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# AMERICAN

Every new member of the A. L. U. means a new fighter for industrial

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## **WESTERN MINERS ANSWER PEABODY**

Vassal of Corporations Flayed by Whip of Truth and Eloquence in Hands of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood--Final Answer Will Be Given at Polls in November.

Denver, Col., Aug. 4, 1904. The Western Federation of Miners yesterday issued the following state-

To the Public:

Gov. Peabody, in the issue of the Rocky Mountain News of July 31. places his signature to an article that in all probability was compiled by the hired literary henchmen of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance of Colorado. The governor recognizes the fact that ominous clouds obscure his political sun. He realizes that the midnight of political oblivion is approaching, and the corporate tool of the State house manifests the pusillanimity of the trembling coward. His article is a plea to set himself right before that great mass of people who will have ballots in their hands on the 8th of November, to relegate to the scrap-pile the mortgaged administration that has strangled justice and human rights by the armed power of military despotism.

The governor starts out with a pre nded anguished wail because tain newspapers of the State" have given publicity to some of the facts that make the very name of Peabody a stench in the nostrils of every man and woman whose hearts beat with patriotic rever for that document of human liberty that was baptized in the best and bravest blood of American pioneers, who paved the highway to freedom in the infant days of the republic. The governor in his article almost weeps when he thinks of the citizens who "seek to tarnish the fair name of a great and prosperous com-monwealth." Will the governor dare to mention personally any citizen of this State who has denounced his lawless conduct with an exaggeration of his infamy? The press of this State has been merciful to the miserable vassal who has trampled law and constitution under his feet, to subserve

the interests of corporations. press has not used the bare knuckle of denunciation, but merely the padded velvet gloves of reluctant criti-The governor of the State has established precedents in the State of Colorado that have aroused the jealousy of the despot who trembles on the throne of Russia, and his acts of bar barism, wafted to the exiles of Siberia, have caused the convicts of a czar's hate to lift their eyes towards the stars and thank the Great Jehovah that they still live under the bristling bayonets of a cursed monarchy. Wherever the governor planted the

standard of armed might in the State, there has he gagged the press with the muzzle of martial law. He did not wish that the infamies of military brutalism should be heralded to the people of America. He did not wish that publicity should be given to the monstrous outrages committed under the name of "law and order." Every criminal with the heart of a craven fears publicity. It is no wonder that the political hyena, who sold his honor his manhood and his reverence for law for corporation adulation, cried out in pretended agony against the "fair name" of Colorado being "tarnished," and it is no wonder that the man with Shylock water in his veins attempts to unload the results of his official villainy upon the shoulders of someone else. The governor of a State who has acted in harmony with the or ganic law of a commonwealth needs no polished rhetoric to justify his acts He needs not the purchased and depraved genius of the editorial scribbler to give his administrative acts the veneer of law. A governor who has stood with both feet upon the planks of a constitution of a State, and who has upheld the majesty of the law without fear or favor, can remain

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## GREETING TO BREWERY WORKERS.

Why Should Your Organization Remain with and Pay Tribute to a Federation Opposed to You in Principle, Policy and Action, Trying to Dismember Your Union and Destroy Its Power?

To the Members of the International Union of Brewery Workmen of America, and to the Delegates to the 1904 General Convention:

Brothers:-There are two kinds of unionism in America to-day. There is the "craft autonomy" kind, which really does not deserve the name of unionism, as unionism signifies "to unite," and craft autonomy always means "to divide." This first kind of so-called unionism is almost always productive of the following results:

