

AMERICAN

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 10

SOLDIERS AT TELLURIDE

A Peaceful Town Invaded by the Militia, Who Are Once More Hired to Mine Owners--Governor Who Could Not Interfere at Idaho Springs Does So With Alacrity on Demand of the Capitalist Class.

The capitalists who own the earth around Telluride have publicly acknowledged their inability to operate their privately owned mines and mills without the aid of the state.

The mine managers and Citizens' Alliance have been pleading with the governor for soldiers for a month, but a bargain was not struck until the last week, when the governor agreed to lend his strike-breakers (state militia) to the mine managers here, providing the hard-working, wealth-producing (?) members of the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance here would lend the state \$150,000 at 4 per cent interest, wherewith to pay the strike-breakers.

The governor's strike-breakers arrived today, about 550 strong, and they are now being divided up into squads and will march to the different mines in the district, and presume they will work them with swords and bayonets, instead of with picks and drills, as formerly.

Unless the soldiers intend to work the mines, they are useless, for there are not enough scabs here to give more than three or four each 100 soldiers to scratch.

But I understand that these strike-breakers of the governor do not intend to work. Then what are they here for? Are they here to quell riots or violence? No! Since the strike was inaugurated, three months ago, the community has been so peaceful that it has really become monotonous. There has scarcely been any saloon quarrels, and the only violence committed has been a few instances of the deputized toughs beating up a few laboring men, and there have been ten or twelve workmen thrown in jail for carrying guns, which is a common custom here, and

a few Socialists arrested for talking, and several men assaulted and searched for weapons by these ruffians.

But the workingmen have submitted with better grace than it would seem possible to do.

Are the soldiers here to protect property? No, not at all. There has not been a dollar's worth of property destroyed during the strike, and not one word of threat has been uttered to harm either person or property.

Then what are the governor's strike-breakers here for? What is this capitalist's salvation army here for?

Not to protect property, for there is no property threatened. Not to save lives, for there is no life in danger. But the militia of the state is loaned by the governor to the capitalists to protect the dividends and save the profits.

When a score of workingmen were dragged from their homes at night in Idaho Springs and thrown in jail without warrants or complaints; when they were marched out of town and told it would cost their lives to return to their homes, these men appealed to Governor Peabody, asking him for protection in returning to their homes--to protect their lives. One hundred militiamen was all they needed to escort them. But the governor said that he had no constitutional right to use the militia to protect the lives or property of workingmen from the violence or outrages of the mob of members of the Citizens' Alliance.

But when the dividends of the mine owners and the profits of members of the Citizens' Alliance in Cripple Creek, Colorado City and Telluride were about to disappear, because the workers wanted more reasonable hours, then lo! the constitution changed, and the governor was anxious to lend the state militia to the capitalists.

In the first instance it was the lives of workingmen that needed protection, and in the other three instances it was the dividends and profits of the men who live upon the labor of workingmen that was at stake. If you have any doubt as to which is the most sacred, the dollar or the man, ask Governor Peabody, and your doubt will disappear.

This is a union camp. Whenever

(Continued on Page Four)

THE LAST STRAW

Martial Law Is Declared at Cripple Creek, Colo., and All Civil Rights Suspended--Militiaman to be Tried for "Treason" Because He Had a Union Card--The Rights of a People as Nothing Compared With the Privileges of Wealth--Shall the Miners Fight This Battle Alone?

Martial law has been declared in Cripple Creek, Colo. The town is in the hands of the soldiery. Captain McClellan occupies the mayor's office. A press censor has been sent from Denver, and no news will hereafter be permitted to reach the outside world unless it has the approval of the militia officers. Fred Wakeman, a militiaman, was arrested as a spy, and will be court-martialed, and may be shot for treason, because he had a union card in his pocket. At Telluride, Colo., thirty-eight men, members of United Mine Workers and Western Federation of Miners, have been arrested as vagrants, and fined. Sentence was suspended, however, on condition that they go to work. The courts endeavored to force the men to scab.

The women of Cripple Creek have petitioned the president to protect a helpless community against the creature of the mine owners, who occupies the executive chair in that state.

The conditions which now exist in the Centennial state are almost unbelievable to those who hug to their breasts the fond delusion that the government of Washington and Jefferson still lives.

The founders of the republic strove to establish, in theory at least, a government of the people. Today in Colorado it is a government of mine owners. As was done in the Coeur d'Alenes, so it is proposed to do in Teller county.

The action of the militia authorities in the case of Wakeman shows plainly that they understand the situation, if the working class do not. The possession of a union card, by Wakeman, is to be made the basis of a charge of treason against the government. Who is the government? Inferentially, then, the mine owners are the government.

Was the militia sent to maintain order, or to coerce workingmen? If to maintain order, why is not a peaceable union miner entitled to equal consideration with a peaceable mine owner?

Miners have been dragged from their beds without warrant of law. They have been thrown into jail or bull pen without trial and held there in resistance to civil process, and finally the rights of the people of an entire community have been suspended and complete unrestricted power, of life and death, over them has been assumed by a group of persons notoriously in the pay of men whose interest in Colorado is confined to the dividends they get out of it.

Workingmen, we must look the situation squarely in the face. The determined line-up of the western capitalist and against the working class began in Idaho; precedents are being built up today in Colorado for use in future struggles.

The fight has not yet started in Montana, because of political conditions, but the money powers of this state hate the Western Federation of Miners with the malice of hell, and when conditions permit, they overlook no chance to weaken it.

The miners throughout the land, from the Dominion of Canada to Old Mexico, have stood loyally by the heroes of Cripple Creek. Again and again have they responded with a dollar assessment or a day's pay, and not a complaint, for they realize if Cripple Creek ends in defeat a blow will have been struck which will wipe out western unionism and drag the workingman of the Rocky Mountain states down to the condition of a Mexican peon.

what purported to be an interview with "Mother" Jones, in the Denver Post, a paper which appears to be very fair in the treatment of labor matters. Nothing would give this paper more pleasure than to know that "Mother" Jones was misquoted, and that she did not say that "Governor Peabody undoubtedly means well in his military policy." If she did not say this, she has been in no wise injured, since our criticism was contingent on the authenticity of the interview. On the other hand, if she did say this, then we have no apologies to offer.

Columbus discovered America, says the Denver Post, but Morgan and Rockefeller gobbled it.

The present is no time for rhetorical flights or vain recriminations. Capitalism, by the votes of workingmen, has been placed in control of the powers of government, which they are using to crush the unions to which we must look for bread. We must use such power as is still left us to 'prevent human rights and privileges from vanishing from the face of the earth.

The conditions which today confront the working class in Colorado must arouse every man who has a drop of red blood in his veins to action. "Is liberty dead?" In the light of recent experiences, the answer must be, yes. It is the duty of the working class to resuscitate it.

