

Voice OF Labor

COMBINING

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Railway Employees Journal



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VOL. III.

JUNE, 1905.

NO. 9.

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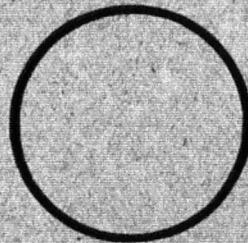
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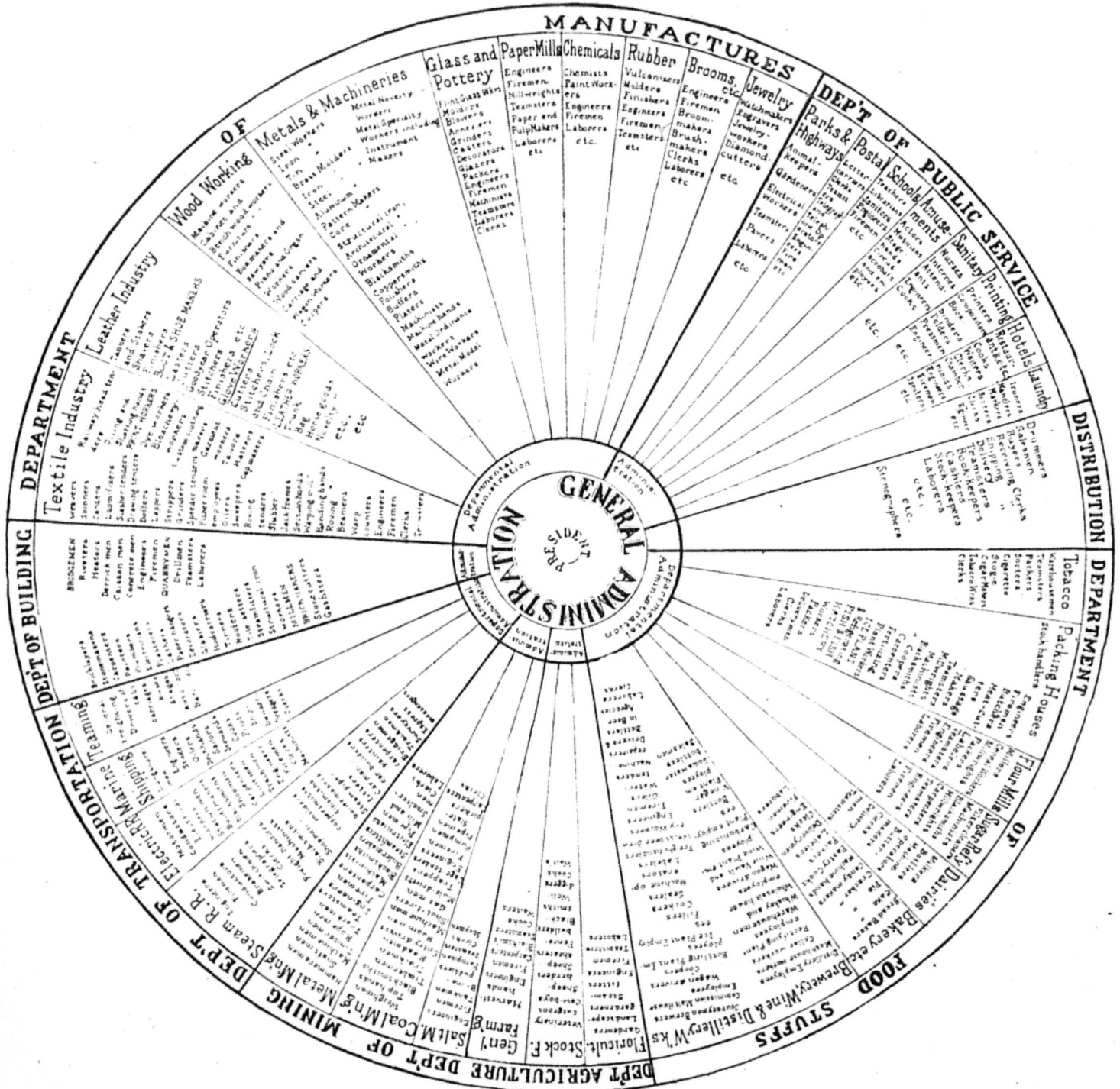
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Secondly—It must offer a final solution of the labor problem—an emancipation from strikes, injunctions and bull-pens.

Study the Chart and observe how this organization will give recognition to trade and craft divisions; yet provide perfect Industrial Unionism and converge the strength of all organized workers to a

common center, from which any weak point can be strengthened and protected.

Observe, also, how the growth and development of this organization will build up within itself the structure of an Industrial Democracy—a Workers' Co-Operative Republic—which must finally burst the shell of capitalist government, and be the agency by which the working people will operate the industries, and appropriate the products to themselves.

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Voice of Labor

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

VOL. III.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE, 1905.

NO. 9.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

BY WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Conditions in this country demand a working class labor movement, for the uplifting of the twenty-three million wage workers, the drudges of commerce in the United States.

A call has been issued for a convention to be held in Chicago, June 27th, to formulate plans and enforce action that will bring relief to this vast army of the working class. It has been asserted that the industrial union movement is dual and a rival of the American Federation of Labor. What a travesty! The American Federation of Labor, an organization without power and without purpose; merely an Executive Council of loosely affiliated trades unions, representing a comparatively small number of the multitude of wage workers. The members of the A. F. of L. are in no way bound together with the fraternal bonds of unionism, but are inculcated with the spirit of craft selfishness, shackled with "sacred" agreements, continually harassed with delicately defined, hair-line, jurisdiction squabbles—presuming to represent the working class interest, but in fact practicing the methods of the employing class—exerting every influence to maintain a monopoly of benefits that are to be derived by organization from the favored few who have served apprenticeships.

The American Federation of Labor is utterly impotent to render sustenance of material nature to any of its affiliated organizations. Absolutely powerless to enforce the support of one member, or union, to another member or union that may be involved in trouble. Not being equipped with a general defense fund, the only function which the American Federation of Labor can assume is to act as an advisory board of the trades union movement. In this capacity they are painfully incompetent, as is evidenced by the manner in which they were double-crossed by the Civic Federation.

The New York subway strike is a gaping, bleeding wound that will not heal with the application of salve labeled "identity of interest of capital and labor."

A seance of looking each other in the eye did not prevent the disruption of the Butchers' organization of Chicago and other cities, or the Textile Workers of Fall River, and if the Teamsters of Chicago are not powerful enough themselves to cope with the gigantic mercantile houses, which are being supported by the municipal authorities, they too will succumb to the brutality of policemen's clubs, and

will be offered as another sacrifice to the trades union movement on the sacred altar of "contract."

The pathway of the American Federation of Labor is strewn with battered wrecks of trades unions that have endeavored to stand against the withering fire of capitalism.

Attention is called to the machinists and boiler makers employed on the Santa Fe system. They are making a noble struggle for better conditions. Their demands are just and surely these men are entitled to the support of every member of organized labor. What relief does the trades union movement afford them? None, absolutely none. It is within the power of the antique trades craft organizations to score a victory for the machinists and boilermakers, but the brotherhood unions are chained to the chariot wheels of agreements and schedules, so their brothers in tribulations are doomed to become the inevitable victims of the American Federation of Labor trades union movement.

As all is fair in love and war, industrial unionists would abrogate all agreements that would compel them to violate the principles of unionism and would be ashamed to do that which would be detrimental to their fellow workers.

The Western Federation of Miners has repeatedly been invited to re-affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but up to the present time have not been able to recognize the benefits to be derived by paying per capita tax for the purpose of according the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the privilege of dividing the membership of the progressive W. F. of M. into a number of pure and simple trades unions. That the miners of the West have been able to hold their own for over two years in the most fierce war that has ever been waged against organized labor, is owing to the fact that all persons employed in and around the mines, mills and smelters are united in one general organization, standing shoulder to shoulder for a common interest. This fight which has entered the third year, could be won in less than three weeks if it were not for the fact that the trades unions are lending their assistance to the mine operators. The miners of the Cripple Creek District went on strike mainly in defense of their brother members who were being discriminated against in the mills of Colorado City. When the millmen went on strike to protect their rights to organize, the miners refused to produce ore for the mills which had been declared un-

fair and which were being operated by scabs. The men who are working in the mines of the Cripple Creek District at the present time are in common parlance "scabbing." The men who are working on the railroads, engineers, firemen, brakemen, hauling ore from scab miners to scab millmen, must be technically termed union men, owing to the peculiar method of dealing with such questions from the trades union standpoint. There seems to be a distinction without a difference. The railroaders form the connecting link of a proposition that is scabby at both ends.

To review the controversies of labor organizations during the last two years is to open a record of bitter humiliation, terrible suffering, keenest heart pangs, the camp followers of disastrous defeat. It is to acknowledge that 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 Jorgensens of capitalism. It is a pitiful sight to see the would-be representatives of labor on bended knee, supplicating for a compromise with the relentless agents of the capitalist system.

To Mr. Gompers must be accorded the distinction of being an able advocate of the trade union movement, a competent jurist in questions of autonomy and technical definitions of jurisdiction, demarcations of crafts. These are matters of such vital importance in the American Federation of Labor

conventions as to always outweigh trivial affairs, such as organizing a labor movement capable of confronting the common enemy. The ideas of Mr. Gompers are hoary, aged, moss-covered relics of the days of the ox team and the pony express, when the craftsmen-owned or controlled the tools of production.

To-day the product of modern socialized industry goes through the hands of hundreds of workers. The diversity of labor is incapable of craft distinction, thus the pure and simple trades unions become obsolete. The machine is the apprentice of yesterday, the journeymen of to-day.

The industrial union is the evolution of the labor movement, conforming and competing with the strides of the machine in industrial progress; the economic organization of the working class; the open door of organized labor. A place in the fraternal circle will be found for every brain and muscle wage worker. With twenty million of unorganized wage workers, the material presents itself for a progressive, compact, militant organization, the local unions of which will be lyceums for the discussion of political economy, teaching the working class to understand their position in life.

Industrial unity means political solidarity, organized for mutual benefit controlling economic power—the means of life. Conditions will rapidly improve, upbuilding a race of men and women that will steadily develop and advance towards the goal of mental, moral and physical perfection.

CHICAGO STRIKE A REBELLION.

St. Louis "Labor" prints a short editorial on the Chicago strike that may be perused with profit by not only the working class, but the arbitrary capitalist employers as well:

Four thousand teamsters locking the wheels of commerce in the great Chicago strike!

Why, it is simply terrible! Some five or ten years ago these teamsters were considered mere dogs and mules, and they were treated like dogs and mules. Somehow they got it into their heads that, after all, a teamster was a human being, like Montgomery Ward, Marshall Field and the rest of them, and that human beings should have some rights. They organized. They asserted their manhood. They made their demands.

The giant LABOR is opening his eyes. He may be ignorant—you are to blame for it. He may be unpolished in manners—you are to blame for it. He may make mistakes and blunders—you are to blame for it. He may disturb your peace—you are to blame for it. But he is rising, he is rising, he is coming to claim his own. Ignorant or wise, mistakes or no mistakes, disturbing your peace or not, he is rising in rebellion against the injustice and crimes of ages, he is rising to proclaim the reign of labor, the reign of economic freedom, the reign of humanity.

You call the Chicago strike a rebellion. You are right. Put it down by the force of arms, it will break out tomorrow in some other part of the country. It is a revolution, gentlemen! And your capitalist system is the cause of it. You are dancing on the volcano. Your Citizens' Alliance, your police, your militia, your federal troops, your mercenary judges cannot check it, cannot change its course. Like the atmosphere loaded with the almighty powers of electricity will produce the storm with its dangers and its good effects, the economic and social atmosphere of your capitalist system is loaded with the natural forces of social revolution—luxury, poverty, discontent, ignorance, brutality, greed, crime. New York yesterday, Chicago to-day,

some other city to-morrow! Battles of the advance guards with all their horrors! We are not responsible for them.

If force of arms could prevent such a march of human progress and civilization, Julius Caesar would not have lost his empire, Charles I. and Louis XVI. would not have lost their royal hats and heads, King George would not have given up the American colonies, and czarism would live forever.

The struggles of the human family for a higher civilization were never fought in the parlors and dining halls of kings and lords, but down in the depths of poverty and misery. And the struggles for labor's emancipation will not be decided at the Citizens' Alliance banquets, where David M. Parry, chiefs of police, police commissioners and priests and rabbis make wise speeches and drink champagne, and where love-cups are presented to industrial lords and commercial pirates. Kid gloves and silk hats, banquet speeches and champagne and love-cups will not solve the labor problem. The Farleys, Dewars and Currys may break strikes, but they cannot break the labor movement. Sooner or later the forces of labor will join hands in the political rebellion under the banner of Socialism, take charge of the powers of government and end the anarchy of capitalism forever.

