av., Algiers, La.  
 35. GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, St. Patrick's Hall, corner 34th and Av. K.  
 Manager, Jas. Reilly, 3826 Broadway.  
 Agent, A. E. Schorp, 3319 Broadway.  
 36. LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
 Agent, F. A. Groce, 907 E. 3d St.  
 39. FARGO, N. D.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, Socialist Hall, corner Broadway and 3d Av. North.  
 Manager, Wm. H. Froemming.  
 Agent, Gilbert A. Bjelde, 715 1st St. South, Moorehead, Minn.  
 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.  
 41. GAINESVILLE, TEX.  
 Manager, John McLaughlin.  
 Agent, Geo. Compton.  
 42. CALDWELL, KANS.  
 Manager, Edw. W. Hess.  
 Agent, E. P. Reynolds, Box 330.  
 48. DENISON, TEX.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., B. L. F. Hall, W. Main St.  
 Manager, L. Irby, 120 W. Day St.  
 Agent, J. Churchfield, 301 E. Day St.  
 49. DEL RIO, TEX.—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Gildea's Hall, Gove St.  
 Agent, A. M. Gildea, Box 306.  
 50. BILLINGS, MONT.  
 Manager, J. W. Skinner, 413 32d St. South.  
 Agent, W. L. Nelson, General Delivery.  
 51. GLENDIVE, MONT.  
 Manager, Joseph Wester.  
 Agent, James Rivens.  
 57. FORT WORTH, TEX.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 8 p. m., in B. of L. F. Hall.  
 Manager, J. T. Langley, 922 E. Annie St.  
 Agent, A. R. Schultz, 212 E. Hattie St.  
 59. PACIFIC (CHICAGO, ILL.)—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., West Side Turner Hall, 770 W. Chicago Av.  
 Manager, Wm. Peterson.  
 Agent, H. Moore, 401 N. California Av.  
 61. CLEBURNE, TEX.—Meets Fridays, 8 p. m., Mayor's office, Main St.  
 Agent, Wm. Watson, 301 Watson Av.  
 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, G. H. Roeding, Breuner.  
 Agent, O. Lorenzo, 1016 1/2 Congress Av.  
 67. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets 3d Thursday afternoon, Dental Hall, 1301 Arch St.  
 Manager, A. H. Williamson, 1663 S. Rosewood st.  
 Agent, J. J. McFall, 242 Morris St.  
 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.  
 73. TERRELL, TEX.  
 Manager, J. A. Morris, Box 612.  
 Agent, A. R. Bullock, Box 95.  
 74. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, at 2:30 p. m., in Union Temple, 26 Washington Av. S.  
 Manager, J. L. Murphy, 620 Ontario St., S. E.  
 Agent, Jas. O'Hern, 619 Huron 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. ENGLEWOOD (CHICAGO, ILL.)—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., Temperance Hall, 330 W. 63d St.  
 Manager, D. C. Wolverton, 5606 Normal Av.  
 Agent, Wm. Hickey, 4610 Wentworth Av.  
 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.  
 Manager, Alexander McKesslek, 3028 N. 60th St., W. Philadelphia.  
 Agent, Joseph F. Drain, 2129 Lawrence St., Philadelphia.  
 80. COLUMBIA, PA.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and Locust Sts.  
 Manager, R. S. Dunbar, 437 Cherry St.  
 Agent, H. G. Jackson, 613 Walnut St.  
 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.  
 Agent, J. A. Flood, 782 Allen St.  
 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. Moran.  
 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.  
 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, R. W. Meadows, Benicia, Cal.  
 102. MANDAN, N. D.—Meets 1st Sundays, 8 a. m., Section House Hall.  
 Manager, Charles Eggert, Hebron, N. D.  
 Agent, Gus Gullickson.  
 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.  
 105. CROOKSTON, MINN.  
 Agent, Chas. Engebritson, 211 S. Broadway, Crookston, Minn.  
 106. LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—  
 Manager, W. H. Tanner.  
 Agent, Fred Chapin, 1213 Water St.  
 107. ERIE (CHICAGO, ILL.)—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays, 8 p. m., Lehr's Hall, 5210 Halsted St.  
 Manager, John Eul, 5215 5th Av.  
 Agent, P. J. Buckley, 5751 Halsted St.  
 108. KENSINGTON (CHICAGO, ILL.)—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., McLeod's Hall, 2375 Kensington Av.  
 Manager, H. W. Hobson, 342 Stephenson St., Pullman, Ill.  
 Agent, J. W. Anderson, 11840 Michigan Av., Chicago.  
 109. HAMMOND, IND.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 8 p. m., Long's Hall, 243 State St.  
 Manager, E. A. Awbrey, 702 North Holman St.  
 Agent, H. P. Overton, 25 State St.  
 110. LAKE (CHICAGO, ILL.)—Meets 3d Thursdays, Temperance Hall, 330 W. 63d St.  
 Manager, R. C. Rodgers, 4747 State St.  
 Agent, J. A. Thompson, 5815 Grove Av.  
 111. EUREKA (CHICAGO, ILL.)—  
 Agent, Jos. Nicol, 2534 W. Harvard St.  
 112. GALEWOOD, CHICAGO, ILL.  
 Acting Agent, W. H. Wake, 29 Gross Terrace.