Who, when reading of the heroic action of a Hale, who regretted he had but one life to give, or of an Emmet, who went, scornful and unflinching, to the block, or of a Bruno, who gave his life for opinions' sake, has not been fired with a desire to emulate these noble examples? Who, when reading of the heroic struggles of past ages, has not wished that he, too, might have lived at such a time and been enabled to give a proof of his manhood? The struggle now almost upon us calls for a higher devotion to principles, a greater nobility of purpose, than any recorded struggle of the past. It is easy to die in the van of battle, cheered on to action by the cries of the multitude, sustained by the thought that one's name may live in the minds of a grateful people.

To undergo the ignominy of arrest; to suffer the brutalities of bull pen confinement; to be paraded throughout the nation as a criminal; to risk the possibilities of a blacklist; to oppose, unarmed, bare hands, against the bayonet and the bullet of a gang of Hessians, requires a degree of heroism never dreamt of by many of the men we now revere. Yet this the miners of Colorado have done and are doing today.

To deny one's self needed clothing or food; to refuse one's family some of the little luxuries of life; to dig down in the almost empty pocket to find the dollar to maintain the boys who are struggling for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," requires a kind of heroism, too, and this the miners of the west have done and are doing.

Must one portion of the working class bear the burden alone? The Cripple Creek region is one of the citadels of unionism, and there capitalism has massed its powers to do us to death. Shall the working people of this nation stand as spectators while our brothers are engaged in a death grapple? It is time for action. The dollars of the capitalists must at this juncture be met with the dollars of the working class. There is blood on their coin, while ours have been sanctified in sweat and suffering. Readers of the Journal, forward to the breach. Whether you are a native of Nova Scotia or of Florida; of New Jersey or California, it is your battle the miners are fighting today. Support our champions by every means in your power. With right and justice on our side, the dimes of the working class are more effective than the gold eagles of plutocracy.

Were the Journal in the "Peabody Belt" the editor would land behind the bars for having penned this article. Peabody's sphere of influence may speedily extend until it embraces this paper; when such treatment as was accorded the Victor Record may be served out to us, but until this happens we will continue to sound the call to action.

ON COURT'S DECISION.

Right of Strikers to Reinstatement Depends on Acquittal on Pending Charges of Violence.

The decision of the courts, in cases where Chicago street car strikers have been arrested for acts of violence, will determine the right of the accused men to reinstatement under the strike settlement agreement. Those found guilty will be denied employment; those acquitted will be reinstated in positions previously held.

Under the recently enacted anti-boycott law of Alabama the unions are deprived of this weapon in its struggles with capitalism.

THE LUMBER TRUST

A Graphic Description of the Methods of the Employers and the Slavish Condition of Workers of the Woods--Crush the Competitor, Degrade the Worker and Disregard the Law--Workers Fear to Organize.

A short time ago I was in Comoplix, a small sawmill town on the Arrow-head Lake, trying to organize a labor union. Mr. Johnson, the manager, who is also one of the owners, after a few commonplace remarks, said: "It would not benefit my employees to have a union. We are like a farmer and his hired help, isolated from the rest of the world." I replied: "Neither you nor the farmer can isolate yourselves from the world. You must go into the world's market to exchange your product. Your place yourself in the same position as your employees so far as isolation goes, yet you belong to one of the best unions in the west. He, very sharply: "What union is that?" I: "The Rocky Mountain Lumbermen's manufacturing association, and you cannot deny belonging to it." He: "I don't try to deny it." I: "Why should you try to deprive your employees of a privilege you enjoy yourself?" He suddenly discovered that he had business to attend to and walked away.

Through the influence of this company I was deprived of the use of the only public building in town. I asked Mr. Johnson for the use of the bunk house to hold our meeting in. He: "No, nor any other building belonging to the company. We are opposed to the principles of the A. L. U." I: "Do you know anything of the principles of the A. L. U.?" He: "Yes, I do." I: Well just to see how much of a man you are I will debate with you in the presence of your employees the principles of the A. L. U." He: "I guess not," and again he had business to do, but you can see how effective his argument would be with the unthinking and especially unorganized working men who usually feel timid in the presence of his employees and thinks the employer knows best, no matter how hair brained he may be.

Mr. Johnson moved about among his men and advised them to keep away from that labor organizer, and I must confess they took his advice, with the exception of about ten or twelve, who, I suppose, would lose their jobs soon after.

The Rocky Mountain Manufacturing association, or what is known as the lumber combine, has kept raising the price of lumber I cannot furnish you with figures I have tried in vain to procure accurate figures I have gone to several members of the

combine informing them that I was preparing a letter for the press and that I wanted accurate figures, but I could not get anything definite from any of them; they all had a hard luck story about the prices of horses and how men would not work as hard or be bossed as much now as they did when the combine was formed about two years ago. I learned from one that the price of cedar lumber dressed is \$46 per thousand. While I cannot furnish you with definite figures, the enormous increase in the price of lumber since the formation of the combine is generally known, while wages have kept gradually decreasing. It is true that here in the interior of British Columbia during the past summer months wages went up as high as \$35 and \$40 per month and in exceptional cases extra good experienced men would get \$45 per month.

The scarcity of men v caused by the rush to the farming districts, the enormous amount of prospecting, developing of claims and the extra work usually done in the mining districts during the summer months and the British Columbia government, in order to get the voters in line for the October election, had lots of roads, trails, docks, etc. to build, but wages at the present time are from \$22 to \$31 per month extra good experienced men get \$35 and \$40.

The combine is adopting that plan which all organized employers adopt, namely: to give a few skilled experienced men so-called good wages and place them as petty bosses over several unskilled, poorly paid men, and I have it from good authority that it is the intention of the combine to set a maximum wage of \$38 per month; that is to say, no member of the combine shall pay more than \$38 per month and as much less as he can get men for.

During the past summer the Canadian Pacific railroad ran a special train from the maritime provinces to the Rocky mountains in the interest of the lumber combine, but they were only successful in landing between 200 and 300 men, as the boom in the farming industry caused numbers to drop off on the prairie.

They have their agents in the different parts of both continents trying to induce men to come to the al-

(Continued on Page Three.)

WITH REGARD TO MOTHER JONES

I have always looked upon the A. L. U. Journal as one of the most valuable papers working for Socialism in the United States, and have always done what I could to extend its circulation. I had hoped and believed that the protestations which the representatives of the A. L. U. had made that there was no intention to repeat the disastrous and disreputable tactics of the S. T. and L. A. was made in good faith. Yet in the issue of the 19th I find an attack upon one whom I have known for several years as by far the most valuable and self-sacrificing worker in the cause of Socialism to be found in America. When on the basis of an alleged quotation, for which no authority whatever is given, and no explanation of the context, providing the entire story is not made out of whole cloth, is used for the basis for an attack upon one who for a generation has endured more, perhaps, than almost any other individual, then I feel the time has come to protest.

