

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 33

## TRADE AUTONOMY IS DISCUSSED

An Interesting Dissertation on the Evolution of Industry, the Development of Unionism and the Obligations of the Members of the Working Class to Each Other. The Speech Which Displeased Cigar Makers' Journal.

Part of a speech before the Chicago Federal Labor Union No. 454, affiliated with the A. L. U., and all that was said about the cigar-makers or their union, at No. 184 West Madison street, December 14, 1903:

The American Labor Union stands for INDUSTRIALISM as against strict trade autonomy. Trade autonomy means, when boiled down to its logical finish, if one man turns his hand to the right to do a certain piece of work and another turns his hand to the left to do a certain piece of work, they must have separate and distinct unions of what they call their "craft."

It makes no difference with them that what both of them have been doing is part of the same machine, building, boat or engine, and that a third party comes along and erects or puts all the parts together.

If one section has trouble, it is not the business of the other section. If one section strikes, the others work; or they may come out in sympathy, and then are brought into court for breach of contract. That compact which is so sacred to the working class—treason for labor to violate—but the employing class can throw it to the winds when it suits them best and no court will interfere, because they, the employing class, control the courts.

INDUSTRIALISM stands for the union of industries under one head, and recognizes the autonomy of each branch inside the union. To illustrate: The organization I represent is known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Blacksmiths and Pattern-Makers, etc. "Engineer" here means engine and machine-builders.

We admit to membership fourteen distinct branches of the engineer and machinery constructing trade, and recognize the autonomy of each branch inside the amalgamation. We have no "sympathetic" strikes; neither will the American Labor Union have any sympathetic strikes, as under industrial organizations all are in one organization—where working in the same industry.

In the amalgamation the machinist concedes the blacksmith the right to place the value upon his labor. The same with the pattern-maker and the blacksmith. Each section recognizes the autonomy of each craft, so far as wages are concerned; and when one section is affected all sections are affected and stand together, not in sympathy, but to defend their own union. It is the same as a man's right arm being attacked—he will defend it with all his body. That is the principle of amalgamation, or industrialism, which the American Labor Union stand for. It is scientific and up to date, and is the only system that will survive under the changed capitalist's system, from competition to the trusts.

The iron moulders are recognizing this, and they are reaching out for the core-makers, brass moulders, and machine operators, after rejecting them for years.

The boiler makers and ship builders are reaching out for the bridge and structural iron workers. The printers are organized upon industrial lines. Others who cry "autonomy" are acting industrially, simply trying to make believe, while they are grabbing at everything in sight.

There are organizations who cling to the old system, that so far as the engineering system is concerned, was exploded over 50 years ago. They do it in the face of "changed conditions," which makes the single craft union a nonentity, and simply a target for the employing class, who are consolidated into modern trusts. They cling to it persistently, against the laws of evolution or the natural development of the industries in which they are employed.

The Cigar-makers' union is one of these. Their union has probably had more with which to contend in the past than has any other; and has yet they have Chinese labor, sweat-shop, prison-made goods, child-labor and bo-

gus labors to fight; and have fought all, with a very creditable amount of success. They have shortened the working day 19 years ago to eight hours a day and held their bill of prices fairly well. In fact, as well as could be expected, with the tremendous odds against them. Along with this they have fought the stogy-makers, refused to recognize them. But this did not stop stogy-making, and there are more stogies smoked today than ever. They organized a union of their own, and their product is sold as "union made" all over the manufacturing district of Pennsylvania, and in many other places, and has reached Chicago.

THESE WORKERS SHOULD HAVE BEEN UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CIGARMAKERS' UNION!

The machine has come, and come to stay. Although not yet perfected, it will be in time. I remember having 20 minutes' talk with Mr. Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers' union, in his office in this city in 1894. We discussed the machine question. He said it was impossible for a cigar to be made successfully by machinery, as nothing but the human touch could detect the different grades of wrapper. Some were very thin, and the machine could not detect the difference—so would tear the wrappers and spoil the cigar. He made a perfect cigar out of paper, and explained the whole process, as I had never seen it before and never have since. I explained to Mr. Perkins that machinery can be adjusted to 100,000 of an inch, ounce of pressure. That scales thin gold and silver coin are weighed on in the mint in Philadelphia are so finely adjusted that the human breath will move them. That steam hammers with a capacity of a 50-ton blow were so finely adjusted that they can be lowered on the crystal of a watch and not break it. So a machine in time will be so adjusted that it will not tear the wrapper and that time has come. The machine is now in operation. But this machine will only make cigars out of broken or scrap tobacco.

