

The working class—may they always be right, but the working class right or wrong.

With the American Labor Union Journal the interests of the toilers are the first consideration.

# AMERICAN

# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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## McDONALD ON UNIONISM

Organizations are Potent Factors in Social Life. Caste and Class Distinctions Crushed Through Their Influence. Identity of all Classes of Workers now Recognized. Firmly Established. Apology for Existence no Longer Required.

The aim of a labor union, its object and purpose, is to ameliorate the conditions of the working class, by decreasing the hours of labor, thus alleviating the drudgery of the worker. To prevent a reduction in wages and to secure an advance wherever the industrial conditions warrant; to secure employment for members out of work; to cultivate a spirit of fraternity and bring all organized workers into closer touch and sympathy with each other; to instruct its membership upon sociological, industrial and economic subjects; to establish a minimum wage scale for labor, skilled and unskilled, in all organized callings; to arrange shop rules and regulations; to demand decent treatment for its members; to prevent the introduction of additional impositions and burdens.

### A Potent Factor.

The labor organizations have been the most potent factor in influence, in our social life. The elements of fraternity, the qualities of brotherhood and mutual help, have been strengthened by labor unions. Caste and class distinction have been broken, modified and diminished through the agency of unionism. The well paid mechanic and highly skilled artisans have come to fully realize that their interests and welfare are identical with that of the humblest worker. Union men have acquired a better knowledge and a clearer conception of their duties to their fellow men.

### A Broadened Purpose.

The new spirit of industrial unionism has broadened beyond the acquisition of a few advantages to its own immediate membership. It is keen to its interests, and careless to the interests of none. In substance, it folds and charges itself with the responsibility and welfare of the working people. There is no distinction. It includes and embraces all toilers of whatever craft, class or caste. This is the altruistic feeling that is advocated by industrial unionism and permeating the labor movement today. This brings the movement in the presence of the social conditions and economic problems of the great mass of the employed as distinguished from those of the employers. People are reading, studying and thinking. The raising wave of thought and its demands, is the adoption of such a policy as will give to labor its earnings. The people are looking and vociferating for a universal, lasting remedy for our economic diseases.

### Excuses Not Needed.

Labor organizations are no longer requested to offer an excuse for their being. Their usefulness is now apparent and recognized by every thoughtful person. Could the workers fully realize and fully appreciate the mission of these unions, and the work that they perform and the influence they wield, the assistance and force they have rendered in improving their conditions and in lifting civilization to a higher summit, such institutions would be recognized and

appreciated at their real value as among the world's saviors.

### Problem of Civilization.

As a matter of fact, the labor movement is the natural effort for readjustment of the present industrial conditions as the labor problem is really one of civilization. It is demanding the attention of best thought of the most unselfish devotion of the greatest men and purest women. Its ever increasing interest is clearly manifested by its universal discussion.

### Past and Future.

The progress made in the past, the prospects for the future, are too propitious to excite anxiety or worry, but rather to inspire hope and courage for the excellent achievements and splendid evidence of its success in its efforts in improving the industrial, social and financial conditions of the working people, bringing our class to a thorough realization of their rights, and a more definite understanding of their duties to their fellow men, a better conception of responsibilities resting upon them and the duties they owe their union. Its purpose is to harmonize all the interests of the working people and build up character to the highest obtainable standard. Industrial unionism is beating through the bush of prejudice and uniting the sons of toil. In this work it has accomplished a great good.

R. J. LEMERT,



Vice-President Montana Federation of Labor.

with much further benefit held in promise. This coming together in weekly meetings, this interchange of ideas, has awakened many different phases of thought, enlarged the field of fruitful effort, widens the scope of interest, quickened the spirit of unity, established confidence, aroused life, stirred activity, renewed hope, strengthened and fortified its position by sentiment and emphasized the common necessity of a more compact and effective co-operation of the working class.

DANIEL McDONALD,  
President A. L. U.  
Butte, Mont., Jan. 23, 1904.

## DOES IT INTEREST YOU

In the United States there are thousands of persons who own no property of any description and who are classed in the census reports as "the submerged tenth." They are members of the working class. According to the same census reports, the average member of the working class produces seven times as much wealth as he receives and his average receipts are not in excess of \$400. The population of the east side of London have, by industrial condition, become reduced to a condition of revolting bestiality. On one corner of Trafalgar square the Salvation Army feeds thousands, giving them a cup of coffee and a cut of bread for a penny or for nothing. Across the street can be seen the most gorgeous equipages; women arrayed in the most magnificent splendor, bejeweled from top to toe; men dressed in keep-

ing with their fair companions; carpets strewn across the walk to save the dainty feet from coming in contact with the pavement, and yet this spawn of a rotten system, this cancerous growth on our body politic, these paupers who have so much, are so expensive to keep, never produced one dollar worth of wealth in their lives. In any capitalistic country the same condition is found. In one of the western states a member of the capitalist class spends a little fortune for a special train to witness a prize fight. So valuable is this man to society that, were he deprived of his privilege of plundering others through private ownership of natural wealth, it is the consensus of opinion among many of his acquaintances, he would be in luck to hold a job at a penny ribbon counter. Are the working class interested in maintaining a system which produces such results?

John Mitchell, Vice-President Lewis and Secretary Wilson were unanimously re-elected as officers of the United Mine Workers. Mitchell refused an increase of salary. The next convention will be held in Indianapolis in 1905.

Six members of the Brewers' Union at San Antonio, Tex. were indicted for "conspiracy" to withhold their patronage from a street car company while a strike of its employees was on. In the suit which followed the brewers won.