It is possible that "Mother" Jones has made mistakes, indeed it is certain that she has, for she is but human, yet when accounts are cast up between the individual workers and the cause of Socialism it would far exceed my wildest dreams to find the balance on my side anything even comparable to that which I know will be credited to "Mother" Jones. She has not run from the fakirs, but has boldly fought them in their own ranks and the world will never know what she has endured from those whose cause she was fighting.

Up to the present time, however, she has received but few attacks from the ranks of Socialists. I do not include that among Socialists it is a

most unnecessary to say, that one representative of the reptile press in the working class movement, known as "The People," of New York. I feel sure that the editor of the A. L. U. Journal can know little of the perfidy that has characterized the scoundrel who edits that sheet, or else he would not pay him the implied compliment which he does in the article to which I reply. Indeed, it is significant that such a compliment is coupled with an attack on "Mother" Jones. It is in a way a compliment to any one who claims to be working for the cause of labor to be abused by a friend of the editor of the Weekly People. I know personally too much of how "Mother" Jones, at the expense of great personal discomfort and scrimping, even in what for the working class would be considered person necessities, has given of her income to the cause of Socialism, to doubt her sincerity. I can only say that I believe, indeed, I know, that I voice the sentiments of many friends of the A. L. U. Journal when I say that the inclusion of "Mother" Jones in the list of "fakirs and false friends" has for the first time aroused the suspicion that there might be some persons of this character within the ranks of the A. L. U.

I hope that the attack was only a mistake due to ignorance concerning the person attacked, and that therefore the logical conclusion which follows from such an attack, i. e. that those making it are themselves traitors to the cause of labor, is false and unfounded.

Yours fraternally,

A. M. SIMONS.

As stated in last week's Journal, the statement criticized appeared in

MITCHELL HAS CHANGED HIS MIND

Erie People.

John Mitchell, 1902.

From Labor Day speech of last year:

"I am free to say that my own views have changed since the strike. I look forward to the time when those who build mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when those whose labor builds the beautiful edifices whose spires point heavenward will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter. I look forward to the time when the workers of the country will take possession of their own property."

John Mitchell, 1903.

Resolution offered by Max Hayes, at A. F. of L. Convention, 1903:

"Since wages can never be regarded as the full equivalent for labor's toil, this convention recommends that the workers use their political and economic power along the lines of their class interests to secure for labor the full product of its toil."

Extract from Mitchell's speech on the above:

"I wish to say that I regard it as a very great mistake on the part of our Socialist friends to attempt to commit this movement to the principles in which they believe."

A NEW SCHEDULE.

Commercial Telegraphers Will Demand Eight Hours on January 1st--Minimum Wage of \$75.

It is rumored that the Order of Commercial Telegraphers will, on January 1st, make a demand for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$75 per month. A strike will directly involve 15,000 men, both the Western Union and the Postal Companies being involved. It is expected that the O. R. T. will join hands with them should a fight occur.

ABANDONS PENSION PLAN

"Because There is no Law to Compel the Company to Pay It."

The Union Pacific Railway Company, which adopted a pension system some time since as an excuse for discharging old men, has abandoned it because, according to Mr. Burt, the sponsor, "there is no law to compel

the company to pay it." The offer served the purpose it was made for. It stifled public clamor against the inhumanity of the "young man" rule. It imposed on certain employees and caused them to forget their class interests. Having accomplished this much, and there seeming to be no need for it from the company's standpoint, it is dropped "because there is no law to compel the company to pay it." The explanation given by Burt explains why corporations do not do some other things. Either there is no law or else the enforcement of the law is left to corporation tools.

THOUSANDS DISCHARGED.

Harvester Trust Saves Five Millions a Year by Curtailing Force.

Following its announced policy of centralization, the International Harvester Company has decided to lay off 7,500 of its 19,000 employees and thus save \$5,000,000 a year.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

OFFICERS

President—Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.
Vice-President—David C. Coates, Denver, Colo.
Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Edward Boyce, Denver, Colo.
John W. Dale, Butte, Mont.
F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyo.
F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace, Idaho.
M. E. White, 301 Spruce street, Leadville, Colo.
Rees Davis, Helena, Mont.
John Riordan, Phoenix, B. C.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, 174 Pennsylvania Building, Butte, Mont.
P. O. Box 1067.

Entered at the Butte, Montana, Postoffice as Second-class matter.



Wilson I. Goodspeed, Chicago, Eastern Advertising Representative.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1903.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED BY CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the secretary-treasurer, reviewing the newly proposed constitution, which will be voted upon by referendum of the membership of the American Labor Union in December, 1904.

Ending of the Constitution and beginning of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.

Interchangeable Cards.

Section 1. Transfer cards issued by national, international or local unions united with the American Labor Union will be accepted by all national, international or local unions united with the American Labor Union, subject to the rules and qualifications governing membership in such unions.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the deliberations of the General Convention and of all local unions of the American Labor Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. This Constitution and By-Laws shall become effective on and after February 1, 1904.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Local Unions—Industrial, Federal and Junior.

Section 1. Charters for local unions, industrial, federal and junior, may be issued upon written application of ten eligible petitioners.

Sec. 2. No working man or woman shall be excluded from membership in local unions because of creed or color.

Sec. 3. Local unions shall define the eligibility of their membership where not in conflict with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 4. No one shall be initiated into local unions until having filed written application in regular form, and having been recommended by the craft or investigating committee, hereinafter provided for, which committee shall report at one first regular meeting after receiving application.

Sec. 5. Application for membership shall not be considered unless accompanied by at least one-half of the prescribed membership fee. Should application be rejected, the payment shall be returned.

Sec. 6. Candidates for membership who have been proposed in regular form and have been reported on favorably by the investigation committee, shall be balloted on at a regular meeting of the local union. Should there be less than four black balls the candidate shall be declared elected. If four or more black balls are found, those casting black balls shall give their reasons in writing to the President of the union.

Sec. 7. Each candidate when initiated shall pay the balance of the initiation fee due, pledge himself to support the Constitution of the American Labor Union and to obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to obligations required by the local union of which he becomes a member. He shall also fill out blank for American Labor Union Journal.

Sec. 8. Candidates who do not appear or present satisfactory reason within thirty days after being notified of their election to membership shall forfeit the initiation fee, and shall not be admitted without again complying with the foregoing sections of this article.

ARTICLE II.

Local Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the local industrial and federal unions shall comprise the following: (a) President, (b) Vice-President, (c) Recording and Corresponding Secretary, (d) Financial Secretary-Treasurer, (e) Guide, (f) Guard, (g) three Trustees, (h) Executive Board, (i) Craft Committee.

Sec. 2. All local officers, except Craft Committeemen, shall be nominated at the two regular meetings immediately preceding the 16th of December and the two regular meetings immediately preceding the 16th of June.

