AMERICAN

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BULL PEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR COLORADO'S STATE

Secretary Haywood of the W. F. of M. Will Exhibit This Distinctively Colorado Institution. Moyer, Seized by Militia, Institutes Habeas Corpus Proceedings. Peabody Says He Is Fighting Socialism.

The Colorado authorities are still ; busy at their self appointed task of forcing a violent revolution. Charles Moyer, president of the W. F. M., who was arrested for desecrating the flag because he told of the things which Peabody had done under its protection, was released on bonds on the charge, but no sooner was he given his liberty by the courts than he was seized by the militia and placed in the bull pen on no other grounds than that he was an official of the Miners' Union. Judge Stevens of Grand Junction has granted a writ of habeas corpus, but it remains to be seen if it will be respected by Bell and Wells.

Haywood was arrested in Denver on the flag charge and released on a bond. So anxious, however, are the mine mnagers to get hold of the officers of the W. F. M. in the hope of breaking the strike that a detachment of troops have been ordered to Denver for the purpose of taking him in custody. The sheriff of Denver says he does not see how this can be done without declaring martial law in Denver, but, he added, reflectively. "It seems that the militia can do anything nowadays." The governor has accepted the plans of the mine owners and every leader of the masses is to be deported wherever found. The censorship in Colorado is more rigorous than that at the seat of military maneuvors in the far East. Peabody is making arrangements to hunt the-working class on horseback. The cavalry division of the national guard is shortly to be increased to a full regiment to be used in the mountains. He has admitted that his efforts were directed against the Socialist movement. Secretary Haywood is preparing another poster which will be ilustrated and which will contain the favorite sayings of Bell and those others whom the Cororado situation has made infamous He is also trying for space at the world's fair to be used to exhibit a distinctly Colorado institution, the bull pen and the necessary trimmings such as a union man chained to a pole and also pictures of some of the stirringly patriotic acts of the national guard in their brutal coercion and general infamous behavior. Should the site be refused them on the grounds they will make arrange. ments to display it in the vicinity of the fair and will see that the most characteristically capitalistic institution gets the proper amount of advertisement, so that our brothers of the east will have a clear insight of western conditions. The capitalist class cannot object to this since it proves that Colorado is a most desirable state for the investor, for nowhere on the map have the authorities gone farther to protect capital than in the Colorado Rockies. Nowhere else have they thrown aside all subterfuge and said to the working class, You must prostrate yourself before the god of gain or leave the state."

A large Socialist mass meeting at Butte prepared and sent a telegram of congratulations to Moyer on his having by his devotion to principle, aroused the dislike of the Citizens' Alliance. There were more than 1,600 persons present at the meeting.

ONE DEPUTY.

Socialists of Brazil Capture a Deputyship, the First to Be Elected in All South America.

Out of cleven deputies to be elected in the city of Buenos Ayres the Socialists have elected one. This is the first Socialist that has ever been elected in all South America.

MILLS AT BUTTE

Professor Walter Thomas Mills has just concluded a series of very successful meetings at Butte, Mont., where he spoke in behalf of the Socialist campaign for school trustees and city aldermen. In the school election the Socialists scored a maximum of 2,000 votes, as against 3,550 for other parties, while in the aldermanic contest the Socialist vote was upward of 1,100 and another alderman was elected, making two which they now have

The Rock Island System of Railways of New Mexico Recognize the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Sign a Scale for a Big Increase in Wages.

A splendid victory 'as just been gained by the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes on the Rock Island system of railroads in New Mexico. Under the old line plan of unionism this victory would not have been possible. By binding the different divisions of employment together in support of each other they were able to present a united front and the Rock Island system wisely concluded not to precipitate a disastrous fight.

The schedule is not made with employes, as is usually the case, but is made with the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes as an organization and the U. B. R. E. is fully rec-

Other schedules are now being negotiated with the company for the bridge and track men and the elerks.

The local union of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen on the lines of road scheduled, returned their charter to their class organization and joined the U. B. of R. E. in a body. The charter of the railway clerks was ganization have all come into the U. B. of R. E. The local union of machinists helpers will probably do as the carmen did, as most of their members have joined the U. B. of R. E., and the U. B. of R. E. schedules over that branch of the service. Briefly stated, the schedule of rates

increase of pay which in some in-stances amounts to 35 per cent above the old scale and changes the mini-num from \$1.75 in the car depart-

ent to \$2.25 while in the shops the rate was increased from \$1.90 to \$2.20. Men who formerly received \$2.50 are now receiving \$3.25.

The agreement also provides for a ten hour day, time and a half for over time and for helidays and that men regularly employed who are transferred to other classes of work shall receive the rate governing that work. Men shall not be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If suspended unjustly they shall get full pay for lost time. Investigation must take place within two days after discharge or suspension and local adjustment board must be present at the trial.

Preference in promotion must be given to those in employ of the company. In reduction of the force the last man hired is first laid off. Employes attending court or other company business shall receive their regular pay and expenses. The company also agrees to grant leave of absence and transportation to committeemen who are authorized by the unions to meet company officers and it also binds itself to not diste against men who are selected to act as committeemen. All of this was gained through the effectiveness of the industrial plan of organization which enables the workers to hurl the whole force of collective effort into the struggle. The effect of this success will be immediate and lasting. Union men like to belong to a body that does things,

FEDERATION APPEAL

The Unions of all Crafts and Occupations Unite in a Call for Aid for the Miners. A Burning Description of the Treatment Which Our Brothers Have Been Subjected. Money Badly Needed. A Test of True Fraternity.

Denver, Colo., March 16, 1904. To the Labor Organizations throughout the land, officers and members,

A crisis is confronting organized of Colorado, that should interest and arouse every member of on ganized labor throughout our broad

The metalliferous miners of the Cripple Creek and San Juan districts, the coal miners of the Southern fields and the mill and smeltermen of the state are on a strike for an eight-

hour work day.

Opposed to them and determined to crush their organizations are the Mine Owners' Association, the Colo-rado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company and organizations known as Citizens' Alliances, com-posed of employers who are arcent union haters, scabs and strike break-ers. These organizations have in the governor of the state a sympathizer and unscrupulous tool. He, at the inception of the strike, ordered out the state militia, presumably for the purpose of maintaining law and or-der, but in reality to coerce and intimidate the strikers into going back

The strikers, relying upon the just-ness of their cause, have conducted the strike in a most orderly manner, and have for the good of the cause, and have for the good of the cause, borne with abuses that would tax the patience of a Job. The rights, the liberties and the citizenship of labor have been assailed with a wanton, cold-blooded, premeditated brutality, that finds no parallel in the crimsoned pages of Russia's blood-curding history. "The land of the free and the home of the brave," has been converted into a Siberia, where guand the home of the brave, has been converted into a Siberia, where gubernatorial Czarism has climbed to the loftiest summit of despotism; where military might rides rampant over constitution and law. The laover constitution and law in the castle of the poor man, is no longer sacred. The hearthstone, the family fireside, is invaded and desecrated by military outlaws, and citizenship subjected to all the indignities, humiliation and reproach which corporate cunning and power can suggest and devise, and which armed infamy can execute; civil authority has been strangled, and a free press, and free speech have been suppressed. The member of organized labor who strikes, has been declared a vagrant, and to be a union man merits the and to be a union man merits de-dynamite of the corporation to de-stroy his home and the penalty of incarceration in a military "pull pen," without charges, warrant or due pro-cess of law. Never before in the history of this country have such scenes been witnessed, as here in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

