With the American Labor Union Journal the interests of the toilers

are the first consideration.

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No. 14

PITKIN COUNTY MINERS

right or wrong.

The working class-may they al-

ways be right, but the working class

Endorse Patterson's Request for U. S. Investigation of the Peabody Dictatorship.

'The Miners' Union of Aspen, Colorado has adopted the resolution here published on Senator Patterson's request for a senate investigation of conditions in Colorado:

Aspen, Colo., Dec. 25, 1903. Whereas, United States Senator T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, has introduced a resolution in the United States senate, asking that a commission be appointed to investigate the condition of certain labor strikes existing in Colorado at the present time, and as he had set forth in a dignified and truthful manner the unlawful and arbitrary acts of the militia of the state of Colorado under the direction of Governor Peabody, such as the suppression of the freedom of the press, the farming out of the state militia to the Mine Owners' association and their unlawful

And Whereas. The honorable senator has been charged by the Citizens' alliance with overstating the facts, when in fact he has not mentionel all of them. He has made no reference to the invasion of the District court by the armed militia of the state for the purpose of intimidation. He has made no reference to the unjust arrest and imprisonment of innocent persons in different parts of the state for no other reason than that they were members of a labor union organization, which shows that the honorable senator does not overstate the facts, but rather underrated them;

Be It Therefore Resolved by the Aspen Miners' union No. 6, of the Western Federation of Miners of Pitkin county, Colorado, that we most heartily concur in the action of Senator Patterson in asking for an investigation. We wish the people of the United States to become acquainted with the real facts in the case, which can only be arrived at by an impartial investigation.

Resolved, That we most heartily than the Honorable Senator Thomas W. Patterson for the honest and manly effort he is making in behalf of the oppressed and in the interest of liberty and justice.

Resolved, That copies of the above be forwarded to President Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States: Hon. T. M. Patterson and be given to the press for publication.

G. W. SMITH, President, THEO. SAURER, Sec'y.

THEY ARE SOWING THE WIND.

One Decision After Another Brings the Workers Ever Downwards

The notorious Judge Jackson, of West Virginia, the father of the "government by injunction" plan, has liberated without trial two selfconfessed murderers of an inoffensive, unarmed union man, during the West Virginia coal strike. And thus is kept alive the smouldering fires of revolution which would die down and perish upder partially fair treatment. but which, being fanned by the actions of a Jackson, a Peabody and countless others of their ilk, will one day break into an uncontrollable conflagration and carry devastation and death to the utmost lengths and breadths of the land. Whoseever

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

sows the wind, shall reap the whirl-

American Labor Union Journal.

Telluride, Colo., Jan. 4.—Martial law was proclaimed in Telluride last Thirty-one men, including Guy Miller, local president; J. Williams, general vice-president of the Western Federation of Miners, and Attorney Engley, were shipped out of town on one train. There has been no disturbance of any kind. The strikers are as peaceful and orderly as ever. The mine owners have been failure at coercing men to scab and martial law is the result. The Union is firm as ever.

CARPENTERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Carpenters' Union of Butte lected the following officers for

sident, D. F. Staten; vice-pres President, D. F. Staten, volume ident, L. A. Van Horn; recording secretary, W. H. Pierce; financial secretary and business agent, Edward Williams; treasurer, W. W. Wiggins, and sergesuit starms, J. E. McNally.

A CRIME AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR

Actions of National Officers of Boot and Shoe Workers Toward St. Louis Unions Show Almost Unbelieveable Treachery

TOBIN DID NOT WANT UNIONS

TO GROW TOO FAST

Facts Regarding Controversy Between Local Shoe Unions of

St. Louis and National Officers of Boot and Shoe Workers

Union Which Resulted in Locking Out Employes in Stamp

Factories. Reasons for Affiliation of Local Unions With

The facts regarding the controversy between the several local shoe unions of St. Louis and the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, which resulted in the employers locking out their employes in the union stamp shoe factories during the week ending Nov. 30, 1903, and the reasons for the affiliation of the local shoe unions with the American Labor Union are here given.

The controversy between the local shoe unions and the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, was the culmination of many misrepresentations and acts of deception on the part of the general officers in their treatment of the local unions, resulting in a deep rooted conviction on the part of the local membership that the desires of the national officers was to serve the interests of the employers rather than the interests of the workers, and make the character of the organization such as would give to the employer using the union stamp conditions below those enjoyed by their non-union stamp competitors so far as wages, etc., were concerned.

For years the Boot and Shoe Workers' union pushed the boycott on the product of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. because of the firm's unfairness to organized labor.

Would Pay to Lift Boycott.

In October, 1901, the boycott was lifted at the instigation of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, who, less than one year prior to the date on which the boycott was lifted, stated that the firm had offered certain parties \$20,0000 to have the boycott taken of and that they would see that it was not taken off until the firm unionized their plant from cellar to artic.

March 28, 1902, a contract was entered into by the Joint Council No. 13 of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union of St. Louis with the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. for the use of the union stamp for a period of three years in a new factory to be erected. and to manufacture a cheap grade of men's work shoes, said contract to cover a period of three years, with an option of a further three years.

This contract was entered into at a special meeting of the Joint Council March 28, 1902, at which meeting General Vice-President Lovly and General Secretary Horace M. Eaton appeared as representatives of the Boot and Shoe Worrkers' union, advising the council to enter into the contract.

The contract provided among other things "that all questions and conditions of labor in the factory to be left to the firm to determine during the first year of the contract" and "all questions of fitness and desirability of any particular or individual employe shall be determined by the management of the factory."

The membership objected to this agreement for the reason that certain clauses contained therein would make the conditions in the factory no better than if there existed no agreement and for the further reason that by granting the stamp to a firm operating three factories for use in one of the three and allowing the others to operate as open shops was becoming parties to a deception in. volving the general trades union public and particularly the shoe workers. That if the firm whose product had been boycotted wished to use the union stamp they should be obliged to unionize their whole establishment especially when the number of people employed in the open shop was nearly seven times the number of those employed in the union stamp shop.