CRAFT DIVISIONS INDUSTRIALLY; CRAFT DIVISIONS SOCIALLY

CRAFT DIVISIONS POLITICALLY; because labor divided industrially cannot be united politically. Where labor ought to be able to dictate legislative enactments and administrative policies, being supreme in voting strength, it is made to stoop on bended knees before its self-appointed political masters, and beg for a miserable morsel

from the political table that it built and supplied with its own strength; CRAFT HATRED; and very frequently craft war even to death,

over questions of jurisdiction; UNION WEAKNESS; because, under craft autonomy, every craft of every industry is organized separately; because every craft union can and does make separate terms of wages, hours and conditions of employment, through separate agreements, terminating at separate times; because craft autonomy allows some craft unions to work in an industry while other craft mions strike, and even allow their members to take the places of other craftsmen who may be on strike; thus making all of the craft unions of any industry just as weak as the weakest craft union in that industry; because craft unions, providing for no authority to compel all crafts to support financially a single craft on strike, often leave the single craft with a just cause to be starved into submission, while the members of other craft unions

UNION CORRUPTION; because a single craft can be bribed with increased wages or better conditions to support the employer while he grinds more profits from reduced wages of other crafts. And other evils too numerous to recount in a brief summary, but well known to

every intelligent unionist.

Then, there is the other kind of unionism-Industrial Unionism, which would unite every employe into a craft or industrial local, and every craft or industrial local into a compact international industrial union, and every international industrial union into a central, compact, General Union with a Central Defense Fund, and with referendum goverment and effective administration throughout the system. Such a form of organization has not yet reached proportions great

enough to demonstrate its real strength, but even in its primary stage of

development it shows that it will bring these results:
ESTABLISH SOLIDARITY AND BROTHERHOOD among

all the workers of an industry, and destroy craft divisions socially and politically; by uniting all craft locals of an industry into the same international industrial union for that industry, with the same membership cards, the same ritual obligations and the same individual voting power on all questions affecting the industry;

INCREASE UNION STRENGTH; by having agreements for every craft of an industry regulated by law of the international industrial union to expire at the same time, and by authority vested in the international industrial union to compel every craft or industrial local of that industry to support any single craft or industrial local grievance, to the extent, if necessary, of requiring members of all craft or industrial locals to refuse to work until such grievance is settled; by having provided a Central Strike Defense Fund in the General industrial organization to which the international industrial unions would belong, h Fund being contributed to by all international industrial unions of all industries, and by all directly chartered local unions; also, by power vested in the General Industrial Union, and of every local chartered union to, if necessary, refuse to work until a grievance as strong as, not only all the craft locals of that international industrial union, but of all of the craft locals of al of the international industrial unions, and of directy chartered locals, united with the General industrial organiza-

ESTABLISH POLITICAL SOLIDARITY; by making the political grievance of any weak craft or trade the grievance of every craft and trade of the international industrial union; and, further, of all members of all international industrial unions, and of every directly chartered local union united with the General Industrial Union. Here, finally, united labor can build up an independent, working class political organization that will make legislatures, executives, military and courts to do the will of the majority of the voting population—the working class—instead of being the whining puppets of their capitalist masters, as at present.

These are, briefly and truthfully, some of the fundemental differences between the old unionism, or craft autonomy, and the new unionism, or industrial organization.

So far no labor organization has been named in this argument. It has been confined to a discussion of principles and policies. Names count for nothing; personalities count for nothing; principles count for everything. But principles and policies can only be reflected from organizations or men.

In this case the principle of craft autonomy is reflected from the American Federation of Labor, and the policy of administration of the A. F. of L. has been in line with that principle.

You brewery workmen know that to be true because that declared ole and the attempt to enforce that administrative policy have collided with the fixed principle and the fixed policy of your union And the question has come to an issue. Your union must

either permit itself to be destroyed or else bid defiance to the American Federation of Labor, pin your faith to the principle of industrial unionism, and make the fight for the triumph of that principle along with the other fighters of the American Labor Union.

It is admitted that the American Labor Union is not great in numbers, like the American Federation of Labor. However that point may influence your organization, it makes no difference to the members

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## WHY WE BOYCOTT THE LABEL.

Being a Calm Statement of Reasons Why Members of the American Labor Union Do Not Patronize the Products of the So-Called Union Shoe Factories of St. Louis and Chicago.