## THE COLORADO BULL PEN

Staff Correspondent of The Appeal Tells of What He Learned in the Strike Belt. The Annihilation of Western Unionism the Aim of the Capitalistic Class. It's Effectiveness Makes it Hated. A Comparison of Methods.

"The Story of the Colorado Bull Pen," is the title of an article by Allan W. Ricker in the Appeal to Reason of January the 30th, on the treatment of the working class by the millions of capitalism. Those who have not seen the January 30th issue of the Appeal should get a copy. Ricker is a brilliant writer, who thoroughly understands the aims, purposes and problems of labor organizations. He spent considerable time in the strike belt, interviewing those who were in a position to speak and he gives the result of his inquiry in plain, unvarnished words and in its plainness, in its freedom from straining after effect lies its force, its impressiveness. Mr. Ricker calls the Colorado struggle "the greatest industrial conflict in the history of the nation." After a general summary of the conditions, which are revolting in the extreme, conditions which might only be expected in a country which had been subdued by the army of a barbarous nation (civilized troops respect women), Ricker takes up the question of labor organizations in Colorado. He says:

### WESTERN ORGANIZATIONS.

"I found a labor union, organized on the principal of industrial unity, with trades affiliated and pledged to support each other to the last ditch.

"The Western Federation of Miners unites every class of labor that works in or around a mine, smelts the product, grinds the ore in the mill, runs it through the solution tanks or in any way handles the ore from the time it is taken from the ground till it is the bright and shiny metal for which men have sold their honor and women their virtue in all periods of civilization.

"The Western Federation of Miners is affiliated with the American Labor Union, which spreads out to teamsters, cooks, waiters and all branches of labor, including even the man who saws wood for a living.

"Affiliated with this parent body is also the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which in turn affiliates closely all employees of railroads, from engineers to section men. Under the rules of this great western labor organization, the grievance of one trade becomes the grievance of all. A solid front is presented to capitalism.

The power of an organization of this kind, in an industrial battle, was readily seen by the capitalistic eye and plans were immediately laid to crush the presumptuous unions which had not only dared to form an effective plan of organization for winning strikes, but had actually presumed to tell the working class to stop voting for the capitalist's interests and vote for their own. To crush these extraordinary unions a strike was forced. The outline of the fight is given:

### THE BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE.

"The great Colorado struggle began early in 1903 with a preliminary skirmish in a refining mill in Colorado City. The mill men, who were working 12-hour shifts, and getting pay below the cost of decent living, struck for eight hours and an increase in pay. True to the principles of the Western Federation, the miners who were getting out ore for companies who were shipping to this mill from the Cripple Creek district, refused to furnish ore for the mill, which in the meantime which had resumed with non-union help.

"This preliminary skirmish was won by the mill coming to such terms as were accepted in good faith by the Federation. This was an object lesson to the mine owners of what they might expect, for with the rapid development of the American Labor Union, such a close affiliation of workmen would soon be secured that their demands would be backed up with power too great to overcome.

"The capitalists determined to organize. Now Vice the National Manufacturers' Association and the Citizens Alliance. The year 1903 brought forth these organizations, formed after the plan of the Western Labor Union—a close affiliation of capitalist interests. They decided in Chicago that they must annihilate the Western Federation of Miners and its affiliated bodies.

### THE DIVIDED HOUSE OLD.

"The Citizens' Alliance of Denver is organized in time to meet a strike of workers that involved \$,000 out of the 15,000 unionists in the city. Here was the first contest fought between the Alliance on the one side and the workers on the other.

"Had the union men stood together the Alliance would have been annihilated, but now comes the test of the two policies of the eastern and western labor movements. The unionists of the western movement stood together, but the members of the A. F. of L., true to the tactics of Gompers, dilly dallyed, resolved, expressed sympathy, and being a divided army against a united one, the strike was lost.

"The Citizens' Alliance, flushed with its first victory, now prepares to crush the western movement.

"The Colorado City agreement is a year; the act goes forth that workers holding cards in the Western Federation, just surrender them. It is hinted that if men will join the A. F. of L.—that is, split up into unaffiliated bodies, no objection will be raised to their having unions, BUT THE WESTERN FEDERATION MUST GO.

### THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

The policy of silence pursued by the officials of the American Federation of Labor has brought forth an angry protest from the labor papers of the east. The Toiler of Indianapolis supports the position taken by Ricker in the following emphatic language:

"There is another phase of this struggle which we desire to call attention to, and it is with a sense of shame that we feel it necessary to do so. That the capitalist press should be engaged in a conspiracy of silence is nothing to be surprised at, but that the great body of the eastern organizations should participate in that suppression of news through its chief executive officer and editor of its official magazine, is a fact that ought to set the rank and file to thinking. In the American Federationist, of which Samuel Gompers is the editor, not a single word of news or even of sympathy has appeared during this five months of struggle, nor is there any indication that the attitude of the administration toward it differs in the least from the capitalist press.

"On the contrary, the magazine has been filled with malicious attacks on individuals who happen to disagree with that august personage, and who represent those who have ever been ready with pen and voice to call attention to the conditions in Colorado and giving what aid they can to the striking miners. The last issue of the Federationist is filled with such attacks and the usual silence regarding the western struggle. It also contains Gompers' funeral oration over the corpse of Socialism, that refuses to stay buried, and in which we find a cowardly allusion to the alleged "many acts of treachery to the trades unions" on the part of the Socialist delegates at the Boston convention. We ask, What are the rank and file to think of this policy of suppression on the part of President Gompers in common with the capitalist press? Is it "treachery to the trades unions" to ignore the western struggle? Are we to understand that there is an agreement between him and the capitalist news agencies to assist in exterminating the western labor organizations? Are the press reports true that the American Federation of Labor is to be invited to build upon the ruins of the western labor organizations by the capitalist class that is trying to ruin them? How explain this silence, indifference, aye, and apparent consent to such infamous programme? If there is treachery in the trades union movement, where is it located—in the west or the east?