**THIS IS THE ONLY GENUINE LABEL**  
 of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of Nor h America affiliated with the A. F. of L.  
 General Office, 56-68 E. 4th St. New York City  
 Beware of imitations and fraudulent labels.



**PATRICK & CO.**  
**Rubber Stamps**  
 Stencils, Seals, Brands, Etc.  
 221 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO

**YUILL & MCKENZIE**  
 Dispensing Chemists  
 SOUTH TACOMA, WASH.  
 Where you get everything that is reliable.

**ROSEBURG DIRECTORY.**  
**JOSEPHSONS**  
**CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS AND SHOES**  
 We sell "Red Seal" UNION-MADE Overalls Shirts and Corduroy Pants.  
 Phone 255 ROSEBURG, ORE

**J. F. BARKER & CO.**  
**ROSEBURG, OREGON**  
**GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE**  
 Agricultural Implements, Mitchell Wagons, Champion Binders and Mowers

**SACRAMENTO DIRECTORY.**  
 Geo. H. Clark Al. P. Booth  
**CLARK & BOOTH**  
**FUNERAL DIRECTORS**  
 1017-1019 FOURTH STREET  
 Telephone 134 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

**WESTERN HOTEL**  
**SACRAMENTO, CAL.**  
 FIRST CLASS IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS BOARD AND ROOM \$1 TO \$2 PER DAY  
**MEALS 25 CENTS**  
 FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS  
 WM. LAND, Proprietor

**ASHLAND DIRECTORY.**  
**PROVOST BROS.**  
**HARDWARE DEALERS**  
 A complete line of Hardware, Tinware and Stoves. Plumbing done with dispatch. Your patronage solicited. Please call and get prices.  
**ASHLAND, OREGON**

**FOR FRESH UP-TO-DATE GROCERIES**  
 CALL ON  
**HOLMES BROS.**  
 Phone 43 .. ASHLAND





# Your Chance To Go West

Whether you go to settle, or only seek an opportunity for a new home, you can take advantage of especially low rates. One-way colonist tickets until May 15. Round trip homeseekers' tickets every Tuesday during March, April, May and June.

Magnificent country. No better soil, climate and opportunities. Own a farm and a home where profits are sure. Reached via

## Northern Pacific Railway

Write at once for maps, booklets and special information. Ask for Series L/322. C. W. Mott, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul. Rates and information from A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, N. P. Ry., St. Paul.

## AETNA Savings and Trust Co.

BUTTE, MONT.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

We have a patent system making it easier to bank by mail than to go to the bank in person. Write for Booklet.

Interest Paid on Deposits

Money to Loan on Real Estate

Eastern Office, 1222 F. St., N. W., Washington D. C.

Western Office, 50 N. Main St., Butte, Mont.

F. AUG. HEINZE.....President  
A. N. CLEMENTS.....Cashier

## Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter how large, the

## Daly Bank & Trust Co. OF ANACONDA

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

Will give it careful attention. We try, by courtesy and fairness, to meet the needs of all.