From Maine to California and from and foot. The national officers tried Winnipeg to New Orleans the enemies of progressive unionism are denouncng the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners because those organizations have officially declined to further the sale of shoes manufactured by members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union in certain large factories of the country. In St. Louis the American Labor Union is openly making war against six of the largest factories using the so-called "union" stamp, and at its last convention the W. F. of M. advised all its members not to buy shoes made in certain Chicago factories that are working under agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Un-

The opponents of the American Labor Union, in the effort to prejudice the great masses of working people against that organization, have held up these cases in support of the false hoods circulated by them to the effect that the American Labor Union oposes all union labels,

The actual truth of the matter is that the members of the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners have," as individuals, and through their unions, supported the union labels more vigorously and with better results than the A. F. of L. members themselves. The tremendous safe of union-made goods in the terri-tory covered by the Western organizations is proof of that.

There is a reason for the A. L. U. not supporting the Eastern shoe stamp in St. Louis, and a good and sufficient reason to those real unionists who understand the situation. The reason, stated briefly, is that the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union. through its national officers, went into partnership with the millionaire shoe manufacturers and tried to sell the

to, and did, foist upon the local unions a contract that was without parallel in treachery to the workers, and was even more absolute in its surrender of the rights of the employes than the infamous Chicago contract of a few months ago,

The St. Louis contract gave the use of the union label to the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, which had been boycotted for years because of its unfairness to organized labor, and which, under the proposed "union" contract, would operate under no better wages or rules, and would even operate two out of its three factories as open shops, and under non-union conditions. The membership of the St. Louis locals protested against this remarkable "union" contract further on account of a provision that "all questions and conditions of labor in the factory be left to the firm to determine." The membership protested in vain, however, and General Vice President Lovely and General Secretary Eaton forced the contract upon them. Shortly after the contract went into effect Mr. Eaton resigned as general secretary, and became superintendent of the Hanillton-Brown factory at a salary of \$5,000 a year! It is a thing worthy of note that in the "union" stamp factory of which Mr. Eaton was superintendent wages averaged lower and conditions worse than in the open or non-union shops of his competitors

The next clash between the local members and the national office came when the St. Louis locals announce their intention to organize all of the 13,000 shoe workers in that city. General President Tobin promptly vetoed this proposal, and in a letter to the St. Louis Joint Shoe Council said: "We are more disposed at this time

(Continued on Page Three.)

## SHEEP SHEARERS HAVE FINE UNION.

A. L. U. Organization Has Marvelous Growth in the West--Formed Two Years Ago, Has Secured 1,200 Members and Received in Twelve Months More than \$5,000.

Organized August, 1902. | sheep and wool industry in one un-Number of members at organization, 10.

Cash received at organization, \$35.

Number members now, .230.

Cash received last twelve months, 85,134,51.

Two years ago ten sheep shearers met at the office of the American Laoor Union in Butte, Montana, and said they wanted to form a union to protect the interests of American sheep shearers. After satisfying themselves of the earnestness of the applicants, the offi-cers of the A. L. U. issued a charter to Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, and the A. L. U. offi ials pledged themselves to vigorous ly support the new union. In one year the union had reached a membership of 800, and now, after two years, the membership exceeds 1,200, and the annual receipts are more than \$5,-

July 24th the last convention met and continued its session for six days.

President McDonald of the American Labor Union, who, with Secretary-Treasurer Smith, originally organized the union, was present at the first day's session and addressed the convention. He spoke of the rapid increase in the membership of the Sheep Shearers' nembership of the Sheep Shearers Jaion, and urged an aggressive cam-mign of organization for the coming rear. He also urged the industrial sian of organization for the sheep hearers, and showed that it would be considered to have the herders, shear-rs and all classes of workmen in the

Member of the General Executive Board Ott, who has shown a deep interest in the Shearers' Union from the first, and whose advice and assistance has been of great value to that union was also in attendance at the convention and was made an honorary men

Alex. Fairgrieves, president of the Montana Federation of Labor, spoke to the convention about industrial unionism. He referred to the principles of the American Labor Union and the good work it is doing." and congratulated the Sheep Shearers Union upon its being united with that body. President Fairgrieves closed his remarks with a strong appeal for the "amalgamation of all the organ-ized labor bodies of the United States into one great, strong industrial and

The delegates to the convention were royally entertained Friday evening, July 29, by Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 2, A. L. U., of Butte.