History's iron law will repeat itself.

Scranton, Pa., Truth could more appropriately be named "Parrot," or "Falsifier." In spite of the fact that the American Labor Union has a large and active organization in Minneapolis, so active in fact that the president of the A. F. of L. deems it necessary to go to that city to check its growth, the alleged "Truth" publishes this:

"Several attempts to organize branches of the American Labor Union at Minneapolis have failed, but a representative is still in the field, intending to form a local union should the opportunity arise."

THE CAPITALISTS TO ARMS.

(SPEECH BY D. M. PARRY.)

"Before proceeding to a brief consideration of the labor question, I wish to make a few statements respecting the tendency towards Socialism, which, at this time, is being strongly manifested in many ways. The Socialist party last fall cast nearly a half million votes, a remarkable development in strength, and organized labor, composed of over two million employes arrayed in opposition to individualism, continues, according to reports of its officials, to increase its membership. The growth of an avowedly Socialistic party, with its present creed, is certainly a sinister fact to all loyal citizens who understand and appreciate the importance of individual liberty. But while the existence of these organizations is indicative of a serious defection from the individualistic principle by certain cases, yet I believe that a still graver portent of coming evil is to be seen in the Socialistic trend of the thought of the general public as reflected by the press, by public men, and by recent legislative enactments. This trend of thought is having a potent influence on the policies of both the leading political parties, and while the question of individualism and Socialism is not a political issue in the sense that it has caused a division of party lines, it is, nevertheless, a leading issue within the ranks of both parties.

"While the enlargement of the scope and power of government by the purchase and management of certain enterprises has found considerable support among the people, yet I believe the sentiment favorable to Socialistic measures involving the confiscation of profits and the limitation of private management of capital is the more widespread and dangerous. Without making special reference to the aim of the avowed Socialists to bring about the millennium through undisguised confiscation, we have organized labor and its sympathizers supporting the idea that organizations of men may dictate to a large extent the management of enterprises which they do not own. Besides assuming to say how much wages the employer shall pay and how he shall manage his capital in other respects, the union also presumes to deny the right of the individual to the full control of his own labor, determining for him the rate of wages for which he shall work, the number of hours he shall employ himself and the maximum amount of daily output he shall produce. As eight-hour and anti-injunction legislation is designed to assist the unions in the accomplishment of these objects these measures fall under the classification of Socialistic attempts by confiscation. Still another illustration of this kind of Socialistic propositions, and one which does not proceed from organized labor, is the pending national legislation to have the government fix railroad rates.

"It was Macaulay who prophesied, in effect, that the masses of the American people would, in the course of several generations, use their right of suffrage to confiscate all wealth in the name of the state. This prophecy certainly places a low estimate on the moral perceptions of the common people and displays a woeful lack of faith in the ability of men in general to govern themselves. But

while the prophecy is rightly to be regarded as absurd, yet there is no question that there are elements in our population that are attracted by the proposition of enriching themselves through the ballot box. It is said that men vote in accordance with their interests, and some men doubtless construe it to be for their interests to vote for confiscation. But I am confident that such men are in the small minority. I prefer to believe that the greater number of those who favor Socialistic measures do so from an honest conviction that these measures would be beneficial for the common weal. The tendency towards Socialism is certainly not to be attributed to a declining sense of public morality. Rather, I believe, is it to be traced to ignorance of the fundamental principles of true liberty and to demagogic leadership that for its own ends would stop short of nothing. Thousands of well-disposed men, who would not think of injuring the interests of their fellow-beings by their votes, have been led by these demagogues and false teachers into the belief that they are in some inscrutable manner being robbed by the rich, and they, therefore, are not to be morally censured for taking up with Socialistic propositions.

"Since the Socialistic tendency is to be attributed to ignorance rather than dishonesty on the part of many voters, the problem of protecting individualism resolves itself down to a problem of educating the voting masses. Many Americans, in reply to Macaulay's prophecy will declare that its fulfillment is impossible, because the people of this country are, generally speaking, far more intelligent than the people of other countries, and that the democracy in the establishment of a great common school system has amply provided for its own protection. But existing facts demonstrate that the common school system is not a sufficient guarantee of the perpetuation of liberty. Because the law-abiding elements, busy with their own affairs, leave politics to others, who perhaps are not quite so busy, the government in many of our communities has become a protector of vice and a machine for graft, as well as being a policeman. And if these same law-abiding elements and busy men of affairs do not wish to see the government also blossom out into a paternalistic meddler in private business the sooner they can devise methods whereby they can wield at least a part of their proper share of influence in public matters the better. What we need is less politics in business and more business in politics. It is sheer folly to leave the discussion of public questions to the demagogue and agitator alone.

"The most effective and permanent method of meeting the issue of Socialism is, I believe, that of educational propaganda. In order to establish such a propaganda it requires the organization of the substantial and law-abiding citizenship. With proper efforts and proper support, I have not the least doubt that the movement for the maintenance of individualism can be made so powerful as to be invincible. It is the solemn duty of true American citizens of this generation to do whatever lies in their power to down this specter of Socialism."

A SENSIBLE BOYCOTT.

Some union men assume that to push a boycott at great personal or collective inconvenience and expense is really giving the advantage to the boycotted article or establishment, inasmuch as it weakens the strength and resources of the unions and union men to a greater extent than it affects the thing boycotted. Such union men are welcome to all the consolation they can get out of this excuse for scabbing, for to patronize products of scabs is as much a scab act as to be a scab employed in the production or manufacture of the non-union article.

But there is one kind of a boycott against the express companies (all of which are fighting most bitterly the unions in Chicago) that can be pushed without the slightest inconvenience, not only by union men, but by all sympathizers with unionism in every part of the country. The money order business of the express companies is a big revenue-getter for them. This business is in direct competition with the government postal money order system. Here is a chance not only to effectively boycott the express companies, but as well to patronize a government institution. Commence that boycott NOW.

THE TRAUTMANN CASE.

That eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but likewise necessary within labor organizations to insure that the organizations shall represent officially the spirit of the membership, is again proven in the Trautmann case in the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The brewery workers are unquestionably for industrial unionism and almost unanimously opposed to the American Federation of Labor, both as to its plan of organization and the reactionary policy of its administration.

William E. Trautmann was one of the Industrial Union Conference at Chicago in January, and is a signer of the Industrial Union Manifesto issued by that conference. The conference before adjourning elected a temporary executive committee, to take charge of the propaganda and make arrangements for the Industrial Union Convention, called to meet in Chicago June 27. Trautmann was selected as one of this committee, and was selected by the committee as its secretary.

It happens that Trautmann's regular occupation was the editorship of the Brauer Zeitung, official magazine of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen. It is natural to suppose that the organization by which he was employed, being in perfect harmony with industrial unionism, would approve his attending the conference, and render easy his work as secretary of the committee, especially as he was scrupulously careful to attend to his duties as editor, devoting eight hours of each day to that work, and performing service for the industrial union movement evenings. And to the credit of the rank and file of the International Union, it can be said that no objection was at any time raised on that score, and a number of the locals took occasion immediately to approve his course by resolution. Not so the International Executive Board, which promptly censured Trautmann for attending the conference without securing their consent, and presented to him the alternative of severing his connection with the work of the executive committee or as editor of the Brauer Zeitung.

Here the fine work of Samuel Gompers was plainly visible. Gompers recognizes no enemy in America more powerful than William E. Trautmann, who has exposed the treachery of the president of the American Federation of Labor on more than one occasion, and has consistently opposed him in his policy of "harmonizing" the workers with the employing class on the lion and lamb peace basis. Being unable to "convert" Trautmann, Gompers has devoted himself to the work of building up around Trautmann a machine which could be used to crush the brave little editor when occasion would arise. And he has done his work well. With the retirement of Zorn and the election of Huebner, the three secretaries of the organization show a majority of Gompers' tools. On the International Executive Board the crafty Samuel has been even more successful, practically every one of them being willing to do his bidding. This, too, despite that nearly all of them profess to be Socialists, and Samuel's enmity to Socialism being so well known. But this Industrial Union Movement is putting so-called Socialists as well as alleged industrial unionists through the trying-out process, and we are able to know the gold from the dross. In the brewery workers' organization it appears that professions of Socialism were only used by aspirants for office in order to blind the membership to their real purpose of serving Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor.

But to return to Trautmann. He politely but firmly refused to resign as editor or as secretary, and appealed to a referendum vote of the membership at large, which was his right under the law of the organization, his being an elective office.

No sooner had Trautmann made his appeal than the mask was thrown off by the International Executive Board and Secretaries Kemper and Huebner. Trautmann was cut off from all access to the affairs of the organization, and

every item for the official journal was censored by Kemper. No reference to the Trautmann case was permitted in the Journal at all; resolutions from unions and protests against the action of the board being especially barred from the columns of the official organ of the International Union.

It has since been learned that while the vote was being taken by the membership, the whole official machinery of the International Union was withdrawn from its proper channels and directed to the work of maligning and misrepresenting Trautmann before the membership, and influencing votes against him. Besides that, Gompers was able to use Berger of Milwaukee, Hoehn of St. Louis and other alleged Socialists who edit German newspapers, to use their influence, both personal and through their papers, against Trautmann. Of course, the personal and ponderous machinery of the president of the American Federation of Labor was not idle, but, on the other hand, had never before been so busy since the year when Gompers had been ousted from the presidency and was fighting to regain the office. Trautmann was practically isolated and helpless, so far as placing his case properly before the membership, and was utterly unable to counteract the falsehoods and misrepresentations of so many powerful and unscrupulous machines being used against him.

At last the vote closed and was ready to be counted. Trautmann knew that thousands of votes had been lost to him that would have been his in a fair election, but he was yet sure that a majority of votes cast in this dishonest election were against deposing him as editor. He therefore did not propose to be counted out, and secured two witnesses to attend the executive board meetings and witness the votes being counted. The board protested against allowing these witnesses being present, and it was with difficulty that they were able to see the votes counted.

Think of it! A contest between Trautmann and the International Executive Board. The membership votes and the International Executive Board, one of the two parties interested, tries to count the votes without the presence of Trautmann or any other witnesses!

The witnesses did remain, however, and they made affidavit, on oath, that thousands of ballots from the localities where members of the executive board live are written by one and the same person. Invariably these ballots were against Trautmann, and, of course, for the board. Then the ballots from a union in bad standing voting for Trautmann were thrown out. Later the votes of a much larger union, in exactly the same standing, were counted; but these votes were against Trautmann!

The witnesses kept an accurate account of the votes from each union; and of the fair votes honestly counted Trautmann had a majority of 1,261.

In spite of this the executive board declared Trautmann had lost, and he was forcibly ejected from the office; but not until after he had been held like a thief and his desks and clothing searched for any evidence he might have against the board.

A nasty, revolting, sickening story, isn't it? Especially coming from an organization that we believed was clean and free from such contemptible tactics.

It teaches a lesson, though; and it is to be hoped the lesson will not be lost upon the rank and file of other organizations that believe themselves to be secure as to their officials.

A good story is told of the German emperor. A man was waiting to see the emperor pass in a procession and remarked to a friend: "The donkey has not come." He was arrested, but explained that the donkey was his brother, and asked the police whom they thought he meant.

All riot cases against the Western Federation of Miners and its members have been dismissed in the various courts, because of lack of evidence.

WESTERN FEDERATION AGAIN VINDICATED.

The following appears in the Denver (Col.) Times of May 17th:

Robert Romaine, convict in the penitentiary of Kansas, who made a startling confession implicating the Western Federation of Miners in the Independence horror, when thirteen non-union men lost their lives, has made another confession.

In this he says that he charged the miners with the crime for a \$5 note and a promise of freedom, and that there was not a word of truth in what he said at that time.

He accuses Frank Sheafor, of Cripple Creek, with working out the plot and furnishing him with the information upon which his startling confession of last September was made.

After brooding over the injury inflicted upon him by securing from him a fake confession to the blowing up of the Independence station on June 6 of last year when thirteen non-union miners were killed, Robert B. Romaine has unlocked the secrets from his breast and told the truth of the circumstances connected with the alleged confession. Romaine is now serving a sentence of from one to five years for burglary at Lansing, Kan. There is no hope for reward or glory attached to this confession. It is made of his own free will. He denounced his Independence confession as a lie which was concocted by Frank Sheafor, of Cripple Creek, who he says paid him to make it and promised him his freedom.

The confession is contained in a letter sent to John I. Tierney, staff correspondent of the Times, who interviewed Romaine at Topeka last September after the confession had been made public. Romaine at that time stuck to the truth of his confession in which he implicated a dozen members of the Western Federation of Miners. He, however, promised to write to Tierney later and to tell the

unvarnished truth of the "confession story" and how it had been obtained. The promised letter was received today and sets forth plainly the manner in which the confession was manufactured.

CONFESSION A FAKE.