Courts of law are no longer recog-nized as temples of justice, and the manifestation of that spirit of pa-triotism and independence that fired the brain and nerved the arm of our ancestry of '76, is met with the bristl-ing bayonets of a military mob. The Patrick Henrys, the Washingtons and of the 18th century heard the haughty mandate from the lips of king-hired Hes "Disperse, ye rebels," and now in the early morn of the twentieth century, after more than a hundred years have sed since the Declaration of In-endence was baptized in the blood of valor and heroism, we hear the exultant shout of military—fortified plutocracy calling upon the hosts of organized labor to disband, and bow the knee in cringing specular. organized lator to distante, and the knee in cringing sycophancy as slaves to tyrants and masters. In the lexicon of freedom, there is no slaves to tyrants and masters. In the lexicon of freedom, there is no such word as surrender. Brawny arms and brave hearts will not retreat before the pitless monsters of incorporated greed, backed by the state militia recruited from the stums and riff raff of humanity. The uniform of the soldier in the state of Colorado has become an emblem of disgrace, and the garb in which anarchy masquerades as law. The time has come when labor must speak in no uncertain tones, for upon the daunt less courage of the working men of this nation depends the life and liberty of the citizen and the stability of the republic. In the language of the Revolutionary hero, "these are times that try men's souls," and the day has passed away when the "summer patriot" and the "sunshine warrior" can hug delusions to his breast. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

erty."

At a mass convention of organize labor of Colorado, held in Denve January 11, 12, 13, 14, to take action the strike situation, a Ways an Means Committee was created to pin operation measures formulated to the convention, having for their of ject the building up of barriers of effense to make more formidable the labor unions that are now engage in a life and death struggle to say

vive the assaults, not only of the combined strength of corporate power, but the brutalism of rifeequipped hirelings, who have been farmed out to the Mine Owners' As who have been sociation to extinguish the last spark that spirit of independence which distinguishes a man from an abject

slave.

The convention by a unanimous vote, ordered that an appeal be vote, ordered that an appeal be should be every labor drafted and forwarded to every labor union in the state of Colorado, contribute membership to twenty-five cents per capita per week in aid of the strikers, who are fight-ing one of the fiercest battles against organized might that was ever waged within the confines of the Rocky Mountains.

A general appeal to organized labor of the United States and Canada for of the United States and Canada for financial aid was ordered sent out. Organized labor of Colorado is re-sponding nobly to the appeal. The small contributions of the many aid-ing our cause will enable the strik-ers to stand firm in spite of the vast wealth of the enemy. If the strikers wealth of the enemy. If the striker can hold out but a few weeks longer If the strikers victory will surely be achieved. Al-ready the corporations, who are under vast expenses in paying for the militia and a large army of deputies, are money is needed, don't wait; send what you can.

The strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek district, Telluride and the coal fields has resolved itself into a battle, which leaves no longer room for doubt that every craft and department of unionism are threat-ened with annihilation. The gauntlet has been thrown down, we must take it up, pledging "our fortunes and our all," as did the sires of the Revolution, when driving the tyranny of king rule from the shores of "Young Columbia."

The membership of organized labor must stand shoulder to shoulder in the present conflict. The men who have been deported from their homes, the men who are at present inmates of military bull pens, and the wives and children of husbands and fathers who have felt the cruel lash of cor porate and military persecution and outrage, are looking towards the or-ganized labor army of the land to come to the rescue, and realize that this battle is the battle of humanity against tyranny, oppression and domination of an oligarchy, that knows no God, save the dollar that is coined

from the sweat and misery, and the moans and wails of toil.

Thousands of brothers in the Crip-ple Creek district, in Telluride, in the Southern coal fields, in New Castle, where their homes have been Castle, where their homes have been destroyed by an avenging corporation, are standing loyal and unflinching beneath the folds of labor's flag, breasting the waves of corporate power and are looking to you to lift the lamp of hope to cheer them on to victory. Vast sums of money have already been expended in the courts of Teller, Clear Creek, San Miguel and Las Animas counties for legal services and year sums have likewise. service and vast sums have likewis been expended for the support of been expended for the support of thousands of men and their families who are involved in this battle, which must be won, if organized labor is to retain a foothold in Colorado.

must be won, it organized labor is to retain a footbold in Colorado.

The future weal or woe of union-lam depends upon the ultimate results of the conflict. If the strikers go down to defeat, if the pirate flag of organized greed waves in triumph over the downfall of the Western Federation Miners and the United Mine Workers of America in this state, then every craft of organized labor in Colorado has received a vital blow, and it is only a question of time until the requien will be chanted over the grave of unionism in the Centennial state, and encouraged by the success of the enemies of organized labor in other states will not be slow in using similar methods.

methods.

The conditions demand that every member of organized labor in the land shall feel that this fight is HIS battle, and that when victory is achieved and the corporate enemy routed from his military citadel, we can all join in the jubiliation that right has brevailed and that liberty still remains seated upon its throne, protected by the strong right arm of that citizenship that refuses to bend the knee to military crowned corporation infamy. Justice demands that the men who have suffered the lorture of military incarceration, that the men who have been dragged from their homes and deported at the point of bayonets, shall be vindicated in a judicial tribunal before a jury of their peers, so that the world may know the criminal depravity of the oppressor. The thousands who (Continued on Page Four.) The conditions demand that every

HAPPENING IN SAN FRANCISCO

A Resume of Events in Labor Circles in the City by the Golden Gate. Bogus vs. Genuine Unionism. Sentiment Concerning Colorado's Cause. The Citizens' Alliance Very Active in a Small Way. The Spectacular Johnson.

(From our own Correspondent.) San Francisco, Cal., March 23 .--Union circles have been quickening with new life during the last few weeks. The A. L. U. organizations of the city, close on the heels of the monster protest meeting against the Colorado outrages, held another big meeting in the Alhambra theater on Sunday evening, March 13, but we have been too busy to give the Journal an account of it until now.

Arthur Morrow Lewis of Federal No. 347 gave the lecture of the evening on 'the New Unionism," a full account of which appears in a recent Seattle Socialist. Coleman's A. L. U. concert band, reinforced by President Preston, Secretary Ramsay and other members of Oakland Musicians' Union, A. L. U., rendered several splendid selections. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of Trinity M. E. church, Mrs. Lena M. Lewis and F. R. Whitney of the Street Car Men's union, also spoke on the attempt of the chief of police to put an ordinance through that would break up gatherings of 10 or more persons for any cause whatever, in the central part of the city, characterizing this move as an assault on free speech, which must be resented by all liberty loving citi-

Resolutions condemning the proposed ordinance were adopted by the audience and a collection of \$34.60 taken. A. H. Spencer, editor of the Railway Employes' Journal, was the chairman of the meeting.