Sec. 3. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall notify absent members of their nomination, and it shall be their duty to signify their acceptance or otherwise at the next regular meeting.

Sec. 4. Nominations must be in good standing, and may be nominated when absent from meeting.

Sec. 5. Local officers, except Business Agents, if any, shall be elected semi-annually, viz: the last regular meeting in December and June.

Sec. 6. At the semi-annual election it shall be the duty of the Recording and Corresponding Secretary to furnish ballots in sufficient number for the purpose of election, the said ballots to contain the names of all the candidates to be voted on at the election.

Sec. 7. When an election is held for any office, the presiding officer shall act as judge and shall appoint two members to serve as tellers. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep a register of all votes polled. Only members in good standing may vote.

Sec. 8. Business Agents may be elected for less than six months and may hold other offices in local unions.

Sec. 9. Craft Committeemen, if any are required, shall be elected at special meetings of the craft held the first week in January and July. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be chairman and the one receiving the next highest number shall be secretary, and the one receiving the third highest number shall be associate member of the Craft Committee and doorkeeper for meetings of the craft.

ARTICLE III.

Installation of Officers.

Section 1. The officers-elect, who have been duly qualified, shall be installed at the first regular meeting in January and July of each year by the President or one of the Past Presidents. If any officer-elect, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable occurrence, does not comply with the above provisions, such office may be declared vacant.

Sec. 2. After officers are regularly elected, qualified and installed, they shall continue in office until their successors are regularly elected, qualified and installed.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of Officers—President.

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the local union, preserve order therein and enforce the laws, rules and regulations of the union, decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the local union, act as judge of election and declare the result to the union. He shall appoint a majority of all committees unless otherwise ordered by the local union. He shall also be empowered to make appointments to any committee in case of any vacancy occurring therein. He shall sign all warrants drawn on the local treasury and attest all checks drawn on the bank for such moneys that may be passed by a vote of the local union to be paid. He shall be entitled to vote on the election of officers, and on a tie has the deciding vote. He shall be a member ex-officio of all committees, and shall see that all officers of the local union attend strictly to their duties. The books of resignation or intended absence from the city, or sickness, or if he has any reason to believe that any irregularity exists, any officer shall, on demand made by the President, turn over to the Trustees any and all books, papers or money entrusted to his care. He shall see that all moneys are placed to the credit of the local union in the bank, or properly safeguarded, as designated by the local union. He may for good reasons call a special meeting at any time. He shall at the expiration of his term of office turn over to his successor all property and effects entrusted to his keeping. He shall commit the ritual to memory and act as chairman of the Executive Board.

Vice-President.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to assist the President in preserving order at meetings and in the discharge of his duties, preside during his absence and appoint the minority of all committees.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep accurate record of the minutes of the local union. He shall issue all warrants authorized to be drawn upon the local treasury, which shall be properly countersigned by the President, and presented to the Financial Secretary-Treasurer. He shall at all times have his books ready for investigation by the Trustees or other authorized person. He shall notify every committee of their appointment and of the subjects referred to them. He shall notify all candidates who have been elected or rejected; keep a record of all members suspended or expelled and note correctly the cause thereof; also of all members reinstated and those who have been rejected.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer. He shall execute to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union a bond to be approved by him in such sum or sums as the General Secretary-Treasurer shall designate from time to time. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer to keep accurate accounts between the local union and the general office of the American Labor Union, and between the local union and its members. He shall receive all initiation fees, dues, fines and assessments. He shall keep a correct account of all benefits paid by the local union, the date of payment, to whom paid, and the amount to each. He shall keep an account of all benefits donated to the union, giving names, dates and amounts. He shall deposit all money belonging to the local union in some bank or other institution designated by the local union. At all times he shall have his books ready for investigation by the Trustees. He shall give a full report monthly to the local union and to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, upon official forms furnished to him by the General Secretary-Treasurer. At the expiration of his term he shall turn over all books, papers and property belonging to the union to his successor in office.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 4. The Financial Secretary-Treasurer shall execute to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union a bond to be approved by him in such sum or sums as the General Secretary-Treasurer shall designate from time to time. It shall be the duty of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer to keep accurate accounts between the local union and the general office of the American Labor Union, and between the local union and its members. He shall receive all initiation fees, dues, fines and assessments. He shall keep a correct account of all benefits paid by the local union, the date of payment, to whom paid, and the amount to each. He shall keep an account of all benefits donated to the union, giving names, dates and amounts. He shall deposit all money belonging to the local union in some bank or other institution designated by the local union. At all times he shall have his books ready for investigation by the Trustees. He shall give a full report monthly to the local union and to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, upon official forms furnished to him by the General Secretary-Treasurer. At the expiration of his term he shall turn over all books, papers and property belonging to the union to his successor in office.

(Continued Next Week.)

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Smith,

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

Last week the Journal published a letter from M. L. Muller protesting against an article bearing on "Mother" Jones' purported interview, in which she was credited with having said "Peabody undoubtedly means well in his military policy." This week we publish a reply to the same article from the pen of A. M. Simons, who charitably suggests that we manufactured the whole thing. We are also in receipt of a personal letter from "Gene Debs, who also protests against our criticism, which, he says, came to him as a surprise and a shock. He declares that he has seen "Mother" Jones tried a thousand times, and never found her wanting; that we perpetrated a gross injustice in making a statement in a capitalistic newspaper the basis for "an attack on one of the noblest and most courageous and self-sacrificing friends the working class has ever had." He further expresses his belief that the Journal owes "Mother" Jones an apology, and trusts to our sense of justice to make it. The Journal is not infallible. It makes mistakes just as other people have done, just as its critics have done, just as they may again do. If we have erred in aught in this matter it will be in having made an interview with a comrade as given in a capitalistic newspaper, the subject for criticism. It will be remembered, however, that the Journal's criticism was contingent on the interview being authentic. It should also be borne in mind that the Denver Post has been eminently fair in recent labor matters. The veneration in which "Mother" Jones is held by the eastern comrades who have known her for years; her fearless attitude as recent-

ly shown in the Colorado strike; her denunciation of Peabody and his tools at Cripple Creek is a convincing proof that, as Comrade Muller says, either she was misquoted or that she used the expression in sarcasm.

The Potlatch Lumber Company, of Princeton, Idaho, did not have as good luck with their last batch of scabs as with those mentioned in the last issue of the Journal. Thirty-five were brought in on November 30th, but every one of them yielded to the persuasions of the union men and refused to work. They are being maintained by the union. In addition to this, the six scabs who went in last week have been seen and most of them have come out again. "It's a hot time," says Secretary Lenhardt.