The convention decided to annul the present schedule of prices, and empored the incoming executive board negotiate with the wool growers for prices for next season. An entirely re vised and improved constitution an by-laws was formulated and adopte to guide the Hand and Machine Shee arers' Union in the future. He tofore the organization has been working with a more or less crude set o laws, but the great proportions thunion has now attained makes a more

It was decided to hold the next an

(Continued on Page Seven.)

## CHICAGO STOCK YARDS STRIKE.

American Labor Union Solidarity a New Experience in Chicago Unionism--After Five Weeks of Terrific Struggle, Only One Deserter from the A. L. U. Local of Millwrights and Machinery Erectors.

If it were not for the obstinacy of the packing house proprietors, and their evident determination to crush out unionism at any cost, the great Chicago strike would already be settled and won. From a financial standpoint the strike has been and con-tinues to be a tremendous loss to the employers. To be sure, the plants are operating in a way, but that it is in a smaller way than before the strike, and unprofitably, the employers admit. But they declare they will have nothing whatever to do with unionis in the future, but will educate the non-union employes to do the work of the plants as well as the strikers unrly. And there you are.

Union men are as confident as ever that the strike will be won, and they ss than two thousand have re ed to work out of the forty thous and who walked out. And it is claimed that the few who have deserted the unions are the least skilled and of the least value to the operation of the plants of any who struck. In this strike the local unions threw

In this strike the local unions thre to the winds the A. F. of L. princh of craft autonomy. In fact, the Amgamated Association of Ment Cutte and Butcher Workmen was already (ganized in defiance of that princh as far as it could be, with sever craft internationals, such as engineer firemen, etc., already in the field at protected by the A. F. of L. Cosciously or unconsciously, the strike unconsciously, the strikers of A. L. U. methods of in-as far as they could under ting laws. That is why prossible to make this strike

A weakness, but not by any means the only weakness, of this strike has been the lack of a Central Strike Defense Fund, contributed to equally by all unions of all industries in America. which would have given every striker the assurance of ample protection for himself and family regardless of the period of idleness. This is a central feature of the American Labor Union, and is making itself felt even now in the infancy of our organization.

trikers in line. The A. I., U. m

Of the forty thousand men on strike, less than one hundred are members of the American Labor Union. The part played by the A. L. U. in the great struggle is necessarily not great. But small part as it is, it is such as to reflect credit upon the A. L. U. strikers, and rank and file of the American Labor Union who are supporting those strikers, and the energetic unionism of the A. L. U. At the end of five weeks of the severest test, there is now just one, and only one, A. L. U. member who is deserting the strike. Our members are always to the front on picket duty; they are among the most active delegates in the central councils, and the individual members are winning the admiration of all union ists involved by their constant and if-sucrificing efforts to keep other strikers in line. The A. I., U. members are the only ones involved in this great strike who are being paid cash, weekly strike benefits, and our organization is commended by all for the protection afforded its members.—Let the sturdy A. L. U. boys everywhere pride themselves that they are setting an example in vigorous unionism that has beretofore been unknown in Chicago, the home of craft autonomy and A. F. of L. strength.

## MANIFEST THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

In the Face of Continued Outrages Against Them, Western Miners Are Patient and Peaceful--Most Recent Outrages of the Lawless Mob-Governor Peabody Closes Ears and Will Not Hear.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 20 .- Crip- to break through and assault the prisple Creek for several hours this afternoon and to-night was the scene of dozen citizens, union sympathizers.