Following close on our meeting in the Alhambra came the activity of the Free Speech Defense League, formed by the unions and civic bodies of San Francisco to combat Chief Wittman's ordinance. All schools of thought are on common ground in this league, the Rev. Wilson joining hands with the Free Thought Society, the Socialist party with the trade unions and the A. L. U. representatives with those of the A. F. of L.

This is as it should be, when our common liberties are assailed.

A large mass meeing was again held last Sunday evening in the Alhambra to voice the protest of the

G. B. Benham, president of the labor council: C. E. Fisk of the L. T. U. W. H. Leonard of Cripple Creek Miners' Union and Dr. Wilson were the speakers, and they gave Chief Wittman and his Citizens' Alliance backers a roasting they richly deserve.

The Free Speech League will fight this movement to the last ditch, as all bodies realize that it is designed, not only to stop street meetings, but to put a stop to boycotting and picket work in case of strikes and lockouts.

The clique that runs the Schmitz Union of Musicians here, affiliated with the A. F. of L., is trying to bluff a Street Car Men's band out of the A. L. U. and into their union. Their method is a letter they have had from High Priest Gompers, condemning the practice of street railway men playing in bands after working hours.

Their union has a majority of members who work at other trades during the day and play music at night or whenever they get an engagement, yet they have no condemnation for these. But because these street railway men have the temerity to join the A. L. U. then they are singled out for the special wrath of "His Jags" at Washington. And they call this sort of thing

"Unionism!" Happily, the car men are not to be bluffed so easily, and as their president told the labor council executive committee, "they do not intend to make scabs of these men, simply because they prefer to belong to another union."

And so the matter ends there Messrs. Schuppert, Grant & Co. had better look out and fix up their own fences, for the A. L. U. is not in the habit of laying down under fire, as they will soon learn.

A full statement of the unsavory record of the M. M. P. U. pirates of unionism is in preparation for distribution among the union men of this city, who will be able to judge who are the union men as regards music.

A move is on foot to form an A. L. U. central body for San Francisco. W. H. Leonard of the W. F. of M.

s still in town soliciting aid for the Colorado strikers. He is meeting with good success and the union men of this city are showing their appreciation of the miners' help in times

(Continued on Page Four.)

mit the Question of Joining the American Labor Union to a Referendum

The following is from the Philadelphia North American of March 28th: The second annual convention of

the National Association of Amalgamated Painters, which opened at 1341 Race street yesterday, considered two propositions which are of special interest to the trade in this city. Both were referred to a referendum vote of the organization.

One was to give the Philadelphia union authority to submit a counterproposition to the offer of the local Brotherhood Painters' unions for the The other was for the Amalgamated Painters to join the American Labor Union, the rival organization to the American Federation of Labor, which recently gained a foothold in this

UNIONS WILL PROSECUTE.

California Members of the Citizens' Alliance Arrested Under a State Law.

The California unions have sworp out warrants for members of the Citizens' Alliance for violation of the state law against inducing workers to go from one part of the state to another through false representa-tions. The Holt Manufacturing Co. signed a contract with the unions,

F-ntinued on Page Four.)

Amalgamated Painters Sub- American Labor Union Street

Laborers and Excavators of Chicago Win an Increase While Other Wages are Being Cut.

T. S. Mahoney, president of Chicago Street Laborers and Excavators' union. No. 423, writes headquarters that his union has succeeded recently in establishing a higher rate of wages for its members.

Heretofore street laborers in the Windy city have been paid \$1.75 for ten hours' work. Under the terms of the new scale, which the contractors have signed, the wages are increased to \$2.25 for nine hours' work.

Mr. Mahoney is the A. L. U. organizer in Chicago and one of the hardest workers to be found anywhere. The Excavators' union has a membership of about 1.500 and is growing

WILL CIRCULATE PETITION.

Cleveland Unions Are Out for Four Protest Against Troops.

At a meeting of the labor council, representing all the union labor of the city of Cleveland, a movement was begun to criculate petitions throughout the United States to be sent to the president and to congre protesting against the presen troops in the minnig districts of Colorado. It is expected that when the matter comes to the federal auth ties 400,000 names will be attached

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

When the Manufacturers' Association, some time since through its secretary, declared that the western unions must be crushed, and that Samuel Gompers would be invited to come in to build on the ruins of the W. F. M. and the A. L. U., it gave the keynote of the future methods to be followed in fighting organized labor in the Rocky mountain region. Having failed to smash the unions by force, another plan is to be tried and Slimy Sam has been selected to do the Judas act. That he is a willing for the task is shown by his silence on the Colorado outrages and his opposition to giving aid to the miners who are putting up one of the most heroic battles in the whole history of organized labor. Yet despite the actions of a Gompers, despite the efforts of the Citizens' Alliance, the whole working class throughout the country are firmly together in support of genuine union principle. The American Labor Union and its united bodies go steadily on their way, the increase in membership keeping steady pace with growth of intelligence and experience among the The treacherous assaults and lying practices of those whose conception of unionism never rises above their own personal ends has resulted in binding the members of the American Labor Union together in a bond of brotherhood which can defy the attacks of hidden foes within and open enemies without. Make way for industrial unionism.

The average workingman now accepts the trade and labor union idea as a necessity. He agrees that a union is a "good thing," because "it aims to better the condition of the working class." Yet the same man will froth and fume against the introduction of ideas into the union which are in direct line with the purposes for which the union is formed -to better the condition of the working class.

The government of England has sanctioned in South African mines that which The Pilot (London) says is a return to the slave trade of other times, the only difference being that it is Chinamen who are now being enslaved. As a justification given for holding the yellow men in bondage it is stated that the "prosperity" of South Africa depends on the mines; the mines are short of labor; therefore we must return to slavery. The "prosperity" of the Chinaman does not enter in. Capital. ism demands his freedom; therefore the laborer must become a slave The methods adopted to secure the passage of the law authorizing slavery read curiously like passages from Montana history. Forty-five thousand signatures to a pelition were obtained. The signers were free to sign or-quit, that was all.

"A little pasteboard card does not make one a union man," says a Chi. cago correspondent. It's queer how many appear to think that it does, however. To some little minds, union principle contemplates nothing beyond the regular payment of the monthly dues. To injure a brother union, to discriminate against other members of the working class, and, in some instances in favor of the bossess, to strive to put the powers of government in the hands of the employers, so they may turn the guns of the militia and the brass knuckles and bludgeons of the Citt. zens' Alliance on the union when it dares to demand fair treatment-in short, to play directly into the hands of the employing class at every turn is supposed by some men not to be in conflict with the principles of unionism, provided he who does it has a noid un union card. All this is, of course, wrong. Membership in a union has never given a man license to become a scamp and never will.

"Why don't you endow a chair of economics at our university," said a distinguished educator to a million-

"Bocause I haven't much respect for the kind of economics the univer-

sities teach," was the reply. "Oh." said the educator, "that

could easily be arranged to suit." "Here," says The Public, "was a plain intimation that the university would be willing to teach anything

in order to get the endowment." In this lies the explanation of the lavish donations which the capitalist class make to institutions of learning. It also explains the density of the average college man in wrestling with the principles of political econ-

Justin McCarthy in his "History of Our 'Times," in speaking of conditions during our war of the rebellion, says that Louis Napoleon at that ne was beginning to feel the necessity of stirring up trouble with some

nation in order to divert attention of his people from troubles at home. In this the French monarch followed in the time honored footsteps of rulers everywhere. Whenever the oppressed begin to show signs of unrest a quarrel is picked and the dupes are sent out to slaughter or be slaughtered in the name of patriotism. It has been a great scheme but is losing its efficiency. Those three millions of workingmen in Gerany who refuse to be duped have kept the war lord from gratifying his thirst for blood. The masses are beginning to learn that legalized murder is not patriotism.