The A. F. of L. convention adopted an unfavorable report on a resolution to buy only union made goods. "Think of that," writes a disgusted A. L. U. man. "These fellows won't patronize their own label, yet some of them presume to criticize my organization, which obligates its members to patronize all union labels. They also voted down a resolution requiring their local unions to affiliate with their own central bodies." There was not a single change in the policy of the A. F. of L. adopted at the last convention. Every effort to make it more effective was voted down.

Willshire's Magazine has been reduced in price, but not in quality. Beginning with December, the price will be 5 cents per number. The present rate of excellence will be maintained.

Men's Overcoats More New and Nobby Styles



In Hennessy's Clothing Dept.

Here we are with a fresh lot of the season's most popular coats from the best wholesale tailors in New York City, cut to make men look their best—this is more than can be said of the results obtained by the average tailor.

The slight man should not slight this hint: The heavy man will find heavy odds in favor of buying at Hennessy's.

We Guarantee the Fit

These overcoats are mostly in the soft rough effects in black and gray. All are well tailored. Some have linings of silk, others of serge. Prices \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 each, according to quality.

Men's \$20.00 Suits Only \$15.00 Each

The strongest and best line of men's black and fancy suits ever brought to the state and offered at the popular price of \$15.00 each. The lot contains many of the seasons choicest styles, fashionably cut and well tailored that cannot be duplicated in Butte for less than \$20.

Men's \$7.00 Trousers Only \$5.00 Pair

There's little sense in wearing old misfitting trousers when new, well fitting ones from the best tailors in New York can be had for \$5 pair. See these new and desirable patterns in worsted and cheviot and you will want them and wear them.

Boys' and Youths' Suits



On Second Floor

Clothing of all kinds for small boys and their bigger brothers.

Some very swell things in overcoats, reefers, Russian blouses and military styles, marked down for quick selling.

Take your boys to second floor and see the many good things for the holiday season.

Hennessy's Butte Agents for Knox Hats, Banister Shoes

I CURE IMPOTENCY

"I make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious after-effects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases

There is seldom a day that I am not consulted by an unfortunate sufferer who, if he had consulted me in regard to his condition in its early stages, I would have cured him and saved him much suffering, annoyance and expense. This, I consider, is due to lack of knowledge on the part of the one who has previously treated the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition peculiar to men, or if you have been a victim and been disappointed in not getting a permanent cure elsewhere, I would ask that you come to my office. I will explain to you OUR SYSTEM OF TREATMENT, which I have originated and developed after a whole life's experience in the treatment of special diseases of men. I will give you a thorough examination, together with an honest and scientific opinion of your case. If I find you are incurable I will honestly tell you so. If I find your case curable I will give you a legal guarantee to cure you.

If you are a victim of Nervo-Sexual Debility, with all its distressing symptoms, you certainly do not intend to remain so. You have only one life to live. Why not live it in the full enjoyment of abundant vitality and perfect health? The fact that you have taken inferior remedies to no avail should not destroy your faith in all treatment, nor your hope of a radical cure. During my long term of study and practical experience I have evolved a special treatment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other doctors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It allays the irritation of the delicate tissues surrounding the lax and unduly expanded seminal ducts, contracting them to their normal condition, which stops night emissions, dries up dry drains and prevents prematureness. It tones up and strengthens the blood vessels that carry nourishment to the weakened parts, which regain full strength. Meanwhile all other symptoms improve and the patient finally realizes, as if a great blight had been lifted from his life, that he has found relief from his terrible affliction. If you are unable to visit me in person, you should write for my booklet, it contains a scientific and yet simple discourse on VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associated MALIGNE FULVIC DISEASES, with their reflex complications. No man should be without this booklet; all can have it free by describing their trouble.

My counsel is gratis to patients, and to physicians desiring in good faith to consult me concerning obstinate cases. A legally written contract to cure, backed by abundant capital, is given to every man upon beginning treatment.

YELLEK MEDICAL INSTITUTE N. E. Cor. W. Broadway and Montana Sts., Butte, Montana OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 12 m.; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; 7 to 9; Sunday, 10 to 12. (Authorized by the laws of the state of Montana.)

MONTANA HARDWARE CO. Nos. 26 and 28 West Park St., Pennsylvania Building. The largest Hardware Store in the Northwest. Carry a full line of Mining and Milling Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Etc. A full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Monitor Steel Ranges and Heaters, Crockery, Granite and Tinware. Correspondence and orders solicited. MONTANA HARDWARE CO., Butte, Mont.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY Anaconda Brewing Co. Brewers of the Celebrated Anaconda Beer Telephone No. 44 Anaconda, Montana

IT MAKES Light Sweet Wholesome Bread Royal Milling Co. GREAT FALLS MONTANA

Eugene V. Debs Says of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees: It is gratifying to know that progressive men are joining the U. B. of R. E., and that in spite of the opposition of railway companies and their reactionary allies, it promises to become a power in the labor movement. The Railway Employees' Journal, a monthly magazine, published by the U. B. of R. E., supports the great American Labor Union movement that is spreading throughout the land, and has many features of interest to all practical railroad men. \$1 a year. Ask for it at news stands. 50c for 6 months, or send us 25c for a 3 months' trial subscription. Address 226 Parrot Building, San Francisco, Cal.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON. Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not only unknown to the profession. Permanent cures in 10 to 20 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or pay expenses of coming, railroad and hotel bills, and make no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, and still have sores and pains, ulcers in mouth, patches in throat, pimples, spots, ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this deadly blood poison we guarantee to cure. We sell the most obstinate cases. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the best physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our MAGIO CURE, and we have secured the highest medical honors. WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY. Our patients need years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them. Write for our Free Medical Advice. We have the ONLY CURE. Absolute and positive results guaranteed. You can be treated at home. 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Cook Ready Co., 1141 Nassau Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRINTING

High Class Work at Moderate Figures— On Every Union Label... OATES & ROBERTS Printers and Publishers

Journal subscription cards, 50c each. Buy some now.

Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter how large, the DALY BANK & TRUST CO. Of Anaconda. CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

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

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



BUTTE, MONT. Capital, \$100,000.00 Under state supervision. Five per cent interest, payable quarterly, paid on deposits. Money to Loan on Real Estate

Charles R. Leonard, Pres.; T. R. Hinds, V. Pres.; Fayette Harrington, Cashier. Capital \$100,000.00

The Silver Bow National Bank of Butte City.

This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers. Collections promptly attended to. Transacts a general banking business. Pays interest on time deposits.

STATE SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Park and Main Streets. BUTTE, MONTANA. A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits.



H. L. MAURY Attorney at Law, Suite 120, Pennsylvania Bldg., Butte.

M. DONLAN Attorney at Law, 131 Pennsylvania Building, Butte.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOKS. CHAS. BESSETTE, 116 E. Broadway, Butte. Phone 651F.

WATCH REPAIRING. Watches Repaired in the Best Manner Possible at Low Prices by D. Girson, 24 E. Park St., Butte.