When the non-union miners came off gan to gather on the streets, and it Heimerdinger, Frank J. Hangs, Frank was not long before fully 2,000 deter- Alkins, Patrick Maloney and Frank mined men had congregated, with the Red. Girardot, Aikins and Red were avowed purpose of putting an ever formerly county assessors under P. J. lasting end to all Western Federation Devault, the incumbent, who was also hold in Teller county by removing its sought by the crowd, but without suclast vestige, closing the union store, cess. operated under the name of the Interstate Mercantile store, and several men whom it had been charged had openly aided and abetted the federation cause. Those taken by the mob and escorted

over the hills were: Eugene Engley, attorney general of crowd, said:

Colorado under the Walte administra-

attorney for Teller county, Michael J. O'Neill, of Victor, deputy

county clerk and recorder. Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners in the

Cripple Creek district. H. M. N. Helmerdinger, recently from Butte, Mont., manager of the Interstate Mercantile Company, which

opened for husiness last Wednesday. T. H. Parfet, manager of the Cripple Creek union store.

Alfred Pierce, a miner. W. Higens, former president of Oripple Creek Carpenters' Union No.

Frank Alkens, clerk in the Inter state Mercantile Company's store.

Patrick Maloney.

RAID ON UNION STORE.

The crowd after assembling moved west on Bennett avenue, to a point opposite the union store. A large num er of persons rushed into the store and quickly overpowered those in charge, although some resistance was The captives were marched two blocks farther west, to u point near the county jail. Helmerdinger, of Butte, Mont., the manager of the Interstate Mercantile Company, and J. C. Cole, the clerk, and two butchers, were captured in the union store. J. S. Hall, of Butte, co-manager with Heimerdinger, made his escape in an express wagon before the crowd assaulted the store.

Then a smaller contingent of the mob a booth with his wife. He was seized by the crowd and marched outside. Hangs, while being escorted to the sheriff's office, demanded protection from Under Sheriff Parsons, who tried render it. A gun was stuck in the officer's face, and he was quickly overpowered, while two of his deputies

ENGLEY IS VERY COOL. Eugene N. Engley, former attorney meral for the State, was apprehended on the sidewalk in front of the union store on Bennett avenue, where a friend. He offered no resistance other than in an emphatic denunciation of the action of the crowd. Engley was by far the coolest of any of those seized. He smoked his eight complacently, blew the smoke into guards' faces and read a newspaper very nonchalantly.

By this time the crowd about the county jail numbered over 2,000 per Some of the mob wanted to storm the jail, having learned that E. J. Denzer was inside, having returned to the district Wednesday, after hav

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Underwood and other officers assured the crowd that Denzer was not there, and any attempt to break in would be death to Underwood and any who essayed it.

BUTLER ORDERED AWAY. At this juncture C. C. Butler, who was recently appointed deputy district attorney to succeed J. C. Cole, appeared. He was ordered away, and Butler replied:

"I am performing my duty, and the only way I will be restrained is

Some man in the crowd cried out:

"We have the force." Butler was then pushed through the crowd to its outskirts and advised

to leave the scene, which he thought impelled to do for his own safety. The crowd was in no mood to tolerate any interference at this time.

Butler several other prisoners were brought into the ring, which had beer formed around them. During this time guards with drawn revolvers kept the major part of the immens throng from coming close to the cap vented a lynching, as the crowd was getting in an ugly mood and much MARCH IS BEGUN.

Shortly after the order was given to ed, formed around the prisoners, making the crowd keep at a respectful distance in the rear, frequently driving these men from their homes ing back small sorters who attempted than was there for the banishment of

Throughout all the march ominous mob law and the deportation of a silence prevailed in the crowd. The prisoners in this party were: Eugene N. Engley, J. C. Cole, Albert Pierce, shift at 4 o'clock small crowds be- J. W. Higens, G. S. Girardot, H. M. N.