The union or the labor paper that is entirely satisfactory to the employers of labor is not worth a tinker's damn to the working class.

Did you read of the splendid success of the U. B. of R. E. on the Rock Island system of New Mexico? Somebody wake up the organ of the Order of Railway Trainmen.

"There are lots of men who are opposed to Socialism in the unions," is an expression frequently heard. This is another way of saying that the working men are satisfied with their lot and are opposed to anything which aims at the betterment of that condition, for Socialism stands absolutely for the working class AND FOR NO OTHER.

Is the passage of an eight hour law a fit subject for discussion in a labor organization? Is the question of how to obtain an increase in pay a fit subject for debate? Do you believe the union should exert all its power to better the lot of its membership? If you believe these things why, then, do you oppose Socialism? It covers every single demand that the most advanced trade union has ever made and goes FURTHER THAN MANY UNIONS HAVE DARED TO GO and every single one of its demands are in the interest of those who go to make up the membership of the unions.

Governor Dockery of Missouri, in a recent address, is reported to have said that the boodling of that state had not cost the people anything. If by the people he means the working class he is probably correct. The robbery of the working class takes place at the time he sells his labor power. The boodlers were, perhaps, merely appropriating to themselves that which had been stolen from the working class by other boodlers who carry on their work in a legal manner under the name of the Wage System.

By the way, does the editor of the Cigar Makers' Journal remember when Samuel Gompers was organizing scab cigar makers at Lang & Urey's shops in St. Louis into dual unions in opposition to the Cigar Makers' International Union? Has Editor Hoehn of the St. Louis Labor ever heard of it? In days gone by was not the organization of dual unions as great a diversion with Slimy Sam as it is today? Mr. Hochn is on the ground and can investigate. Genial David Hombrecht, who was pres ident of the executive board of old 44, can throw some light on the mat-

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM

A correspondent inquires the dif- | a time while the others stand with ference between the A. L. U. plan of organization and that of the A. F. of L. There is a radical difference not alone in the plan of organization, but in their teachings as well. There is a point of similarity, also. For instance, both organizations take the position that each union shall be permitted to manage its own affairs. On almost every other point they are in opposition to each other. The A. F. of L. believes in a subdivision of an industry into a multitude of locals each independent of the other. The A. L. U. believes in combining all the workers of an industry under one head, not in one union, but in one jurisdiction. The A. L. U. stands for what is known as industrial unionism. The A. F. of L. stands for what is known as trade autonomy.

The A. L. U. takes the position that unions are organized to resist the aggressions of the capitalist class and that since capitalism combines, not by states, not by piecemeal, but by industries, the workers must combine in the same manner. The A. L. U. plan is that one union must support another. Formerly in carrying this plan out assessments were levied on the membership in support of strikes. Latterly it has established a strike fund which is rapidly growing. The A. F. of L. has never been able to assess its members for this or any other purpose beyond half a cent per capita. Under the A. F. of L. plan of organization when two internationals are employed in a factory or a building and one of them becomes involved in a strike, the other may continue to work, provided its rules are complled with. Under the A. L. U. plan the employer who fights one union fights all of them insofar as his business comes in contact with the different unions. The A. L. U. remembers the parable of the bundle of sticks and does not permit its unions to be crushed or broken one at

folded arms. The A. F. of L. is the unionism of twenty years ago during the era of the small manufacturer. The A. L. U. is the unionism found necessary by the magnitude of those in opposition to the workers -the multi-millionaires. Neither the A. F. of L. nor the A. L. U. attempt to centrol or compel the support of any particular political plaform, but both indulge in advice to their membership. The A. L. U. has said through its conventions that in its op nion the only hope for the workers was to wrest the powers of government from the capitalist class who were using it to butcher the worker; that this seizure of governmental powers could only be accomplished by united class conscious political action. The A. F. of L. opposes this plan, but offers no substitute. The A. L. U. says to the workers: If you want anything from the government you must vote for it. The A. F. of L. says: Petition for it. Everything connected with the A. L. U. is referendum. A majority may alter or abolish the constitution or remove the officers at their good pleasure. It believes in an absolutely democratically managed and controlled union in the interest of all its memberships. The A. F. of L. plan contemplates the welfare of officials at the expense of the rank and file. These are some of the differences which exist. There are others. The Manufacturers' Association prefers the A. F. of L. because it is the least effective. They hate the A. L. U. because it is most effective. The A. F. of L. only gives its moral support (it has nothing else to give) to the unions who pay per capita tax to it. The A. L. U. believes in support. ing every bona fide union regardless of its affiliations. The A. F. of L. seeks to organize dual unions or disrupt established ones under the specious guise of internationalism. The A. L. U. is opposed to dual unions and does not organize them.

Official Department

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 20, 1904. To the General Officers and to Local, National and International Unions-

In accordance with Article II. of the General Constitution, and upon application of Women's Protective Union No. 148 of Butte, Mont., endorsed by unions representing not less than six per cent. of the membership embraced in local unions, I herewith submit an amendment to the General

'To Amend Article IX., Section 2, of the General Constitution, to read as follows:

Sec. 2. All members of local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union 20 cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as

"Eleven cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and 5 cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the general executive board.

"Female members of local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall now into the treasury of the American Labor Union, shall now into the treasury of the American Labor Union, shall now into the treasury of the American Labor Union, shall now into the treasury of the American Labor Union, shall now into the treasury of the American Labor Union.

"Female members of local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union, 10 cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

"Three cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and 3 cents per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the

fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the general executive board.

The above amendment is endorsed by the following unions: Workingmen's Union. No. 5, Butte, ont.

Teamsters' Union. No. 15, Butte, Mont.
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.
Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, De Borgla, Mont.
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 71, Butte, Mont.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 204, Missoula, Mont.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 285, Great Falls, Mont.
Women's Protective Union, No.148, Butte, Mont.
Butte Office Employes', No. 149, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 385, Park City, Utah.
A form is enclosed herewith for the vote of your local. After the local has voted, record the vote on this form an' dmail to headquarters in the enclosed addressed envelope. Be sure the seal is attached to the form before it is mailed to headquarters.

Vote closes at headquarters April 20th.
Result will be published in the American Labor Journal on or before May 1st, and if the amendment is adopted will become effective May General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

WHAT THEY ORDERED.

Colorado union men are bellyaching ing because the daily papers seem to be "in a conspiracy to maintain silence toward the Cripple Creek strike." The Colorado union men make us tired. They permitted the best labor paper in the country to starve to death—they supported the daily paper (which is right)-and now they whine because the daily papers do not become labor papers. In this respect Colorado deserves all she is getting-Western Laborer.