JOE RICHARDS The Butte Undertaker, 140 W. Park Street. Phone 307.

Dr. Elmer W. Trainer Physician and Surgeon, Office, 241 Penn. Bldg. Phone 997-M.

J. CALDER, D. D. S., DENTIST. Office, New Daily Building, Rooms 28 & 29, Third Floor. (Take Elevator).

C. B. HOSKINS DRUGGIST, 124 W. PARK STREET TELEPHONE 306

World Package Express and Messenger Co. TELEPHONE 200. Warehouses at all times. The only Union Messenger Company in Butte.

Hardware, Storage, Stove Repairs. GEORGE OECHELL, New and Second-Hand Goods. Telephone 323-B. 43 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

DO YOUR Christmas Shopping NOW

Don't put off your Christmas buying until the last moment. Those who begin early have the advantage of a complete stock. They can make their selections with more comfort and avoid the annoyances of the "eleventh-hour" rush.

KODAKS

For Christmas will please the most fastidious. We have them bright and new from the factory, ranging in price from

\$5.00 to \$35.00

Ask for the Christmas Kodak Book. It is free by mail, too.

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER

Red Cross Drug Store, 24 West Park St. Butte, Montana. Phone 74.

THE FOURTH TERM OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY

BEGINS DECEMBER 8, 1903. CLOSES MARCH 1, 1904.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M., Principal. HILDA F. MILLS, Secretary. ASSISTANTS:

George R. Kirkpatrick of Wisconsin. Guy E. Eberhart of Minnesota. Solomon Fieldman of New York. Nina E. Wood of Oregon. Guy H. Lockwood of Kansas.

SPECIAL LECTURERS: N. A. Richardson of California. Charles Oliver Jones of Colorado. Kate Richards O'Hare of Michigan. C. C. Chambers of Nebraska. David C. Coates of Colorado. Ernest Unterman of Kansas. James L. Fitts of Georgia. Frank P. O'Hara of Michigan. W. G. Critchlow of Ohio. Thomas E. Will of Kansas. John L. Stevens of Missouri. Granville Lowther of Kansas. Carl D. Thompson of Nebraska.

Socialist workers from nearly every state and from the provinces of Canada. Special training for campaign at noon. Twenty-one teachers and special lecturers. The school has never been able to furnish capable workers as fast as the party calls for them. If you want to work for Socialism, send stamps for particulars to WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Box 405 Kansas City, Mo.

Will Continue Special Rates.

Oregon Short Line will continue second-class reduced rates until Thursday, November 5: Salt Lake \$20.00, Park City 10.00, Rock Springs 10.00, Diamondville 10.00.

For further particulars call at Oregon Short Line city ticket office, 103 North Main street, Butte, Montana. H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

SO FAR AS BUSINESS IS CONCERNED

I would rather trust the people than the politicians. I would rather trust the coal miners than the coal barons. I would rather trust the trades unions than the trusts. I would rather trust the laymen than the lawyers. I would rather trust the organizers of labor than the organizers of capital. I would rather trust the wheat growers than the bucket shop men, big or little. I would rather trust the engineers than the speculators. I would rather trust the railway employes than their lawful masters. I would rather trust the workers than to trust those who work the workers. I would rather trust the farmers than the men who farm the farmers. I would rather trust the brakemen than the brokers. I would rather trust the people directly than to trust their representatives. I would rather trust the useful people than the useless. I would rather trust the workers than the crafters. I would rather trust the land than the landlords. I would rather trust the machine operator than the machine politician. Hence, I am a Socialist. Dryden, Mich. C. J. LAMB.

THE LUMBER COMBINE.

(Continued from Page One.)

ready over-stocked labor markets of the Rocky mountains. Especially have they been taking advantage of the panic and the labor troubles of Sweden and Swedes are being shipped in wholesale. If the working men of the lumbering industry were well organized they could have scales of wages established and very few of these newcomers would start for less than the union scale, but when there is no union scale they take anything that is offered them.

The time check is contrary to the laws of British Columbia. Yet men are paid off with time checks in almost every lumber camp in British Columbia. Organized capital has no respect for the law, yet on October 3, election day, the working men marched to the polls and in many instances cast their votes to elect candidates who were being supported by the lumber combines. If the credit of the lumber company is good, some store or hotelkeeper will cash your time check at a discount of from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar. If this credit is not good you can go hungry with the time check in your pocket, while you tumble another place to earn a time check.

Mr. Ross, a prominent lawyer of Fernie has lately been elected by the workmen as their representative in parliament. When asked by a working man to be his attorney in prosecuting a lumber company for issuing a time check, he asked: "Have you money enough to carry the case to high court?"

Knowing before he asked that the fellow did not have the money, he then said: "I cannot handle your case as I know the lumber company would take it to high court and even if you had the money your chances are slim to win."

Another workman who was discharged by a lumber company and presented with a time check for his services, took the case before the government agent, gold commissioners and stipending magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, of Fort Steel. The case was tried in Cranbrook. Mr. Armstrong told him he would have to wait until the company was ready to pay him; he said it would be a useless job for him to give a decision according to the law, as he had given so many of those decisions in the interest of the workman and in almost every case his decision was reversed by the high court. Yet in that district the workmen elected as their representative to parliament a member of this same lumber company.

The cost of living in gradually increasing as for instance in Nelson, B. C., the cost of living in 1902 was 15 per cent higher than it was in 1897. There is a great boom on in the lumbering industry caused largely by so many people settling in the territories; these people have been trying to get their buildings up before winter, but I am informed by good authority that scores of them who have the money to pay for lumber cannot get it. Then why are so many of our mills closed down? In Fernie two big mills are closed and talk of a third closing; in Custom, Kaslo and other places the mills are closed also, and in the late meetings of the combine it was decided that the lumber production must be still further curtailed. There are three principal reasons. First, to overstock the labor market and enable them to put into effect the \$35 maximum. Second, to make lumber more scarce and raise the prices still higher. Third, to freeze out the small stockholders so as to bring the controlling of the industry into the hands of a few.

In most every case where they have closed down the men have been beaten out of their wages. They would give the men a gentle standoff for several months, and then suddenly close down. Just think of the poor, benighted workman who packs blankets on his back, sleeps in lousy, filthy, crowded bunk houses, lives on cheap and adulterated food (as a rule, the wages are so small that good cooks will not work for them. Just think of the wives and children who depend for the necessities of life on a part of the above quoted small wages, earned under these damnable conditions, and yet in Fernie the authorities of the law informed the men that there was not much chance for them to get anything, as mortgages came before wages, and the liabilities were much greater than the assets. And still the poor workmen of the lumbering industry are afraid to organize for fear of incurring the displeasure of their masters.