### STRIKE BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

Ricker continues: "The strike breaks out afresh and is carried to Telluride, away off in the southwestern part of the state, remote from the outside world.

"From the very beginning it promises to be a battle royal. The little mine owners themselves did not court the struggle, for in it they saw the loss of dollars galore, but the Citizens' Alliance demanded of them that the battle be fought, promising to furnish the sinews of war.

"The lines of battle are now squarely drawn at last, the Citizens' Alliance on the one side and about 1000 miners on the other.

"The Alliance underestimated its foe. It did not know that the Western Federation had a reserve fund that mounted into big figures. Their money was not in the capitalist banks. They have a means of keeping their funds, the secret of which is theirs. Their deposit in the bank never falls, but from mysterious sources is constantly recruited. The Alliance thought the miners would soon be starved into submission. The Alliance was fooled, for the miners went on eating three meals per day. The Federation next decided on a master move. They established co-operative stores in the camp, stocked them with goods, and the MINERS QUIT BUYING GOODS AT CITIZENS' ALLIANCE STORES. The Alliance was in a fair way to be starved itself.

(Continued on Page Four.)

## DISMEMBERMENT OF UNIONS

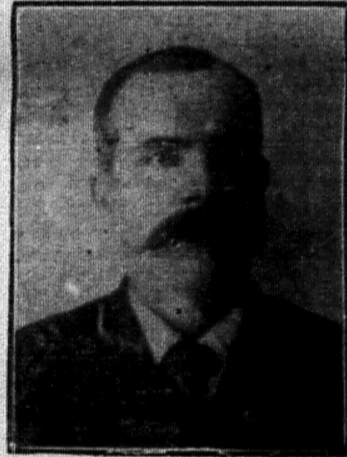
Carried on Under Guise of Trade Autonomy. A Startling Condition. "Sting of Antagonism" Refuses to Stay Drawn. "Rasping Tongue" of an Organization Results in Revocation of a Charter. Max Hayes Analyzes Conditions of Labor.

Just what has been gained by the A. F. of L. officials in withdrawing the charter from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is difficult to explain. The society is a truly international organization, having local unions in America, Europe, Australia and South Africa. It has about 100,000 members and close to \$2,000,000 in the treasury. The federation officials claim the A. S. of E., which includes machinists, blacksmiths, pattern makers and kindred craftsmen, is an industrial and dual organization, and that it comes in conflict with the national unions of machinists, pattern makers and blacksmiths.

### What the Reason Was.

But probably if the truth is known there were other reasons why the A. S. of E. was expelled. When General Secretary George Barnes, whose headquarters are in London, visited this country about a year ago he had an interview with President Gompers relative to the withdrawal of the charter. According to Mr. Barnes' statement before the Brooklyn branch of the society shortly after, Mr. Gompers did not appear to fear much trouble on the score of probable jurisdiction clashes between the unions, but objected to the "socialistic tendencies" in the A. S. of E. and to the "rasping tongue" of its American organizer, Mr. Isaac Cowen. During the past year Mr. Barnes' statement has been passed along the line in the A.

ALEX FAIRGREAVE,



President Montana Federation of Labor.

S. of E., with the result that considerable feeling has been aroused and renewed efforts have been put forth to increase the membership. Despite the fact that the dues in the society are about as heavy in one week as are paid into other unions in a month, owing to the elaborate beneficial system that obtains, the gain in new members in the United States has been nearly 50 per cent., which is considered a fine showing for a high dues organization, and one, especially, that loses few of its members during industrial depressions when low dues unions become more or less demoralized.

### Will Help the A. L. U.

Now comes the sequel. By a referendum vote of fully five to one the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has decided to join the American Labor Union this month, and its officers frankly admit that they will advance the interests of the western federation wherever possible in the east. They confidently assert that there are several unions connected with the A. F. of L. that may secede and join the A. L. U. in the very near future. One of those is the United Metal Workers' Union, which is being plucked to pieces by half a dozen other nationals, and whose charter is to be revoked by the A. F. of L. The United Brewery Workers declare they will not be dismembered by yielding jurisdiction over engineers and firemen in brewery plants, and it is believed if their charter is withdrawn next month they will join the A. L. U.

### Others Are Restive.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters are also declaring with emphasis that they will not surrender jurisdiction over mill workers to the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and industrial members freely predict that if A. F. of L. officials force the issue, the A. L. U. they will go. Then there are the Carriage Workers, who are called upon to give up the painters

in their union, and if they obey the command they will lose a large part of their membership. Later on, officials declare, the woodworkers, blacksmiths and other crafts would demand some of their members, and so the organization would be killed. Officers of the bakers say they will not yield jurisdiction over bakery wagon drivers, in accordance with the wishes of the "autonomists" in control of the A. F. of L., and there are several other national unions that would probably cut loose if extreme methods are resorted to to force them to yield jurisdiction over members they now claim. In this connection it is worth noting that while the "autonomists" seemed to have control of the Boston convention, and the carpenters, brewers, carriage workers, bakers and several other organizations were given their orders, President Mitchell announced, upon the floor, that under no circumstances would the miners yield jurisdiction over engineers, firemen, teamsters or any other workers in or about the mines. It is probably unnecessary to add that Mr. Gompers and his followers did not attempt to force the miners to live up to the same conditions as the "socialistic" brewers.