In the matter of papers as in matters of government the Colorado brothers are getting what they ordered. When they voted for Peabody they voted for capitalism and they are getting it in doses. A democratic party can build bull pens as cleverly as the republicans and will do so to protect the mine owners whenever needed. The issue in Colorado as it is everywhere is capitalis vs. collectivism. When they vot for the first they must expect to get

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flicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment n order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious aftereffects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases

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

If you are a victim of Nervo-Sexual Dability, with all its distressing symptoms, you certainly de not intend to remain so You have only one life to live. Why not live it in the full enjoyment of abundant vitality and perfect health? The fact that you have taken inferior remedies to no avail should not destroy your faith in all treatment, nor your lope of a radical cure. During my long term of successful in cases where succeeded impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently, it allays the irritation of the delicate them to their normal condition, which stops night emissions, dries up day drains and prevents permanentees. It tons up and sirengthens the blood vessels that carry nourishment to the weakened parts, which regain tell severe on VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associate MALE PELYIC DIREASES, with their ref



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out on the body, sores and out on the body, sores and in the mouth, the threat ated, the hair, eye brown out and, as the blood become taminated, copper colored

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545 a.m.

Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan and Alder leave Butte at 12145 p. m. daily except Sundays, changing cars at Whitehall. On return trip train leaves Alder at 8 a. m., con-necting at Whitehall with No. 5, arriving at Butte at a merchant

Butte at a p. m.

Passengers for Pony and Norris leave Butte at 12:45 p. m. daily except Sunday, changing cars at Sappington. On return trip leave Norris at 6:30 a. m., Pony at 7:50 a. m., connecting at Sappington with No. 13, arriving at

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GET A COPY.

Write to your congressman or senator-beg pardon, your employer's congressman or senator-asking for a copy of the statement of the West. ern Pederation of Miners on the Colorado trouble. It is important. Do so at once.

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA OREGON SHORT LINE.

April 24th to May 2nd inclusive the SHORT LINE will sell tickets to San Francisco and return \$50.00. Los Angeles and return \$60,00, good for stopovers both directions, final return limit June 30th. Remeber, the Ogden route is 500 miles shorter and 24 hours quicker to all California points. Tickets also good via Portland. For further information call on or address 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent,

The Chicago & Alton railroad has announced a 10 per cent, reduction in pay of section hands.

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- - -

Union On Every Job

275, A. L. U., and entitled to no benefits of this union. (Signed M. C. FORREST, President. R. C. SMITH, Sec'y-Treas. PLATTE RICHARDSON. G. F. BALZER. G. A. JOHNSON. Executive Board.

SHEARERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Butte, Mont., April 2, 1904.

This is to certify that J. E. Gibbs

of Weiser, Idaho, has this day been

expelled from the Hand and Ma.

chine Sheep Shearers' Union, No.

NOTICE.

To Lumbermen Within the Jurisdicdiction of Newport Lumber. men's Union.

Notice is hereby given by the Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 332, A. L. U., that for the period of sixty days from date of March 19, 1904, new members will be received into the organization for the nominal fee of one dollar.

THANKS TO THE UNION.

Mother of Charles Krighaum Expresses Gratitude to A. L. U. Lo. cal at Revelstoke, B. C.

The Journal is in receipt of the following letter from Mrs. Mary Krigbaum of Gem, daho. It is written in appreciation of the many kindly acts of the Revelstoke, B. C., union at the time of the death of her son. Mrs. Krigbaum says:

Edr. American Labor Union Journal: I write to thank the union for what it has done for me in behalf of my son, Charles Krigbaum, who was drowned in the Columbia river at Revelstoke, B. C., on April 22, 1903, and for the kind attention of the union to the burial of his body when found June 1, 1903.

And I also wish to say that I more than thank the union of which my son was a member at Revelstoke, B. C., for the trouble they took to send me \$59.75 that my son had in the bank, and for the kindness with which C. W. Mitchell, the secretary at Revelstoke, B. C., answered all my letters and the trouble the union took to raffle my son's rifle and send me the \$39 that was received.

Charles Krigbaum's brother and sisters join me in sending thanks to the union. With my best wishes to the union. Yours respectfully,

AFFILIATION JEALOUSY.

Member of Amalgamated Street Car Men Deplore Attacks on the A. L. U. Edr. American Labor Union Journal.

The jealousy existing in some labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. is worth commenting upon. The local Musicions' Union, No. 6, A. F. of L., asked the question in the labor council, "If the members belonging to the A. L. U. could also belong to a union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The question was referred to the executive board of the council, who, in turn, called on a committee from the executive board of the Street Car Men's Union to answer the question. Now, some of the members of the Musicians' Local, A. L. U., No. 435. are also members in good standing of the Street Car Men's Union, and are paying dues and living up to the constitution and general laws of both national organizations. The only difference I can see in the constitution the A. F. of L. constitution says that the unions shall demand more and more and more until they receive the full product of their labor and also that each craft shall have a separate

The A. L. U. constitution stands for industrial organization and to vote for men who stand for the principle of giving to each worker the full product of his toil. This to be done by putting men in all the public offices of the whole nation who will pass such laws that will give to each individual all that he produces.

Now, when the ultimate end of each is the same, why not adopt the quicker method to gain the desired result? It would be much better for all concerned. Why should working men wrangle and fight among themselves when what we are striving for will be a benefit to us all?

The W. P. M. who are affiliated with the A. L. U. are today putting up a fight that is booming the A. L. U. as the better organization. It is showing to the whole world that these men thoroughly understand the class struggle, and I know there are hundreds of good men who are con-nected with the A. F. of L. who do not. Now it is the plain duty of all the officers connected with the A. F. of L. to thoroughly explain the class struggle to the rank and file, for if they do not they will fall flat, as the rank and file are thinking more seank and file are thinking more se-jously now than ever before.

One thing they look at as very many to my the least. John Mitch-

ell, Sam Gompers and D. M. Parry all say that the interest of the working man and the capitalist are identical. But as D. M. Parry is handing that out as true principle, he is showing to the world the very opposite in practice, and Gompers and Mitchell are holding their breath in dismay. The workers are also asking questions about the Civic Federation that must be something fine for Sam and John. I wonder if they would not do some selling out after one of those fine dinners and listening to all the fine promises and and good things in store for them? Oh, working men, get wise; vote for the party of your class, the party which stands to give you all that really and truly is yours and no more, the Socialist party.

Remember, we all cannot hold cabinet jobs, nor can we all get a whack at those fine Civic Federation bayonets. So think again and think again, and when you rest awhile think again. And you will finally come to the ballot box and vote for Socialism. regardless of who is on the ticket. When we can elect that ticket, then there will be no more stealing, for eac h one of us will get what we pro-

A MEMBER, DIVISION NO. 205. AMALGAMATED ASSN. STREET RY. EMPLOYES.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31.