Part of the letter is as follows:

"I shall endeavor to fulfill my promise to write to you which I made some time ago. I promised to tell you the main facts in the case of Romaine and Sheafor. They are mainly these: Sheafor came to me and made the proposition of making up that big fake. He said there was money and freedom in it for me if I would do as he said. He furnished me with all necessary dates and names and told me to weave as good a story out of it as I could. He also gave me \$5 and the promise of more, which, I repeat very much to say, I did not get. I am sorry that I had anything at all to do with it, as I only hurt myself by doing so and no one else.

"I am reaping the fruits of my follies here in the coal mines at 3¼ cents a day—truly a magnificent sum compared to what I could have been making in the Creek."

The Romaine confession was given out to the world last September. It had been prepared three weeks before it was made public.

HOW DEAL WAS MADE.

That it was to have been made was known in Cripple Creek long before it reached the ears of the public. It was known there that Sheafor, who was close to the mining interests of the Creek, had visited the Topeka jail, where Romaine was locked up awaiting trial for burglary on July 4. Sheafor made several visits to the jail to see Romaine.

After he left Topeka the alleged confession was given out by Romaine. He had been promised his freedom as a reward for implicating the members of the miners' union.

DEBS WORKING FOR INDUSTRIALISM.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette of May 18 contains an interview with Eugene V. Debs, setting forth his attitude towards the Industrial Union Movement and the June 27 convention:

Eugene V. Debs, who is now at his home in this city, is giving much of his attention to the preliminary work that is necessary before the meeting at Chicago, when a new labor organization will be formed. He says representatives from every labor union in the country will be present at the sessions, which will be held in Brand's Hall, Chicago, June 27.

Mr. Debs is giving much thought to the new union and says he is hopeful of it becoming a great power, notwithstanding the remarks of Gompers and other well-known leaders of the present organization.

It is Mr. Debs' opinion that the labor unions as they are organized now are losing ground, and he points to numerous big strikes that have been lost within the past two years as illustrating this. In speaking of the new union this morning he said: "The old unions were formed to bring about harmony between the employer and the employe. In other words, the object of the present day unionism is to harmonize the interests of the capitalist and the wage earner. The new union will be formed upon the basis of the absolute antagonism of these two classes. The new union under the present industrial conditions recognizes the class struggle and will use all of its power to organize the working class, for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalistic class and abolishing the wage system.

"The strike at Chicago shows to what extent the interests of the capitalists and workers are identical. Not

only this, but all strikes of any consequence during the past two years have been flat failures, showing that all of the power of the capitalists has been organized and is used against the working class by defeating their strikes and breaking up their unions, all of which simply proves that the old form of unionism into which the workers are divided into a thousand different unions, is no longer adequate. Hence intelligent workers have concluded to follow the example set by the capitalists and combine their forces in one great industrial union so that all may at all times work together in perfect harmony for the good of all."

Boston Cigarmakers' Union condemns the Civic Federation and those so-called labor leaders who support it.

L. R. Jenks and Arthur Parker, who were charged with an attempt to kill Edward Bell, the sheriff of Teller County, were acquitted last week at Castle Rock. With all the perfidy of the mine owners and their allies, the Citizens' Alliance, they have failed to score one single conviction of any member of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Anarchy in Colorado, and Who is To Blame," by H. E. Bartholomew, is a 136-page book, containing a dispassionate, carefully written history of the conflict between the Western Federation of Miners and organized capitalism in Colorado. Every important statement is supported by unimpeachable evidence. Those who desire in brief form a permanent, truthful record of Colorado's great labor war will not fail to secure this book. Bartholomew Publishing Company of Denver will mail a single copy, postpaid, for 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO TAILORS RESPOND.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1905.

Editor Voice of Labor—Last night at Union Square Hall the Independent Tailors' Union of San Francisco placed itself on record in recognition of the class struggle. While so many have been discussing the Chicago Manifesto, we of the Tailors' Union have been making things red-hot for the advocates of the A. F. of L. and its sister organization, the Citizens' Alliance. The enemy had exhausted all subterfuges to pack the meeting against the industrial unionists.

The delegate meeting voted 29 against 16 to leave the question of participating in the Chicago convention to a referendum of the shop meetings; but as the helpers are not compelled to attend these meetings, and as most of the men who exploit the helpers are anti-class struggle, they called for a special meeting, where the helpers are compelled to attend, as well as their masters.

You could see the economic power of the masters in the nays of the helpers when the roll was called. The main opponents to Industrial unionism were, of course, men who had at one time the walking delegate bee buzzing in their 6¼ brain. They saw their hopes dashed of ever getting the Independent Tailors to affiliate with the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in case the Independent Tailors should become part of the new economic organization based on the class struggle. Was it not a fact in 1873, when the tailors of Frisco joined hands for mutual protection, that their interests were the same as those of their masters, and have they not spent thousands of dollars getting men out of jail, fighting gatling guns on paper and paying \$12 per week strike benefit—all to prove that, in the words of that great and glorious liberator of the tailors, J. B. Lennon, it is sophistry to say that there is an antagonistic interest between the capitalist class and the working class. And have not the master tailors spent their last cent in times past and even become bankrupts to prove this?

They have a different way of proving it now. The

Citizens' Alliance, like the A. F. of L., is corner-stoned on the community of interests between employer and employe. The former organization gives proof if it when any craft goes out on strike and support is rendered to the strikers by other craft unions, when the Citizens' Alliance steps in and locks out the union which is most active in giving help.

Does not this prove that the great John B. Lennon is a far-seeing philosopher? The case is so plain that any single taxer can see it. But these blamed Socialists? What thick heads they have!

When the meeting was at fever heat I was called to the door. Two men, who had been addressing the trades unions on Industrial Unionism, asked leave to address the meeting. When their business was made known a howl was set up. Was this carefully planned meeting to be turned into a propaganda meeting for revolutionary Socialism? Let them go rent a hall for themselves! Why thrust themselves on this meeting?

It was decided to give them ten minutes. A young man came forward. In clear, penetrating voice he held this great crowd of wage-workers under a spell. When the time was up he was almost unanimously voted fifteen minutes more. I believe that if he had two hours he would even have convinced the single taxers. The class struggle was portrayed in eloquent terms, and an earnest appeal made for the tailors to help themselves and their class by sending a delegate to the Chicago convention, which holds that the emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by themselves.

At last it came to a vote. Out of 415 names called, about two-thirds responded, 151 voting yes and 116 no. Geo. Nesbit was chosen delegate, with credentials which will make the Tailors of San Francisco a part of this great revolutionary economic working class organization.

FRED SIBERT.

1310 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.

A BIG CONVENTION ASSURED.

That the Industrial Union convention, called to meet in Chicago June 27th at Brand's Hall, will be largely attended, and that the Industrial Union movement will receive a splendid impetus therefrom, is now assured.

Outside the local, national and international unions of the American Labor Union, all of which voted almost unanimously to take part in the convention, there will be delegates from scores of local unions representing practically every industry, and several of the more progressive internationals have already voted to join the movement and have elected delegates. Among those known to the Voice of Labor at the time of going to press are the United Metal Workers, American Flint Glass Workers, Laborers' International Union. These, as stated, in addition to the American Labor Union proper, embracing Western Federation of Miners, United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, International Musical Union, etc. Among the many locals outside these organizations that have already decided to join the movement, and become chartered after the convention, are tailors of San Francisco, brewery workers of Milwaukee and many other cities; silk workers of New Jersey, coal miners' unions of Ohio and Illinois, several machinists' unions, including locals in Chicago jurisdiction, bakery workers in Canada, etc.

In several cities Industrial Workers' Clubs have already been organized, the one in Cincinnati having more than 300 members.

If the convention should consistently follow out the ideas of the manifesto, and should place at the head of the organization an administration known to be faithful

consistent and fearless, there is every reason to believe that the organization to be launched from the Industrial Union convention will grow marvelously fast, and will in a very short time be of sufficient numbers to be a powerful factor in labor circles of the world.

GILT EDGE, MONTANA.

At the regular meeting of Judith Mountain Miners' Union, No. 107, W. F. of M., May 17th, 1905, the following was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Many people of this district, both union and non-union, patronize the large Chicago mail order stores; and

Whereas, Montgomery Ward & Co.'s treatment of their garment workers and teamsters is one of the causes of the present great strike in Chicago, in which said Montgomery Ward & Co. are receiving the support of nearly all the large Chicago firms; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this union, that from this date all members of this union will not patronize any Chicago firm not known to be fair, and will try to make others do likewise, and will assist to the extent of our ability the unselfish brothers of the Chicago teamsters' unions, whose present strike was solely to assist the striking garment workers to get fair wages for fair work, and fair working hours; and further, that this resolution be copied in our minutes and offered for publication in the Miners' Magazine, of Denver, Col., and the Voice of Labor of Chicago.

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

A system of labor, organized upon a plan of absolute liberty and democratic equality, where each stands for all, and all stand for each, and where the sense of solidarity reigns supreme—such a system would generate a spirit of industry and of emulation nowhere to be found in the modern economic system. Nor could such a spirit of industry fail to react both upon the productivity of labor and the equality of labor's product.

Furthermore—seeing that all are mutually active—the interest becomes general in the best and most complete, as well as in the quickest possible production of goods, with the object of saving labor, and of gaining time for the production of further wealth, looking to the gratification of higher wants. Such a common interest spurs all to bend their thoughts toward simplifying and quickening the process of labor. The ambition to invent and discover is stimulated to the highest pitch; each will seek to outdo the other in propositions and ideas.

Just the reverse will, accordingly, happen of which the adversaries of Socialism claim. How many inventors and discoverers go to pieces in the capitalist world? How many has it not exploited and then cast aside? If talent and intellect, instead of property, stood at the head of bourgeois society, the larger part of the employers would have to make room for their workingmen, master mechanics, technical overseers, engineers, chemists, etc. These are the men who, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, make the inventions, discoveries and improvements, which the man with the money-bag exploits. How many thousands of discoverers and inventors have gone to pieces unable to find the man of means ready to provide the wherewithal for the execution of their thoughts; how many germs of inventions and discoveries have been and continue to be nipped by the social stress for bare existence, is a matter that eludes all calculation. Not the men of head and brain, but those of large wealth are to-day the masters of the world—which, however, does not exclude the occasional and exceptional phenomenon of brains and wealth being united in one person. The exception only proves the rule.

Every one in practical life knows with what suspicion the workingman to-day regards every improvement, every invention introduced in the shop. And he is right. He rarely derives any advantage therefrom; it all accrues to the employer. The workingman is assailed with the fear lest the new machine, the new improvement cast him off to-morrow as superfluous. Instead of gladsome applause for an invention that does honor to man and is fraught with benefit for the race, he has only a malediction on his lips. We also know, from personal experience, how many an improvement perceived by the workingman is not introduced; the workingman keeps silent, fearing to derive no benefit, but only harm, from it. Such are the natural consequences of an antagonism of interests.

This antagonism of interests is removed in Socialist society. Each unfolds his faculties in his own interest, and, by so doing, simultaneously benefits the commonweal. To-day personal gratification is generally antagonistic to the commonweal; the two exclude each other. In the new order, the antagonisms are removed. The gratification of the ego and the promotion of the commonweal harmonize, they supplement each other.

The marvelous effect of such a mental and moral condition is obvious. The proclivity of labor will rise mightily, and such increased productivity makes possible the satisfaction of higher wants. Especially will the productivity of labor rise through the discontinuance of the present and enormous disintegration of labor, in hundreds of thousands, even millions, of petty establishments, conducted with imperfect tools. According to the industrial census of the German Empire for the year 1882, there were 3,005,457 leading establishments, exclusive of commerce, transportation, hotels and inns, in which 6,396,465 persons were occupied. Of these leading establishments, 61.1 per cent employed less

than 5 persons, and 16.8 per cent employed from 6 to 50 persons. The former are small concerns, the latter middle class ones. Through the concentration of the small and middle class establishments into large ones, equipped with all the advantages of modern technique, an enormous waste in power, time, material (light, heat, etc.), space, now incurred, would be avoided, and the productivity of labor would gain proportionately. What difference there is in the productivity of small, middle class and large establishments, even when modern technique is applied, may be illustrated by the census of manufactures of the State of Massachusetts for 1890. The establishments in ten leading industries were divided in three classes. Those that produce less than \$40,000 worth of goods were placed in the lowest class; those that produced from \$40,000 to \$150,000 were placed in the middle class; and those that produced over \$150,000 worth of goods were placed in the upper class. The result was this:

Classes.	No. of Estab-lishments.	Percentage of All Estab-lishments.	Pro-ductivity of Each Class.	Percentage of Total Pro-ductivity.
Lower	2,042	55.2	51,660,617	9.4
Middle	968	26.2	106,868,635	19.5
Upper	686	18.6	390,817,300	71.1
	3,698	100.0	549,346,552	100.0

The more than twice as large number of small establishments turned out only 9.4 per cent of the total product. But even the large establishments could, with hardly any exception, be conducted far more rationally than now, so that, under a system of collective production, aided by the most highly perfected technical process, an infinitely larger demand could be supplied.