Here in British Columbia a fellow chanced to become the owner of a piece of good timber; he had a little money. His personal friends gave him all they had, and with the credit he could get in the business world on the strength of him owning this timber he built a sawmill, but he refused to join the combine. They did with what P. Burns and Company does with an opposition butcher; cut the prices so low that he could not afford to sell. His creditors closed in on him. He lost his timber, his own and

his friends' money, and he was forced into the already overcrowded labor market.

You cannot start a lumber yard either in the mountains or on the prairie without the consent of the combine.

The laws of this country are so now that it is almost impossible for a workman to hold a timber limit. Not satisfied with this, the combine had this committee before the British Columbia legislature last winter trying to have the law still further amended so as to make it impossible for even small capitalists to hold timber limits. This committee is even now lobbying with the newly-elected government.

The federal government at Ottawa has appointed a royal commission to investigate the lumber combine. Most royal commissions are a farce. It means that the government will sidetrack the issues, and some fellows who know something about the government that the public should not know will get a good fat salary at the expense of the people, not the combine; and yet on election day workmen think that members of their own class are not smart enough to represent them, so they vote for lawyers and doctors and preachers.

Surely, workmen representatives of your own class, pledged to protect your class interest, and none others, could and would be more apt to represent your interest better than a member of the capitalist class, whose interests are always distinctively opposed to yours. It does not require much brains to appoint a royal commission, yet these lawyers, preachers and doctors have brains enough to tell you not to study Socialism, and you have been slaves so long that you still think it your duty to obey.

"Oh, man what can we say, what can we write, To flood your darkened reason with the light? Can searching pen, nor blood impassioned speech, Nor pain nor scathing scorn your darkened reason reach? Can burning eloquence no thought in thee inspire; No plain, self-interest force thee to inquire what is the cause?"

C. M. O'BRIEN, Organizer A. L. U. Box 300, Fernie, B. C. Nov. 28, 1903.

PACIFIC COAST MUSICIANS.

More Members Necessitate more Hall Room—Have Move to Home of the U. B. of R. E.

Editor American Labor Union Journal. The Pacific Coast Musicians' Union, No. 435, A. L. U., local No. 8, International Musicians, held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday night, Nov. 12. It was a very large and enthusiastic meeting. There were six candidates initiated and fifteen applications for membership were received.

The union, finding its old quarters in the Native Sons' building on Mason street too small to accommodate its rapidly increasing membership, has moved its headquarters to the more desirable location in the Parrot building on Market street, where we have rooms next to the U. B. R. E.

W. H. TOWNSEND, San Francisco, Cal.

It is a Lie.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: Is it true that the Butte Socialists appointed a committee to meet President Roosevelt on his recent tour? A communication to that effect published in one of the Butte papers was brought to my attention recently, and I desire to know the facts. LESTER WALLINGFORD, Butte, Montana.

There is not a word of truth in the charge you refer to.—Ed.

Something Doing in New York.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: The first annual ball of the Stationary Firemen of Greater New York Labor Union 290, A. L. U., will be held at Gramercy hall, 326 East Twenty-first street, on Saturday, December 19. Being as this is the initial ball held under the auspices of the A. L. U. in New York, we will with good fellowship and fraternity show our late comrades of the A. F. of L. the spirit of true unionism that exists in the only organization that eventually means emancipation for the wage earners of this country.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the A. L. U. in this vicinity. And the committee in charge of the arrangements are leaving nothing undone to give the brother visitors and their families a most enjoyable time. Music will be furnished by Musicians' Co-operative Union, 273, A. L. U., of New Jersey.

Yours fraternally, PATRICK MULCAHY, President 290, A. L. U. 142 West Sixty-second street.

Burr Creek Union, of Victor, Mont., has contributed \$20 to help out the Princeton Lumber strikers. No. 311, of Milan, Wash., also sends \$5 for the same purpose.

METAL BEDS

ANOTHER carload just in, beauties every one. Metal beds may be good, bad or indifferent; the prices may be rationally high, rationally reasonable or ridiculously low. All this, of course, depending on when and where you buy them. For instance, take the two numbers we name today, fair samples and good examples of what you may expect throughout our entire line, if you buy at once. We claim, and you will if you see them, be forced to admit, that they are the

The Grandest Values You Ever Saw Fitted to Such RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES

METAL BEDS

Iron and Brass Beds Metal Beds Heavy rosettes at joints, hard enameled, any colors, any size, with 1 1/2-inch pillars, head 60 inches high, lacquered brass (tarnish proof) vases, top rod, spindles and top mounts; \$13.50 value. Introductory price \$8.50. Rich crimson or green enamel, high circle head and foot, large posts, heavy rosettes and fancy scroll filling, of artistic design. Splendid \$15.00 value for \$10.00

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS & WE PAY THE FREIGHT BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET CO., 48 - 54 West Park, 41 - 43 West Galena St., Butte.

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY

Underhill (Union Made)

SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS and Duck Clothing Working Garments

UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO.

Chas. Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER, COLO.

Read, Think and Vote

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

ORGANIZATION. Ignorance is the worst enemy of the working class. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. READ, THINK AND VOTE.

Here is a list of books, any one of which can be read with profit by a workman or woman. The American Labor Union Journal has them in stock at headquarters. The prices are the same charged by the publishers. Remit for any of the following and they will be sent by return mail, post-paid:

- CAPITAL—A critical analysis of capitalist production. By Karl Marx. Translated from the Third German Edition and edited by Frederick Engels. Cloth; 847 pages \$2.00
CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASS—By Frederick Engels. Cloth \$1.50
SOCIALISM: ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME—By William Morris and E. Belfort Bax. Cloth \$1.50
THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH—By Lawrence Gronlund. Cloth \$1.00
BANKING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD—By William Matthews Handy. Cloth \$1.00
SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE—By Enrico Ferri. Cloth \$1.00
OUR DESTINY—By Lawrence Gronlund. Cloth \$1.00
CIVILIZATION: ITS CAUSE AND CURE—By Edward Carpenter. Cloth .75
OUTLOOKS FROM THE NEW STANDPOINT—By E. Belfort Bax. Cloth .75
REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION—By Karl Marx. Cloth .75
ENGLAND'S IDEAL—By Edward Carpenter. Cloth .75
VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN INDIA—By B. H. Baden-Powell. Cloth .75
THE SILVER CROSS—By Eugene Sue. Cloth .50
COLLECTIVISM—By Emile Vandervelde. Cloth .50
THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION—By Isaac Broome. Cloth .50
KARL MARX: BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS—By Frederick Engels. Cloth .50
THE AMERICAN FARMER—By A. M. Simons. Cloth .50
THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY—By Frederick Engels. Cloth .50
GOD'S CHILDREN: A MODERN ALLEGORY—By James Allman. Cloth .50
THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY—By Frederick Engels. Cloth .50
LETTERS FROM NEW AMERICA: OR AN ATTEMPT AT PRACTICAL SOCIALISM—By C. E. Persinger. Cloth .50
THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION—By Karl Kautsky. Cloth .50
BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH—By Robt. Blatchford. Cloth .50
Address or call American Labor Union Journal, Butte, Mont. Offices: 172, 173, 174 and 175 Pennsylvania Building.