The protests of the membership, however, were in vain as the claim was put up that the contract had been signed and it would have to be lived up to, notwithstanding the fact that the matter had never been referred to the local unions of St. Louis for indorsement before being passed nce proven to be tools of the ers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, and were not returned to the council at the succeed-

charge of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s union factory as superintendent. This caused much dissatisfaction, many claiming that deception had been practiced by Mr. Eaton in appearing as a representative of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, securing a contract for a firm and later accepting a position as superintendent of a factory operating under that contract. Since his coming to St. Louis conditions in the shoe trade have grown

The American Labor Union.

tered into the announcement was

made that the general secretary-

treasurer, Horace M. Eaton, had re

signed from that office in the Boot

and Shoe Workers' union to take

constantly worse, conditions being established in the factory under his superintendency, considerably lower than those existing in the open or non-union shops, resulting in the establishment of the same conditions by other manufacturers. Finally the storm of discontent grew until the council by a vote of 17 to 4 decided request the general president to cancel the contract and withdraw the union stamp, which action was taken upon Mr. Eaton's refusal to arbitrate except on the condition that we base the decision of the arbitrator upon conditions as found in three of the lowest waeg factories in the United

Since his coming to this city Mr. Eaton has pursued a policy of coercion toward the workers employed in the factory under his superintendency. Any one who dared express convictions were immediately discharged if such expressions in any way interfered with his efforts to control the local shoe union move-

Heads Chopped Off.

In other union stamp shops the heads of the most active worekrs were gradually chopped off until a condition of affairs was reached where one who desired to work for the interest of the workers had to either remain quiet or secure employment in an open shop. When President Tobin was appealed to he re-plied that the policy of the Boot and Shoe Worekrs' union was to allow the employer to discharge for reasons sufficient to himself.

The shoe workers were making ev. ery effort to organize the 13,000 shoe workers in the city, but were prohib. ited from doing so by the general president of the Boot and Shoe Worekrs' union, John F. Tobin, and General Vice-President Collis Lovely.

Between June, 1902, and November of the same year the local member. ship was increased from less than 900 to more than 1,900.

Stop the Growth.

During the month of November, 1902, Vice-President Collis Lovely took the offer of the different local unions and stated that the membership had grown during the last few months too rapidly and it was neces sary to stop the growth and that it had been stopped. Later during the same month General President Tobin came to St. Louis and instructed to, under no circumstances, accept any more applications from the si manufacturers for the use of the union stamp. While this advice was objectionable to some of the mem-bers, most of them had confidence in the general officers and accepted their

In April, 1903, General Organia McMorrow arrived in this city w out invitation of the local memi was to induce shoe manufac ers to apply for the use of the union

stamp.

Believing that if contracts were to be entered into they should be

tiated by the local representative, the council objected to the action of the general office in sending a general organizer here and instructed the business agent to secure applications for the use of the union stamp.

Not having contract blanks he made application for the same to General President Tobin, and received the following in reply:

UNION SHOP NOT WANTED.

Boston, Mass., July 13, 1903. Complying with your request as contained in your favor of the 9th inst., I have sent you a dozen coples of the arbitration contract and a doezn large envelopes. I would advise you not to encourage any more manufacturers in your jurisdiction to apply for the union stamp. We are more disposed at this time to reduce the number of union stamp factories rather than increase, for the reason that the education of our members has not kept pace with our growth, and we prefer to have a more natural and permanent growth than we have had during the last year.

JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

Boston, Mass., July 14, 1903. I forwarded the arbitration contracts and envelopes yesterday as per your request, but suggest that no effort be made to secure any more factories in St. Louis; in fact, it is need. less for me to advise this as the inability of the manufacturers to satisfy our unions there has the effect of keeping others out of our combin-

(Signed) JOHN F. TOBIN, General President.

Boston, Mass., July 24, 1903. Replying to yoru esteemed favor tf the 20th inst., will say that I have forwarded you about one dozen copies of the blank contracts.

I regret to find that my view with reference to the issue of the union stamp do not coincide with yours, and we should regret very much to be OBLIGED TO REFUSE TO IS. SUE THE UNION STAMP after you had decided that it SHOULD BE IS.

JOHN F. TOBIN. (Signed) General President.

These letters could be interpreted in no other way than that the shoe workers of St. Louis would be obliged to be content with less than 2.000 organized shoe workers in a city with a shoe working population of about 13,000 until such time as the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union were willing to allow the organization to be made complete, and judging by their action in their treatment of the St. Louis shoe workers that time would not come until the conditions were forced down to the starvation point.

Visit of Executive Board. This action, coupled with the un-

satisfactory additions existing in the Hamilton own Shoe Co.'s union stamp factor ogether with the re fesal of General President to with draw the stamp from the firm, lead to action by several local unions, in issuing a call for a special convention, which call set forth the conditions as they existed here.

Sept. 9 (Wednesday) the general secutive board of the Boot and Shoe Worekra' union appeared in the city, saving given us absolutely no potice that they were to be here, command ed the council to immediately appear ce of twelve delegates and three meetings Friday requiring the presence of nine delegates, which would have made either meeting unsatisfactory, and as we hold our reg ular council meetings on Saturday night we extended to the board an in vitation to meet with us on that night. Instead of meeting with us Saturday as expected, an order was issued by the general executive board, dissolving the council, which order was handed to the secretary of the council at 7:45 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 12.

The board then issued an order to the several local unions, commanding them to elect delegates to a new council, pledged to a certain policy, in which it was provided that the new council must immediately re pudiate the statements contained in the special convention call. As the statements were true and had been indorsed by all the local unions when the call was issued, they refused to compay with the order of the general executive board, claiming that the action was unwarranted, tyrannical and not in accordance with the constitution or with the true principle of the trades union movement.

Revokse Charters.

General President Tobin then is. sued an order revoking the charters of all the local shoe unions (nine in number), transferred the membership to membership at large, to remain there until the general executive board deemed it prudent to reorganize the locals and transfer the members to the local unions. As a sample of the high handed methods of the general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers', we cite the case of Custom Shoe Workers, local 245, which local meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The third Wednesday in September was on the 16th, on which day the local held its last meeting. Sept. 19th, the secretary of the local received the order commanding the new deleagtes be elected pledged to carry out a certain policy, and September the 23d, General President Tobin issued an order revoking the charter of local 245 for laying on the table the order of the general executive board, when, as a matter of fact, the local held no meeting to act on the order one way or the other, owing to there being five Wednesdays during the month of September.

Tried Intimidation.