Upon the subject of the saving of time possible under a system of production planted on a rational basis, Th. Hertzka, of Vienna, has made some interesting calculations. He investigated the amount of labor power and time requisite for the satisfaction of the wants of the 22,000,000 inhabitants of Austria by means of production on a large scale. To this end Hertzka gathered information upon the capacity of large establishments in several fields, and he based his calculations upon the data thus ascertained. In Hertzka's calculation are included 10,500,000 hectares of agricultural and 3,000,000 hectares of pasture lands, that should suffice for the production of agricultural products and of meat for the said population. Hertzka also included in his computation the building of houses on the basis of 150 square meters, five rooms, and strong enough to last fifty years, to each family. The result was that for agricultural, building, the production of flour, sugar, coal, iron, machinery, clothing and chemicals, only 615,000 workingmen were needed, at work the whole year and at the present average hours of daily labor. These 615,000 workingmen are, however, only 12.3 per cent of the population of Austria, capable to work, exclusive of all women, as well as the males under 16 and over 50 years of age. If all the 5,000,000 men, and not merely the above figure of 615,000, were engaged, then each of them would need to work only 36.9 days—six weeks, in round figures—in order to produce the necessaries of life for 22,000,000 people. Assuming 300 work days in the year, instead of thirty-seven, and eleven as the present daily hours of work, it follows that, under this new organization of labor, only 13½ hours a day would be needed to cover the most pressing needs of all.

Hertzka also computes the articles of luxury that the better situated demand, and he finds that the production of the same for 22,000,000 people would require an additional 315,000 workingmen. Altogether, according to Hertzka, and making allowance for some industries that are not represented in Austria, one million, in round figures, equal to 20 per cent of the male population able to

work, exclusive of those under 16 and above 50 years of age, would suffice to cover all the needs of the population in sixty days. If, again, the whole male population able to work is made the basis of the computation, these would need to furnish only two and a half hours' work a day.

This computation will surprise none who take a comprehensive view of things. Considering, then, that, at such moderate hours, even the men 50 years old—all the sick and invalid excepted—are able to work; furthermore, that also youths under 16 years of age could be partially active, as well as a large number of women, in so far as these are not otherwise engaged in the education of children, the preparation of food, etc.—considering all that, it follows that even these hours could be considerably lowered, or the demand for wealth could be considerably increased.

None will venture to claim that no more and unforeseen progress, and considerable progress at that, is possible in the process of production, thus furnishing still greater advantages. But the issue now is to satisfy a mass of wants felt by all that are to-day satisfied only by a minority. With higher culture ever newer wants arise, and these, too, should be met. We repeat it: the new social order is not to live in proletarian style; it lives as a highly developed people demand to live, and it makes the demand in all its members from the first to the last. But such a people cannot rest content with satisfying merely its material wants. All its members are to be allowed fullest leisure for their development in the arts and sciences, as well as for their recreation.—August Bebel, "Woman Under Socialism." Translated from the 33d German Edition by Daniel De Leon. Part II., ch. vii., pp. 279ff.

STRIKE OF THE ENGINEERS.

A strike of members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, united with the A. L. U., as an international industrial union, is on in Canada. The strike is against the Canada Foundry Company, Limited, and involves more than 100 men at Port Huron, Stratford, Toronto and Montreal. Most of the strikers quit work the 8th of May, but others have become involved and have struck up to and as late as May 18th.

The A. S. of E., since joining the A. L. U. a year and a half ago, have been among the most energetic workers for the organization. The organization is in good standing, and the members on strike are entitled to benefits from the defense fund, which will be paid to them as regularly as possible on account of the difficulty of doing business

with the general office, which is located in London, England.

Engineers, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and patternmakers are warned to stay away from Eastern Canada until this strike has been settled and officially declared off by the A. S. of E. locally and the General Executive Board of the American Labor Union.

The strike is against the premium bonus system, a pernicious practice of some Canadian employers, by which employes are required to deposit money as a guarantee that they will remain at work a certain length of time, and will not quit their employment without certain notice to employers.

SEATTLE BEER UNFAIR.

To Members of the American Labor Union and Progressive Union Men in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho:

Brothers! The breweries of Seattle, Aberdeen, Bellingham and Everett, Wash., have organized a bitter and remorseless fight against the brewery workers' unions of those cities, and have announced their intention of exterminating unionism among the brewery workers.

Every union man or sympathizer who will read this notice knows that nowhere in America or any other country can be found better union men, or unionists more willing to help their brothers in distress, than the brewery workers. Never in the history of strikes or labor wars of this country have they been found wanting when appealed to for assistance; but, on the other hand, they have always

and at all times contributed generously to support every just strike or grievance of any branch of organized labor, regardless of affiliation.

Now is the time to return a kindness and a favor to these loyal union men. Avoid drinking beer brewed in any brewery in any of the cities named until this trouble has been settled. Avoid it as you would poison, and be earnest and consistent in your efforts to get others to refuse to patronize this unfair beer.

The local unions need money badly to carry on the fight, and any organizations of labor or individuals able to do so should send donations at once to the Seattle Local, making remittances payable to Brewers' Union, Local No. 266, and mailing them to the local union care Box 275, Seattle, Wash.

A comrade in Kanawha County, West Virginia, where a coal miners' strike has been on for some months, writes to National Secretary Barnes as follows:

"It is awful here—a veritable little Colorado. The strike is on here—forced by the operators to break up the union. All the horrors of Colorado have been enacted here this winter and are being enacted to-day. Families were thrown out of their homes in the snow and their furniture destroyed. The scabs were transported in; when they found out how things were they refused to work; some of them were murdered. Deputies rode up and down on the trains constantly looking for anyone who is opposing the operators or working for organization. Today a deputy picked a quarrel with —, who was with me, and knocked him down, cursing him. The poor white slaves are so cowed that they don't dare to do anything. There is no telling what they may do next."

In West Virginia, because of the general backwardness of the population, and the out-of-the-world position of the

mining districts, it is even easier for the organized mine owners to carry out their infamous policy than it was in Colorado. Nor does it seem that the United Mine Workers are making nearly so spirited a fight for the defense of their persecuted members as the Western Federation of Miners made.—New York Worker.

President Coates visited A. L. U. locals in Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington during May, and attended the convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Salt Lake City.

Patriotism for one's home and country is the highest virtue that springs from the human breast, providing, of course, that the principles upon which the laws of one's country rests are such as to insure the patriot that the country is really his; otherwise it is liable to be a false patriotism, and more of a crime than a virtue.—Detroit Times.

LETTERS FROM LOCAL UNIONS

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

Through the tireless efforts of Organizer Shurtleff we have at last launched the Ladies' Auxiliary of the American Labor Union in New York City. The auxiliary includes in its membership wives and sisters of A. L. U. members in good standing, and any female relative of American Labor Union members are eligible to the auxiliary.

We recognize that the object of the Industrial Union Movement is worthy, and that there is work for the women to accomplish this object. Women have played an important part in every great and successful movement; so the auxiliary to the A. L. U. was inevitable.

The fact that our male relatives here allowed the West to organize the A. L. U., and since the coming industrial organization makes us feel that it is up to the Eastern women to uphold the honor and progressive spirit of the East and launch this valuable adjunct—the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Last Tuesday we held a meeting in the Harlem Socialist Club rooms and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. G. Scarano; vice president, Mrs. Gray; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. Roth; guard, Mrs. G. Whittam.

We earnestly request the lady relatives of members of the A. L. U. to write us for full particulars of the auxiliary. We are not organizing merely as a social body, but we want to be of substantial service to the A. L. U., and to provide for our members when their supporters are engaged in the struggles that come from time to time. In other words, provide for the wives and families in times of strike or lockout, more fully than they will be provided for from the strike benefits they will receive from the general organization.

We feel very grateful to Brother Shurtleff for his interest, and we believe that when we are thoroughly organized he will find that he has done a greater service to the labor movement than he thought; for we believe that we will not only be a great benefit to the mothers, wives and children, but to the Industrial Union Movement generally.

Address all correspondence to our secretary, Mrs. R. Roth, 21 Charles street, New York, N. Y.

LADIES' AUXILIARY NO. 1, A. L. U.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Perhaps by this time you have heard of what the American Federation of Labor has done against Local 423, A. L. U., Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, 1,600 members.

We held out for the eight-hour day, ten hours' pay. John J. Fitzpatrick, Chicago organizer (?) of the A. F. of L., formed a dual union of 24 members a year ago against our union, and this year the same dual union, backed up by the Street Paving Council of Asphalt Layers, Cement Finishers and Steam Roller Engineers, A. F. of L., signed a contract with the paving contractors for the nine and a half hour day, which we had last year, the same wages, and any of the A. L. U. members who refuse to join Fitzpatrick's dual union were to be discharged at once.

This is a sample of dirty work right here in Chicago against a bona fide organization, which I organized in March, 1903, and which succeeded in getting an increase of 12½ per cent the first year, and the second year, 1904, every street paving contractor in Chicago signed the scale for our local, except Barber & Co., who are friends of Fitzpatrick. And we got a reduction of half an hour a day, getting nine and a half hours instead of ten as

formerly. Not only that, we had the hours shortened from ten to nine in the cellars, and the wages raised from \$1.50 a day to \$2 and \$2.25.

Now the A. F. of L. comes along, and with the cloak of unionism scabs our jobs, signing up for the nine and a half hour day in the streets, and our union demanding and fighting for the eight hour day.

One Passarelli, backed by Fitzpatrick, with 45 street laborers, organized into a dual union in 1903, put up a fight against our union in the interest of the contractors and the A. F. of L., and I put him down and out in just four weeks, taking every man he had.

Next came along Dougherty, with 23 street cleaners chartered by the A. F. of L. in 1903, and he made a fight against our union lasting six weeks.

Brown, in 1903, backed by S. King, the cellar contractor, lasted six months, and we got his men into Local 423, the only bona fide street workers' union in Chicago.

Hill and Driscoll formed a dual union in the cellars in the fall of 1904, and lasted just four weeks.

Now comes C. Pianry, an Italian expelled from Local 423, backed by the A. F. of L.

I only hope the true union men of this country will, after reading this article, stop and think, and especially those in Sammy Gompers' A. F. of L., and then perhaps they will know they are in with the worst crowd of union wreckers and city hall politicians that ever existed.

I will challenge any A. F. of L. organizer, Fitzpatrick preferred, to get as large a body of men together and accomplish as much for them in two months as we did in Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, No. 423, A. L. U., and if I can't deliver the goods I will forfeit two months' salary to any charitable institution. The A. F. of L. is the biggest bluff of unionism ever known. I can make an affidavit their representatives offered me money to be a traitor to the A. L. U., but I am not for sale. Falvey of the Cement Workers offered me \$100 a month to leave the A. L. U., and I have absolute proof and witnesses to this. Another A. F. of L. secretary of a certain local brought two contractors to see me and planked down \$200 for me to "pull" a job, and I have a witness for this, too. I will stand by the A. L. U. now and all the time.

Industrial unionism is bound to win, and after the June 27 convention the A. F. of L. gang of fakirs will be kept busy here in Chicago and everywhere else in this country, or else I am very much mistaken.

T. S. MAHONEY.

President Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, No. 423, A. L. U.

BILLINGS, MONT.

Billings Barbers' Union has been reorganized, and will again do business as a separate local union. The Federal, No. 133, tried to induce the barbers, who are few in numbers, to become a branch of the Federal. This met with favor from some of the barbers, but a majority have decided to maintain a separate local, and the Federal will assist them in every possible way.

E. M. NELSON.

Secretary Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 133, A. L. U.

BUTTE, MONTANA.

The brewery bosses of Great Falls have so far refused to agree to the union contract for drivers, which has been

(Continued on Page 14)

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At some postoffices where the Voice of Labor is sent individually to each member of the unions, some copies are undelivered or uncalled for. Secretaries of local unions are requested to call at the postoffice on or about the 10th or 15th of each month and request the postmaster to deliver uncalled for or undelivered copies directly to him as Secretary of the union. These copies can be used to good advantage, where otherwise they would be destroyed.

POLITICAL POWER ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT

There is now, happily, only a small and constantly decreasing number of American working people who believe that the working class can successfully combat the employing class by the use of political methods alone.

It seems to the Voice of Labor that the well-rounded-out fighter for the interests of the workers to-day must stand for an economic organization of industrial unions bound together solidly, and also for independent political action of the wage workers. And in this recognition of the importance of both methods of warfare, it would seem that the industrial labor organization must come first, for here we can have not only a force with which to defend the rights of the workers at the shop, mine and factory, every working day of the year, but also an organization that will teach by example the solidarity of labor, the class struggle, and the natural right of the workers within a given industry to possess and operate that industry for the benefit of the workers.

If it were true that political methods alone are of benefit, then the workers would have good reason to be pessimistic and hopeless. For here the employing class is, if possible, more firmly entrenched than on the industrial field, and the boasted equality of wage worker and capitalist on election day is losing its force as an argument, because as fast as the workers become a dangerous political quantity, they can be and are being gradually disfranchised until they are left helpless and impotent politically.

In Alabama for instance, for more than two years the requirements for registration have included educational, employment and property qualifications. In order to obtain a voting certificate in Alabama a man must be able to read and write; he must have been regularly engaged in some lawful employment, business, occupation, trade or calling for the greater

part of the twelve months preceding the date he applies for registration, if he has been physically able to work during that time; or, he must be the owner, in his own right, or the husband of a wife who is the owner in her own right, of forty acres of farm land, or real or personal property assessed for taxation at \$300 or more; and he must show evidence that the taxes upon his property have been paid. He must also show that he has paid his poll tax for every year since the first of January, 1902, or since he became of age.

There is a long list of disqualifications. Any person who pays or offers to pay the poll tax of another person, or advances him money for that purpose, is not only debarred forever from voting, but must serve from one to five years in the State penitentiary.

In Alabama the right of suffrage is now restricted to a very small and select body of citizens, and more than 150,000 former legal voters have been disfranchised. Practically all of them are of necessity working people—wage workers; for it would seem that if these disqualifications had been aimed directly at the wage working class (which was probably the underlying motive for their adoption) they could not more perfectly accomplish their purpose.

And while affecting the wage workers generally, they strike with double force the union man, the so-called agitator, and the advocate of working class political action. A well-organized association of employers in Alabama can disfranchise nine-tenths of the union men or working class political workers of that State by refusing to employ any union man steadily for a year, and by means of the blacklist denying him work for any other employer during the time necessary that he should be idle in order to forfeit his vote. There is no redress. The employers have the "sacred" right to employ whomsoever they please, just as long or short a time as they please. The right of the workers to vote is therefore given over to the employers instead of to the State.

No less than eight other States have already restricted suffrage in some manner, but in every case it is the workingmen and the organized workingmen who are most affected.

In Colorado a measure has been adopted which, while not restricting the right of suffrage, prohibits criticism of public officials. The penalty is heavy fine or imprisonment. Colorado's future Peabodys (and by the way she has another already) may deport, murder, rape, pillage and burn, and Colorado's citizens must choose between fines and imprisonment or suffering in silence.

There is a close relationship between the Colorado law and the disfranchisement measure in other States. Only Colorado's employers have silenced opposition before adopting voting restrictions, a really more effective course, from the capitalist standpoint.

These things offer little encouragement to the "pure and simple" political workingman.

By this it is not intended to discourage political action of the workers. The fact that capitalism uses this weapon so effectively further proves its usefulness to the workers. But these developments also prove the necessity for reorganizing labor unions on a broad industrial basis so that the labor unions will represent the working class, and not a select few aristocratic crafts. A political party can never fight the every day battles of the workers with the master

class; the workers organized as a class into a great labor union can. A political party can never wrest control of the industries from the exploiting master class, give them over to the workers and protect the workers in the possession of them. Industrial unionism, as marked out in the Chicago Manifesto, can and will do that very thing, and will also have previously fully prepared the workers to assume possession of their own and administer the Co-operative Commonwealth. The best a workingmen's political party can do is to represent the working class on the political field, indicate the rising tide of the working class revolution, stand in the vanguard of agitation and education, and finally place the responsibility for violence upon the capitalist class, if the capitalist class should refuse peacefully to turn over to the workers the things they should vote to take possession of.

THE WORLD-STRUGGLE.

The sentiment expressed by I. Ladoff concerning the Russian revolution is unquestionably the sentiment that will permeate and influence the labor movement that will dominate the world before the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Its development in America is marked by tremendous rapidity, and it is being hastened by the unmasked terrorism of the employing class in Colorado and elsewhere:

"Russia has now entered into an era of chronic revolution.

"The revolutionization of all the classes and masses of Russia is spreading and deepening; the revolutionary flames are working their way toward the shaky throne of the Czar and the worm eaten altar of the state church, and cannot be extinguished until absolutism and parasitism will be no more.

"The time has passed when the people of Russia could be pacified by political charity in the shape of an advisory board composed of representatives of various classes without power or authority to legislate or control the budget of the state, as proposed by the Czar in the stress of a disastrous war.

"The Russian people are now determined to get rid of the double yoke of political and economic oppression.

"The Russian struggle is the world's struggle.

"The Chinese walls that used to divide countries and nations have crumbled into dust and ashes.

"There is at present only one nation—the human race.

"There is at present only one world-struggle—the struggle of the vast majority of the human race, of the toiling masses, against a small minority of political and social economic parasites.

"Perish Russian autocracy! Long live the Russian Revolution!

"Perish Parasitism! Long live the proletariat of all nations!"

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

From one standpoint this strike of the Chicago teamsters, to enforce the reinstatement of the locked out garment workers, is a magnificent spectacle.

What could be more heroic than this unselfish, prolonged, desperate protest of the teamsters against

persecution of their fellow workers in another industry?

And is it not the more remarkable when we stop to think that the system of organization of labor in which the teamsters find themselves (the American Federation of Labor) tends to separate men into conflicting jealous groups, instead of to unite them into a unified brotherhood?

Thinking men will read in this strike not only a protest against the enslavement of the garment workers, but, as well, an indication of the fast developing spirit of class solidarity, as opposed to craft selfishness, so long fostered and encouraged by the A. F. of L.

This will give strength and confidence to those unionists who contend for organization of labor by industries, and the bringing together of all industrially organized groups into one world-wide unified working class.

For does not the Chicago strike prove to us that the Brotherhood of all Workingmen is already established in the hearts and desires of the workers, in spite of their system of organization breeding the opposite feeling? And does it not assure us that the workers are ripe and ready to embrace a system of unionism wherein the universal Brotherhood of Workers can be an actual fact, to be practiced day by day?

Very little interest was taken by local unions in the vote on the question of postponing the Convention. This was probably due to the fact that there was no opposition whatever to the proposition. A small percentage of the members voted, and of those voting, only five voted "no," 1,178 votes being "yes."

Before coming to Chicago to "settle" the teamsters' strike, Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Vice President of the Civic Federation, is said to have held a consultation with August Belmont, President of the Interborough Railway Company and President of the Civic Federation. Presumably these two men agreed upon a plan to "Civic Federationize" the Chicago teamsters after the fashion of the "settlement" of the recent street car strike in New York: The artful "Sammy" remained in Chicago several days, "harmonizing" the two sides to the conflict, after which a basis of "settlement" was agreed upon by the employers and submitted to the strikers for ratification. In fact the capitalist newspapers had the strike already settled and disposed of before the teamsters themselves had an opportunity to act upon the proposition, and it was a remarkable surprise sprung on the public the following morning after the strikers had decided unanimously to reject the sell-out that had been so perfectly planned for them. The teamsters refused the so-called "settlement" because by its terms they would not only be obliged to return to work without gaining a point after a month's struggle, but would actually be obliged to pledge themselves to scab on their striking brothers, the express drivers, the agreement itself stipulating that none of them would be taken back to work under any circumstances. Gompers never did like the western spirit, and it must be with dismay that he sees the spirit of western unionism coming eastward until now it has Chicago almost within its grasp. Verily, in unionism the "harmony" artist is doomed.

LETTERS FROM LOCAL UNIONS.

(Continued from Page 11.)

agreed to by the Montana State Brewers' Association, representing all the other breweries of Montana and Wallace, Idaho. We are bringing pressure to bear on the Great Falls breweries, and while they have not yet been placed on the boycott list, yet Montana unionists will do well to patronize the products of only those breweries that are known to be union throughout and that are using the union label.

BEER DRIVERS AND BOTTLERS' UNION, NO. 171,
A. L. U.

MISSOULA, MONTANA.

Our union, Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, embracing common labor, teamsters and various other occupations not covered by previously organized craft unions, is having a great deal of trouble with dual unions organized by the American Federation of Labor. Missoula is

a city of less than 5,000 inhabitants, and could in reality be handled better and afford better protection to the workers if all trades and industries were under the Federal jurisdiction. But we have always worked in harmony with the carpenters' union, typographical union and two or three other locals. Lately, however, it appears to have been the purpose of the A. F. of L. to organize a separate union of every craft where five or more workers could be found, regardless of whether this union had jurisdiction over them, or even whether the majority of the craftsmen themselves preferred to remain with No. 43.

The last dual union to have been formed is of teamsters. The teamsters have been under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U. for many years and their interests have been fully protected, and, in fact, a majority of the teamsters are entirely satisfied and wish to remain in the A. L. U. But A. F. of L. organizers (save the word) appear to care more to disrupt the A. L. U. than anything else, and have now organized this dual union to fight us. Many teamsters haul material for buildings, and the contractors are strongly in favor of the A. F. of L., as they know the more divisions they can have in the ranks of labor the easier it will be for them to successfully fight the unions.

MISSOULA FEDERAL LABOR UNION, NO. 43, A. L. U.

REPORTS FROM ORGANIZERS**NEW YORK.**

Nineteen locals looked all right for New York in the May Voice of Labor, but it will not do for this month, as Manhattan Federal Labor Union, No. 560, and Brotherhood of Building Employees, No. 561, raises this number to twenty-one. By the time this is read there will probably be three more locals to be counted to the credit of this district, under the jurisdiction of District Union No. 10. The West may be the oldest territory in the American Labor Union, but it will not long remain the biggest in membership or number of locals unless they get a hustle on. We admit that we have a bigger field, and our Western brothers can rest assured that from this on we will take fullest advantage of that fact.

German Engineers' Union, No. 334, will give a May walk on the first day of June. Starting from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street and Third avenue, at 6:30 in the morning, they will take the cars to J. P. O'Donnell's Golf House, where breakfast will be served. From there they will march to Lafayette, where dinner and refreshments will be partaken of, after which they will return home.

Brotherhood of Building Employees, No. 561, has been holding open meetings and adding to its membership weekly. Chicago local has had the start of us here, but they will have to work nights if they expect to hold their own. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance called a meeting during the month to organize a local of this industry, but

With a big blast of trumpets Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., announced that he would go to Denver in May to test the anti-boycott law. John H. Murphy, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, calls our attention to the fact that the law will not become effective until July 23d, and even then it cannot be tested until someone has been arrested, tried and convicted for boycotting.

I have not learned how successful they were. Local No. 561 initiated fourteen candidates on the night their meeting was called. It seems strange that in all New York City the S. T. and L. A. could not find any field of labor or industry in which to form a union without trying to organize a rival to the American Labor Union.

Elevator Operators' Union will give a smoker at their hall Thursday, June 1, in the New York Labor Lyceum. This is another growing A. L. U. local in New York City.

Garment Cutters' Union, No. 466, organized two new shops during May. This union is figuring on giving two smokers, one for their industry exclusively and one for the general public. That there will be a good time at each is assured.

Manhattan Federal Union meets the second and fourth Monday evenings at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth street. At the next meeting the benefit of a union label will be up for discussion. This is at present the youngest New York local, but its members are old in union experience and great results are expected from this union.

District Union's Employment Bureau had a busy month, and was unable to furnish the men that calls were made for. Several laborers and one blacksmith's job were unfilled, as we could find no idle A. L. U. men for the positions. We call attention of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to our telephone number, 1905-38, and if any of them become idle call us up and have their applications filed. At present all A. L. U. men in New York City are working except one engineer and one fireman.

W. SHURTLEFF, Organizer A. L. U.

The Comrade, a monthly magazine that was worthy of generous support by working people, has been obliged to suspend publication on account of insufficient support. Unexpired subscriptions will be filled by the International Socialist Review. The entire stock of literature of the company will be sold at greatly reduced rates during the next few weeks. Write 11 Cooper square, New York, for price list.

Department of
International Musical Union

Edited by W. SHURTLEFF, General Secretary

(At this time when the workers of the country, betrayed, beaten and discouraged, are considering the advisability of throwing off the chains that bind them to useless petty trade craft organizations, I would ask them to read the poem of Lowell. For the moment to decide has come.)
 When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast,
 Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west;
 And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
 To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime,
 Of a century bursts full blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.
 For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along
 Round the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right or wrong;
 Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame
 Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame;
 In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim.
 Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide
 In the strife of Truth and falsehood for the good or evil side;
 Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
 Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right,
 And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.
 Then to side with truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
 Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
 Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
 Doubting in his abject spirit till his lord is crucified,
 And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone,
 While the men they agonized for, hurled the contumelious stone,
 Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline
 To the side of perfect justice; mastered by their faith Divine,
 By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.
 For humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands
 On the morrow crouches Judas, with the silver in his hands;
 Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling faggots burn,
 While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
 To glean up the scattered ashes into history's golden urn.