John R. Toole.....President  
M. B. Greenwood.....Vice President  
Louis V. Bennett.....Cashier  
F. C. Norbeck.....Assistant Cashier



## The Evolution OF Man

**THIS** illustrated book by Wilhelm Boelsche, now first offered to American readers in a translation by Ernest Untermann, is the opening volume in the new **Library of Science for the Workers**. It is written in a charming style, so that it is easy reading. At the same time, it gives the latest conclusions of science; it shows how the "missing links" once talked of have all been supplied, so that the descent of man from the simplest forms of life can be traced without a break.

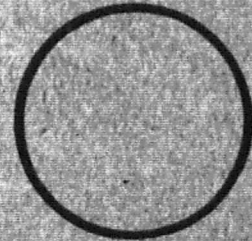
No one can really understand Socialism without understanding evolution, and this book is beyond comparison the best simple introduction to evolution ever published in English.

Handsomely bound in cloth, price **50 cents** postpaid. Copies will be ready on or about April 20th. Those sending 50 cents for the book before that date and mentioning this advertisement will also receive by return mail three different issues of the **International Socialist Review**, which sell for 10 cents each, and four different numbers of the **Pocket Library of Socialism**. Address

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,  
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

I am a little suspicious of the fellow who wants me to do something for him, so I say—

**"DO IT FOR YOURSELF"**



Cut out this black circle, pass a silver dollar through the hole without tearing the paper. If you can't, drop a postal to your "Uncle Johnney," President of the **RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO.**, (Co operative) of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who has figured it out and will tell you how to do it, and will also send you his little booklet (free) which will tell you how you can practice their motto, "Sheep's Back to Your Back." Both are a simple mathematical calculation and not a trick. You will wonder why you have not thought of it before. Just tells you how to "Do It for Yourself."

THEY WANT AGENTS TO PERSONALLY PRESENT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

## Rio Grande Woolen Mills COMPANY

J. H. Bearrup, President

## Buy Your GROCERIES

—OF—

## E. E. ROST

AND YOUR

## MEATS

At THE MYRTLE MARKET  
3184 WALNUT STREET  
8801 Franklin St., DENVER, COLO

## NEWS SUPPRESSED BY THE CAPITALIST PAPERS

WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND IN THE

## APPEAL TO REASON

GIRARD, KANSAS

50 CENTS PER YEAR

CLUBS OF FOUR OR MORE, 25 CENTS



# WHEN SATURDAY COMES AROUND

How fat a pay envelope comes around to you?

Your salary depends considerably on your ability. Your ability depends considerably upon your knowledge. Your knowledge depends wholly upon yourself.

You can go on making an unsatisfactory salary until Gabriel toots his horn. Or you can go on up where the big salaries are.

It depends on yourself.

It lies with you whether you'll learn more so that you'll earn more—whether you will become an adept at bookkeeping or stenography and obtain a position of confidence where as a Bookkeeper the financial maneuvers of big concerns will become an open book to you, or where as a Stenographer the thoughts, ideas, experiences and knowledge of the head of the house or of one of the departments will flow through your nimble fingers, where you will be in direct line for promotion—for a large salary—for a partnership.

We are offering you a business college course free from frills and fancies, crammed with practicalities, full of the things that will tend to make you indispensable as a Stenographer or Bookkeeper.

Will you reach out for greater things?

Or won't you?

Send for our free catalogue or pay us a visit. Do it to-day.

## JONES BUSINESS COLLEGE

CHAS. E. JONES, President

Entire 11th Floor Journal Bldg., 160 Washington St., Chicago

TELEPHONE, MONROE 1989

## GALITZ & PABST, PRINTERS

401 NORTH HERMITAGE AVENUE, CHICAGO



## Typewriters *All Makes*

New and second-hand, all in perfect condition and guaranteed for one year. Write me for price list and my easy payment plan. Every Agent should use a typewriter. I've sold over 1600 machines to Unionists and Socialists during the past four years.

Mine is the only typewriter concern in the world run according to Union principles. Every sheet of literature has the Union label.

Patronize Your Friends

O. T. ANDERSON, 409 Rialto Building, CHICAGO

References: Brother Hall and Brother Estes.