After the charters were revoked they endeavored to intimidate the local membership into reorganizing along a plan that would keep as members at large those who were disposed to object to the high handed methods of the general officers, and place those who would be meek and were willing to submit without a murmur into the reorganized locals.

This plan did not work at all satisfactorily, the members refusing to be reorganized or transferred to membership at large, but continued in existence, the local unions as usual and paying their dues to the old financial secretaries. These dues were sent on to the general office. but were refused by the general secretary-treasurer, who held that all the dues collected must be sent on, instead of two-thirds, as those paying dues were members at large and must pay the whole amount direct to headquarters.

Scale and Ex-Convicte

Then began the reorganization of new locals, the general officers gathering together all the scabs, ex-convicts and straw bosses they could find, giving them due card and to some their due stamps each week without charge, called them union men and proceeded to sign contracts with the firm of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s union factory for a period of two years, giving the management practically the same condition as they would have without any bills of wages at all.

Bosses Help Out.

The general officers then began using the union stamp manufacturers to coerce the shoe workers into acmove was made in the factory of the Johansen Brothers' Shoe Co., where the superintendent called one of our hardest workers into the office and (Continued on Page Four)

SURELY A SLANDER.

"Best Class of Citizenship" Who Are Charged With Steal ing Ore.

Thefts of high grade ore in the mines of Cripple Creek have become so numerous and flagrant during the past month that the operators have become frightened at the prospect and have decided to take concerted action to rid the district of ore thieves, says a Denver paper. The peculations began soon after the big strike was declared last August and have continued with increasing frequency ever since. It is estimated that fully \$200,000 worth of highgrade mineral has been surreptitiously removed from the mines during the past three months. Some of this stuff has been traced by detectives, but the major part of the booty is believed to have been "planted." Detectives have been placed in all of the mines, but so skillful has been the work of the thieves that only one arrest to date has been made. This was the case of an Idaho strike breaker employed at the Last Dollar,

The situation has grown so serious that a meeting of mine owners, superintendents and trusted foremen was held, at which the matter was thoroughly discussed, but nothing definite was arrived at. All present at the meeting admitted that highgrade ore was being stolen daily from the mines but all efforts to locate the thieves had proved futile. Another meeting is to be held in the near future and in the meantime an effort will be made to organize a thorough detective bureau. Assay shops are to be watched, including those in the other cities in the state, Every man suspected of dishonesty is to be discharged, no matter who he is or what his past amiliations have been.

who was taken into custody last

week.

Breaking strikes in Colorado is a more expensive pleasure than the mine owners bargained for. With their corruption fund exhausted, few strike breakers and these incompetent and suspected of larceny, the condition of the union busters is far from enviable.

SOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The three main departments of the Illinois Steel company at Joliet are now idle, the billet mills having been ordered to close. About 1,500 men are affected. The duration of the shut-down is not stated. Repairs and improvements will be made.

One thousand miners employed in the mines of Tunnelton, Howesville and Atlantie, W. Va., are on strike because of the operators' attempt to reduce the rate of pay 10 cents a ton for mining coal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal company will pay its employee 7 per cent advance on the sliding scale for December, and this is puzzling some of the mine workers, who do not know whether it means a drop in the scale for the curment month or not.

The worker is getting his share of "prosperity" in fireless homes and empty larders. And since "the interests of the capitalists and the workers are identical," the condition of the poor capitalists in times like these must be indeed trying, but they seem to stand it very well.

NO BACE PROBLEM.

It Is Not a Question of Nationalities, Races or Religions, But a Question of Classes.

Debs is right. The Socialist has no race problem to deal with. It's a capitalists are in the same class with the same interests, and the white and black workers are in the same class with the same interests. The class interest determines the action of the class. It is not determined by any color division within it.—The Toiler.

ONE DAY'S PAY.

Vistor, Colorado, Barbers Contribute Each Week in Aid of the Crip-ple Creek Strikers.

The Barbers' union of Victor, Colorado, has voted to give one day's wages each week to the support of the Western Federation of Minera. Other unions are expected to follow

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POLITICAL PRGANIZATIONS.

Edr. American Labor Union Journal, ! The contention has been raised in this locality that the American Labor, Union is a political body. We would be glad to hear from the Journal on this head. L. G. B. Nancouver, B. C., Dec. 28th.

A political organization must of

necessity be composed of persons who are united on one or more political issues and who, theoretically at least, stand together at the polls. The membership of the American Labor Union is made up of as many political beliefs as there are political

parties. In a political organization the member who publicly repudiates the principles of the body is subject to expulsion. In the American Labor Union a union member may ride his pet political hobby to death without impairing or imperiling his union membership. The American Labor

has never nominated a political ticket never called a political convention, never held political primarles, nor endorsed a political candidate. Therefore, by no stretch of the imagination can it be called a political body. What is more important still, by the very terms of its proposed constitution, any person holding political office under any political party will not be allowed to hold office under the A. L. U., thus dispos-

ing of that class of cheap politicians

who endeavor through union member-

ship to use the labor vote to further

their own ends. The American Labor Union, in its conventions, where one man, one vote is the rule, has twice gone on record in favor of united class conpolitical action, along the lines of the socialist platform, as the only remedy for the industrial ills which trades and labor unions are formed to combat, but this action was entirely educational in character and no man forfelts his membership by a refusal to comply. The action of the convention was not a mandate, but an appeal. Every member was earnestly requested to study the principles endorsed, in order that he might not, through lack of knowledge, continue to vote for his own enslavement. If, however, he refuses to do this, the organization has no recourse, nor, indeed, has it any particular concern. The road to the land of "milk and honey" has been pointed out. If the worker declines to take it the consequences must be on his own head. He alone is to blame. There are no false prophets, clothed in the robes of official power, who can be charged with lending them-

selves to the enslavement of the working class. The American Labor Union is not alone in declaring in favor of political measures for the betterment of the condition of the working class. Every "pure and simple" labor paper of the east carries "The A. F. of L. Platform" on the editorial page. The platform is composed of eighthour, inspection of factories, municipal ownership and other mustard plaster demands The American La. bor Union through its conventions said to the toilers: "If you want a political enactment you must vote for that enactment. The A. F. of L. through its conventions has said to the toilers: If you want a political enactment you should vote against the enactment and then send a begging committee to secure its passage at the hands of the hired attorneys of the class trades unions are organized to oppose-the capitalist class. If the committee is kicked down stairs for its .impudence, the only reprisal attempted is to put the kicker on the unfair list and vote for some other capitalistic law maker who will do the kicking act with equal cleverness.