A STATE UNION.

On Friday evening, June 2, 1905, at 7 p. m., at Aurora Hall, Newark, N. J., delegates from the various locals of Musicians throughout the State of New Jersey, affiliated with the International Musical Union and American Labor Union, will assemble in session and form the first State organization of musicians formed in New Jersey. There will be four locals represented by four delegates each, as follows:

Newark Musicians Protective Union, Local No. 27, I. M. U., of Newark City, P. K. Willson, John H. Cizzushi, Wm. Slunte and S. T. Hard; Musicians Co-operative Union, Local No. 273, A. L. U., of Jersey City, by Arthur A. Smith, Chas. E. Hustis, Henry Hartmann and Geo. W. Trott; Musicians' Protective Union, Local No. 20, I. M. U., of Paterson, by Michael Butz, N. Mottein, Albert De Veechio and Henry Thierman; West Hudson Musicians' Protective Union, Local No. 32, I. M. U., of Harrison, Kearney and Arlington, by John B. Hughes, Thos. K. Fields, John K. Kirkman and Edward Von Stug, representing altogether

(Continued on Page 18.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES

General Headquarters American Labor Union,
 Chicago, May 18, 1905.

To Directly Chartered Local Unions and to Locals of the Western Federation of Miners, United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Musical Union—Greeting:

Following is a statement of nominations made by local unions for delegates to represent the American Labor Union in the Industrial Union Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 27, 1905:

ADAMS, FRANK—Nominated by Local Union No. 5.

ANDERSON, A. G.—Member of Spokane Federal Union, No. 222; nominated by Local No. 228.

ANDREWS, FRANK—Member of Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 199, 229.

BARNES, J. C.—Member of Telluride Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.; nominated by Local No. 181.

BECKWORTH, OTTO Q.—Member of Denver Federal Union, No. 252; nominated by Denver Federal Union, No. 252.

BRADLEY, W. J.—Member of Minneapolis Federal Union, No. 539; nominated by Local No. 539.

BROUGHTON, J.—Member of United Shoe Workers, No. 470; nominated by Local No. 470.

- BROWN, J. G.—Member Brotherhood of Building Employes; No. 522; nominated by Local No. 454.
- BURNS, WM. A.—Member of Storey County Labor Union, No. 329, Virginia City, Nev.; nominated by Local No. 329.
- CAHILL, JOSEPH—Member Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 2, 5, 148, 229, 508.
- CLEMENS, FRED—Member United Shoe Workers, No. 468, St. Louis, Mo.; nominated by Locals No. 468, 469, 470, 473, 500.
- CLEMENTS, J. M.—Member Amalgamated Society of Engineers at Toronto, Canada; nominated by Locals No. 308, 419, 466.
- COATES, DAVID C.—Member Wallace Labor Union No. 150, Wallace, Idaho; nominated by Locals No. 43, 126, 150, 199, 228, 238, 252, 308, 334, 419, 454, 466, 468, 470, 473, 488, 500, 506, 515, 522, 536, 551, 554.
- CRANSTON, F. P.—Member Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Locals No. 454, 506, 522.
- CRONIN, F. W.—Member Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 2, 5, 15, 148, 228, 229, 488, 506.
- DALE, JOHN W.—Member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 126, 238, 308, 419, 466, 515, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- DAVIS, HENRY S.—Member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 2, 5, 15, 148, 229.
- DAVIS, REES—Member Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 5, 126, 150, 181, 199, 229, 238, 252, 334, 419, 473, 500, 506, 515, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- DEBS, EUGENE—Nominated by Local No. 199.
- DEMPSTER, CHAS. W.—Member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 419.
- ELLIOTT, GEORGE—Member Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 43, 204, 239, 354, 506.
- ESTES, GEORGE—Member United Brotherhood of Railway Employes; nominated by Locals No. 126, 308, 334, 466, 468, 469, 470, 473, 488, 500, 515, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- FAIRGRIEVE, ALEX.—Member Western Federation of Miners; nominated by Locals No. 5, 15, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- HAGERTY, THOS. J.—Member Chicago Federal Union, No. 454; nominated by Locals No. 199, 252, 454.
- HALFRIDGH, FRANK—Member United Shoe Workers, No. 470, St. Louis, Mo.; nominated by Local No. 470.
- HALL, W. L.—Member United Brotherhood of Railway Employes; nominated by Locals No. 468, 469, 470, 500.
- HAYWOOD, WM. D.—Member Western Federation of Miners; nominated by Locals No. 228, 334, 468, 469, 470, 473, 488, 500.
- HUGHES, HARLEY L.—Member Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash.; nominated by Locals No. 150, 222, 228, 238, 311.
- ISCHI, GOTTFRIED—Member Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.; nominated by Local Union No. 56.
- MACKAY, CARL J.—Member Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 199, 419.
- MAHONEY, TIMOTHY—Member Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, No. 423, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Locals No. 150, 181, 506.
- MARYETTE, JOHN—Nominated by Locals No. 5, 229.
- M'DE WHYTE, JOHN—Nominated by Local No. 488.
- M'DONALD, DANIEL—Member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 2, 43, 126, 150, 181, 199, 228, 238, 252, 308, 334, 419, 454, 466, 468, 469, 470, 473, 488, 500, 506, 515, 522, 536, 551, 554, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- MOSER, R. G.—Member Amalgamated Power Workers, No. 488, Denver, Colo.; nominated by Local No. 488.
- MOYER, CHAS. H.—Member Western Federation of Miners; nominated by Locals No. 126, 150, 308, 334, 466, 469, 470, 473, 488, 500.
- O'CONNOR, CHAS.—Member United Bakery Workers, No. 506, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Local No. 506.
- O'NEILL, W. L.—Member Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.; nominated by Local No. 181.
- ORR, R. F.—Member Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Local No. 454.
- OTT, F. W.—Member Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.; nominated by Locals No. 126, 181, 238, 308, 466, 468, 506.
- PEPWORTH, WM.—Member Bozeman Trades and Labor Union, No. 419, Bozeman, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 419.
- RICHARDSON, PLATTE.—Member Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 181.
- RICHMOND, DAN W.—Member United Brotherhood of Railway Employes; nominated by Locals No. 515, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- RIORDAN, JOHN—Member Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 155, Phoenix, B. C.; nominated by Locals No. 126, 150, 181, 229, 238, 252, 334, 419, 488, 515, 522, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- ROTTLER, WM.—Member Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 199.
- SCOTT, ROBT. C.—Member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 228.
- SHURTLEFF, W.—Member International Musical Union; nominated by Locals No. 252, 468, 469, 470, 500.
- SMITH, CLARENCE—Member Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Locals No. 126, 150, 199, 228, 238, 252, 308, 334, 419, 466, 468, 469, 470, 473, 488, 500, 515, 522, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- SMITH, FRANK—Member Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.; nominated by Local No. 199.
- SOLOM, I.—Member Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, Chicago, Ill.; nominated by Local No. 454.
- TRAINOR, JAMES—Member Excentric Engineers' Union, No. 308, New York, N. Y.; nominated by Locals No. 290, 308, 334, 466, 560, 561.
- TWINING, LUELLA—Member Denver Federal Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.; nominated by Local No. 252.
- UNTERMANN, ERNEST—Individual member; nominated by Locals No. 468, 469.
- WALTON, FRED W.—Member Wallace Labor Union, No. 150, Wallace, Idaho; nominated by Locals No. 126, 150, 181, 228, 238.
- WEBBER, O. H.—Member Havre Workingmen's Union, No. 516, Havre, Mont.; nominated by Locals No. 515, 536, 551, A. L. U., and Local No. 113, U. B. R. E.
- WHITE, M. E.—Member Denver Federal Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.; nominated by Locals No. 150, 181, 238, 252, 308, 334, 466.
- WITZCHE, R. O.—Member United Shoe Workers, No. 470; nominated by Local No. 470.

Nominations were received from Locals No. 12, 27, 101, 163, 275, 345, 416, 486, and 553, and were not considered,

because those from Locals 275 and 553 were irregular, and the other unions were not in good standing.

Nominations were closed promptly at midnight of May 15, and nominations received after that time were not considered.

The following have been nominated by not less than five local unions, and their names will appear on the official ballots, which will be mailed to all locals of the American Labor Union, Western Federation of Miners, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, United Brotherhood of Railway Employes and International Musical Union:

- JOSEPH CAHILL, of Butte Clerks' Pro. Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.
- FRED CLEMENS, of United Shoe Workers, No. 468, St. Louis, Mo.
- DAVID C. COATES, of Wallace Labor Union, No. 150, Wallace, Idaho.
- F. W. CRONIN, of Hotel and Restaurant Emp. Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.
- JOHN W. DALE, of Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
- HENRY S. DAVIS, of Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
- REES DAVIS, of Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.
- GEORGE ELLIOTT, of Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.
- ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE, of Western Federation of Miners, Basin, Mont.
- WM. D. HAYWOOD, of Western Federation of Miners.
- HARLEY L. HUGHES, of Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash.
- DANIEL M'DONALD, of Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
- CHAS. H. MOYER, of Western Federation of Miners.
- F. W. OTT, of Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.
- JOHN RIORDAN, of Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 155, Phoenix, B. C.
- W. SHURTLEFF, of International Musical Union.
- CLARENCE SMITH, of Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, Chicago, Ill.
- JAMES TRAINOR, of Excentric Engineers' Union, No. 308, New York, N. Y.
- FRED W. WALTON, of Wallace Labor Union, No. 150, Wallace, Idaho.
- M. E. WHITE, of Denver Federal Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.

The name of George Estes has been withdrawn from the list of nominees.

No ballots can be used in this election except those furnished by the General Office. Each member voting must mark his own ballot, and his only.

Local unions may vote upon these nominations at any meeting before June 10. Returns must be at headquarters not later than 12 o'clock noon of June 15, and the vote will close promptly at that time. No ballots received later can be counted.

The ballots, after having been counted by the local union, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary-Treasurer, securely sealed, and must be accompanied by a statement of the local officers, under seal, showing the result. This statement will be for comparison with the official count to be made by the canvassing board. Packages containing returns must be marked plainly "Ballots," so they

will not be opened by the General Secretary-Treasurer before the canvassing board receives them.

Members of local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Employes and International Musical Union have a right to vote on these nominations, as well as members of directly chartered local unions, and official ballots are furnished all these organizations in sufficient quantities. Fraternally yours,

JOHN RIORDAN,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

General Headquarters American Labor Union.

Chicago, May 16, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union —Greeting:

Following is the result of vote cast on the question of postponing the general convention until after the Industrial Union Convention. Only 52 unions voted on this question:

	Yes.	No.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, No. 2....	40	..
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 4	33	4
Workingmen's Union, No. 5	65	..
Bakers' Union, No. 7	24	..
Huson Labor Union, No. 16	11	..
Shoemakers' Union, No. 24	8	..
Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43.....	112	1
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47.....	37	..
Bodie Labor Union, No. 99.....	13	..
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 126..	16	..
Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 155.....	13	..
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177.....	13	..
Great Falls Barbers' Union, No. 179.....	22	..
Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181.....	8	..
Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199.....	52	..
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 204..	28	..
Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222.....	15	..
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225	12	..
Kootenai Union, No. 228	21	..
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 229	8	..
Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 231.....	10	..
Hope Labor Union, No. 238	18	..
Missoula Barbers' Protective Union, No. 239....	30	..
Denver Federal Union, No. 252	12	..
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 285..	65	..
Milan Federal Union, No. 311	25	..
Lyon and Ormsby County Labor Union, No. 323..	30	..
Storey County Labor Union, No. 329	10	..
Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332	9	..
German Engineers' Union, No. 334	16	..
Newburg Federal Labor Union, No. 379	17	..
Omaha Federal Union, No. 479	12	..
Amalgamated Power Workers, No. 488	75	..
Bartenders and Waiters, No. 502	60	..
Magnolia Union, No. 531	16	..
Minneapolis Federal Labor Union, No. 539	14	..
Lincecum Workingmen's Union, No. 541	25	..
Coloma Federal Labor Union, No. 542	5	..
Excentric Engineers' Union, No. 547	29	..
Tannahill Lumbermen's Union, No. 548	13	..
San Jacinto Federal Labor Union, No. 554.....	10	..
Stratford Branch, A. S. of E.	50	..
Elizabethport Branch, A. S. of E.	13	..
Denver Branch, A. S. of E.	25	..
Hartford Branch, A. S. of E.	10	..
Port Huron Branch, A. S. of E.	18	..

1,178 5

Locals No. 112, 160, 185, 509 voted "unanimously," and were not counted.

Locals No. 133, 345 voted, but were not counted, because in bad standing.

The proposition to postpone the convention is, therefore, carried. Fraternally,

JOHN RIORDAN, Gen. Sec.-Treas., A. L. U.

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL UNION.

(Continued from Page 15.)

four hundred and fifty musicians, leaving one newly organized Bayonne local to fall in line.