ITALIAN NOTICE. Chicago Steett Laborer and Exca-

vator Union. Atutti imiei connagionali Italiani che setriorano nella citta chi Chicago, Ill., su cuesto giornnole avecto cuesto notojione sono aspiegorve tutto il contenute dei contratti per le strotale dei sfolde non intentano pogore piu caro lagiornata ai lovorato guestanno enon intentano di fore 8 ore dilovore al giornno ma pero il presidento, C. S. Mahone, achiamate a Barber Co. e Canuve Co., Ed Secola Co., E. Jones, Dolese e Shepberd, e il Citizens e Construction Co. e Duffy Co. Jacome delle Standarde delle costrizione del sfalde del stritte Co. Tutti sono 21 contra nostro presidento a chiamate per fermare le contratti per la nuova staggiona e per fare 8 ore algiornno di lavore per la diece pago ora e ciati piantro e altre sue cometati sone per formare unaltro unione e disfare cuesto uninone, lui adetto che ciali piantrose Jiacome J. Fizziparicgo sono antato avede tutti le contrattore e di provare di formare unaltro uninione rema il nostro presidente C. S. Mahony, uno unione diesre una carta da pertutte per in cuate siali lavore sopera al strette labor e selli e per il gas co e il telephone co. Ciali piantro che ilavoratore ritornano di nuove per 10 ora di lavore algiornno e di pagore 5 0 6 cartti ma il mostre presidento non vuol questo lui raco manti di intervenire a tutte le sedutt di cuesto union local 423, A. L. U., seduta e semper alla Bricklayers' clo piori e Monron st per ong 2 Domenica di. meso 4th perong cuarta nota cuesto unionione leterno ongo giornono le nuove menper e tutti pagano la lora carta il mostra presidento a laspetative giorno per giorna tutti le contratti di fermore i contratti per 8 ora di lavore cualchedune siorede che ciali piantro lia vesso preso cualche somma di moneta per provare se lui e louono di disfare cuesto unione ma lui non e buone perche cuesto unione e al di sopera a 2000 member oggo, ma lui giamaie che puo stenere memper perche lui non e stato lavortore coe noi e come il Presidente Mahoney, che alavorato 2 anni con il picche e sciabula 10 ora per \$1.60 algirano con conwy e barber shop e Secda nette streete prima di piantro tutto lo sano cuiche era unione e cuanto piantro memava la vita da palaleshn shals cuanto lunione benoera vuscito, le memper stanno bene nelle mani del Prresidento Mahony.

E. Pergola Michele asistente dei Italiani lui e lavoratore con picche e Sciabola lui allovorato 10 anni nei meniere di carbone e in Chicago lui anche alavorato con Secola con la compangio il niche Boche, con le saitorche sementa nei fretahus, con il Gas Co. enea patte parte in poreche parti dei unione come pure incorento e tutti goderanno il bene ficio dei unio pagereto foratelli tutti 50, sold almese ma aveto cuesto bene picio che io vidico prima ditutt la vernnata non pagereto il mensile sale che la stagiona seconte incase di Straiche sreto sostenuto \$5.00 la settimana chi tiene la famiglia chi e sole \$3.00 sempre clope una settimana fatts stroche la vernnata avreta una carta tornnato a lavore pagote dinuove 50c al mese.

T. S. MAHONY,

PERGOLA MICHELE. Sistn. Egan Besness. Elett dall amblea delunione 178 North Curts St.

George Hall writes from California that the shearers' union is making good progress in that state. "Lots of us will carry cards this season," he says.

The number of bindery girls on strike in Chicago has been increased by 700. Strike committees visiting the printing and bindery establishments controlled by the Chicago Typothetae and insisting that the union's demand for a 10 per cent. increase be considered.

BINDERY GIRLS STRIKE.

ELECTRIC WORKERS WALK OUT.

Eight hundred employes of the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., have struck because the company refused to discharge a union man who had been fined for violation of a union rule and failed to pay his fine.

A. AND L. M. LEWIS.

Eloquent Speakers Will Give a Series of Lectures on Socialist Classics in San Francisco.

Beginning on April 5th Arthur and and Lena Morrow Lewis, well known lecturers of California, will deliver a series of lecturers on the classics of Socialism at Turk Street Temple, San Francisco. The subjects are: The Socialist Bible, by Karl Marx: Woman, by Bebel; Utopia to Science, by Engels, and Value, Price and Profits, by Marx. Admission will be free.

PLUMBERS STRIKE OFF.

Matters are finally settled between the bosses and the plumbers of the city of Butte, Mont. The fight has been a long drawn out battle in which each side made a splendld display of patience. The plumbers get an increase of 50 cents a day, but concede the bosses the right to one apprentice in each shop.

Two hundred iron bed makers are on strike at Chicago.

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

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malt is used in the most select
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browneries of this country at a cenciderably increased cost over the
ordinary bettle bears. May be oriderably increased cost over the refirary bettle beers. May be er-lered at 112 Hamilton street. Phone 430 OR OF YOUR GROCER

Chicago Great Western Railway

WHY THEY JOIN THE MILITIA

"We frequently hear some one wondering why it is that so many young men are so ready and willing to join the militia and take up arms against the working people," says the correspondent of Workingmen's Industrial Union, No. 452, A. L. U., Portland. Ore. "How can any man who is acquainted with the present industrial conditions make up his mind to take any part whatever in the further intimidation of the laboring class?"

"Well, the truth is, the young men who participate in such matters, are not acquainted with the conditions existing between capital and labor. They have never undergone any of the hardships that the working people have to contend with. They have never been down to the 'bottom' of the ladder and been competled to climb up round by round,

They have been taught a kind of false patriotism in our public schools. They believe that they are really loyal to the stars and stripes when they march out under that 'grand old banner' with muskets on their shoulders to intimidate the people upon whom they are dependent for their daily bread. If they really knew what they were doing. I dare say that the Colorado mine owners or any other class of 'law breakers' would have a hard task to muster out a squad of militiamen to intimidate working people while striving to obtain their rights.

The young men in question, usually step out of college about half way up the so called ladder of progress and instead of climbing higher, they go the other way—that is, the majority of them. They climb down and as it is easier to climb down than it is to climb up, they soon reach the bottom and stay at the bottom.

"To join the militia for purposes above mentioned is the first great downward stride. They drop from the college door almost, if not quite, to the very bottom the first drop. They drop to the lowest estimate of honest and industrious citizens; they drop to shame and disgrace. It is easy enough for some inexperienced person to say: 'If a man is not satisfied with his wages, let him quit.' But just let that same individual place himself in some working man's place who is getting about \$1.75 or \$2 per day and with a wife and five or six children to support, paying \$10 to \$15 per month for a shack to live in, and see how long it will be until he will be going around among the men, saying: 'Well, boys, we certainly

Republicans and Democrats at Lewistown, Mont., Fuse in Order to Defeat the Socialists.

The democrats and republicans of Lewistown, Mont., have put aside their old time differences and "fused" in the city election against the So cialists, dividing the offices among the two in an impartial manner. The capitalistic parties are beginning to abandon the old dodge of keeping the voters divided by serving up to the masses the one set of principles under two or three names and are settling down to the fight of capitalism collectivism on squarely drawn lines. Montana Socialists have been predicting that such would be the case, but old line republicans and democrats laughed the idea to scorn. The y now see that the Social-

In Wuerttemberg, two Socialists were elected to the city council of Cannstatt; two Socialists have been elected in Esslingen, the candidates of the Workers' Union were elected in Obedesslingen and in Nelmust get together and organize and try and better our condition."