### Break One at a Time.

Perhaps the "autonomists" have decided that it is a good scheme to first break the backs of some of the smaller organizations before ripping the miners to pieces. There is no use denying it, a crisis is rapidly approaching, and the very people who have been loudest in denouncing the formation of the American Labor Union are doing the most to strengthen that organization. History teaches one long, monotonous lesson that where a reign of tyranny begins there is no limit to its scope, and it looks as though industrialism, which "spells socialism," is to be wiped out—that socialists, who "think" they are trades unionists, are to be told in so many words that they are not wanted in the A. F. of L. And no doubt our famous leader (?) will also soon begin to tell us who the "disruptionists" are!

### Plucked the "Sting."

In writing to a friend in the west, President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in speaking of the debate on socialism in the Boston convention, says that "the emphatic disavowal and repudiation of any connection with them" (the socialists) has only encouraged the workers everywhere, but such action has also "largely disarmed our opponents and clarified the air of the prejudice of public opinion which was leveled against us last year, and it will undoubtedly take away much of the sting of antagonism directed against our movement by Mr. Parry and those who follow him." It should be stated that in the Boston debate the anti-socialists played hard upon the alleged fact that the close vote upon socialism in the New Orleans convention, a year ago, had increased the difficulties of officials to secure agreements for higher wages, shorter hours and other concessions. But no sooner was socialism repudiated when our fellow workers everywhere are encouraged, the capitalists are largely disarmed and even Parry's sting of antagonism is withdrawn.

### Now Comes Contradiction.

If the spirits of any of our fellow workers were drooping because their leaders in the convention of 1902 voted in favor of socialistic resolutions the reports of their national officers in the A. F. of L. did not indicate that much, for Mr. Gompers pointed with pride, in his annual address, to the great increase in membership and the concessions that were won in the reductions of hours of labor and increases of wages. In fact, the year that elapsed between the New Orleans and Boston conventions was the most prosperous in the history of American trades unionism, despite "the prejudice of public opinion" and capitalism's "sting of antagonism." But no sooner are the socialists, who "think" they are trade unionists, "repudiated," our fellow workers "encouraged" and our opponents "largely disarmed," when our dear capitalistic brethren prove to their apologetic and defenders in the

(Continued on Page Two.)

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

WITH REGARD TO EDWARD BOYCE.

The Daily (Mont.) Missoulian of recent date makes an attack on Edward Boyce, former president of the W. F. M. and until recently a member of the executive board of the American Labor Union.

This capitalist critic with a sense of penetration as keen as the back of an axe discovers that Boyce "has donated no stock to the labor organizations with which he was formerly affiliated."

Once upon a time a wealthy Socialist was addressing a meeting in Colorado on the injustices of the capitalistic system, when a man arose and put the question: "Is it not true that you own many thousands of dollars worth of government bonds?"

The criticism of those who, like Boyce, have made a study of true political economy, has been directed, not at the individual who takes conditions as he finds them and proceeds to use them for his own welfare, but at the system of things which permits one man to fatten at the expense of his fellows.

The concluding statement of the Missoulian is an unintentional acknowledgement of the class struggle; of the antagonism between the interests of capitalists and laborers.

Edward Boyce not only holds the same views today which he held as president of the W. F. M., but he advocates them and does so with the intensity that is born of conviction.

Condemnation is merited only by the working class for permitting the system which debases them, to continue. Edward Boyce has been true to his convictions and today enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates in the ranks of organized labor.

Bill C. Cook has taken charge of the Dallas Trades Union Gazette. In his salutatory he says: "We shall not attack any one for expression of an opinion that is too deep and ponderous for our comprehension."

The Labour Leader, Kier Hardie's paper, declares that the South African press "is completely covered and is run solely in the interest of monopolists."

Australia now has a Manufacturers' Association and its aims, as might be expected, are the same as those of our own home brew.

In the South African mining region much agitation has been carried on against Chinese labor. An anti-Chinese mass meeting recently held at a captured by the mine owners, and an anti-Chinese resolution voted down.

DISMEMBERMENT OF UNIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

armament is much like that of Russia. There will be plenty of time in which to think during the next ten months.

He Gets the Compliments.

All the plutocratic newspapers, of course, are greatly pleased at the "smashing of socialism" in the Boston convention and many are the encomiums of praise that are heaped upon Brother Gompers—compliments that cost nothing and that may be compared to the fleeting zephyrs of an Indian summer which precede a chilling frost or a howling blizzard.

The capitalists don't seem to be withdrawn in the least, in spite of the assurances of organized labor's greatest leader, Samuel Gompers. The Citizens' Industrial Association of America, of which the irrepressible Parry is the head, continues to grow in size and influence.

Who Are Responsible. The socialists are not responsible for the industrial depression, the reduction of wages, the unemployment of men and women and the increase of labor's burden.

READ THIS, COLORADO MEN.

About It—Use Your Purchasing Power to Improve Your Condition. To All Organized Labor: At the last regular meeting of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly the John Thompson Grocery Co., I Berlin, manager, 1121 Fifteenth street, has been declared unfair.

Commenting on the death of Whitaker Wright, who died from the effects of prussic acid, presumably self-administered, the drug being taken in the form of a cyanide of potassium tablet, and death resulting almost immediately after his conviction, a Montana capitalist

Disregarded Vote. Several months ago the International Association of Machinists, composed of men who are rapidly gaining a clear understanding of social conditions, sent out a referendum vote of their membership on three questions.