LEFT TO THEIR FATE. After marching about four miles with a crowd of some 1,200 following in the rear, a halt was called. A man on horseback rode in front of the crowd. This man, turning to the

"Here you are, boys. We have pro tected them this far and are going J. C. Cole, former deputy district back to town. Now you may do what you please with them."

The crowd then shouted that there were plenty of trees, ropes and bullets, However, no violence occurred, the ill-will of the mob exploding in loud mouthings.

Then another man rode before the prisoners and addressed them, saying: "This is the last time. If you come back you will get either a rope or a bullet. Keep going and no harm will be done to you this time, but this is your last chance."

Then the crowd which had gathered near shouted:

"They can never come; this is the

The crowd started back from the crest of the spur of Mount Pisgah, while the prisoners, without turning to look backward, kept on down the Florissant road. A short distance away the crowd met Girardot in charge of an escort. He was ordered to hurry up and catch his companions

During all the proceedings it was frequently suggested that the prison ers be assailed with rocks or shots, Another, but smaller party took

Michael J. O'Neill, T. H. Parfet, J. C. Cole and another clerk in the Interstate Mercantile store by another route and gave them the same orders as was given the other deportees. This party was started for Canon City, forty miles away.

On the return to town of the crowd the rendezvous seemed to be the union store. A crowd of boys and young men, without being debarred, broke went to the Delmonico restaurant, in the doors of the Interstate store and where Frank J. Hangs was dining in proceeded to distribute the contents tmong themselves. They were soon joined by men and a complete wreck was made of the interior.

For hours the streets were black with people, but during it all the usual Saturday band concert took However, a small posse continued to make visits.

A number of prominent busine and professional men who signed the bond of Peter Calderwood, former manager of the union store at Ana conda, and who was shot in the Miners' Union hall during the riot at Victor, June 6, were informed that if would be advisable for them to with draw from this surety. It is said that they have already sent an agent to Denver for Calderwood's apprehension, in order to comply with the demand.

Several kodak fiends who attempted to take pictures of the mob and pris-

The sentiment on the streets to night is that not only W. F. of M. members will not be allowed to tarry, but that even those who are in sympathy with them or contributing to their support will not be permitted to remain in the district.

STATEMENT BY W. D. HAYWOOD, SECRETARY WESTERN FED-ERATION OF MINERS

It is evident that the officials of the county cannot control the situation. If it is the intention of Gov Penhody to protect the rights of all citizens, this affords a splendid opportunity to send the militia into the district. He no doubt will say that he has not been flicially advised of any trouble; the subterfuge he has heretofore used every time any outrage was commited by the mine owners.

It seems to me the last resort for residents of the district who want seace is to appeal for federal troops Even though the State militia was sent there now, it would probably, as wa done before, work under the direction of those responsible for this mob.

They cannot claim there has bee inv overt act committed, and explo dons or killing of defenseless men. I Walter Wellman and other emissaries of the mine owners will offer for this outrage, for every man transported was a reputable citizen, some of them of long residence in Cripple Creek. Hangs is a native born Coloradoan and

to make Colorado the banner mineral Mine Owners' Association. producing State of the Union.

federal injunction should lie against every one responsible for this the Western Federation of Miners is ent into the district to protect Amercan citizens in their rights.

Canon City, Colo., Aug. 22.-Governor Peabody celebrated his birthday with his family here yesterday. He was enjoying himself to such a de photographer's bands. gree that he refused to be interviewed with regard to the deportation of a few of his political opponents from a county on which may hinge his reelection.

"I have not been officially informed of any trouble nor called upon to send troops to Teller County," was all the Governor would say.

Grover Skelton, who was drivout of Telluride twice by Murshal Guyer (a tool of City owners), of almost unbelievable inhumanity in the conduct of the marshul After being once driven from the city mother, at Pandora, a mile west of Telluride. Guyer then went after him igain, and this time used abusive and threatening language to both him and members of the family. He says the marshal struck his mother over the head with his revolver, and knocked sister to the floor of the porch with a vicious blow from his fist, afterwards kicking her from the porch to the ground. Skelton was shackled to Dan McMillan, anothe union man, and driven from the city the marshal warning him that he would be killed if he ever returned Skelton is only nineteen years No charges of any kind have ever been placed against him, and his only offense is that he is a union man.