The distinction of bringing about the movement for a State organization belongs to the Newark Musicians Local 27, they at their January, 1905, meeting moving to appoint a committee to get the co-operation of the locals in the State to join in the movement, the committee appointed being John H. Cozzushi, Frank Lessu, Samuel Bowman and Sylvester T. Hard, and on visiting the locals each voted them hearty support to the movement, with the election of the delegates to represent same.

A notable feature of the forming of this organization will be the presence of International President P. K. Willson of the I. M. U., representing as a delegate of the Newark musicians, and International Secretary W. Shurtleff, to whom the committee have extended an invitation to unite with them in the forming of same. The committee has also extended invitations to all the locals to attend the convention.

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL UNION NOTES

There is nothing like plain facts for illustration.

State convention of the New Jersey International Musical Union Locals will be held June 2d in Newark.

A man who is willing to be helped out of the mire, and then is unwilling to help others, is no man at all—he is a thing.

Delegates of the International Musical Union to the Chicago convention, will be entertained while there by our Chicago members, and a good time is assured them on some evening during their stay.

All secretaries in sending in their vote for delegates to the Industrial convention should remember that same should be accompanied with a statement under seal of their local, signed by the president and secretary, stating the number of votes cast.

There are times of weakness to us all, perhaps, when the conviction comes sweeping over us that it is impossible to succeed and be honest, and yet a little closer ex-

Roosevelt, speaking at Pueblo, praised Colorado scenery. But upon the capitalist defiance of law and order and the strangulation of liberty in the Centennial State, the strenuous Teddy was singularly silent. It is easier to win fame as a hero fighting bears with a bowie than by bearding the Colorado Mine Owners' Association in its land of deportations and bull-pens.

BOOM! BOOM! BOOM!

MILWAUKEE, New York, Cleveland, Tonopah, Canton, UP THEY GO! Up they go! Up what goes? Why, the banks, of course. WHAT? Banks failing in these prosperous times?

Would you rather put your money in their hands (the banks) for the gamblers to use, than invest it with thousands of others co-operatively where, besides earning something, IT'S ALWAYS SAFE?

IF YOU WANT CO-OPERATION, WE PROVIDE THE WAY!

So, have you read your "Uncle Johney's" advertisements? Have you read so many "dog on" fake things that you mistrust him also?

If you do, we don't blame you, all we want to ask you to do is, to write and get our plans, then get our refer-

mination, into the histories of men will show triumphantly that honesty pays.

There are so many good men on the ticket (in fact all to vote for as delegates to the Chicago convention to represent the A. L. U. that it is hard work to make a choice of ten, but I would call our members' attention to Bro. James Trainer, of New York Engineers; no better man can be found to represent the great cities of the East than he.

Laughter enobles, for it speaks forgiveness. Music does the same, by the purifying influences which it exerts on the better feelings and sentiments of our being. Laughter banishes gloom; music, madness. It was the harp in the hands of the son of Jesse which exorcised the evil spirit from royalty; and the heart that can laugh outright does not harbor treason, stratagems, and spoils.

When a man commences to toboggan down the slide of misfortune—his neighbors will grease the way and kind strangers will assist his relatives to give him a push along in passing. And many a traitor to the International has found that to be too true, for some petty job or office he has betrayed those who trusted him, only to find himself despised and shunned by his new associates, who as soon as the use they had for him was over were ready to give him the last kick to put him out of the business.

It's a slight difference in favor of the fool—that between him, and the half learned man. President Weber, of the American Federation of Labor Musicians, in the last issue of "Miller and His Paper," the official organ of that body, says, "That the American Federation of Labor Musicians have nothing against the Industrial movement, but that they are not going to use their organization for experiments." And that is the case in a nutshell. If the Industrial movement is successful they will be in it. It is not a matter of principle with them, for they have none, but a matter of what side of the workers they can get the most dollars from. They intend to wait until 'Tis prosperous to be just," then they will desert any old side to get where the dollars are. This is on a par with that of his side partner, Miller, when he called the Chicago convention a "proposed gab fest." But they and their organization have at last come before the workers with their masks off, as common grafters. This last break will undoubtedly make Weber feel with Miller that "'Tis sad that prudence should only be purchased by age, when follies have all been committed."

ences, and then if you have found something that suits you, we are pleased to have your co-operation, and that is what we are advertising for. WE CAN'T COME AND TALK PERSONALLY WITH YOU ABOUT EVERYTHING, excepting through the most reliable papers, who aim to accept only high class matter.

RIO GRANDE WOOLEN MILLS CO. (Co-operative),
Albuquerque, N. M.

Johney H. Berrap, President.

P. S.—Since writing the above there has occurred another BOOM. This time it's Boston, nearly a two million dollar bank failure. Better think over what we are telling you, it may strike close to home next time. CO-OPERATION is the remedy. Write us.—Adv.

The City Council of Goldfield, a mining town of the Cripple Creek district, has passed a resolution requiring all employes of said town to carry a card from the Mine Owners' Association. Hurrah for the liberty enjoyed in "the land of the free and the home of the brave!"—Miners' Magazine.

Salt Lake, May 24.—Resolutions pledging aid to the striking teamsters of Chicago were passed by the Western Federation of Miners, in national convention here to-day. The resolutions set forth that the Chicago teamsters are waging a "heroic struggle on behalf of the garment workers of that city against the capitalist class," and pledge moral and financial aid in their struggle.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

OFFICERS.

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

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BELL SIGNALS.

BY WM. D. HAYWOOD.

Agitation prevents stagnation.

* * *

The machine is the apprentice of yesterday, the journeyman of to-day.

* * *

A rich sermon is poor satisfaction to an empty stomach.

* * *

If the producer is not entitled to the equivalent of that which he produces, who is?

* * *

A labor organization without political purpose is as meat with the nutriment extracted.

* * *

The first conveyance of land was a forgery and a fraud. The only real title is occupancy.

The supervision of industry by the producers will obliterate race prejudice and imaginary boundary lines.

* * *

A soldier commits wholesale murder for thirteen dollars a month. The working class abets the crime by upholding the system that permits it.

* * *

Colleges and universities are the modern scab hatcheries where the Farleys secure strike breaking recruits. It is to Rockefeller's interest to maintain such institutions, at the people's expense.

* * *

When the working class is sufficiently well organized to control the economic power—the means of life—legislatures and courts, militia and police, will be expensive luxuries for capitalists.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHARLES MOYER.

The Voice of Labor keenly regrets that the limited scope of the department of the Western Federation of Miners will not permit the printing in full of the address of President Charles Moyer, delivered at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the organization at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 22, 1905. Every word is meat for the intelligent unionist, and the document as a whole stamps Charles H. Moyer as a worthy successor of that magnificent founder of the Federation, who for so many years served as its president, Edward Boyce. We are able to print here only a few extracts from President Moyer's address:

"I assure you that it is with a great deal of satisfaction that I am in a position to report that, despite the unceasing battle waged against our organization for the past two years, the Western Federation of Miners is more powerful to-day than at any time in its history. Those who have sought our destruction, supported by the State and national government, who have hurled their slander and abuse against our organization, charging its members with every crime enumerated in the criminal calendar, stand out to-day convicted perjurers.

* * *

"Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says that in the offer of wage reduction it is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all, that resistance will at least demonstrate that labor is a factor which must not be ignored. If Mr. Gompers advocated the resistance of all organized labor, I would fully agree with him, but when he advises that a part of organized labor resist a reduction in wages or demand better working conditions, while another part by continuing their employment furnished the employer with the weapon to defeat those who are engaged in the battle, then I claim that the past has furnished good and sufficient proof that such a policy is

not only inadequate to cope with the present organized resistance, but an injustice to those who are asked to take part in the conflict.

* * *

"I do not believe Gompers and his council in their circular voice the sentiment of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor or its affiliated bodies. No man or body of men, be they honest, dare say that the Western Federation of Miners has not been the vanguard in the organized labor movement of the country. Samuel Gompers has endeavored for years to secure the affiliation of our organization; failing to accomplish his purpose, he now comes out in the open and declares that it must be submission to his rule or annihilation. I believe I voice the sentiment of each and every member of our organization when I say that it shall be neither. The Western Federation of Miners has stood upon the firing line continuously since the day of its birth. It has never compromised or surrendered. In the past it has only given battle to the common enemy of the wage-working class, and to-day has no fight against organized labor. It does, however, reserve the right to do its own thinking and to advocate any policy which its membership believes to be in the interest of their class. This independence on the part of our organization has drawn the fire of our enemy, and finally resulted in so arousing the ire of the grandfather of the American Federation of Labor as to cause him to declare with the mine owners, the Citizens' Alliance and the cur who formerly disgraced the Governor's chair of Colorado: 'We will break your spirit, even though it becomes necessary to exile your membership and starve those who are dependent upon them.'

"The convention called for June 27 in the city of Chicago, and which, more than anything else, is responsible

for the reprehensible circular emanating from the so-called representatives of organized labor, will be one of the most important matters to come before you.

"The twelfth annual convention instructed your Executive Board to take such action as might be necessary in order that the representatives of organized labor might be brought together and plans outlined for the amalgamation of the entire wage-working class into one general organization. Following out these instructions at a meeting held in the month of December, it was decided to send a committee to Chicago to meet with the officers of the American Labor Union. This conference took place January 4, and was not only attended by representatives of the American Labor Union and our organization, but a number of others. The result of this meeting was the manifesto and call for a convention, which you have undoubtedly all studied and which will come before you for consideration. The question for you to decide is not one of changing the principle, policy or plan of our organization, but as to whether or not the Western Federation of Miners shall become a working part of such a movement as set forth in the manifesto, which shall consist of one great industrial union, embracing all industries.

"Your constitution provides that all men employed in mines, mills and smelters shall become members of the Western Federation of Miners. The signers of the manifesto would have all industries organized under this plan, then bound together in one general organization that, recognizing the struggle between the capitalist and the working class, would present a line of battle on the industrial field which would be well-nigh impregnable.

"Brother delegates, the time for action has arrived. The cry of alarm being sent broadcast by those who, for their own mercenary motives, would continue the present helpless policy pursued by organized labor, should not be considered by you for one moment. The only argument presented to you by the representatives of so-called organized labor is that the movement that will be launched in the city of Chicago, June 27, will disrupt the organized labor movement of the country. Can anyone imagine how organized labor could be disrupted more fully than it has been in the past two years wherever it has come in contact with corporations?

"If the organizing of a movement which has for its object the amalgamation of the entire wage-working class shall mean the disruption of the so-called labor movement of to-day, then I have no regret for the part which I have taken in calling a congress for that purpose, and I would recommend that this convention take immediate action on the manifesto, and if the same meets with your approval that the question be at once submitted to a referendum vote of our entire membership as to whether or not representatives shall be sent to Chicago June 27, clothed with the power specified in the call.

"I sincerely trust that, realizing the absolute helplessness of organized labor as it is now constructed, you will act fearlessly and that a message of encouragement will go out from this convention to the thousands of dis-

couraged workers who are looking to you, confident that the Western Federation of Miners will be the vanguard of an army that will lead them to industrial liberty.

"The old worn-out system of trades autonomy has had a fair trial, and its inability to cope with the present conditions has been fully demonstrated. In fact, many of the officers of such organizations make no pretense at protecting the rights of their membership. They are satisfied to perpetuate themselves in office, pave the way for political appointments and surrender the confidence of their members and the most sacred rights of their organization to civic federations and arbitration boards, composed of men proven to be labor's bitterest enemies.

* * *

"Before concluding, I desire to call your attention to the strike and lockout of the United Brewery Workers of Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, which has been precipitated by the managers and Citizens' Alliance. The United Brewery Workers have contributed liberally to the Western Federation of Miners in their time of trouble, and I would recommend that this convention indorse their strike and instruct your locals to do everything in their power to aid and assist them in their struggle.

"The strike of the Chicago teamsters is one that is attracting the attention and is being closely watched by employers and organized labor throughout the entire country. What the outcome may be can only be surmised at this time. It is to be hoped that the men who are fighting the battle of organized labor in the city of Chicago may be successful. The principle for which they are contending should rally to their assistance the undivided support of organized labor, regardless of affiliation, and I would earnestly recommend that you forward to them not only a message of encouragement, but that they be assured of every assistance in the power of our organization.

* * *

"To my traducers I have no apologies to offer. As president of a labor organization, in carrying out the policies and purposes for which I understand we are organized, I have made no friends among the capitalistic class. I have endeavored at all times to say and do that which would best serve those whom I represented. This I have done without fear or favor, and, while I have made many enemies in pursuing the course which my judgment led me to believe was right, I have no regrets, but shall feel highly gratified if through my efforts anything has been accomplished in the interests of those whom I have had the honor of representing. I sincerely trust that your councils will result in great good to those you have gathered here to represent and that the Western Federation of Miners will ever be found in the foremost ranks, fearlessly fighting the battle for the uplifting of their class. In turning over to you the office of president, I wish to ask for my successor the same hearty support which has been accorded to me, for without the co-operation of the entire membership he is indeed helpless, and the organization can expect to accomplish but little."