Whether they favored the A. F. of L. endorsing socialism, and lastly, whether it was desirable that the present incumbent, Mr. Gompers, should remain president of the A. F. of L. The returns have been published in the Machinists' Monthly Journal for December, and this is how they read: For industrial organization, 4,544 votes; against, 1,650; majority in favor, 2,895.

As likely, after the horse is stolen, there will be a loud outcry to lock the barn door, but the robber will be allowed to wander at large. The socialists have their own views relating to these burning questions, but just at present the socialists and their "speculations" are highly unpopular among labor's great officials.

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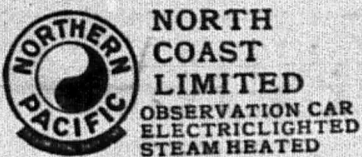


Table with columns: BUTTE SCHEDULE, Arrive, Depart. Rows include WESTBOUND and EASTBOUND train schedules.

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POISONING FOR PROFIT. Messrs. Lipton, Limited, has been fined 25 pounds, with 5 guineas costs, for making sausage from infected pork.

Sixteen men were killed at Stratton's independence mine at Cripple Creek. They were being hoisted by means of the cage in the other compartment which acted as a counter balance.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our departed Bro. John Trainer; Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the Hamilton Labor Union No. 109, extend to the bereaved widow our heart-felt sympathies;

He was not able to finish his gospel when a few members jumped to their feet and told him the truth about his scab organizing and unionism. He then left the meeting room without saying good night.

from the Beer Drivers, to transfer the Brewery Engineers, who are members of the A. L. U., to the famous "International," but Mr. Lawrence got left.

The Montana Federation of Labor has bonded its officers in the American Bonding Co., of Baltimore, for one year in the sums of \$1,000 for treasurer and \$400 for secretary.

San Francisco division No. 10, U. B. of R. E., gave their third annual social ball at the Mission opera house on Feb. 2. The affair was a grand success. Music was furnished by Ehrman's A. L. U. orchestra.

M. C. Forrest, president and organizer for the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers, who has been doing splendid organizing work through California, has departed for Arizona in the interest of his organization.

A. L. Tifford, A. L. U. organizer, who did such effective work for the Sheep Shearers last season, is now located at Livingston, Mont. "Tiff" is a good hustler.

The Musicians' Protective Union, A. L. U., of Passaic, N. J., kindly sends an invitation to attend their grand ball.

The future of the A. L. U. seems to be very bright in this city, writes an Omaha brother.

Marion W. Moore says the boys of McCabe, Ariz., are digging up royally in support of Colorado.

Every one here seems to be inquiring about the A. L. U. in this city, writes Bro. Mulcahy of New York.

The Idaho State Tribune mentions the death of Fred T. Deane, an old-timer in the ranks of unionism, who was carried off by pneumonia.

The merchants of Butte have formed a combination for the purpose of "adjusting" prices and already the cost of some things has been advanced 10 or 15 per cent.

PRINTING

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Has the doctor told you to get an atomizer? Is your old one worn out? It pays to be particular in buying atomizers. It saves much annoyance to start with a good one, dependable rubber and every part in good working order.

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THE TRUNK BALGONY

This week our trunk balcony should be a busy spot. As we make an entire change in our trunk line February 20, we have marked down all high grade trunks. Before passing an opinion on prices that may strike you as high, please note that every trunk we list is of the highest grade and best construction; most of them with special features not found in ordinary trunks.

Good Trunks a Good Deal Underpriced

- \$8.00 TRUNKS Canvas covers, steel bands, best cast steel bumpers, hat box and tray, Eagle lock; reduced to \$5.75
\$12.50 TRUNKS Black enameled cover, brass trimmings, Excelsior lock, side and end bolts, linen lined, extra web, skirt tray; reduced to \$9.75
\$20.00 TRUNKS Bureau style, the acme of perfection; a place for everything; combine strength, lightness and utility; full linen lined, and the only trunk that can be opened without removing from the wall; reduced to \$15.75

BE SURE AND GET OUR SPECIAL HAND BAG AND SUIT CASE PRICES BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. Installation Plan Home Furnishers 48 - 54 West Park, 41- 43 West Galena St., Butte.

FOR THEIR OPINIONS' SAKE

A Butte miner having a day off last week, decided to visit the sister town, Anaconda, and, jumping aboard the B. A. & P. afternoon train, landed after an hour's ride in the Smelter city. It was Saturday evening. The shopping public were out in force. As the evening advanced the lights were turned on in the various shops and Park avenue throughout its business length was a blaze of light. The saloons were comfortably crowded and small fleets of schooners received their sailing orders at regular intervals. The restaurants and short order houses presented a busy appearance. In the barber shops the cry of "next" was monotonous in its frequency. That remarkable beast of burden, the married man was out in force, each under the convoy of his particular wife who watched him with an eagle eye, lest any of the multitudinous variety of shapes and sizes of packages of dry goods which protruded from his coat tails, hip pockets, shoe tops, coat collar, shirt bosom, from under both arms and from beneath his hat should be dropped and lost. Other men there were with packages—not of dry goods.

The Butte man, who is practically a stranger in the Smelter city, while walking along the streets viewing the crowds of buyers passing to and fro was inwardly commenting that however much truth there might be in the talk about business depression in Anaconda generally it was certainly lively on Saturday night, when he was struck by the appearance of a business house located in the most advantageous quarter which men peeped at curiously in passing, but which none entered.