The delegates to the A. F. of L. convention have said with Mitchell. "It will be a sorry day when labor organizations are made the tool of political parties.

The delegates to the A. L. U. conition have taken the position that or organizations have too long the talls of political parties and that it was time this sort of a thing come to an end. The A. F. of L. de-clased against Socialism. The A. L. U. declared for Socialism. Does any

sane-person believe that Socialism was stamped out in the A. F. of L. because of this declaration? Manifestly not. Why, then, should the conclusion be arrived at that Demo-Repo Popo capitalistic politics had gone out of fashion in the A. L. U. because of the resolution of its conventions?

The magnitude accorded the political recommendations of the A. L. U. by certain parties is a shrewd scheme to blind the working public with regard to the basic differences between the two large labor bodies. The A. F. of L. stands for the Unionism of past ages; the A. L. U. stands for the Unionism of today. Gompers opposes the sympathetic strike. The Manufacturers' association opposes sympathetic strikes. The A. L. U. fathem; Gompers is opposed to Socialism. Parry is opposed to Socialism; every capitalistic paper opposes Socialism. The A. L. U. favors Socialism. Compers insists on trade autonomy, with separate trade agreements (though the coal miners and the printers refuse to be bound by it). The Employers' Association favors trade autonomy and separate agreements expiring at different times, for by them they are easily able to whip the unions one at a time. The A. L. U. opposes trade autonomy and favors industrial Unionism. So do many of the international unions. Yet they submit to the dictation of a proxy convention where one man polls several hundred votes, and they permit the fakirs to lead them around by the nose. The A. L. U. practices the referendum system. The A. F. of L. declares for the referendum system in the affairs of state, but it practices the representative system in its own affairs. To make proxy control of its affairs certain, it drags its conventions from gulf to seaboard and seaboard again. so that small organizations would be bankrupt from the cost of railroad fare. One year it is in Washington, D.

C., next New Orleans, then Boston, and now, San Francisco. Following this it will probably meet in the woods of Canada, the fastnesses of the Fift Islands or the mountains of Old Mexico. All that it would be necessary for the A. F. of L. to do to win the complete approval of the capitalistic class would be to declare against the boycott and the strike in plain words. This they have already done indirectly, so far as strikes are concerned, by favoring the arbitration plan in the face of the well-known fact that employers never arbitrate when they have any. thing to lose. Parry would have a explicit declaration against strikes on the part of the A. F. of L. because there are still some unions whose eyes have not been opened and who think arbitration means something: they are troublesome. An anti-strike declaration is all that is needed to cause Parry to clasp Gompers et al. to his breast as true men and brothers. On the other hand, there is nothing in the A. L. U. that is not violently opposed by the bosses. If a union withdraws from the A. L. U. the capitalist papers gloat over it. Whole crafts withdraw from the A. F. of L. and there is scarcely a word said. The leaders of the A. F. of L. are wined, dined and enshrined by plutocracy. The officers of the A. L. U. are belittled by plutocracy's mouth plece on every opportunity. WHICH ORGANIZATION THEN represents the INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS?

Trades unions must by their very nature be antagonistic to capitalism. for both are striving for the same end, namely, as large a share of the product of labor as it is possible to ret. If the A. F. of L. represents the interests of the working class why are its leaders lauded by the Parry folks? Why are they invited to extend the sphere of their activity into the west "for the purpose of crushing out the lawless and anarchistic W. P. M. The U. B. of R. E. and the A. L U.7 If these bodies are not in the interest of the tollers, why do the scab harders want them crushed?

With regard to Socialism there are probably more Socialists in the

TRADES UNIONISM OF TODAY AND OF THE FUTURE A CRITICISM

A good presentation of the views | in his folly by voting against the class held by many sincere, earnest trades unionists, who while intelligent enough are still content to take their opinions concerning the "dry science" of political economy from publications whose mission it is to befool the masses, is given in the address of John T. Moran on trades unionism, which appeared on the editorial page of last week's Journal and on which comment was inadvertantly omitted. Moran's utterances show clearly that he has no grasp of economies and no conception of the historic class struggle. Throughout his address are scattered expressions such as could only be acquired through attentive reading of the plutocratic press. Undeterred by the experience of Diogenes, Moran is out with his lantern searching for the mythical bonest man. After he has found him, elevated him to a position of importance and trust and then makes the harrowing discovery that the lot of the working class is no better than before, that starvation still force men to scab; that the strike is still met by the bayonet, the boycott with the injunction and the damage suit; that the black list is still the penalty for union activity; that the working class must still deny themselves in order that the most extravagant body of drones that ever inhabited the globe-the idle rich of today-may have the means to indulge their frivolous inclinations and bestial pleasures: after he discovers that these things still continue under "good he will accept the inevitable men." conclusion, namely, that it is not a question of honest men, but of an honest system of goevrnment. There is one discovery Moran has made during his sixty years sojourn upon the planet and that is the necessity for united political action on the part of the masses. To judge by the applause his utterances are said to have evoked, the delegate pressman had

discovered it, too. If the industrial interests of all workingmen are identical—as working men (and Bro. Moran by his praise of the trade union proves that he accepts this as a truth) it follows that the political interests of all working men are also identical, as working men, since politics is the science of the relationship and obligations of individuals to each other. This being the case, a political division in the ranks of labor proves conclusively that some of the working class are giving an example of a fool

A. F. of L. than there are in the A. L. U., but they are denied expression by the proxy system of voting and the gigantic stretches of country to be crossed to the place of convention. These men believe in industrial unionism, but they stand for trade autonomy. They believe in united political action, but they stand for the "pure and simple" style and the vomit inciting petition system. They realize that mankind judges largely by the success which attends any step. They appreciate that the acceptance or even the study of their principles depends to some extent on the success or failure which attends the A. L. U., yet they continue to pay, per capita tax into an organization from which they, as trade unionists even, get no return. They are opposing the organization which vocates their principles in the interest of an organization which denounces their principles. They are supporting a capitalistic union in op-

position to a working class union. Some of the papers are doing the same thing. These comrades, perhaps, do not regard this as treachery to the working class, but it is hard to find any other name for it. In conclusion, the A. L. U. is not a political organization. The working class already have a political organization in the Socialist party. It is all sufficient. There is need for no other. The A. L. U. is simply the most perfect plan of trades and labor organization which present experience could devise. With regard to its political character, it amounts to this: It simply recommended to the worker what to do and how to do it. It has done its whole duty in this regard and can never be charged with the betrayal of its people.