The capitalists who own the factories and the tools of production were quick to overcome the difficulty so as to make what is known as a "long-filler." They made machines out of human beings; that is, they sectionized or systemized the process by adopting what is called "team workers." The reason I am paying so much attention to the cigar industry is, a number of those "team workers," I understand, are present and want to know how and where they can be organized. The operation of those people is as follows:

Three men or women as the case may be, work together. One makes the bunch; one places on the wrapper and one finishes off the cigar. These three can make as many cigars in a given time as five under the old system, where one makes the cigar right through. The "team" system is what is called "specialization" under our modern system of production, and has come to stay until the machine displaces them.

Many of them, I am told, were in the Cigar-Makers' Union; but on account the changed system, could not find work under the old system, and as the Cigar-makers were opposed to the NEW system, had to leave the Union to find employment, or walk the streets and starve; and are now denounced as "scabs," because they are trying to earn a livelihood, at their trade, under conditions which they had no choice at all.

If these people bring down or endanger the Cigar-makers' bill of prices, how will fighting them remedy the evil? If they, the cigar-makers, could not wipe out the stogy industries, which were under the control of small manufacturers, how will they wipe out this industry that is owned and controlled by the trusts? To say that the product is no good? The fact that their sale is increasing proves that the consumer is satisfied. If these people are driven down lower in their standard of living, and

## DROVE DUCKS TO WRONG MARKET

Chicago Shoe Manufacturers Apply to St. Louis Union for Strike Breakers. Lawrence Refers Them to John Tobin who has a record to Maintain in That Line.

That notorious scab agency with headquarters at Boston, Mass., offered by John T. Tobin as president, and known as the National headquarters of the "Boot and Shoe Workers' Union," has again demonstrated its fidelity to the millionaire manufacturers and its treachery to the shoe workers, whose confidence have been betrayed.

We have already told Journal readers of the agreements made with manufacturers and endorsed by this alleged union by the terms of which the employes are bound to work for as low wages as are paid by non-union concerns; of the pledge of the national officers to furnish workmen to take the places of the union men if they should, perchance, rebel, and of instances in Massachusetts, St. Louis and Chicago where the so-called "National Union" actually did supply men to take the places of strikers when the strikes were ordered by unanimous vote of the local unions.

Chicago is the most recent instance as Tobin and his colleagues only a few weeks ago issued a statement declaring off a strike inaugurated by the Chicago Shoe Workers' Unions. The National office evidently promised to furnish the necessary scabs in this case also judging from the confidence with which the company writes the St. Louis Unions, as follows:

Chicago, Ills. Apr. 27, 1904. Mr. A. Lawrence, Business Agt. Shoemakers' Union, St. Louis Mo.

Dear Sir:— We want shoemakers for the following positions:—Lasters, in-seamers, rounders, stitchers, heelers, heel trimmers, edge trimmers, and edge setter. Pay as follows: Lasters, 6 cents for plain toes; stitching, 21 cents per dozen; in-seamers, 2 cents per dozen; rounders, 12 cents per dozen; heelers, 10 cents per dozen; heel trimming, 9 cents per dozen; edge trimming, 21 cents per dozen; edge setting, 21 cents per dozen.

Please let me know if they can be had. We have some of your men em-

ployed and they are satisfied with their positions. There is a strike on here but we can not take back and will not take back the men that walked out as they called a strike without a grievance.

Yours respectfully, C. HARRIGER, (Signed) No. 52 Sherman st, Chicago, Ills.

Tobin no doubt neglected to tell the management that the St. Louis Unions had deserted the scab agency and joined the A. L. U., for it is safe to say he was unprepared for the following curt reply from Brother Lawrence, secretary of the Joint Executive Board of the St. Louis Shoe Workers:

St. Louis, Mo., May 10, 1904. Mr. C. Harriger, No. 52 Sherman st., Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:— Yours of the 27th inst. just rec'd, owing to it having been mis-directed.

In reply, will say that so far as I know none of our members are employed in your city in the places of shoemakers who are on strike and if they are we should be glad to know their names, as we would expel them from our organization.

We do not believe that Unionism means the taking of positions of those on strike even though the leaders of those who were on strike did furnish scabs to take our places when on strike.

Allow me to say that you are barking up the wrong tree.

We are not in the business of supplying scabs upon flimsy technicalities for the purpose of breaking strikes.

I would suggest that you write to Mr. John T. Tobin, No. 434 Albany Bldg, Boston, Mass., Gen. Pres. of the B. & S. W. U. He supplied all the scabs necessary when we were on strike here and he would no doubt be pleased to accommodate you.

Yours respectfully, A. J. LAWRENCE, Business Agent, United Shoemakers' A. L. U. 928 N. 17th st., St. Louis, Mo.

## IN SESSION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Convention of United Brotherhood of Railway Employees Met on May 8th—Matters of Vast Importance up—New Constitution Considered.