The sales room was dark save for the beam of light that was cast through the glass partition from a single gas jet which burned in a back room and beside which a man sat reading a paper. The deserted appearance of the place and the peculiar behavior of many of those who passed, gave the impression that it was under quarantine. Approaching the door after some hesitation the visitor carefully scrutinized the jambs in expectation of seeing a health officer notification that some

dread infectious disease had taken up its abode within. Seeing no warning and filled with wonderment at the air of desolation which prevailed the store he entered.

The man at the gas jet with an expression of surprise on his face as though a customer's presence were an extraordinary event, dropped his paper and looked up. It was the mayor of Anaconda. Previous to his election to the position of mayor, John Fricke, cigar manufacturer, did a thriving business. He was known to be an honorable, clean, straightforward man and was liked and respected by all who knew him. He still enjoys the confidence and admiration of his acquaintances who know him as one who, having taken a position he believes to be right, can neither be bullied or bribed; as one whose neck may be broken, but never bent in submission to what he regards as wrong. He is a Socialist. Because of this he has incurred the enmity of the corporation interests of his home city and the blighting effects of corporate anger is shown in his ruined business. He makes no complaint, but stands like a true soldier at his post of duty regardless of the consequences to himself, manfully determined to be faithful to his trust. When he learned that discharge was the punishment meted out to those employes who patronized him, he advised his friends to stay away. They were stubborn and continued to come. In a little while the "blue ticket" was their portion and their sphere of usefulness is now in other towns. Another workman who has felt the wrath of the money god is T. D. Flynn, also a cigar manufacturer and a member of the first school board not made up of shift bosses. For daring to seek the suffrages of his fellow citizens, this man is subjected to business ostracism. The working class of the state can do much to maintain two uncompromising fighters in the battle front by creating a demand for the cigars that it is a "criminal" offense to smoke in Anaconda. Get your friends to put in the P. & F. (Peckham & Fricke) and the T. D. Flynn cigars, and teach the corporations that they cannot starve these men for their opinions' sake.

A "CONSPIRACY"

Four Carpenters Indicted in New York for "Conspiracy" to Raise Wages.

A New York grand jury has indicted four members of the U. B. of C. and J. of Rochester because, according to the complaint,

"On the first day of May in the year of our Lord, 1903, did unlawfully, fraudulently, maliciously and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to and among themselves and with divers other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown, to commit acts injurious to trade and commerce and did then and there commit acts injurious to commerce."

The particular act, "injurious to commerce," was the fixing of a scale of \$2.25 per day, which was in the opinion of the jury "far in excess of the fair market value of a day's work." There is a plain statement. Your labor is a straight out commodity. You are only entitled to receive the "market price," and the price is fixed by competition for a job between two or more, for there are not jobs enough to go around. The successful bidder will be the man who can live the cheapest. He who can live cheapest is the one who has fewest to support and who can therefore underbid his fellow.

Consider the results. The married man must meet the standard fixed by his single brother, by girls and by children, if he would work. If he does meet it he cannot support his fam-

ily. The wife then must become a bread winner, as well as the husband, the children, too, must take up the burden of life at the age of reason and in a few years our school houses will be useful only as monuments to the decadence of noble aims. Such are the effects of competition.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Quoting the stock expressions of Hearst and Roosevelt The Worker (New York) asks: "Will any one tell us the difference between a 'criminal trust' and a 'legitimate business combination'?" Well, a "criminal trust" from the standpoint of a capitalist is one which squeezes him; a "legitimate business combination" is one by which he squeezes others.

"Criminal trusts" when used by politicians, is merely an expression by which they hope to catch ignorant votes in support of the "legitimate business interests" who secured their nomination and is putting up the campaign expenses. These questions are easy.

Indianapolis Broommakers are up against competition of penitentiary and charitable institution made goods. Think of that. "Charity" only drags others down.

The United Brewery Workmen have notified the executive council, A. F. of L., that it will not surrender the brewery engineers and firemen unless their own national convention orders it.

THE COLORADO BULL PEN

(Continued From Page one.)

"Something must be done and done quickly. They decided to fill up the mines with scabs, but before a move of this kind could be undertaken they must be in supreme control. They must go into the east and hire men to come to the mountains. They must lie to them, promise them free transportation and then make them work it out after they arrived. They must also be able to compel them to work once they got them in the mines. THEY MUST ABOLISH CIVIL RULE AND ESTABLISH MILITARY DEPARTMENT EQUAL TO RUSSIA.

COLORADO TAX DODGERS.

"The Alliance and the governor of the state enter into an arrangement for the use of armed soldiers.

"But the state of Colorado has been so full of tax dodgers that there is no money with which to equip and pay the troops. The governor will furnish the troops only on condition that the Alliance will advance the money to pay them until such time as there can be a meeting of the state legislature and bonds issued to pay for the dirty work that is to be done. The Alliance agreed to put up the money and so far has managed to scrape enough together to pay the troops, a sum amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

"The troops are thus hired to the Alliance and martial law is declared in the districts, under the pretext that insurrection exists.

"The sending of the troops to the districts was absolutely without legitimate excuse. The western worker is peculiarly and particularly intelligent. Both individually and collectively the world does not possess his equal in point of intelligence, unionism and political knowledge. He is universally generous and broad in his view. I am told and, from my knowledge of the western worker believe it to be true, that in the Victor union of several hundred every member is capable of holding the responsible position of secretary-treasurer. Moreover, the Cripple Creek district is thoroughly unionized in other crafts. Many of the members are women, who in Colorado are voters and take an active part in Colorado affairs. Neither public nor private property was at any time in danger from the miners.

"The militia was sent into the district for two purposes:

"First, to torment, browbeat and provoke the workers to the point where they would break out in resistance and thus furnishing an excuse for shooting them down like dogs, for I verily believe that if the union men could have been provoked to any kind of physical resistance to the insults that have been heaped upon them, they would have been annihilated.

"Second, to establish a reign of terror; by intimidation keep the scab held brought in from a distance at work, and by resorting to persecution compel the unionists to go into the mines.

"WERE HIRED TO SCAB, NOT TO WORK."

"Before the militia was brought into the district the sheriffs, acting under the direction of the Alliance, had scoured the country and collected the lowest element of the population and sworn them in as deputies. Many cases are matters of record where criminals have been taken into this service. The population of the districts became divided into unionists and Citizens' Alliance men, and as the latter considers themselves too good to act as deputies, there was no source from which to draw but the element who have been forced so low in the scale of civilization as to be willing to sell themselves to any service, no matter how degrading. With the coming of the militia, the deputies were released from service. Some went to work in the mines at big wages, others acted as spotters, and the most intelligent were sent out to the east to induce laborers to come to the western field. The methods used to get men into strike districts to take the place of strikers are too well known to need repeating. Free transportation and big wages were offered. The men were not told that a strike was on, and when they arrived on the scene of action many of them would have returned, but they found themselves under a military guard and in debt to the agencies which secured them. So soon as they could get free from the Siberian bondage of military ruled Colorado many of them pawned their surplus clothes to get away. Others joined the union men, still others continued at work, but performed little service. When commanded by the foreman to work harder they jeeringly replied that they had "not been hired to work, but to scab." The Alliance supposed when the non-union men began to arrive that the union men would beg for their old places in the mines, but not a man weakened.

WHOLESALE PERSECUTION AND INTIMIDATION BEGUN.

"Falling to operate the mines with scab help, and still meeting with a solid front from the Federation members, more stringent measures were decided on. The next move was to arrest the union leaders on any kind of a charge, throw them into the bull pen, crowd them together in cold and dismal quarters, feed them on food not fit for swine, and thus bring the strike leaders to their knees."

The case of D. C. Copley and M. E. White of the A. L. U. executive board, both of whom were thrown into the bull pen without a charge of any kind against them; how they were taken out two days afterward, their bodies reeking with vermin and sent out of the district with orders never to return, the suppression of the Victor Record because it refused to become an Alliance sheet; the heroism of Mrs. Langdon and a corps of women who got out the paper, though the printers were in jail; the horrors at Telluride; the methods employed to obtain scabs, and the inability to obtain men who were skilled enough for the work and the desperate resolve to force the miners to work through the vagrancy law, are all given by Ricker with the fidelity of a conscientious historian. Guy Miller, president of the Telluride Miners, was arrested three times merely because he was president of the union. There was never violence used by union men in that district. Sixty scabs in this district have rebelled and walked out. A state official was sent into this district to report on the situation. He declared no troops were needed. The Governor suppressed his statement and sent the militia. J. C. Barnes, a large property owner, but an ardent union man, was cannon balling out of the camp on the charge of INTENTION TO INTIMIDATE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES A SUCCESS.

The establishment of co-operative stores by the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek has already been mentioned in the Journal. In this connection Mr. Ricker says:

"One of the measures adopted by the labor convention that will have far-reaching effect, was the resolution favoring the starting of co-operative stores wherever the Citizens' Alliance was organized. Chief among the members of the Alliance are the retail merchants, the class that fawns at the feet of the very capitalist class that is destined to soon wipe the middle class out of existence. These little business men with capitalist minds, who have fattened off the trade of the workers, are the chief yelpers of the Alliance. The unionists are now starting co-operative stores that will be able to supply their members with all they need to buy, from a needle, a pound of sugar, to a suit of clothes. This is a good defensive weapon, as it will hasten the destruction of the middle class and make shorter the class struggle. The western Federation has started four stores and one is now being organized in Denver.

"The Alliance is already squirming over the situation and is doing everything in its power to create dissension in the union ranks.

"Max Morris, the western member of the executive board of the A. F. of L., is opposing the measures and trying to keep the retail clerks, of which he is an official, from participating.

"His motives are appreciated by the western unionists, however, and his antagonism is of little moment."

THE WESTERN MOVEMENT TO INHERIT THE EARTH.

The writer pays his respects to the labor officials of the east who dine with Elliott and hobnob with Hanna and whose present aims seem to be the disintegration of the compact effective western labor movement and in conclusion says:

"In anything that I may have said in the report of the Colorado situation that in any way reflects on the officials of the American Federation of Labor, I wish it clearly understood that I have not been moved to do so by the fact that the Boston convention of that body failed to pass a Socialist resolution. I am in full accord with the St. Louis declaration of the Socialist party on the question of its position toward the trades union movement. I doubt if a Socialist resolution passed by any labor convention is of value to the Socialist movement. Ours is a political battle, directed toward a final and complete reconstruction of social industry, while the trades union movement is purely industrial and designed to serve the workers' immediate interests. I am a member of the A. F. of L. and my criticism of that body relates wholly to its system of craft organization, which affords no basis of united action of the entire organized working class.

MOVING TOWARD INDUSTRIAL UNITY.

"My open sympathy for the western movement, and the criticism of A. F. of L. leaders is wholly aside from the fact that the western movement is tinged with Socialism, and is due to the fact that the A. L. U. and its federated bodies are moving toward industrial unity, a federation of all branches of labor, each supporting the other, the parent body having the power to call a strike of every craft when necessary.