Department of **United Brotherhood of Railway Employees**

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

The present entirely discredits the past; but does so without any effort. All of the effort of the present is expended in trying to discredit the future, which work it has no power to accomplish.

The work of destroying other organizations is

not the work of building a great movement, such as industrial unionism. It has been admirably said, by some one, "That the present is erected on the tombs of the past;" but this does not mean the tombs of the victims of some murderer.

Why are not all men honest with themselves?

Men who pride themselves on their honesty in dealing with others and the world at large, are sometimes flagrantly dishonest in their dealings with themselves.

The case in point is the man who says: "The principles of the U. B. R. E. are absolutely correct and the craft organization is wrong; but I will not join the movement now because I am already a member of a union." Or, probably he will say, "I will wait and see what others are going to do."

This is the character of reasoning that retards progress.

Being honest with yourself, and consistent in living out those things in which you believe, is the great fundamental principle underlying the moral man. It is the very spirit of honesty. If you fail in this your boasted honesty is simply a sham, a bid for the encomiums of the rabble. There is no true manhood to be expressed in it.

The Voice would call the attention of all railway employes to the letter from Brother Geo. N. Campbell in this issue relative to a circular letter sent out by the officials of the Santa Fe Railway Company to its 60,000 employes.

This circular simply invites the employes of the Santa Fe to purchase land of the company on the installment plan. Brother Campbell very opportunely asks, "How long will it be until the company commands them to make the purchase?"

This is a timely question, and should engage the attention not only of the employes of the great Santa Fe Company, but likewise all working people who are compelled to labor for a large corporation for a livelihood.

It may be your opinion that the Santa Fe Company would never demand this of their employes; but rest assured that if they do not, it will not be from moral reasons, neither for the reason that they have not got the power. Railway corporations have forced their employes to take out insurance, which act was not only just as much opposed to the spirit of the United States constitution as the one suggested above, but was likewise just as much opposed to the interests of the employes. Why not compel them to purchase their worthless land?

Suppose the great Santa Fe Company would issue a circular letter, not directly ordering, but intimating, that it was the sense of the officials of the company that an employe who had been in the service of the company for a certain period, say one year, and during this time had manifested a criminal indifference as to his personal affairs, by failing to take advantage of an opportunity which the company was placing in his way to establish a home for his old age to prevent himself becoming a public charge when he was no longer capable to toil, by failing to purchase land which the company was offering to sell him on the installment plan, would be considered by the company as totally incapable of manifesting the interest that a trusted employe should manifest in his employer's business; and that the attitude of all officials and others who might be called upon to place confidence and responsibility in him towards such employe would be governed accordingly. What would be the result? What would the employes do? What action could they take? Worse circulars than this have been issued. What reason have we to suppose that this one will not be?

I think you are saying to yourselves, "that if such a circular was issued by the company that employes me I would not stand for it. I would resign or quit," as the case might be. Under the present circumstances would this be wise? You might satisfy your spleen by quitting. You might even feel that your pride had been satisfied, but would this not be suicidal? What assurance have you that when you go to work for the next company that you would find that it was a thing you could not run away from?

If you could satisfy yourself that all other employes of the company would quit with you, the case would be different. If the Santa Fe Company had the least idea that all of the other employes would quit with you, there would be no danger of the officials issuing such a circular; but there is lack of confidence on your part, and an absolute knowledge on the part of the officials that the other men would not quit with you that would render this act of yours a suicide. That is, if your job was worth anything. And all jobs are worth something these days.

In closing his letter Brother Campbell says, "The only way to meet this issue is by a solid front, and that front can only be attained in one way—that is through the U. B. R. E."

Why does Brother Campbell say this? Why does he not say with equal force that this could be accomplished through the B. of L. E., the B. of R. T. or the O. R. T.? The B. of L. E. could not handle the proposition, because it is one of those propositions that is general in its application. That is, it applies to all employes of the railway company. The B. of L. E. is not organized to represent or do anything for any one but the engineer. This equally applies to all other craft orders in the railway service. It is impossible for them to act in concert. They work under separate contracts; and by reason of these contracts ending on separate dates it is impossible for them to marshal their forces for a concerted action. Any way all of these organizations, if they could act together, represent only a small portion of the employes of a railway company. The U. B. R. E. brings all crafts together; and is built to handle the greater questions that enter into the labor problem. The smaller considerations that come within the scope of a craft order, if settled within that craft order, independent of all other branches of labor, simply aggravates the labor problem. If the B. of L. E. could handle the Santa Fe land question for itself, within itself, relating strictly to itself, it would simply compel the company to apply the measure more strenuously to some other department that was not strong enough to protect itself, and thus aggravate instead of taking a step towards settling the great questions that confront the laboring people.

San Antonio, Texas.

Editor Voice—San Antonio Division 24 gave its second annual ball April 22 at Turner Hall. The weather was wretched, and the ball announced for the Lenten season, taken together with this fact, was the cause of the attendance not being as large as we had reason to expect. However, there were between 60 and 75 couples present, who enjoyed the splendid music rendered by the Theo. Artzt orchestra and the dancing.

Our manager, T. C. Ferguson, proved himself to be a very popular floor manager and is deserving special credit for all that he contributed to the success of the ball and the enjoyment of those present. Brother Ferguson is a great hustler for everything connected with the brotherhood.

The manager of Turner Hall and all present were loud in their praises for the way that everything was managed. It was the universal opinion that it was the best conducted affair that has been held in San Antonio. It will certainly be a great advertisement for our next ball.

Brothers T. C. Ferguson, F. E. Johnson, Niles Larson and C. F. Denys are among those who deserve special mention for interest taken and their efforts in making the event a pleasant memory for all present.

Some days ago I was agreeably surprised, while down town, to meet several of the brothers from out of town that I had never had the pleasure of meeting before. Among them were Brothers Louis Haller, C. Lyons, Schuman and Goldsmith. These members are working along the line of the Southern Pacific and were in the city taking in the carnival. It was a great pleasure as well as surprise to meet them, and I made the occasion the excuse for making a good time for myself.

I wish to serve notice on all of the brothers working out of town that the "latch string" at 919 North Cherry

street is always hanging on the outside of the door, and I will take no excuse for them failing to visit me when in town.

Any member out on the road who wishes to send in their dues can address me as above. Their communications will receive prompt attention.

All of the boys are speaking of the great necessity for having an organizer in San Antonio. I have assurances from the General Office that just as soon as the proper man can be secured that we will be satisfied in this respect. Since Brother Fitzgerald resigned we are in a comparatively helpless condition, but where this is no organizer it should be an incentive for the members to take greater interest in doing their own organizing work. We must not be inactive and permit our membership to remain at a standstill. We have great work before us, and when we have no one to aid us we must work the harder.

C. F. DENYS, Agent Division 24, U. B. R. E.

Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1905.

Editor Voice: During the month of May every division of the U. B. R. E. in Chicago will show a marked increase in membership. All members are working hard to organize the district; and every meeting is showing the result in the new members initiated.

The new division at Grand Crossing, No. 114, is adding to its membership very rapidly. The members are all old union men; and understand the importance of each individual doing his part in the matter of building up his division. I am predicting that the membership of Division 114 will pass the 200 mark before the first of July.

May 23 I instituted a new division in South Chicago, mainly switchmen. The following officers were elected and installed:

Manager, A. W. Morrow; superintendent, F. J. O'Rourke; prelate, J. W. Oliphant; agent, Paul J. Warner; past manager, J. W. Cullen; conductor, M. E. Duffy; engineer, Geo. Thorn; watchman, Albert P. Bretz; flagman, Jos. King.

I had the pleasure of attending a very enthusiastic meeting of Division 59 Wednesday evening, the 24th. The boys had rustled up nine new members to be initiated, and it was a pleasure to see the boys dressed in their full robes conducting the ceremony. Division 59 understands how to do this sort of work to perfection. Yours in E., U. and P.,

FRANK McCABE,
First Vice President.

A SANTA FE SCHEME.

That unfairest of all unfair roads, the Santa Fe, has inaugurated a scheme that will put to shame any confidence game yet steered by mortal man. In a circular signed by General Manager W. C. Nixon of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, all employes are invited to invest their surplus capital in land now owned by said road. On first sight, and to those who are ignorant of Santa Fe ways, it seems a very laudable plan to help the employes to secure a home, but reading between the lines the "devil's hoof" can readily be seen. In the first place, the G., C. & S. F. lands have been on the market for years, but, being utterly worthless in a farming point of view, no sane man would take any part as a gift. In the second place, being sold on the installment plan, a lapse of one payment will undoubtedly cause loss of all former payments. But the dark and dirty part of the scheme is it will make all buyers mere slaves to the company. The men will be between two evils whenever they wish or have any idea of presenting a grievance. If they "strike," a loss of position and these payments will follow; if they do not enforce their demands because of these installments, then they will become slaves to the master.

It is the devil's own conception and is in keeping with the Santa Fe system. If a man should be so foolhardy as to invest in this Santa Fe scheme he cannot maintain his rights as a laborer for that system. In fact, the present-

ing of a grievance will be entirely useless as long as he is in debt to that road.

It gives as a reason for this wave of philanthropy the wish to make the men more permanent and to eliminate as much as possible the "transient," also alluding to the good home in old age.

It is a well-known fact that more vacancies occur on the Santa Fe than on any other two roads entering Texas. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the Santa Fe laborer is worse treated than any other in the United States. No doubt being conscience-stricken (?) it now offers a home (?) on reasonable terms at six per cent interest, to all of its men, either on top of a rock or in the midst of a swamp. The question uppermost is, Who will bite at this luscious bait?

Men of the Santa Fe! You are cordially invited at present. How long will it be until you are commanded to invest or lose your job? Now is the time to come together and formulate some plan to defeat the machinations of this low, cunning and devilish scheme. The only way to meet this issue is by a solid front, and that front can only be attained in one way, and that is the U. B. R. E.

GEO. N. CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1905.

Editor Voice of Labor: Fifty horse-power cannot be attained with one horse-power efforts. We have had a special meeting to-night that was composed of earnest listeners—men that have been so repeatedly told the old, old story of the struggles of wage earners. To-night special efforts have been made to have them understand there is a panacea for their ills in Industrial Unionism. They seemed to drink in the truths. I believe Brother Shurtleff failed to arrive after promising us. Brother Hopkins made the case so plain that none save a fool could err therein. But the under dog usually gets what he deserves by a lack of activity upon his part. We must not only listen, but must become active workers in any cause to make its effects felt. Men who push forward in any cause are termed extremists. There is no such thing as an extremist; we must exhaust every known means to succeed. Did not our all-wise God try everything to conquer sin through means of moderation? At last was He not compelled to sacrifice His only Son that through Him sin would be destroyed? Wage earners should remember that one does not advance far who treads many paths. The two flagrant faults of the world to-day are selfishness and ignorance. We can do without either. A unified brotherhood solves all. The road up to success is filled with thorns, while the road to failure is greased. Don't run yourself down, others will do it for you cheerfully. The plan of the Industrial Union has already awakened the Gompers faction and kindred organizations. They say they have no fear of the Industrial Union. How plain to a clear mind is the fact that they do fear! How can they explain away some of their traitorous dealings with organized labor? Debs has taken the lid off the pot and they do not like the broth and its fumes. The A. R. U. strike is the bone in the soup they thought time had consumed.

The New York Interborough strike is another ingredient they would like forgotten, but alas! what they have sown that shall they reap. He has caused Gompers and his hirelings to hunt their holes before the cyclonic gale twists their duplicity into an unrecognizable mass. Class orders must confess their inefficiency in protecting more than their class and that through the expense of brothers in the same service. Buckled trains never occurred until two trains were hauled as one with a short crew. The Standard Oil Company never told railroad companies that a barrel of oil (430 pounds) only weighed 400 pounds until the trust was organized. Trusts never shipped at carload rates and received package and platform deliveries. Incompetent men, the hirelings of politicians, never filled the places of honorable men until unfair legislation was needed to put the yoke about your necks and the boss over you with the slavish whip.

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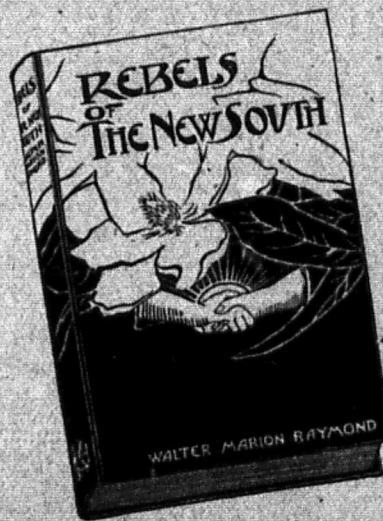
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