The second bi-ennial convention of The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees met in San Francisco on May 8th. The attendance is exceptionally large more than 150 delegates being present. Matters of vast impor-

tance to railway employes are up for consideration which will be submitted for adoption. Officers are also to be elected. The convention is entirely harmonious and much good will result.

the cigar-makers use their power against them, while at the same time their product increases, and cuts into the cigar-makers', so as to bring down their bill of prices, they are to blame, so far as they have assisted the trusts by refusing them organization. We stand, or fall, together today, and no organization can stand alone, that refuses others the same right to rise, as they claim for themselves. "Self-preservation is the first law of Nature;" but conditions have changed so, that to save myself, it is necessary that I try at the same time to save my fellow-workers. These people have a right to organize. If the cigar-makers refuse them, which I believe is their place, with all the tobacco-workers, in one organization,—then the American Labor Union is justified in organizing and helping them, to secure as much of their product as possible; until such time as we shall enjoy it all. The worker who can get all the conditions, without a "Union," is not the one that needs the Union. Unions are to help the helpless; for while there is one being driven down, there is danger of all being driven down; So if one organization will not admit workers that are earning an honest livelihood, it

is their duty to organize a union of their own.

Who said "These are not honest working men and women?" I have worked 35 years in the blacksmith shop, have been six years on the road, and the mode of production has changed six times during this time in some industries. Every change had its enemy; but they simply butted their heads against a stone wall; and so with the people of today.—It matters not what line employed in, if they stand out against progress, they will go down. What we want is the machine to do all the work and the workers to own the machine collectively, so that the hours will be shortened, with every increase of the machine's capacity to produce, taking up all surplus labor, by given them an opportunity to produce, such product for the use and enjoyment of the producer and not for gambling and enslaving the producer as it is today.

ISAAC COWEN. Burke Miners' Union, W. F. M., of Burke, Idaho, has stricken the name of J. R. Sovereign from its list of honorary members.—This severs the last thread that has connected the ex-K. of L. chief officer with the organized labor movement. Peace to his sphere.

## THEY CONVENE IN DENVER MAY 23

Executive Board of Western Federation of Miners Call Convention for May 23d—Flag Desecration Charge Against Haywood Dismissed.

The convention of the Western Federation of Miners will be held in Denver on May 23rd. It was originally planned to have it held in Butte on May 30th but the Colorado strike has caused the change to Denver. The suit against Haywood for flag desecra-

tion having been dismissed it would seem that the mine owners were fast weakening but the careful general officers of the W. F. M. do not propose to be caught napping by the gang of red-handed scoundrels who control affairs governmental in Colorado.

### THEY SIGN THE SCALE.

Spokane Brewery Finally Comes to Terms With United Brewery Workmen and Are No Longer Unfair.

The United Brewery Workmen of Spokane, Wash., have scored a signal victory in their difficulty with the Spokane Brewery Company. When the old agreement expired the brewery company refused to sign the new agreement and it was accordingly placed on the unfair list. That this action was effective is shown by the following notice which has been received at headquarters of The American Labor Union:

Office of Joint Local Executive Board, United Brewery Workmen of Spokane, Wash.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the Spokane Brewing and Malting Co. has signed the agreement presented to them by the United Brewery Workmen for the coming year, and are now "fair" to organized labor in every respect. This being so the communication sent you some time ago relative to the matter is hereby revoked.

The Spokane Soda Bottling Works A. Wieser, Propr. have refused to sign the agreement and are still on the unfair list.

Thanking you for your active and moral support and for your sympathy in our late strike to uphold the principles of Unionism, we are Truly yours,

UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN, G. F. ISCHE, Secretary Joint Local Executive Board.

### NO WORK IN BOZEMAN.

Union No. 419 Warns Workingmen That That Town is Already Overrun.

Bozeman Labor Union, No. 419 is having considerable difficulty in establishing the 9-hour work day for carpenters and common laborers. The contractors are bitterly opposed to the movement, and are using every means in their power to induce workingmen to come to Bozeman, so that they can defeat the movement for a shorter work day. Carpenters, common laborers and working people generally, should take notice that Bozeman is already overrun with all classes of workingmen. The chances for securing employment are better in almost any other city of town in the state.

### HUSTLING FOR SCABS.

The Santa Fe railway is moving heaven and earth to find enough scabs to take the places of striking machinists. Their chief recruiting stations are the private employment offices of the large cities. These places are acquiring an odorous reputation. A Kansas City concern has shipped several hundred men to far western points, getting them to pay full fare with a promise of a rebate and a job. They got neither. The employment office had a rebate arrangement with the railroads. It was thus they add their profits.

### THEY WILL THINK TWICE.

Special Organizer J. A. Norton of the Sheep Shearers' Union is doing some good work in South Idaho. President Forrest is at Rawlins where the men are still out on strike. He reports the men as standing pat, not a single one deserting since the strike began. As the Carbon County Wool Growers' Association has been declared unfair, no member of the Sheep Shearers' Union will shear a sheep until the association is willing to pay the union scale. The power of the union is being felt by the

### ANOTHER SHOE FIRM UNFAIR.

St. Louis Outfit That Defies Unionism and Employs Child Labor—Manufacturers Behind Them.

After a clear and detailed investigation of the conditions existing in the factories of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., the general executive Board of the American Labor Union has decided to declare that firm unfair to organized labor, and to urge union people and their friends everywhere to help in making the declaration absolutely effecting.

The firm operates three factories, one at Thirteenth and Mullanhamy streets, St. Louis, Mo., and another at Hannibal, Mo.

One Mr. Harsh was, until the starting of the Hickory street shop, superintendent of the shop at Hannibal, Mo., where he prevented the organization of his employes on a number of occasions, and succeeded in operation the factory by gradually working the adults out and filling their places with boys and women until most of the help in that factory are boys and women.

When he took charge of the shop at St. Louis he adopted the same tactics. As soon as an employe objected to the treatment accorded he was summarily discharged.

March 25th the goodyear welt lasters, pulling over shoes, held a shop crew meeting and decided to ask for increased prices. Mr. Harsh learned of their intention and discharged the 9 welt lasters before they had an opportunity to present their demands.

The McKay lasters and lasting machine operators then presented wage bills providing for an increase, giving the firm until March 29th, at 11 a. m. to give them an answer. The lasters to the number of 32 then walked out, making a total of 41 men out of the lasting department. But 7 men remained at work.

Of this number but one belonged to our organization. Since then, however, 28 have joined the A. L. U. Lasters' Local No. 470, and 9 have joined mixed Local No. 468. When the walk-out occurred they applied to the A. L. U. shoemakers for advice and such aid as should be given them. We deemed it our duty to take up their fight, and did so.

After being out two weeks without a single deserter, and having the shop tied up pretty well, the strikers selected a committee to wait on Mr. Harsh. But he refused to do business with the committee, stating that he would deal with his employes as individuals, and under no circumstances would he deal with a committee, either from his employes or from the union.

The committee then saw Mr. Roberts, Vice-President of the firm, who stated that Mr. Harsh's position had been approved by the firm, and that they would not go behind him in the matter.

Of the strikers originally involved, all are now working except nine. While the strike was inaugurated by persons not members of the Shoemakers' A. L. U. organizations, and therefore was an illegal strike, we are of the opinion that should we have turned down their appeal, we would have aided the manufacturers in crushing those who had the courage to protest against the conditions imposed upon them by the tyrant. Hence we appeal to you to give the matter your careful consideration, that we may bring the firm to terms.

The St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' Association, organized March 17th last, seemed to be behind the firm in the fight, and are maintaining a standing black list against those who are active in the A. L. U. unions of St. Louis.

(Continued on Page Two.)



American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

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

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



Eastern Advertising Representative, Wilmot I. Goodspeed, 171 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

UNFAIR SHOE FACTORIES.

Members of the American Labor Union are requested to take notice that the following shops are unfair to our brothers of St. Louis Boot and Shoe Workers. Union men should avoid their goods when making purchases:

- The Wertheimer Swartz Shoe Co.'s Clover Leaf brand shoes. The La Preille Shoe Co.'s Heart and Arrow brand shoes. The John Meire Shoe Co.'s shoes. The Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s shoes. The Johansen Bro.'s shoes. The Southern Shoe Co.'s shoes.

All these firms have either locked out their employes or coerced them into joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

These names are furnished by the joint executive board, United Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, affiliated with the American Labor Union.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

The Butte, Mont., Miner announces the resignation of its city editor together with the statement that the Newspaper Writers' Union was responsible for it and adds that the paper has lost a good man and that it has been badly treated by the Newspaper Writers' Union. It thinks the union had no right to ask that city editor Clark should become a member because he was "a stockholder in the Miner Company." The point is simply this: The person holding the position of city editor is eligible to membership in the Newspaper Writers' Union and he is expected to join if he proposes to work with union men. This applies to anyone who holds the position, regardless of whether he owns stock or not. If the possession of stock disqualifies, it would be an easy matter to issue a share to every man on the staff and claim exemption for all of them. Stock in some of Montana's newspaper enterprises is worse than valueless for the reason that they are run as an adjunct to the political schemes of the corporations and not as a legitimate business enterprises. Bona fide ownership of stock in such a concern would mean that the owner, if an employe, would have to work for nothing to keep his assessment up. Membership in the union worked no hardship on Mr. City Editor Clark nor on his employers. When such a whine is raised over such a little matter it leads to some unpleasant reflections on what might be done by some capitalist "friends of labor" if political conditions permitted and the workers were less thoroughly organized.

The Granite and Cement Workers' Union of St. Louis are on strike against a reduction in wages of 7 1/2 cents per hour. In their statement to the public they declare that the cost of living has increased fully 50 per cent during the past year in that city as a result of the war.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has decided to discharge all old men in its employ. We do not, however, permit a man to turn his mule into the streets to starve. Some day the working class will be elevated to a level with mules—but not just yet. They must do a little thinking for themselves first. Carlisle said: "The population of England numbers 20 millions—mostly fools." And the working class of America today are mostly fools. If they were not they would not vote to turn the fruit of their toil over to a boss nor would they quarrel with the man who fights for their right to do what they have produced, themselves.

The Methodist Church, in its conference, has decided to retire several bishops whom age has rendered inefficient. This revives the old question: "Shall aged preachers be drowned" as is done with superfluous pulpits? It also shows that commercialism affects everything. Competition in soul saving demands active men, ergo, the patriarchs go to the scrap heap. Yet the most ardent defenders of the mundane edition of hell known as the capitalist system are found among the clergy.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Organizer A. W. Foster reports the strike of counter workers at Lynn, Mass., was settled. While the strikers did not get all they asked, yet they secured an increase in wages and decidedly better conditions than last year.

The fight lasted exactly a month, and was hotly contested from the first. Some manufacturers threatened to leave Lynn rather than comply with the demands of the Union, and one or two actually carried this threat into effect and moved to other cities.

The K. of L. Cutters' Assembly and the Independent Shoe Workers' Protective Union, as well as the A. L. U. locals, rendered substantial financial and moral help, and deserve credit for the part they took in bringing the strike to a successful termination.

Secretaries of A. L. U. locals, or in fact any readers of the Journal who use typewriters to conduct correspondence, ought to patronize our friends when buying typewriter supplies, or even machines, when practicable. O. T. Anderson, 6615 Monroe ave., Chicago, who has been advertising in the Journal, is a member and a consistent friend of the American Labor Union. The Journal knows Brother Anderson to be absolutely reliable, and his prices for typewriters and typewriter supplies are lower than standard goods can be bought for elsewhere. Write him for prices.

Burr Creek Union No. 356, of Victor, Montana, claims the distinction of having never turned down a legitimate appeal for help for a sister union in any part of the country. This union, though not large, gave \$1 to the striking shoe workers and \$5 to the sheep shearers.

CALL FOR LABEL

To All Organized Labor: Greeting:—In our last agreement with the Brewery Owners of Spokane, it was mutually agreed to place the Union Label on its beer.

Now, in order for us to live up to this agreement, we would kindly ask you to—whenever you drink Spokane beer—call for the Label, not alone on beer, but all goods purchased; and, as you well know, the Label is a weapon which can not be overestimated, and its use is a guarantee of Good and Clean Goods, and at the same time a guarantee of Peace and Living Wages.

Our Label is endorsed and recognized by the A. F. of L., American Labor Union, and all Local, National and International Labor Organizations.

By order of Local Unions Nos. 27, 228 and 346, United Brewery Workmen of the United States.

G. F. ISCHL, Sec.-Treas.

P. S.—A. Wieser's Bottling establishment is unfair to organized labor.

COWEN MISREPRESENTED.

Made No Attempt to Organize Dual Cigar Makers. Chicago, May 2, 1904.

"Editor, A. L. U. Journal: In the issue of your Journal April 28, there appears a letter from Mr. Isaac Cowen in regard to a meeting of the Federal Labor Union No. 454 of Chicago. I hope you will grant me enough space in the next issue to clear the matter up, so all our brothers who read it will know the truth. As a charter member of No. 454 it was my

(Continued on Page Four.)

Read, Think and Vote

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

ORGANIZATION. Ignorance is the worst enemy of the working class. KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. READ, THINK AND VOTE. Here is a list of books, any one of which can be read with profit by a workingman or woman. The American Labor Union Journal has them in stock at headquarters. The prices are the same charged by the publishers. Remit for any of the following and they will be sent by return mail, post-paid:

Table listing various books for sale, including 'Capitalism', 'Socialism', 'The Co-operative Commonwealth', 'Banking Systems of the World', 'England's Ideal', 'Village Communities in India', 'The Silver Cross', 'Collectivism', 'The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association', 'Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs', 'The American Farmer', 'The Origin of the Family', 'God's Children: A Modern Allegory', 'The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy', 'Letters from New America', 'The Social Revolution', 'Britain for the British'.

HARRISON STILL ON DECK.

Secretary Hunting Arraigns the Corporations and Their Servile Tools. The Harrison, Idaho, "Searchlight," a weekly expression of imbecility and corporation servitude, printed the following paragraph in a late issue:

Coeur d'Alene has come into the race as well as Harrison did last summer. That growing and progressive town has now on their hands a strike between the millmen and the labor union which is liable to last for a few months. We don't believe in strikes and uphold any men in their belief, but we know its wrong to reduce a poor man wages, as was done in this case at Coeur d'Alene. The labor union is alright when they live up to the principles of the union but in the case of Harrison last summer, the poor hard working men of the union realized the fact that they had made a mistake and were being led around by a few leaders that in case of want were a poor man's friend. We don't wish to go into the matter any more than is necessary but where there is trouble of this kind, the easiest way out of it is to settle it as quietly and easy as possible.

This is the same editor (?) that catered to the union at the beginning of the Harrison strike a year ago, and then displayed his innate cowardice by groveling at the feet of the mill owners when a little real courage was required to be a union man. Secretary Hunting of Harrison F. U. No. 253, in the following letter, lands some body blows on the alleged Harrison editor, as well as on some former supporters of the union who have seen fit to forsake their manhood for the sake of a \$2 a day job. He says:

"The above erudite comment and bright criticism on the situation existing at the present time in Coeur d'Alene City, and the comment on 'Unionism' emanate from the Harrison Search Light.

"The disinclination to go into the matter more thoroughly is not only marked, but quite appropriate, under the existing circumstances.

"The concluding advice is worthy of Solomon and should have the careful consideration of all concerned.

"That the members of Harrison Federal Labor Union No. 253, who a year ago numbered almost 400 and included almost every person eligible in town were weak enough to be led around by a few leaders speaks well for the intelligence of the members if true, to say the least.

"When it is known that local union of the A. L. U. like all organized bodies conduct their own local business and each individual member has an equal voice in all its transactions, the above mentioned article betrayed an excess of knowledge possessed by the author.

"That those who were benefited financially either directly or indirectly during the strike are among those who now decry unionism, speaks volumes for their good judgment and fidelity in keeping their obligation. That there are mills in Harrison, where membership in a Labor Union is a bar to employment is an acknowl-

"That some of the firms here have intimidated their employes, former union men, to the extent that for the consideration of an Esau's mess of pottage in the shape of a job, they have given up their independence and fore sworn their former union principles is quite manifest.

"That these men (?) have given their backbone to their employers accounts for their silence when articles like the above appear in print. When it is positively known that those practicing this intimidation agreed with representatives of the union last summer on the settlement of the strike. Not to discriminate against union men some of them making the statement voluntarily. Such criticism as the above is a little out of place to say the least.

"Harrison Federal Labor Union No. 253 is still in existence. Meets in the same old place on alternate Tuesdays.

"Owes no man a dollar. Which is more than can be said of its detractors.

A. L. HUNTING, Harrison, Ida., May 10, 1.04.

SHEARERS, NOTICE.

All members of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union are hereby notified that the Carbon County Wool Growers' Association, of Wyoming, have been declared unfair to members of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union. Members are requested to keep shearers away from Rawlins and vicinity until the union is recognized and the Carbon County Wool Growers' Association is willing to pay the union scale.

- M. C. FORREST, President. A. E. SIMONSON, Vice-Pres. R. C. SMITH, Sec-Treas. G. F. HALZER, G. A. JOHNSON, PLATTE RICHARDSON, Executive Board.

STAY AWAY.

Sheep shearers are on strike at Huntley, Montana. Union men and sympathizers are requested to stay away.

THEY WILL THINK TWICE.

(Continued From Page One.) wool growers and the financial loss is increasing to an alarming extent. This will be such a severe lesson to them that they are not likely to again grapple with the union. The wool growers at Medicine Bow and Rock Springs have acceded the demands of the union.

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BUTTE, MONT.  
Workmen, stay away from Portland, Ore. Is the advice of Workmen's Industrial Union No. 452. The city is already overrun with idle men.

# ALLIANCE WANTED RECOGNITION

**Helena Scab Herders request it at Hands of the Labor Unions---They received it but in a Manner Not to Their Siking---Their Buncombe Compared With Their Acts.**

Some time ago The Helena, Mont., Trades and Labor Assembly received a communication from members of the Citizens' Alliance asking recognition of the Alliance by the Assembly.  
In answer to the request the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Alliance have declared that among other things the object of the organization is to direct labor societies into right and useful paths, and that this Citizens' Alliance

"It is organized to protect and defend in full vigor those rights of life, liberty and property which are the heritage of American freemen."

And Whereas, these and other similar declarations may have had their effect in obtaining members for the Alliance, yet no one ought to be deceived by this Alliance as to its true objects, as deeds speak louder and more effective than words, and while in the state, so far no opportunity has been offered to the Alliance to do anything, or to show the real purpose of the organization, as in this state they have not yet obtained control of the executive department of the state.

And Whereas, in the fair sister state of Colorado, where the Alliance have together with their mother-in-law

the Manufacturers and Employers' association got control of the military and executive department of the state, society has been placed under martial law, in order to direct labor organizations into what they call right and useful paths, the Alliance rules by mob law, and have deprived peaceful citizens of their vocation, driven them from their families and their homes without due process of law, deprived them of their liberty and their property, and in violation of the decree of the honorable courts of that commonwealth, are now holding Mr. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners and others in confinement in defiance of the courts.

And Whereas, these acts of Anarchy have been committed for months by members of the Alliance and their associates in Colorado.

And Whereas, the Citizens' Alliance of Helena, being affiliated with the said Alliance of Colorado, have not done anything to stop the Anarchism in Colorado, but have silently assented to these acts of lawlessness.

Therefore be it Resolved, that we positively refuse to recognize any such Anarchistic organization and deplore that the fair name of Montana has been disgraced by any organization that approve of such Anarchy as has prevailed in Colorado.

## PARKS DIES IN JAIL.

Samuel Parks the business agent of the structural iron workers of New York City died on May 4th, in the prison hospital of tuberculosis.

Parks came to New York in the employ of the Fuller Construction Company. He was used by this company to embarrass their competitors. They made him largely what he was. Parks died in jail. Those who were ten times more guilty than he continue to move in the "best" society. They have money.

## OMAHA PAINTERS WIN.

According to the Omaha Western Laborer reports that the painters and decorators union of that city has been successful in their fight with the citizens' Alliance. Gratifying if true. The Laborer says the victory will stiffen the backer of the union men. To a stranger in Omaha it would as though a little back stiffening were sorely needed. That and a little more of class consciousness would work wonders. Less than 5 per cent of Omaha's working class have been making the fight. The rest have been profoundly indifferent or else cowed.

## SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS.

Compiled for the National headquarters of the Socialist party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.

**GERMANY.**  
The Socialists of Berlin retain all their old seats in the city council and have won five more.  
In Tinz, near Gera, Germany, the Socialists lost 2 seats and kept 1. In Unterhau, near Gera, the Socialists lost two seats and kept three. A Socialist was elected in Harzgerode, making a force of four comrades in the common council. Two Socialist candidates were successful in Oetzsch near Leipzig, the same in Heissen near Essen and two also in Heilmarschausen. The Socialists have won a brilliant victory in Bant, Oldenburg; their whole ticket was elected with 1,600 against 1,200 votes.

A Socialist has been elected to the Schleisingen (Germany) district council.

Berlin Vorwaerts makes a report that the whole Socialist ticket of eight candidates was elected in Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony. In Falkenstein, Saxony, two Socialists have been elected. For the first time, a Socialist has been elected to the city council of Dobeln, Saxony.

The Socialists have contested the election of the anti-Semite Graefe, the only one of the 23 Saxon members of the German parliament who is not a Socialist, on the ground that illegal acts were committed at his election in the third district of Saxony.

## TOBACCO POISONING.

According to a recent authority the injurious element in tobacco smoke is not nicotine, as has generally been supposed, but is precisely the same as that which exists in the fumes of burning charcoal—namely, carbon monoxide—in both cases the result of incomplete combustion. Says an editorial writer in The Lancet, London:  
"Of course, it is well known that nicotine is a powerfully poisonous constituent of tobacco leaf, but it is by no means certain that the alkaloid reaches the system by way of the smoke in sufficient quantity to act se-

riously as a poison. To begin with, the amount of nicotine in tobacco is very small—and there is reason to believe that the quantity given in previous analyses has been considerably over represented. Moreover, though a volatile poison, nicotine does not occur in the free state in tobacco, but as an organic salt which is not volatile and which probably breaks up readily on combustion. It is doubtful whether a seventh part of the total nicotine in the tobacco reaches the mouth of the smoker, and some investigators deny that any nicotine occurs in tobacco smoke at all. But assuming that nicotine is the toxic constituent of smoke, the quantity must be quite minute, since in most mild tobaccos the proportion is rarely over 1 per cent.

"On the other hand, the incomplete combustion of tobacco gives rise to the formation of aromatic compounds, oils, bases, amines and gases, some of which are undoubtedly poisons, and these are obviously produced in a far larger amount compared with the quantity of nicotine in tobacco. In this connection too little attention seems to us to have been paid to the relatively large quantity of the poisonous gas—carbon monoxide—in tobacco smoke. When the insidious nature of this gas is considered, its absorption in the system, which must be very rapid when inhalation is practiced, would sufficiently explain the train of poisonous symptoms which excessive smoking is apt to set up. In some particulars the physiological action of nicotine and carbon monoxide is similar. The dizziness and stupor, the trembling of the limbs and the hands, the disturbance of the nerve centers and of the circulation, palpitation on a slight effort and the feeble pulse may be the indications of either carbon monoxide or nicotine poisoning. But since one ounce of tobacco gives no less than one-fifth of a pint of pure carbon monoxide gas when smoked in the form of cigars or in pipes, it is not improbable that to a very large extent these symptoms are due to the carbon monoxide.