"He will do it and he will say with the rest of us that organization is our only protection. We know that you fellows who have seen but one side of life do not know what there is on the other side. We know you make a mistake when you encourage your boys to join the militia to help down

"We know that such acts are not acts of patriotism and you boys will know it, but we fear not until it is too late. We are about as law abiding as the generality of people; we believe in peace and harmony and think the law should not be ignored. We believe that if Governor Peabody of Colorado and the Citizens' Alliance people there could have their just dues measured out to them, that they would serve terms in the state prison.

"If oppression and persecution has anything to do with uniting people, the laboring people will undoubtedly be the most closely united people on earth in a few more years. In the days of southern slavery when a man went to punish one of his slaves who was a little too stubborn, he said to hlm: 'You must submit to this punishment because you are my property; I own you."

"In this day of wage slavery the master says: 'You must submit to this punishment or get off my property; I own this property.' Which is the worse, the lash or to be whipped across your dinner table? When you quit work, your supplies, scanty as they may be, stop entirely, but your rent don't.

"In the latter part of last fall, the section men working here for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company were cut down from ten to eight hours. They were receiving sixteen cents an hour or \$1.60 for ten hours. When they were cut to eight hours that left them \$1.28 per day. So they quit, saying they could not live in Portland and keep their families on so small an amount.

"They waited around a few days, thinking the company would give them \$1.60 for eight hours or let them go to work ten hours again. The re sult was the company put on a gang of Japs at 1214 cents per hour or one dollar for eight hours.

"So you organizers must not monkey with 'my men,' for they are 'my property.' You may join the militia and help keep them where they are if you wish, but don't talk organization to them; it won't do, for they then become lawless and try to shake of

FORCING THEM TO COMBINE.

Happenings in San Francisco (Continued From Page One.)

gone by without regard to affiliation. Johnson's restaurant, boycotted by the Cooks and Waiters' Unions, is making frantic efforts to get support from the "business class."

Johnson tried faking bombs out of pieces of lead pipe and wrapping them in the Appeal to Reason and A L. U. Journal, but soon found that the fake was the laughing stock of passers by.

Now he has a sandwich man with the following lettering outside his feed store, "Citizens' Alliance, 5, 17, 04." and as close an attempt at the Masonic and Odd Fellows' signs as is possible to give.

One would think the alliance would hide its head in shame over the recent escapades of its mem Telluride, but these business men seem to have no moral sense what

The latest scheme of Johnson will help him but little, and he is finding it harder to get capable help every day, while his trade is rapidly de-

SPRING ROOM-SIZE SALE ENDIC:

The great feature of this weck's selling in the carpet section of the "Home Furnishers for the Massess" will be a special offering of one hundred and forty-four choice room-size rugs, size, nine by twelve feet. Measure your room the minute you have finished reading this advertisement; if you find you have a place for one of these great values avoid disappointment by placing your order at once.

ROUSING REDUCTIONS ON ROOM-SIZE RUG PRICES

BEDROOM ART SQUARES.
Giant weave. 9x12 feet in size, large or small patterns, reversible.
a distinct pattern for each side; value \$7.00, for\$5.50

EXTRA SUPER ART SQUARES.

SKUSSELS RUGS.

Sx12 feet in size, Turkish, Persian and floral patterns, in high art color schemes; \$26.50 values, for\$22.50

EXTRA SUPER ART SQUARES.

Same size, strictly all wool, reversible and interchangeable patterns, extra pretty colorings, wear like fron, good \$13.50 values, for. \$10.75

HERCULES RUGS.

Same size, extra heavy, strongest rugs made, reversible and fringeless, rich dark color combinations, value \$18.06, for\$14.50

BRUSSELS RUGS.

\$212 feet in size, high class rugs, fine, long, all wool surface, body colors dyed in the yarms before they are woyen; \$30.00 values, for\$25.75

AXMINSTER RUGS.

Same size, high class rugs, fine, long, all wool surface, body colors dyed in the yarms before they are woyen; \$30.00 values, for\$25.75

WE PAY THE FREIGHT MAIL US YOUR ORDERS TOUR CREDIT IS GOOD BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. Installment Plan Home Furnishers
48 - 54 West Park, 41 - 43 West Galess St., Butte

VICTIM OF THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

Mills' Book "The Struggle for Existence", Held up by the Printer Who Refuses Type or to Return Deposit. Mills Attitude During Kansas City Strike Has Aroused the Ire of Our Masters. Will now Have It Printed in Chicago Though at Greatly Increased Cost of Time and Money.

Butte, Mont., March 27, 1904 The following letter from Walter Thomas Mills explains itself. No comment is needed: Dear Comrades:

It is evident that I am the victim of the Citizens' Alliance. The contract for the printing of my book, The Struggle for Existence," was placed in November last and the books promised by Jan. 1 at the latest. I have been unable to get the work completed. After it was all in type I was unable to get anything further accomplished. I finally got permission to take the type in gallies and put it into pages at my own au ditional expense. When the book was all in pages I could not get any satisfactory assurance as to when the book could be finished, nor could I get the type in order to complete the book elsewhere. I could only proceed by an action at law. I have not been looking for a law suit, but have done everything which it has been in my power to do to get the I have made a loan and placed the contract elsewhere and have a guaranty of the delivery of books on or before April 25, with a forfeiture of \$50 a day for every day thereafter during which I shall be without the books.

I have paid the old company largely excess of the work done by them and must wait for a settlement with them. In the meantime the several thousand comrades who are waiting for their books will receive them just as soon as they can be produced by one of the best equipped printing houses in the country

That I should be treated as I have been can have but one explanation. A year ago I took a very active part in a strike in Kansas City. We won the strike and it has been charged up to my account by all the members of the employers' associations ever since. The heaviest stockholders in the company which was to print my book, I am told, were the heaviest losers in the strike. It seems that they were of the opinion that this is a good time to take revenge.

The book makes six hundred and thirty-five (635) pages. Orders are coming in for it from all the English speaking countries of the world. I feel gratified to know that the Citizens' Alliance. Employers' Association, Manufacturers' Association combination have deemed the book of sufficient importance to attempt to prevent its publication. It will come out in spite of them. Hoping that my comrades may regard the book as of the same importance, at least to some degree as those whose interests will not be served by its publication, and thanking them again for their kindness and patience. I am. yours fraternally.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS

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 pur-

The Wertheimer Swarts Shoe Co.'s Clover Leaf brand shoes.

The La Prelle 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.' 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.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A federal union was oragnized at Fishtail, Mont., on March 22.

Three new unions have been organized at Red Lodge, Mont., during the month.

Darby, Mont., Lumbermen's Uniqu has changed its meeting to every other Sunday at 7:30 p. m.

San Francisco Division No. 10 of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes has expelled James T.

Two new divisions of the U. B. of R. E. have been formed in Texas. There are now 77 active divisions in the Brotherhood.

The St. Joe and the Russell mills scabe at \$2.00 a day. They are not meeting with much success, however.

At a meeting of twenty members of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, held at Mendoto, Fresno county, Cal., A J. Leiva was elected a delegate to the shearers' convention.

The working class at Sterling. Colo., have placed a ticket in the field in opposition to the business inter-The Journal regrets that matter bearing on it was received too late for publication.