DISEASES OF MEN NO CURE NO PAIN DR. FAY 34 Wash Ave. So. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. UNITED STATES PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON (TREATMENT BY MAIL)

PAUL E. MEIER SUCCESSOR TO MEER & WENNER Assayer and Chemist, 117 Hamilton St. P. O. Box 1264 BUTTE, MONT.

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS. It is not necessary for residents of the Northwest to go to the south and east for hot water, pleasure and curative baths. Near Springdale, Montana, on the Northern Pacific, are Hunter's Hot Springs, temperature 143 degrees to 163 degrees fahrenheit flowing 2,000 gallons per minute, 4,000 feet above the sea, in the foothills of the Crazy mountains, overlooking the Yellowstone river and valley. Good hotel, cottages, bath houses, swimming pool. Rates \$2.50 per day, \$15.00 per week, including baths. Baths are good for all rheumatic, skin, liver kidney and stomach diseases. Appointments comfortable and satisfactory. Special round trip railway rates from most Montana points on N. P. R. R. For information write J. E. McCormick, Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, or call on any Northern Pacific Railway Agent. Withire's Magazine. For sale at A. L. U. headquarters.

Export BOHEMIAN Beer BREWED BY THE CENTENNIAL BREWING COMPANY Equal in quality to such famous brands as Anheuser-Busch, or Budweiser, and sold at \$4.50 per case of 24 quart bottles. Each bottle bears a list of guaranteeing that nothing but the choicest imported Bohemian hops and best Wisconsin six-rowed malt is used in its manufacture, such as is used in the most select beers brewed in the renowned breweries of this country at a considerably increased cost over the ordinary bottle beer. May be ordered at 112 Hamilton street. Phone 430 OR OF YOUR GROCER

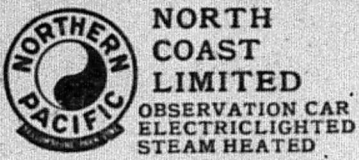


Table with columns: BUTTE SCHEDULE, Arrive, Depart. Rows include WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND schedules for various routes.

Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan and Alder leave Butte at Montana Union depot.

Train for Pony and Norris leaves Whitehall at 7:00 a. m., and Sappington at 9:07 a. m.

Great Northern Railway advertisement. SHORT ROUTE---FAST TIME To Minneapolis and St. Paul. Connecting with All Railways for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South.

OREGON SHORT LINE R.R. Fast Time PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY CAR ROUTE. SALT LAKE DENVER OMAHA KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and All Points East.

Genuine Comfort is assured in the luxurious Library-Buffer-Club Cars and the roomy Compartment Sleeping cars on the North-Western Limited.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE C S T P M & O R Y. Before starting on a trip-no matter where-write for interesting information about comfortable traveling.

A Delightful Summer Trip. If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Denver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio Grande system?

Have Your Printing Done In Butte AS FINE PRINTING as is done in the world can be procured at the McKee Printing Co. 128 West Granite Street.

EXPERT EMBALMING FUNERAL DIRECTORS THE MONTANA UNDERTAKING. 128 West Granite Street, Butte, Mont.

Do You Want Up-to-Date JOB WORK? Then leave your orders at JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

MEN Vacuum Developer CURES WEAKNESS AND UNDEVELOPED ORGANS, STRICTURE and VARICOCELE.

RENSHAW HALL Refurnished and under new management. Finest music in Butte. Competent teachers.

BADGES and TRINGS John O'Callahan & Sons Eighth & Sanson Streets, Philadelphia.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys.

B. E. Calkins JOBBER STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER PICTURES AND FRAMES. 21 to 27 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

STROMBERG-MULLINS CO. 125 East Park Street, Butte. WHOLESALE WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

EVANS' BOOK STORE 114 North Main Street BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY And all kinds of Reading Matter.

OSCAR STENBERG Sign Painter and Decorator 59 W. Park St. (in the rear), Butte.

MONTANA TRUCK & TRANSFER CO. General Transfer Line, Furniture Van and Storage.

DR. HENDERSON 101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. A Regular Graduate in Medicine, Over 20 Years' Practice.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility a radical cure with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business.

Stricture and Gleet Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detention from business.

THE DIVIDED WORKING CLASS

"We are going to stamp out Socialism, Moyerism and anarchy in Colorado if it takes every able-bodied man in the state, and some who are disabled," said Sherman Bell.

Who were thrown in the bull pen at Cripple Creek? Members of the working class. Who were jailed at Telluride? Members of the working class. Who was it the Chicago police were ordered to shoot to kill?

NEBRASKA NOTES. SOLDIERS IN TELLURIDE, COLO.

A local has been chartered at Chadron. The Cooks' and Waiters' Union of Lincoln, Neb., has invited Comrade Schiermeyer to deliver an address before that organization.

(Continued from Page One.) the union men are called out, the non-union men quit, too. Whenever the miners are called out, the cooks and waiters refuse to serve scabs.

Local Plattsmouth reports that the lecture by Comrade Simons, on Saturday, November 21st, was an intellectual treat. The same and more can be said of his two lectures under the auspices of local Omaha.

There is only one way the strike can be broken here, and that is by shipping men in from the outside. The soldiers are here for the purpose of encouraging men to come in.

ROCKEFELLER RESPONSIBLE.

Colorado Labor Commissioner Declares Pious John Is to Blame. Labor Commissioner W. H. Montgomery, who went to the Trinidad district two days ago, said he now acquiesced in the opinion that Rockefeller is responsible for continuing the strike.

But this condition is seemingly necessary before the workingmen will realize that as long as they put the capitalistic parties in power they will have to contend with strikes and scabs. If Colorado had Socialists in the legislature and governor's chair there would be no strikes in the state today.

Twelve Reasons Why You Should Use



HIGHEST AWARD TO ILER'S Pure Malt WHISKEY. 1898, at TRANSMISSISSIPPI & INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, OMAHA, U.S.A. The Only Whisky Sold With a \$1,000.00 Guarantee of Absolute Purity Never Sold in Bulk.

Is Gaining in Popularity Over All Other Whiskies

- 1st-BECAUSE it is a happy combination of best qualities of all, without the fault of one. 2nd-BECAUSE it surpasses in delicacy and mellowness of flavor anything and everything heretofore put on the market.

Willow Springs Distillery Capacity 15,000 Gallons per Day Distillers of Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey and ILER'S EAGLE GIN.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY THE ORIGINAL FAST LINE BETWEEN CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, WATERLOO, CEDAR FALLS, MARSHALLTOWN, DES MOINES, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY.