

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.

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MARTIAL LAW ENDED AT TELLURIDE

Colorado Town Relieved from Censorship--The Petty Bourgeoisie--Chore Boys of Capitalism Are Hastening a Change--Strikes Interfere with Business.

On March 12th. Captain Buckley Wells of the state militia and also manager of one of the chief mines involved in the strike, read a proclamation in the streets of Telluride declaring martial law at an end. It is probable that he was induced to do this by the action of the civil authorities in chaining a striker to a telegraph post. Such convincing proof of their willingness to do corporation dirty work made martial law entirely superfluous. The home guard will, of course, remain on duty. It is made up of members of the Citizens' Alliance, the petty bourgeoisie whose instincts are ever capitalistic despite the fact that under capitalistic conditions their lot is frequently no better than that of the working class and some of them work infinitely harder than their clerks in a desperate effort to keep the sheriff from the door. Being affected by a mental strabismus they cannot see beyond their own threshold and addition, subtraction and balancing of accounts the greatest feat of logic of which they are capable. They today are being ground between the upper and nether mill stone. On one side of them is the increasing activities and demands of the working class; on the other the relentless pressure of vast capital. Driven to desperation by the contemplation of their little stake vanishing into thin air before their very eyes, they rush to the standard of a Parry in the belief that middle class interest will be furthered by crushing the workers. "Lie still, you brutes," they, in effect, say to us. "Don't you see that you by your rottenness are endangering our chances to make a living. If you don't wish to work for what is offered get out. We don't

object to your union so long as it does not interfere with trade, but we must protect our capital. Take what is offered you so we may sell our goods." And if the workingman decides that food, clothing and shelter for his family and schooling for his children is of more importance than the merchants' capital, presto! the little merchant rushes for his gun and becomes a tin soldier and an advocate of government by violence, and yet the unions are the forces which has sustained and kept alive the "petty bourgeoisie." Without the unions there would long ago have been a vast, yawning gulf between the two classes, the producers and exploiters. Labor organizations have gained the worker a larger share of his production than he would otherwise receive, thus enabling a larger band of exploiters to exist at his expense. Without the unions the primal robbery of the worker would be so great that there would be nothing left but the very rich and the abjectly poor. As a matter of fact, we are coming to that any how, but the middle class do not understand the cause and while writhing in their death agony and fighting against their extinction as a class, they are hastening their own destruction.

Petty bourgeoisie, farewell! Cheap lackies of capitalism prepare for the end. Your subservience to those above you in the industrial swirl, will not avail you. You are fast becoming an economic impossibility. You are a relic of another age and will soon have no place in this. You have upheld a system which causes us to devour each other. You are hoist by your own petard. Nature abhors a waste, and you are a waste, Petty Bourgeoisie!

SITUATION IN THE EMPIRE STATE

Effect of Trade Autonomy Plan in Ticonderoga--Working Class Split into Many Sections--Inevitable Result. The Court's Abuses Arouse to Action.

The Journal correspondent of the A. L. U. Federal at Ticonderoga, N. Y., in a simple, straightforward fashion, presents a bunch of facts that ought to appeal to the least intelligent. He prefaces his conclusions with a synopsis of conditions past and present that city. He says: Three years ago this city was organized under the A. F. of L. as a federal union. It grew until it practically comprised the laboring element of the city. It filled the bill, because it organized the workers in the principle industry into one union. The result was that it created a feeling of solidarity and fraternity. They demanded and received an increase in wages and more leisure. They saw the necessity of political action and were preparing to act on it. At this juncture they were ordered to split up into trade unions, which they did, though unwillingly. The sequel may be summed up as follows: A few who engineered the job were rewarded with good fat jobs as officers of a national union formed, of which this is a part. A feeling of friction between the several unions formed. A feeling of superiority of one trade toward another. Lastly, but not least by any means, an almost total lack of enthusiasm and harmony for political action. The use of the courts by the capitalists in labor disputes is slowly turning the minds of unionists toward political action, but as yet there is but a hazy idea that the ballot box is the place to settle the question and no well defined plan of action. To a person who calmly lays the situation before him the solution through political action seems to be the only remedy as well as a most thorough one and one that is always at hand. What will it avail us to strike if the capitalists can confiscate our treasures? Or if they can prevent us from using moral suasion with other

workmen through injunction? To put us in jail if we refuse to scab? To shoot us with riot guns through the means of other workmen called the militia? Plainly they have us at a great disadvantage on the economic field. But how is it that we who are so many and they so few, are at their mercy? The answer is plain—they have the political power. But how

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE CONGESTED LABOR MARKET

The members of the Butte, Mont., Florence Crittenton Rescue Circle are very much concerned on account of the large number of young women who are flocking in from other points. A daily paper says there is a likelihood "on account of the necessity of securing food and shelter many of them may go into the dive district voluntarily, to be ruined." The report further states that the police declare that "several seemingly respectable girls had taken places in doubtful quarters during the last few days. It is feared," the report continues, "that a serious state of affairs will result if the congestion in the labor market is not speedily relieved." As an instance of the methods practiced by west side people, where the Florence Crittenton Rescue Circle folk reside, it is asserted that during the past few days there have been twenty or more applications for female help filed at the free employment office and the highest wages offered was sixteen dollars per month. The parasite class, ready to take advantage of the girl who is confronted with the alternative of starvation or harlotry and beat them down to a cheese and cracker basis. A tree is known by its fruits and a system must be judged

HE IS DENIED POSTAL PRIVILEGES

Big New York Publisher Is Punished for Advocating a Parcel Post--Will Make a Test Case--Other Publishers to Assist.

To a congressman who was wrapped up in the idea of a parcel post, a government official in the postal service said: "There are three grave obstacles to the adoption of that system." On being asked to name them he replied, "The Pacific Express, The American Express and the Adams Express." He might have added the names of several other obstacles of the same kind who are determined to continue present methods and who have just a little favor with the government officials as the experience of at least one publisher will show. In this instance it is probable that some one has bitten off more than he can chew and there may be another house cleaning in postal circles.

In return for his advocacy of a parcel post system, John Brisben Walker, publisher of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, the Twentieth Century Home and other periodicals, has been administered a severe blow by the postoffice department.

His new publication, the Twentieth Century Home, has been excluded from the mails and Mr. Walker is being compelled, in mailing, to affix stamps to his periodical, the same as would be done in the case of patent medicine circulars. As a consequence, the publishers are unable to send the Twentieth Century Home farther west than St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle—all are points that are tabooed by the postoffice department. Wherever the Twentieth Century Home can reach the news stands at one cent a pound by express there the periodical is on sale.

At the rate required, the postage on the periodical would amount to 48 cents a year, and, of course, on a dollar publication, this would amount to absolute prohibition of the publication of the magazine.

The postoffice department refuses to explain when Mr. Walker asks for some statement relative to the department's action in the matter. He has the sympathy of thousands of publishers who consider that such discriminations, which have proved of great injury to all of them, are totally without warrant and unjust. They agree with Mr. Walker, however, that it is best to have the matter brought to an issue and they will aid him in every possible way in the fight for which he is now preparing.

THEY "DESECRATE" THE FLAG

Colorado Militia Excited Over Miners' Poster--Want to Put President Moyer in the Bull Pen--Permit System Attempted.

The flag poster of the Western Federation of Miners has actually pricked the calloused hide of the plug ugly officers of the Colorado militia and "Col." Edward Verdeckberg in charge at Cripple Creek is almost as mad as Sherman Bell used to get when he, before the strike, used to tell the reporters how he would make hell pop in Cripple Creek. Verdeckberg wants to arrest Charles Moyer for desecrating the flag. If desecration of the flag were punishable with imprisonment and the length of imprisonment determined by the amount of guilt, Verdeckberg and his subordinates would go to jail for the rest of their natural lives and then some. Moyer has put the work of the militia under the protection of the flag in its true light, hence the anger of the militia men. The mine owners are attempting the introduction of the permit system. As a result the leaders will be called out. Several thousand dollars will be added to the miners' strike fund as a result of the Bandmann theatrical tour through Montana under the auspices of the American Labor Union and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

The Treasured Ten-Hour Day of the Mine Owners is Done For, Says Saitaire.

"Everybody encouraged and highly elated over recent smelter strike and outcome of Cripple Creek and Telluride," says our old friend Saitaire, in a recent note, addressed from San Juan, Colo., where he is now located.

"The great ten-hour system so fondly nursed by the busted mine managers association has gone up in smoke, and this end of the San Juan is opening up again, the freeze out having made ice in the wrong pond. However, if there had been 'no politics in the union,' the strike would have fizzled out and sold out and compromised in 30 days." (And if the workmen of Colorado would only VOTE as they organize, Peabody would have forever remained unknown to infamy, the Mine Owners' Association would be unorganized and members of organized labor had never been compelled to submit to the indignities that have been their lot, not alone in Colorado, but wherever industry has attained a degree of development that makes the employer a power.—Ed.)

CHALLENGED TO DEBATE

Attorney Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., representative of secret anti-labor union organization, speaking for his clients at the hearing of the house judiciary committee on the anti-injunction bill expressed an opinion which is in effect that the employer has a vested interest in the labor which he may employ. This startling expression of absolute ownership of the labor of an employe developed through questions propounded by Andrew Fureseth of the Seamen's Union while Davenport was assailing members of trades unions and condemning their leaders as violence breeders and inciters of riots and crimes. The attorney declared that the employer, to carry on his business successfully, must have absolute control over hours, wages and shop rules and that congress must protect the employer in the enjoyment of these "rights."

GLOVER BRINGS SUIT.

Ex-Congressman John M. Glover, who was shot through the arm by Peabody's militia, has instituted suit for \$20,000. Peabody, Colonel Verdeckberg, Stratton, Independence, Limited, and other mining corporations of the district are named as defendants.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO REAL WORTH

Member of United Mine Workers Appeals for Support of the Western Federation--Purse of Organization Was Always Open in Time of Need.

A most touching, because deserved, tribute to the Western Federation of Miners and an appeal for assistance in their present fight, is made by Robert Ramsdell of Local Union, No. 84, of the United Mine Workers of America. He also represents the W. F. M. Bro. Ramsdell's statement follows: In the state of Colorado is being waged a contest of momentous importance to the future welfare of organized labor. A life and death battle between the forces of incorporated greed and laboring humanity.

In 1902 the Western Federation of Miners, through its annual convention, declared for the collective ownership of the natural resources of the earth, the tools of production and means of distribution, and advocated united action of the working class to wrest from capitalism political control of our government. It dared to hold out to humanity the hope that the time would come when manhood, womanhood and innocent childhood would not be blighted into degradation by the brutal power and avarice of corporate slave drivers.

The convention had no sooner adjourned than all the mine owner associations between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, backed by the gigantic smelter trust, declared a war of extermination upon the Western Federation of Miners and marshaled its forces upon the economic battlefield to crush out once and for all, with their Goliath strength, the brave

young organization that had unfurled the banner of humanity in the west.

In British Columbia, through California, in Arizona, Nevada and Utah, the conflict has raged. But in Colorado the one supreme attempt has been made to destroy the Western Federation.

Although the miners of Colorado have been enduring all the horrors of a Siberian convict camp; although they have seen an armed mob in the disguise of soldiers trample under foot every right that is guaranteed to American citizens by the constitution and the laws of the land; although they have submitted to every abuse, insult and outrage a licentious soldiery could heap upon them, they have been standing firmly, peaceably and solidly by their organization, sublimely confident that in the end victory will be theirs.

The Western Federation of Miners has always been more than generous to all appeals from their brothers in the east. The miners of the west are generous, warm hearted and noble minded. By collections and donations the Western Federation sent over \$150,000 to the anthracite strikers.

The Western Federation of Miners are fighting a battle of momentous importance to the future welfare of the toiling millions. Their cause is yours! Their battle is yours! Their defeat will be yours! Their victory will be yours! Yours, your children's and humanities!

GIVES AN UNCENSORED REPORT

Telluride Correspondent Relates Happenings in Empire of Peabody and Buckley Wells--Conflict of Property Rights--Rule that Should Work Both Ways.

Last week the press dispatches announced the closing of the miners' restaurant at Telluride, Colo., by the militia for no other reason than that men who refused to scab were accustomed to board there. The statement was also given out that a striker was chained to a telegraph pole. Both matters are treated in the communication given below, which is unsigned for the reason that militia rule is not conducive to freedom of expression and our correspondent feels that his usefulness would be lessened were identity disclosed. His report, written under date of March 5th, when the only law was the sweet will of Buckley Wells, follows:

He says: Although the restaurant or eating house business is as legitimate as that of running a mine or any other business, a mine manager, who, although not in the county yet much over one year, is made a captain of the military and put in charge of the county, has closed a restaurant for the simple reason that the proprietor was feeding all and any one who wished to eat, which he is compelled to do by the laws of the land as long as there is room in his house and they pay him for it.

But most of the boarders were strikers, who, nevertheless, paid for what they eat, but the strikers must be fed only at the mine boarding houses, so they will have to go there to work. Still the strikers do eat. Next day after the house was closed the strikers ate at another restaurant and the next day another was opened for them.

This place we intend to run as long as we obey the laws and we expect the military to obey the laws for once at least and not bother us in our legitimate business. (The militia know no law, save the will of the mine owners.—Ed.)

Suppose things were reversed. The president of the union having charge of the militia. What would captain-

mine manager do should he go to him and order him to close his mines and mills?

It is a crime to shut on the dividends of the mine owners, but it is no crime to tell a miner that he shall not eat unless he goes to the mines and scabs.

The mine manager claims when he wishes to cut wages, lengthen hours, etc., that he owns property and must not be dictated to by any man or class of men, but why should not the rule apply both ways?

Any officer or mine manager who was in any way responsible for putting mere boys in such a position are more guilty than the boy that was playing with the revolver when it went off and put an end to the life of one of his companions. The dirty work still goes on. Yesterday about 15 of the strikers were taken out to work on the streets as vags because they would not scab. Today they took them down and tried to make them dig under an old out house. Some of the men refused to mire in the filth for them, and they took one man out, shackled him and tied him to a telegraph pole.

It is a disgrace to the country to allow this to go on any farther. The authorities and mine managers do not realize what they are doing, they cannot realize that they are living in what is supposed to be a free country. (It has been pointed out by economic writers that when a social system is tottering to its fall, its defenders, in their efforts to support it, invariably adopt tactics which hasten the overthrow.—Ed.)

They are also establishing a very bad precedent; it will not be long until there is another set of officers in office and it may come their turn to leave the country or to dig under old out houses and the like. It is a long lane that has no turn. (A new set of officers, if they are of the right kind, will give the mine managers that which they have denied the working class—simple justice, nothing more. Not capitalistic justice, but working class justice.—Ed.)

Perhaps you better not sign my name to this at the present time. You know we are not now in free America, but in Telluride, Colo.

UNFAIR

Hamilton, Mont., Federal Union declares the announcement made that John Riche of that place has been declared unfair by organized labor.

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THE ANACONDA SCHOOL BOARD.

The working class of Anaconda overthrew the "shift boss school board" of that city last year and elected one of their own, thus ending the domination in school affairs of a group of ignorant calloused louts whose sole ambition was to serve their employers and take care of friends and relations at the expense of efficiency in the teaching corps.

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NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Copies of the new constitution of the American Labor Union are very much in demand in Omaha.

Don't forget the ball of the Woman's Protective Union on March 24th at Renshaw hall.

Kootenai Union, No. 228, will give a mask ball on March 17. Admission will be by invitation.

The Workmen's Industrial Union of Portland, Ore., have remitted \$6.50 in aid of the W. F. M.

A. L. U., No. 18, of Great Falls, Mont., sends a special donation of \$5 in aid of the Colorado strikers.

Story County Labor Union of Virginia City, Nev., is pushing steadily to the front.

John J. Gallagher has been elected recording secretary of the A. L. U. local, No. 290, New York Stationary Firemen of Greater New York.

The Street Laborers and Excavators' Union of Chicago have cut their initiation fee in two. The reduction holds until April 3.

Sonora, Cal., Federal Labor is up and active and proposes to unionize several plants in their vicinity during the summer months.

The Pueblo Butchers and Meat Cutters have forwarded \$25 to A. L. U. headquarters in aid of the Western Federation of Miners.

Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union have gained a large increase in membership recently. South St. Paul, Minn., furnished a large number.

R. G. Moser has completed the Denver Labor Assembly, which was mentioned in the Journal some time since. It shows 400 unions in Colorado; some of them have an immense membership.

The Bandmann Merchant of Venice theatrical tour under the auspices of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly and the American Labor Union in aid of the Colorado miners is meeting with splendid success financially.

The I. M. U. of Cleveland, Ohio, furnished the music at the ball given by the Cleveland branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in honor of the convention delegates and acquitted themselves in splendid style.

Miss Lulu Sutton, the accomplished daughter of Uncle Dick Sutton of Montana theatre fame, will long occupy a warm place in the hearts of Montana union men through her action in assuming the burden of two parts, when one of the other performers failed to appear.

Keb. Iowa, Local, No. 154, of the United Mine Workers, write that a representative of the W. F. M. visited their union "and we not only gave him our moral support, but \$100 to boot." and they "hope we and all members of the working class will learn to strike in the right place" and

RESULTS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

The coal miners and the operators failed to agree at the meeting in Indianapolis held on March 1st. Both sides predict a strike. A question of a 15 per cent. reduction is involved.

A walk out is threatened of some 3,000 painters and decorators in Chicago unless some amicable wage agreement is reached in the meantime. The present wage agreement expired on March 1st and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has notified the employers that the men want 45 cents an hour for an eight-hour day for the next year following, with double time for over time work and for all Sundays and holidays. The employers say they cannot meet the demands.

Despite the fact that the courts have declared the ten-hour law for bake shops constitutional in New York state, the politicians are accused of refusing to enforce the law. The bakers threaten to take matters into their own hands and strike to compel the lawless bosses to obey.

For the second time Judge Holdom fined Franklin Union of Press Feeders \$1,000 for a violation of an injunction of the court. The injunction was obtained by the Chicago Typographical Union, which charged the Franklin union with interference with non-union employees. Besides suing the union as a body, Judge Holdom fined President Warner of that organization \$500

THE "MALS" RECEPTION.

The Journal is in receipt of the souvenir programme of the banquet, musicale and ball given by the Cleveland branch Amalgamated Society of Engineers in honor of the convention delegates. The programme is tastefully designed and bears the dates 1851-1904 on either side of a globe, surrounding which is the inscription "Our field for amalgamation." The address of the evening was delivered by Isaac Cowen, the society's general organizer and member of the American Labor Union executive board.

The Portland Standard Cement Co., at Nappa, Cal., are carrying things with a high hand among the men. Union men, labor "agitators," are not wanted by these people. They recently cut the wages from 20 cents to 18 cents per hour, and "fired" a dozen men because they would not say they liked it.

Some of the unions of San Francisco are permitting themselves to be worked by the labor skate element. An effort has been made in certain A. F. of L. unions to have A. L. U. musicians expelled from their trade organizations because as musicians they refuse to join with the A. F. of L. Such tactics react on those who practice them.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE UNIONS.

The assault of the Citizens' Alliance, backed by the notorious Los Angeles Times, have had the effect of causing the greatest activity in the ranks of the unions ever known in that vicinity. At present the town is absolutely overrun with idle mechanics, brought here by literature circulated by the Citizens' Alliance, but the unions are confident that they will be able to hold their own. A rumor is being persistently circulated that it is the intention of the Citizens' Alliance to bring about a general lock out of union men, affecting many trades. Widespread interest is being taken in the union conference, to be held on March 14 at which plans will be perfected for united action in all fights brought on by Otis' Alliance.

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LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

GERMANY.

A successor to the late Franz Hofman, Socialist member of the German parliament, was elected Jan. 6th in the 22nd Saxon district.

In Rietheim, near Karlsruhe, Baden, 5 Socialists and one opponent have been elected; the Socialists have thereby gained the majority in the common council.

In Niefern, Baden, 21 Socialists and 12 national-liberals have been elected to the common council.

Sixty-two Socialists have been recently elected common councilmen in 34 towns of Wurttemberg; two years ago 25 Socialists were elected to the common councils of 21 towns—Berlin "Vorwaerts," Jan. 5th.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Jan. 25th reports that the city council of Berlin, in the last session, elected Socialists to 64 positions on 36 of the most important committees and boards.

Four Socialists were lately elected to the common council of Sundhausen in Coburg-Gotha. The mayor did not recognize them and on Jan. 11th he called a session of the common council to which he summoned not the new, but the old members whose term of office had expired some time before.

At a trial held in Cracow, resulting in the condemnation of an immigrant to two months imprisonment for theft in Fischbruecke, Germany, women field workers testified that they earned 17 cents a day.



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THE FAILURE OF CIVILIZATION

By Jack London in Wislhire's Magazine.

Has Civilization Bettered the Lot of the Average Man?

Let us see. In Alaska, along the banks of the Yukon river, near its mouth, live the Inuit folk. They are a primitive people, manifesting but mere glimmering adumbrations of that tremendous artifice, civilization. Their capital amounts, possibly, to \$10 per head. They hunt and fish for their food with bone headed spears and arrows. They never suffer from lack of shelter. Their clothes, largely made from the skins of animals, are warm. They always have fuel for their fires, likewise lumber for their houses, which they build partly underground, and in which they are snugly during the periods of intense cold.

In the United Kingdom, on the rim of the western ocean, live the English folk. They are a consummately civilized people. Their capital amounts to at least \$1,500 per head. They gain their food, not by hunting and fishing, but by toil at colossal artifices. For the most part they suffer from lack of shelter. The greater number of them are vilely housed, do not have enough fuel to keep them warm and are insufficiently clothed. A constant number never have any house at all, and sleep shelterless under the stars.

In a fair comparison of the average Inuit and the average Englishman, it will be seen that life is less rigorous for the Inuit; that while the Inuit suffers only during the bad times from starvation, the Englishman suffers during good times as well; that no Inuit lacks fuel, clothing or housing, while the Englishman is in perpetual lack of these three essentials.

The creature comforts man enjoys are the products of man's labor. Since civilization has failed to give the average Englishman food and shelter equal to that enjoyed by the Inuit, the question arises: Has civilization increased the producing power of the average man? If it has not increased man's producing power, then civilization cannot stand.

But it will be instantly admitted, civilization has increased man's producing power. Five men can produce bread for a thousand. One man can produce cotton cloth for 250 people, woollens for 300 and boots and shoes for 1,000. Yet it has been shown throughout that English folk by the millions do not receive enough food, clothes and boots. Then arises the third and inexorable question: If civilization has increased the producing power of the average man, why has it not bettered the lot of the average man?

There can be one answer only—mismanagement. Civilization has made possible all manner of creature comforts and heart's delights. In these the average Englishman does not participate. If he shall be forever unable to participate, then civilization fails.

One other alternative, and one only, presents itself: Civilization must be compelled to better the lot of the average man. Thus accepted, it becomes at once a question of business management. Things profitable must be continued; things unprofitable must be eliminated. Either the empire is of profit to England or it is a loss. If it is a loss, it must be done away with. If it is a profit, it must be managed so that the average man comes in for a share of the profit.

If the struggle for commercial supremacy is profitable, continue it. If it is not, if it hurts the worker and makes his lot worse than the lot of a savage, then sling foreign markets and

industrial empire overboard. For it is a patent fact that if 40,000,000 people, aided by civilization, possess a greater individual producing power than the Inuit, then those 40,000,000 people should enjoy more creature comforts and heart's delights than the Inuits enjoy.

If the 400,000 English gentlemen, "of no occupation," according to their own statement of the census of 1881, are unprofitable, do away with them. Set them to work ploughing, game preserves and planting potatoes. If they are profitable, continue them by all means, but let it be seen to that the average Englishman shares somewhat in the profits they produce by working at no occupation.

In short, society must be reorganized, and a capable management put at the head. That the present management is incapable, there can be no discussion.

A vast empire is foundering on the hands of incapable management. It is inevitable that this management, which has grossly and criminally mismanaged, shall be swept away. Not only has it been wasteful and inefficient, but it has misappropriated the funds. Every worn-out, pasty faced pauper, every blind man, every prison babe, every man, woman and child whose belly is gnawing with hunger pangs, is hungry because the funds have been misappropriated by the management.

Nor can one member of the managing class plead not guilty before the judgment bar of man. "The living in their houses, and in the graves of the dead," are challenged by each babe that dies of inanition, by every girl that flees the sweater's den to the nightly promenade, by every worked-out toiler that plunges into the canal. The food this managing class eats, the wine it drinks, the show it makes and the fine clothes it wears, are challenged by eight million mouths which have never had enough to fill them, and by twice eight million bodies

which have never been sufficiently clothed and housed.

There can be no mistake. Civilization has increased man's producing power a hundred fold, and through mismanagement the men of civilization live worse than the eabats, and have less to eat and wear and protect them from the elements than the savage Inuit in a frigid climate who lives today as he lived in the stone age 10,000 years ago.

FEDERATION ENJOINED

The A. P. dispatches state that on the sworn statement of officials of the Dearborn Industrial company that the Chicago Federation of Labor was engaged in assisting the strikers in unlawful acts of intimidation and violence Judge Holdom issued an injunction

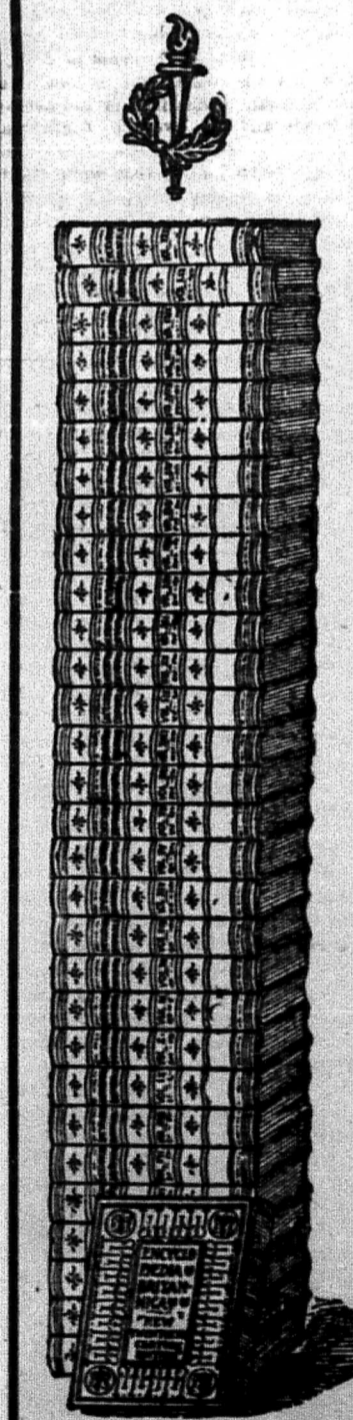
against the federation. The president and secretary are especially named as defendants, together with a host of girls and men strikers belonging to the Feather Duster Makers' Union. The attempt of the company to connect the Federation of Labor with the acts complained of is the first of its kind in Chicago. If successful it will connect that body with the alleged conspiracy to put employers out of business unless they grant union demands. All criminal acts will, it is claimed, render every member of a labor union responsible.

WANTS NEW TRIAL.

John M. Glover, who has been convicted at Cripple Creek, Colo., for assault to kill because he resisted the attempt of the militia to take his fire are, has applied for a new trial.

Advertisement for FIVE..... FURNITURE ECONOMIES. Includes details about center tables, rattan rockers, wood rockers, iron beds, and couches. Also mentions 'WE PAY THE FREIGHT' and 'MAIL US YOUR ORDERS'.

TIMES ARE STIRRING! KEEP POSTED!



The theater of the world contains many things of interest nowadays. Another war has arisen which threatens to change the aspect of the Far East. The politics of England are undergoing upheaval. The United States is taking more and more part in world affairs; is preparing to dig the Panama canal, and is facing another political struggle.

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