THE TEAMSTERS' SOCIAL.

One of the grandest things in the line of social sessions in labor unions was held on Saturday night by the Butte Teamsters, on the occasion of the installation of officers. Speeches, songs and refreshments were the order of the evening. The striking points about the teamsters were the methodical manner in which the bustwas conducted, the splendid condition of their treasury and the complete harmony among the members. The installation ceres were conducted by Henry S. Davis, veteran past president of the Workingmen's Union ' On invitation from the chair, Bro. Davis also addressed the body on the benefits of consolidation, his remarks being along the line of the recent action of the

interests of the working people. He who does this consciously is a knave. He who does it through lack of information is asleep. There are maky more slumberers than knaves. If we are to present a united political front it is necessary that the

sleepers in our ranks should be awakened to a recognition of their interests as a class. This result can only be obtained through discussion. When Brother Moran says "beware of the man who tells you that union labor must hold itself aloof from public affairs," he utters words of wisdom, but to what purpose shall they participate? The election of "a good man?" But if the "good man" should happen to die, what then? The working class would be as helpless as a ship with engines disabled, the compass gone and the hold half full of water. Again will a "ogod" man (from a labor standpoint) participate in the affairs of any political party which stands for the right of one man to plunder another? Does not the act of acceptance of a nomination at the hands of those political parties which stand for competition, so caled, in itself imply an antagonism to the interests of the working class?

That plundering exists cannot be gainsaid. It is a trite and true say. ing that "If you are enjoying an income which you do not earn, some one else is earning an income which he does not enjoy." Labor, indeed, produces all wealth and he who lives on the labor of others is a criminal from every standpoint of right and justice, regardless of whether or not society has legalized the robbery. Just at this time there is an effort on the part of not a few politicians to ride into power on the back of a wave of uninformed public sentiment antagonistic to trusts. But trusts are the product or result of competition and if "the result is wrong the means by which the result was obtained is also wrong." Let it ever be borne in mind that society as at present constituted places all its burdens of the broad back of the working class and no permanent relief can come until the present system is overthrown and one which recognizes industrial equality erected in its stead. Workingmen of all countries, unite, not for the purpose of acting as train bearers to some millionaire fop, not for the purpose of showering honors on some individual but for your own emancipation through the political triumph of your class.

stablemen combining with the teamsters. Others invited to address the gathering while the sandwiches, cigars, beer, punch, etc., was circulating, were Barney Lindsey, of the Enginers; M. G. O'Malley, of the A. L. U. Journal; Dan Staten, of the Carpenters; J. Wilks, a former vicepresident of the W. F. M., and President Dan McDonald, of the American Labor Union. A variety of views were presented by the several speakers, but to each the boys generously accorded a good measure of applause. Lindsey reminded his hearers that when organized labor decided where its interests lay, there would be little difficulty in attaining them. Staten, who holds the office of president of the local union of the U. B. of C. and J., spoke strongly in favor of industrial unionism and also urged the labor temple project, which is rapidly nearing completion. O'Malley briefly discussed the possibilities of united action and the "identity of inbetween capitalists ers." Wilks spoke on the free access to the earth on the part of labor and kindred topics, and President Mc-Donald in an extended talk riddled the position of the trade autonomists. pointed out the logic of industrial unionism and gave the boys who hold to "no politics" some food for thought. His utterances were greeted with enthusiasm. The Socialist quartet interspersed the speeches with songs. The hit of the evening were the recitations of little Elisha Jackson. Everything passed off in a most satisfactory way. W. N. Holden, as chairman of the entertainment committee, made a splendid record for himself. There was a number of prominent unionists among the visitors. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Teamsters' Union and three cheers for the American Labor Union. Those who had enjoyed the union's hospitality went away hoping for a recurrence of the pleasant time and firmly convinced that while there may be other unions just as good there were none better than the Butte Team-

A LITTLE STEALING. "Who steals a ham, however much

his need By social law is deemed a thief in But he who steals his millions from

Learn, then, this lesson from the

thieving ring A little thieving is a dange

GURE IMPOTENCY

flicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatmen in 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."



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

If you are a victim of Nervo-Sexual Debility, with all its distressing symptoms, you certainly do not intend to remain so You have only one life to live. Why not live if in the full enloyment of abundant vitality and perfect health? your faith in all realment, nor your benedies to no avail should real with the properties of the properties of the first of scientific study and practical experience I have evolved a special trealment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other doctors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It aliays the irritation of the delicate tissues surrounding the lax and unduly experience I have evolved a special trealment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other doctors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It aliays the irritation of the delicate tissues surrounding the lax and unduly expendences of Nervo-Sexual Debility and is person, you should write for my booklet. It contains a scientific and yet simple discourse on VA

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THE NEWS FROM TELLURIDE

No Break in Ranks. Union Feeds and Cares for Its Members. Mine Owners Misrepresent Conditions to Scabs. Union Men Arrested for Conspiracy. Scab or Leave Town the Dictum of Contemptible Judiciary. The Intimidation Charge.

spiracy. The men were charged with

vagrancy, and all who could not prove

they were working or would agree to

\$35 each, but were given two days to

time was up none had gone away, nor

gone to work, so they were rearrest-

ed and put to work on the streets

under a squad of soldiers. In the

meantime the emmissaries of the

mine managers were out rustling

scabs, but when they came in they

discovered the conditions had been

terribly misrepresented, and they are

now practically prisoners at the pri-

vate penitentiaries at the mines un-

der military guard four and five miles

from the town, and when they ask to

come to town passes are refused.