"It is the next step in the evolution of the workers' effort to resist the greed of capitalism, and the only form of organization that has a shadow of a chance to make its resistance of any moment. That is why the capitalists are trying to crush it. Think not, my brothers of the A. F. of L., that we can gain any substantial benefit to ourselves by intriguing and conspiring with capitalism. Our executive officers may honestly believe that by winning and dining with the Elliotts and the Hannas that more can be gained for us than by open antagonism, but it is a mistake. Capitalists do this to gain time, and to better perfect their machinery wherewith to finally crush us.

"The miner in his unscrupled shack cannot but distrust a leader whom capitalism welcomes at its banqueting board. While it may speak gentle words into his ear to gain time, it has secretly declared that ORGANIZED LABOR MUST BE CRUSHED, AND IT ONLY WAITS FOR THE PROPER MOMENT TO ARRIVE WHEN THE WORD WILL GO FORTH—DOWN WITH ORGANIZED LABOR EVERYWHERE."

"EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY"

Frank G. Carpenter, the well-known syndicate writer, furnishes some interesting information on the concentration of wealth. He says: "Take Carnegie! No one knows just what he has, but his \$300,000,000 of steel securities bring him in an income of more than \$15,000,000 a year, or more than \$41,000 for every day of the week, including holidays and Sundays. John Rockefeller scoops something like \$2,000 an hour all the year from his stocks, real estate and mines, and the Vanderbilts, Astors and Goulds have proportionally large incomes. There are today a number of men in the United States worth \$50,000,000 and upward and the organizations of capital whose stocks run into eight or more

figures are legion. We now have, in addition to the billion dollar steel trust, which, by the way, is a little shrunken at the waist, and in addition to the gigantic Pennsylvania railroad, about 850 industrial combinations, which command, all told, \$11,000,000,000. We have 213 industrial trusts capitalized at \$7,000,000,000 and more than 5,000 other corporations. These trusts are swallowing their smaller competitors. They are branching out to include all business of profit, and in many cases are binding the hands of industry with trade regulations. Indeed, we are fast becoming a nation of pool makers, rate fixers and profit sharers, and new questions of enormous importance stare us in the face.

THE INEFFECTIVE PLAN

building trades of Tacoma are very bitter against the A. F. of L. because the headquarters did not support the building strike last spring. The A. F. of L. plan of organization does not permit the headquarters to give help. Every international must depend absolutely on its own treasury for aid. The A. F. of L. cannot do anything to help them. The sympathetic strike is frowned upon, so that when brother union men go out to help strikers they must do it at their own risk, for they are acting contrary to the principles of the A. F. of L. The printing trades are an industrial organization and to this they owe their success, yet the A. F. of L. is opposed to industrial organization and it is now plucking the Brewers to pieces by robbing them of the firemen and engineers. When the Brewers are comfortably suppressed the printers may be the next to get a dose of "trade autonomy." When every branch of

industry is subdivided into a multiplicity of unions, it will be impossible to win a strike. Contracts are encouraged. Here are five organizations in one trade. Each organization has a separate contract and no two of them expiring at the same time. Contract No. 1 expires; 15 men are interested. The contracts for other divisions of labor in that plant have from two to six months more to run. Those whose time has come to make a new contract are told they must accept more onerous conditions. If they refuse it is an easy matter to fill their places, because their fellow workers cannot strike to support them; they must live up to the terms of their contracts and so the employer goes down the line whipping one branch of labor at a time, their brother workmen playing the part of spectators to the debasement of their brothers. The A. F. of L. plan of organization promises future misery with no present benefits.

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Rome.—The vatican is deeply concerned over the announcement of the proposed marriage of King Alfonso of Spain with his first cousin, Princess Maria del Pilar. \* \* \* In case the Spanish authorities should persist in the announcement of the engagement a special dispensation will be granted and a fee exacted by the Roman congregations will be no less than \$25,000. A fee, no matter how small, is always charged for a dispensation from marriage impediments resulting from blood relationship, but in the case of the reigning prince this fee is enormously increased in order to discourage such violations of the rules of the church. An Austrian princess who recently contracted marriage with a distant relative was fixed at \$15,000 for the dispensation, and in the case of a king the fees will be increased in proportion.

A MAN A MINUTE.

Sixty men shaved in 60 minutes. That is the record to be proud of. This champion of the razor is Michael Tomaselle, and he wields the razor

on Folsom street, San Francisco. He says: "I take them just as they come, smooth chin, full beard, side whiskers, any way. I shave a man a minute. Three times I did it in New York, sixty men in one hour and never made a miss." Tomaselle has challenged Katz to a contest of speed for a limited wager at a picnic recently. Katz was awarded a gold medal for the rapidity with which he scraped faces. Since then he had much to say about a shave he finished in 29 seconds. Katz has gained renown for a quick downward sweep of the razor that clears the skin of every vestige of hair. But he has to make two motions in order to clear both sides. Mr. Tomaselle does it all in one motion from ear to ear.

Dutch engineers have been imported by Dundee, Scotland, for the purpose of breaking a strike. The employers care nothing about the race, nationality or color of his labor power. It is only the working class who can afford the luxury of such prejudices and it is to their hurt.

Eight hundred teamsters are on strike in St. Louis.



The only transcontinental line passing directly through quaint and picturesque Salt Lake City. A stopover is allowed at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs or Denver on all classes of tickets on application to the train conductor.

SCENERY UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD. A. B. AYERS, G. W. FITZGERALD, C. P. & T. A. General Agent. Ticket office, 51 East Broadway, Butte, Montana.

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY Underhill (Union Made) Working Garments SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS and Duck Clothing UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO. Chas. Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER, COLO.

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 225 Parrot Building, San Francisco, Cal.