The Grain Counter Workers' Union, A. L. U., of Lynn, Mass., have submitted to the manufacturers of the city a price list and working agreement which the employers are not action of both is appreciated.

Colorado's Federation Appeal (Continued From Page One.)

are engaged in this strike must receive the support of organized labor, and when the dawn of victory for manhood against greed shall gild the horizon with a rosy flush, symboliz-ing the fact that the battle has been won, labor can face the years that are to come with a braver heart and with a courage that will not yield to the mandates of corporate brigan-dage.

the mandates of corporate brigan-dage.

Let it not be written upon the pages of history that organized labor on the American continent closed its ears to this appeal, but rather let it go forth to the world that we are brothers in an indissoluble fraternity, cemented together in a common cause, until the final emancipation of labor sounds the death knell of wrong and the triumph of right.

shop" basis. The new requires that union men shall be given the preference. By the terms of the old agree

disposed to accept and a strike will

The new scale fixes a minimum

probably follow.

wage for the various divisions of labor. The old agreement did not. The old agreement was on the "open ment the grain countr workers bound themselves to unionize other shops. Nothing is said on this subjejet in the new. The scale of prices demanded are very fair and there is no reason why the employers should not concede them. The shoe industry is booming and the Lynn factories if they would get their share of business cannot afford to become involved in a fight of this character at this tmie

A. L. Tilford is covering territory in Idaho for the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union. He will visit Shoshone, Bliss Weiser, Boise and in termediate points. There is a difficulty between the union and the flock masters at Bliss. The union scale calls for 8 cents, while the masters are insisting on 7 cents. The shear. ers are determined, and it is thought that in a few days the owners will come to their senses.

Swend Carlson, the genial tobacconist at the corner of Main and Park streets, Butte, and Peter Breen, the county attorney for Silver Bow, have each contributed a check for \$25 in aid of the Colorado strikers. Breen is an old member of the Miners' Union, and has passed through some stirring times himself in the conflicts with the Idaho mine managers, while Swend Carlson is also a union man of many years' standing. The

Send all remittances to Harry B. Send all remittances to Harry B.
Waters, secretary-treasurer of the
Colorado State Federation of Labor,
504 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colo.,
who will receipt for same. Fraternally, JOHN C. SULLIVAN,
President.

HARRY B. WATERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The secretary of the Helena, Mont. local S. P., in a letter to a home paper, announces that one Michael Corbett, who accepted a republican romand was not at the time he accepted such nomination. Had he been, the secretary says the requirements of the situation would have been met and Mr. Corbett would have been exCONSERVATIVE MEN.

Those Who Preach Against Departure From Old Rut Are Much to Blame. What Might Have Been.

Commenting on the action of Governor Peabody in appointing a mine manager as captain of the militia our Telluride correspondent points out the actions of the worthy cap-

He not only tells the workers what they must do (I will not say unions, for they try to say there are no unions at the present time), but he must be captain of the militia and take or de stroy as he sees fit, even taking charge of the lives and liberty of our brothers by sending them out of the county from their own homes and families and still keeping them away.

Did it do us any good to apply to the district court? No. It could not see where any "property" rights was infringed upon.

Let me take a mine manager out of the county and keep him out, I am arrested for kidnapping and kept in jail for the rest of my unnatural life. (The courts of other states have decided that a rich man's life is worth more than a poor man's .- Ed.)

This is Right and Justice, law and order, in Colorado and San Miguel county.

Our former president, V. St. John, ran for sheriff of San Miguel county nearly three years ago. Who beat him in that election? It was none other than those who call themselves conservative union men, and union men that did not take enough interest in the election to vote at all. They said it would not do. We must have one who is not interested in the welfare of the unions or the mines. We will not have one that has given his entire life to the welfare of his broth-

So they elected Rutan, and now they are getting their conservatism in the neck and they are at last waking up to the fact that they should have voted for St. John.

Rutan, by the way, is a man who cares little which way things go just so he can do the bidding of some boss. He could not even be trusted, as they were afraid he might forget himself some day and get lost in the court house or some place else, so they deputized Major Hill to take his place and later Buckley Wells, manager of the Smuggler mine.

Now I notice most of the conservative men, for I must say that they at other men.

least will not scab, have gone away or are here out of work.

If St. John were elected the chances are good that we would all be working today. (Not if Peabody knows himself, and he thinks he does.-Ed.)

Thursday night one of the soldiers, "Brick" Drummond, was killed by another soldier "Ward" Mooney. Both were boys about 16 years old. Protests have been made against enlisting boys, not only for the safety of themselves, but for the safety of the community also. But no. The mine managers had to have soldiers and they could not get men, so they enlisted boys who knew no better.

The Mooney boy is now in jail while the real culprit or culprits are now outside and perhaps never will see the inside of a jail.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS. The recent desperate attack which

the authorities are making on the unions in different parts of the nation ought to teach the workers a lesson. The papers which we must depend on to present the facts in such cases are, without exception, weekly papers. As a result, the members of our own class are not informed regarding the real situation and the task of the bosses in getting strike breakers and scabs is thus made easier. If the worker of the country will decide to throw his patronage only to those who advertise in the labor publications and if they will subscribe for those papers themselves, it will be only a short time until we have a powerful labor press in this country and will be largely independent of the capitalist news organs in such criseses as now con-

UNIONS WILL PROSECUTE. (Continued From Page One.)

which it afterward broke and tried

to compel its workers to sign a contract not to become or remain a member of a union and not to strike On their refusal the men were discharged. A strike followed. The Holt people have been scouring the state for strike breakers, but concealed matters concerning the strike. The unions expect to score a conviction under the state law.

There is an old saying: If a man fool me once, shame in him; if he fool me twice, shame on me. This applies to union officials as well as to

Spring Suits



"One swallow does not make a summer," but one "swallow tail" makes a man, for evening, summer or winter.

suits all ready to wear, tuxedos, too, as correctly cut and as nicely finished as your best tailor can make them, and that at about half the cost. Bear that in mind. We have opened up a new case of new spring suits. These on top of what we have been showing make a selection of high class gar-

ments rarely duplicated anywhere. The fabrics are all the very latest and the prices range from \$10 to \$30 suit.

Men's Top Coats at \$14.75 Each Covert coats, in brown and tan, correctly cut, in medium

length box style; extra well tailored; \$20.00 values for \$14.75. Useful for the coming season.

Men's top coats in gray and black cheviots, vicunas and worsteds, and the popular tan coverts, with linings of serge and silk. Prices \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00 each.

Men's long coats in plain and fancy cloths; some are stylish for spring and yet the thing for rainy weather; several styles, including belted backs, plain backs and frock styles with wide skirts. Good dressers wear them.

Men's Trousers

New and handsome designs and neat striped effects in men's cheviot and worsted trousers; usual \$6.00 and \$7.50 values for \$5.00 pair; better qualities and richer effects at \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 pair, and every pair is guaran



Men's fancy worsted trousers, usual \$5 values for \$3.50

Men's Hats for Spring

Just opened, a fine assortment of the latest styles in the Knox, Stetson and other celebrated makes.

Men's hats, soft and stiff, in all the leading shapes and col orings; values up to \$3.50 for \$2.50.

Mail Orders to Hennessy's Montana