They are doing very little work, how-

ever, as they are not miners. Two of

the principal mines, which have a ca-

pacity of over 2,800 loads, sent down

When the "conspirators" were

bailed out of jail and the 'vagrants"

had served their time on the streets,

the parasites in the Citizens' alliance

discovered that they were just as hungry as ever and their side had

made no particular progress, while

the strikers were well fed and in

But they are still under the delus-

in that if they could keep the leaders

in jail the rest would go to work, so

the Citizens' alliance met and decided

on another removal of the leaders. A

deputy sheriff, who was a stranger in

this place until he was imported to

becme a deputy, swore out warrants

for twenty-one, of which seventeen

were arrested at once. Thirteen of

these were the same ones that were

arrested for conspiracy. Among

these were Guy E. Miller, president,

and O. M. Carpenter, secretary of the

Miners' union. This time the crime

was "intimidating" men who wanted

to work on the Tomboy mine. Mr.

Miller was in Ouray, 30 miles away,

and five or six of the others were in

town when the "intimidating" is

claimed to have taken place. During

the night following the arrests, about

4 o'clock in the morning, eleven of

the men were called out of jail and

marched to the depot where a special

train was waiting. The boys were

loaded in a car and shipped to Mont-

rose, 70 miles from here, and lodged

in jail, so as to prevent them being

released on bonds. The six that were

left here have been released on

The following day after these men

were arrested the deputy sheriff wait-

ed on Mr. J. C. Williams and in-

formed him that if he would save

himself trouble and expense he better

leave, as the business men would not

tolerate any stranger coming in here.

and taking part. Mr. Williams told

him that he was here to look after

the financial part for the Western

Federation and could not leave if he

These last arrests are the death

throes of the oppressors here. The

parasites are getting hungry now that the workers are not producing wages

to turn over to them to live on. The

sheriff has been sued by four of the

men for false imprisonment, as they

were arrested and put in jail without

a warrant and turnd loose without a

hearing. Two of these were Guy E.

Miller and Norman Young, presidents

Union men and brothers who may

read this should advertise the fact

that the strike in Telluride is on and

will not be called off until the mine

managers yield, and then we will

march to the polls and elect Social-

ists for sheriff and judges who will

not persecute workingmen. Frater-

A. H. FLOATEN.

wanted to.

in this county.

litle over 300.

If you read in the papers that the strike here is broken, you can put it down as a falsehood.

Governor Peabody's strike breakers (the state militia), which is loaned out to the capitalists to coerce the workingmen, and, as General Bell says, will crush the Western Federation of Miners, have been here five weeks, and the union is stronger today than it was on Sept. 1 when the strike was declared.

Out of the 1,000 men that walked out four months ago there are less than 10 members of the union that have gone back to work. The actual number is said to be only six, which is very remarkable.

Nearly every business man in town, the city and county officials, the lawyers, the gamblers and all other parasites, are members of the Citiezus' alliance. This organization, the mine managers, association and Governor Peabody are working as a unit to down the Western Federation of Miners. The means employed are wholesale arrests of union men, scabs and the state militia. The Citizens' alliance has charge of the arrests, the mine managers send men out to secure scabs from the outside and Peabody furnishes the soldiers to do the arresting and guard the scabs.

At first the weapon to be used was starvation and we heard the boast made that soon the men and their Yamilies would get hungry and the men would return to work. But the union secured two lodging houses, opened a restaurant and a grocery store and meat shop, where all strikers and their families are provided with food. These are in charge of the members of the Miners' union and the Federal union, while J. C. Williams, vice-president of the Western Federation, is here paying the bills. There is also one general store here where the strikers are supplied with dry goods, shoes and clothing and where no union man has been refused credit if his credit was good before the strike. So the starving out process did not work

Over 70 arrests have been made during the strike. The first excuse was the arrests of five persons for speaking to the workingmen on the streets, but this resulted in the city paying about \$2,000 in costs.

Then thirteen persons were arrested for conspiracy. They "conspired" not to work in the mines and mills unless they were given reasonable hours, according to the vote of the people of the state. These men were bound over to the District court in sums of \$75 and \$1,000 each. But to the astonishment of the persecutors we rustled cash and securities enough to get them out of jail, and nobody

The next move was to report to the governor that the strike could not be broken without his aid-that the union was stronger than the Citiezns' alliance and the mine managers; that the leaders could not even be kept in fall, but if the governor would sent the militia 75 per cent, of the union men would go to work and scabs from the outside would come in. The governor sent between 400 and 500 strike breakers with swords and guns and the mine managers sent emmissaries to Jonlin. Mo., and other places for

coaxed to go to work, but they did not go. Then a squad of soldiers and the deputy marshal made a round of the town and arrested thirty-six pnion men, who were named and pointed out by one of the mine managers. They were taken before the police magistrate, the same tool that fined us for speaking on the streets, and who bound the men over for con-

WHITE AT VICTOR.

Mr. M. E. White, of the executive board of the American Labor Union, arrived in the city from Denver last evening. Mr. White has complete jurisdiction in Colorado and has devoted the past thirteen years to the advancement of organized labor in this state. He is particularly interested in defeating boycotts of the Citisens' alliance. Mr. White stated last night that in Denver leading busin men who have been affiliated with the alliance admit that the policy of the organization is a mistake. Its sole aim is the destruction of unionism, and to accomplish this the alliance wages a bitter war on union goods. Merchants and employers of labor are practically at the mercy of labor are practically at the mercy of this attiance, says Mr. White. They are forced to employ unskilled and unsatisfactory men through fear of the alliance boycott. But the various unions are holding out nobly and are gaining strengta every hour, and R is only a question of a short time until the alliance will have its wings properly clipped, says Mr. White.

Asked if he did not fear interrup.

tion in his work here by the military authorities, Mr. White replied that he was not an agitator and was not in the habit of violating any laws. He came here of his own free will to further the interests of organized labor and he proposes to peacefully pursue his business. Mr. White was last night interviewing the secretaries of the various local unions. He expects to remain here several weeks.-Victor Daily Record.

Butte Barbers' Union election held on Monday, Dec. 28, resulted in the election of Deck Smith as president on the first ballot. There were four nominees. R. C. Ross won out for vice-president; G. H. Ellis, recording secretary; Bert Mendall, financial secretary; H. C. Gramling, treasurer; trustees, Campbell, Wilks and Cos-tello; delegates to assembly, D. J. Smith, E. F. Dobson and I. S. Wilson; guide, C. J. Lane; Dr. Seivers, Hawley, Bramshaw and Wilson, Frank Parker, who has held the office of in-nide stude for the past four years nide guide for the past four years, was re-elected. The new constitution was adonted.