"We have recently tried the following instructive experiment which bears upon this point: Two or three mouthfuls of tobacco smoke from a cigarette were shaken up with a few drops of blood diluted with water in a bottle. Almost immediately the blood assumed the pink color characteristic of blood containing this gas, and further observations with the spectroscopic confirmed the presence in the blood of carbon monoxide. Similarly a few mouthfuls of smoke from a pipe and a cigar were tried, and the results were even more marked. In this experiment we have some explanation in particular of the evil effects of cigarette smoking, for it is chiefly cigarette smoke that is inhaled—an indulgence by which the poisonous carbon monoxide is introduced directly into the blood. This effect of tobacco smoke upon the blood appears to us to be of considerable significance."

## NOTES.

Albert J. Kuhn and Robert Bowman have been elected as delegates from Rawlins, Wyoming, to the Third Annual Convention of the Sheep Shearers' Union to be held in Butte, Montana, July 25th.  
Patronize the advertisers in the Journal, and tell them you patronize them because they are advertisers in the Journal.

We are glad to report that the scab Street Laborers and Excavators' Union organized by the A. F. of L. at Chicago in opposition to No. 423, A. L. U., is practically dead. In spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. so-called union went into partnership with the contractors to destroy No. 423, that local still lives and prospers and has won a reduction of hours for its members.

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THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTION AND THE WORKING PROGRAM

By ERNEST UNTERMANN

The discussion of the trade union resolution and of the working program for socialists in state legislatures and in local administrations, at the recent National Convention of the Socialist Party, clearly showed that there is a constant need for education within the party as well as for agitation outside of it.

Had this been done in the past, the vote on the trade union resolution and on the working program would have been different. As it was, many delegates were surprised when some of us voted "No" on the trade union resolution, and the question was raised in all earnest, whether a revolutionary socialist could support a working program.

To forestall further misunderstandings and anticipate illfounded criticisms, I take the liberty to explain my position on both of these questions.

The trade union resolution may have been meant simply as a definition of the attitude of the Socialist Party toward organized labor in general. If that is its sole purpose, I am opposed to it for the reason, that I wanted such a statement in our platform, not outside of it.

I am opposed to all special resolutions on any subject that falls within the scope of our declaration of principles. Our platform should contain a clear statement of our attitude toward the whole proletariat, organized and unorganized, whether in the city or on the farm. In the second place, I read in the resolution, as it now stands, an endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. Whether it was the intention of the framers of the resolution, that such an interpretation should be put upon it, I do not know.

Much discussion seems to be required in order to clear up the relation of revolutionary Socialism to a present day working program. As I stated on the floor of the convention,

meeting hall. The one cigar maker, (a member of the C. M. I. U.) who had been agitating in the trust factory for to get the men into the F. L. U. was blacklisted and after weary weeks of efforts to gain a livelihood at his trade in this city, was obliged to leave Chicago.

Even now anybody can see that the reign of the old time fakery in the Chicago Federation is coming to an end. In spite of all the political trickery resorted to, they are beaten on all sides and the principles of the A. L. U. are beginning to be recognized as the only true way, by which the work-lazed class can accomplish its emancipation and bring about real civilization.

the so-called immediate demands cannot be used as a test by which to decide whether a man is a revolutionary socialist or an opportunist. I showed that Marx and Liebknecht had repeatedly changed their attitude in this matter, and yet no one accused them of being opportunists. One may go even farther and say that a man may make a campaign issue of some immediate demand, and still be a revolutionary socialist.

The test which decides whether a man is a revolutionary socialist or not comes in the tactics which he uses to enforce the working program. Does he force the capitalist parties into the defensive by offering bills or amendments which aim to curtail the power of the capitalist class and which tear the mask of friendship for the working class from the faces of the capitalist politicians?

lutionary socialist. But if on the other hand, he seeks to approach as much as possible the tactics of the old parties, if he obliterates the line that separates the revolutionary proletariat from the capitalist enemy, if he makes political trades in the elections and in public offices, then he is an opportunist. He ceases to stand on the platform of scientific socialism, because he leaves the ground of the class struggle. It is this which distinguishes Millerandism, Jauresism, and Turatiism from scientific socialism.

But the revolutionary socialist is not an impossibilist. He does not believe in setting the whole political apparatus in motion, only to cut the throat of the socialist party after he has succeeded in wresting a part of the political machinery out of the hands of the capitalist class.

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H. O. WILSON, Gen'l Ag't.

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COWEN MISREPRESENTED. (Continued from Page Two.) duty to be present when Bro. Cowen addressed the people present. He not only did not attack the Cigar Makers' Union, but he further more gave them good, sound, common-sense advice, as he stated he had given to their president, Mr. Perkins, years ago.