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Dining Chair Doings—

50 dining chairs, bow backs, plain
wood seats, solid oak frames;
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36 hardwood, bow back, wood seat rockers, golden finish; reduced from \$1.50 to, each......93c

Price Message to Metal Bed Buy-

60 heavily enameled, white or colored iron beds, any size heads and feet, well filled, with acroll rods; reduced from \$3.75

Kitchen Cupboards—
10 double door, ventilated panel,
2-drawer and 3-shelf, golden finfished \$6.50 kitchen cupboards;
reduced to, each\$4.55 Great Chiffonier Value—

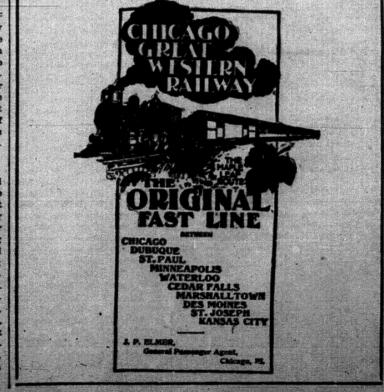
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No. 6. Burlington Ex-	h45 a.m.	t:55 a.m.
	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
No. 14, Twin City Ex-		12:45 p.m.

No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast. No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pacific Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal Eastern points. ru points.

5. Burlington Express, from Kansas City
ali B. & M. R. R. points and all N. P.
s west of Billings to Seattle and Ta-

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Passengers for Pony and Norris leave Butte at 12245 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 Butte at 11:30 a. m.

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CRIME AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR

(Continued from Page One.)

showed him a letter from General President Tobin objecting to his further employment in the factory, discharged him and told him that if he could fix things up with the general officers he could come back to work

The local union to which the brother belonged had a committee wait on the management and when they refused to reinstate him the crew was called out on strike, which proved to be a failure, owing to the fact that the firm had discharged nearly all the active workers and most of those employed in the shop refused to respond to the call.

The Joint Shoe Council then sent Business Agent A. J. Lawrence to Boston, Mass., to make an effort to have the American Federation of Labor take the matter up and interfere to the extent of bridging the matter over until the shoe workers' convention, which would be held Jan. 11, 1904, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. had previously refused to take the matter up, claiming that they had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of an international union. Refused to Unseat.

After having the delegates representing the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, which body .had refused to unseat the delegates representing the old shoe unions until the shoe workers' convention had passed on the matter at issue and try to effect a settlement, Business Agent Lawrence secured the introduction of a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of five by the A. F. of L. convention to use their good offices to bring about a cessation of hostilities until the workers' convention Jan. 11, 1904. This resolution was thrown out of the convention with very little ceremony, President Tobin stating that if the trades union movement of St. Louis would only keep its hands off, the whole matter would be settled within forty-eight hours. Locked Out.

When Business Agent Lawrence returned from Boston, Nov. 24, he found nearly, 800 locked-out shoe workers, who had been locked out by the union stamp shoe manufacturers at the instigation of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Worekrs' union, because they refused to accept reorganization, insisting that the convention which was but six weeks off, pass on the St. Louis affair, after which they would be willing to abide by any decision the convention rendered.

The general executive board having expelled nine of the most active workers from membership in the Poot and Shoe Workers' union because they had refused to obey the order of the G. E. B. and had assisted in maintaining a state of insubordination in the shoe unions of St. Louis, with 800 shoe workers locked out there was no course open but to apply for affiliation with the American Labor Union, which application was accepted by the A. L. U.

Did Not Strike.

The general officers of the B. & S. W. U. have since charged the St. Louis shoe workers with striking. which is not true and as evidence of this fact a copy of the letter issued by the John Meier Shoe Co. is given. The lockout order of the Werthhelmer Swarts Shoe Co. and the La Prelle Shoe Co. was practically identical with the following: .

St. Louis, Nov. 21, 1903.

Dear Sir:

The firm presents the enclosed card for your careful consideration, being extremely sorry that misunderstandings and disagreements exists between the local members and the national officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

THE MINER'S "ANALYSIS."

"The Socialist press are so accustomed to reasoning from false premises and so expert in choosing premises of that character that most of their arguments fall to the ground when analyzed on their merits. Thus spake the Butte, Mont., Miner on January 1st. The impression lo cally, was that owing to its long silence on the subject of Socialism, the Miner had discovered it was monkeying with a buzz saw and had discreetly concluded to ouit. But it is at it again. The latest goad to arouse it from its torpor was a statement in last week's Journal regarding the expenditure of \$1,500 by the Roxburghs for passage on an Atlantic liner. Coupled to this was the editorial comment: "But, then, extravagance is the cause of poverty among the masses."

The Miner analyzes this latter statement. It finds that the Journal meant to censure the Roxburghs for their outlay and "proves" that the masses are benefitted by the expenditures of the rich.

The Journal strives to attain the intelligent appreciation of ordinary folks. Had we not forgotten that our utterances are subjected to the careful scrutiny and searching "analysis" of expense of the reinstatement fees, our employes are thereby under no expense whatever, nor compelled to dose any time. Should this arrangement meet with your approval sign the enclosed card and hand same to the superintendent. If, however, this is not satisfactory,

You are no doubt aware, the firm

has been drawn into this controversy

entirely against their will and we are

now confronted with the ultimatum to

either surgender the stamp or have

our employes reinstated in the na-

We earnestly request you to sign

the enclosed card in consideration of

which the firm agrees to stand the

it will be unnecessary for you to report for work Monday morning, and you are requested to remain away from our factory.

We are in hopes that our employes will see this in the proper light and will be governed by their best interests. Respectfully submitted, (Signed)

JOHN MEIER SHOE CO.

(Card)

I, the undersigned employe of the John Meier Shoe Co., do hereby authorize the firm to reinstate me in the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, for which the firm agrees to pay the reinstatement fees. I further authorize the firm to deduct twenty-five cents per week as my weekly dues.

above shops held a meeting upon the receipt of the lockout order and decided to refuse to accept reorganization by the following- vote: Werth eimer Swarts, 278 to 41 against; John Meier, 71 for to 3 against; La Prelles, 72 for to 25 against. The struggle has been waged to

the best of the St. Louis shoe workers' ability, with the result that the Meler's shop crew went back to work with the exception of fourteen who have fought with the others locked out.

The Wertheimer Swarts shop is practically tied up and the La Prelle shop has given up attempts to operate and has been closed down altogether for the past eleven days. Such "General Officers."

The general officers have imported men to take the locked out shoe workers places and have rounded up all the scabs in this city, took them into the union and placed them in the shops. Their efforts to date in the impor-

tation line has resulted in securing twenty-one men from Cincinnati, many of whom refused to go to work when they learned the nature of the trouble and others have returned to Cincinnati after working a sufficient time to earn the railroad fare.

Our people are firm and things look as though the struggle was near an end when the B. & S. W. U.'s scab stamp will be thrown out of the factories. The St. Louis shoe workers have adopted a union stamp which will be pushed as soon as the proper preliminary arrangements have been

Meanwhile we call on all the true unionists to refuse to purchase

The Werthelmer Swarts Shoe Co.'s Clover Leaf brand shoes. The La Prelle Shoe Co.'s Heart and

Arrow brand shoes. The John Meier Shoe Co.'s shoes. The Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s

The Johansen Brothers' shoes.

The Southern Shoe Co.'s shoes. All these firms have either locked out their employes or coerced the into joining the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. Fraternally,

Joint executive board, United Shoe Worekrs' union, St. Louis, affiliated with the American Labor Union.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Dec. 25th, 1903.

those profound students of political economy who man the capitalistic press, we would have tried for plainer language in the article of which

the Miner complains.

To set at rest our capitalistic friends' fears with regard to our sanity and also our purity of motive we hasten to assure it that while we intended to imply several things which have evaded the Miner's delicate comprehension, we had not the remotest idea of suggsting that the poverty of the masses is due to the expenditure of lavish sums by the extremely rich. We freely concede that such expenditures are a benefit. We go even further. We contend that the money lavished on poodle dogs, yacht races, swell functions, personal service of various kinds, etc., etc., has been a sort of a safety valve which has made workers' condition bearable just a little longer.

The legislator who boodles \$60,000 and spends it through legitimate channels, benefits the working class channels, benefits the working class to some extent, but why should he have been permitted to boodle at all. The Goelet miss who became an En-glish subject never produced a dol-lar's worth of wealth in her life. Her fortune was made by her father, per-haps, but it was not produced by

Read, Think and Vote

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 allpowerful capitalists. By what magic power does this class rule this nation and other nations of the world? BY THE POWER OF KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLIGENT

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, postpaid:

CAPITAL-A critical analysis of capitalist production. By Karl Marx. Translated from the Third German Edition and edited by Frederick Engels. Cloth; 847 pages\$2.00 CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASS-By Frederick Engels.

SOCIALISM: ITS GROWTH AND OUTCOME-By William Morris and E.

Belfort Bax. Cloth\$1.50 THE CO.OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH - By Lawrence Gronlund. BANKING SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD-By William Matthews Handy. OUR DESTINY-By Laurence Gronlund. Cloth\$1.00 CIVILIZATION: ITS CAUSE AND CURE - By Edward Carpenter. VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN INDIA-By B. H. Baden-Powell. Cloth .75 THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUSKIN CO OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION -KARL MARX: BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS-By Frederick Engels. GOD'S CHILDREN: A MODERN ALLEGORY - By James Aliman. THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY-By Frederick Engels. Cloth . LETTERS FROM NEW AMERICA: OR AN ATTEMPT AT PRACTICAL THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION-By Karl Kautsky. Cloth 50 BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH-By Robt, Blatchford, Cloth 50 Address or call American Labor Union Journal, Butte, Mont. Offices: 172, 173, 174 and 175 Pennsylvania Building.

him., All wealth is the product of labor, but all labor does not produce wealth. There is a certain kind of labor which results in the acquisition of wealth, but not in the production of it. Financiering belongs to this class of labor. Properly defined, financiering is the art of juggling with the wealth which has been produced by the working class, but which has been wrung from them by the individualistic system of appropriation which obbtains today. The Goelet family have produced no wealth. The Roxburgh would be insufted if any one suggested that his remotest ancestor even, had ever done anything for his board and keep. Yet these people, who have been actual paupers in the sense that they depend on others for their keep, are able to spend \$1,500 for an ocean trip and are applauded for it, while men who have spent the best years of their lives in body and nerve racking toil are upbraided and told that extravagance is the cause of poverty among the masses, if they spend fifty cents for beer on Saturday night.



President Butto Carpenters and Joiners'

The Journal's criticism was not directed at Roxburgh's expenditure. but at his being able to spend such a sum. He did not earn it. As said before, he himself would resent a suggestion that he had. By means of our beautiful system of government, he is legally empowered to rob those who did of the fruits of their toil and in this lies the cause of poverty among the masses. A working man's salary for a year would not pay for a good champagne drunk for some men whom we know. It is not his extravagance, but in the legalized robbery of the wage system that has brought the worker to a degraded conditi We will wager our old Barlow knife against the Miner's reputation for political veracity (and we lose if we win) that it will not "analyze" the position taken in this article.

Officers for the ensuing six months were elected by the Farmers' Union of Missoula are as follows: President, J. S. Kemp; vice-president, William Pinkham; recording secretary, Occar F. Toombes; financial secretary, Charles . Coleman; treasurer, Charles Hart; guide, M. A. Robinson; guard, Joseph Miller.

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Envelopes, printed for locals (expressage not prepaid), per 250 2.25
Same, per 500 2.75
Same, per 1,000 4.25 and ruled: and ruled:
 200 pages
 3.25

 300 pages
 4.00

 400 pages
 4.75
 600 pages 6.25
800 pages 7.50
Letter heads, printed for locals (expressage not prepaid), per 250 2.25
Same, per 500 2.75
Same, per 1,000 4.50
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Membership due cards, per 100 1.50
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Labels, in paper, per 1,000 30
Official receipt book, 100 receipts in book 75

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CLARENCE SMITH,

Secretary-Treasurer.

P. O. Box 1067, Butte Most.

P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Mont.

The Utah coal operators have refused to confer with the miners on the strike situation. They insist that the miners surrender their union cards or leave the state. This is in line with Governor Wells', sistems mentioned elsewhere in the Journ