Herman Hans, who was investigat ing the strike situation for an outside paper, was indiscreet enough to make known his opinion that the mine owners were responsible for the explosion at Independence, June 6, and was promptly arrested at Victor brought before the military inquisition to explain his incendiary language After promising to keep his opinions to himself in the future, he was re

The military arrested and deported every man employed at the Portland mine who would not renounce unionsm and swear allegiance to the mine owners' association.

The Citizens' Alliance court, estab lished by the mine owners, and which all the authorities in the Cripple Creek district acknowledge as supreme, is busy all the time, arresting, hearing ore stealers. Many scabs are getting rich at the expense of the mine owners-a thing unknown during the employment of union men, most of whom owned homes and had families in the

Word has been received from Cripple Creek that bondsmen for all but his death in a foul manner, but in the one of the men under arrest there on absence of proof the suicide theory is charges of being concerned in the Vic- preferred. Thousands visited the un tor riots and other disturbances had dertaking rooms where his remainwithdrawn and the men had been ordered to be rearrested. Most of the eye was wet with tears and many a bondsmen were business men, and sob was heard in sorrow for the un they were informed by a committee fortunate man, whose courage to do Mine Owners' Association that unless geauce of a mine owners' association they withdrew from the bonds of the and a citizens' alliance. iccused men they would have to suffer the consequences. This threat was her three children went to the rooms made last week, but none of the bonds of Coroner Horan in Denver, where men withdrew. To-day, however, and her husband my still in death, and other committee called upon the bondsmen and told them that if they did her heartrending mouns fell upon the not withdraw at once they would be ears of assembled friends, strong men oners either had their kodaks destroy-deported from the district, and even wept like children. worse might happen.

> W. J. Donnelly, former mayor of Victor, Colo., and a man respected and honored socially and politically, by the intelligent and peace-loving population of the Cripple Creek district previous to the reign of terror in stituted by the Mine Owners' Association, directed the venom of the murderous mob towards himself by acting as surety for one of the arrested min ers. He was warned repeatedly to essary to guard himself and family day and night as protection against attacks from the mob. At last the strain became so great that he left the district and is spending a few weeks at his farm in another county.

The sheriff's office of Teller county Colo., is being used openly to force union men to forsake unionism and be come scabs. A mob of 100 non-union miners and deputy sheriffs went to the cated close to Cripple Creek, and gave notice to the miners there, who were working for several leasing firms, that they would have to cease work and leave the district. This is the statement from one source as to the orders from reliable authority, is that the men were told that they must cease work and would be given until Monday at noon to show eards from the Mine Owners' Association. If they did not have the cards at that time they must Creek, leave the district. Among the deputy shan and state. State. Son for homes ment of the district without a deputy sheriff Tom some maned Coffer, who his been working in the district without a deputy sheriff the distri

miners whose labor has done so much iff's anthority, but in the pay of the from their homes and families, but

The latest scheme of the officers mob, and every number of it, and if to send a number of lecturers throughnecessary to carry out the orders of out the country to give Blustrated the court, federal troops should be talks on the Colorado situation. The lecturers are to be selected from the deported men. Moving pictures of the deportation of the men, as well as other scenes in the Cripple Creek district during the troubles, and views of plines and their operations, are in the

> The Pittsburg Dispatch vigorously arraigns Governor Peabody for his unconstitutional and indefensible conduct in connection with the miners' strike. A part of the Dispatch indictment fol-

"But yesterday the Associated Presconveyed the news that the Portland mine had again been closed by the militia and forty miners had been ar rested; six of the forty were declared and were released. The men thus re moved are accused of no crime. The arrests were made upon the theory that they were members of the union and intended inciting another strike Where is the action of the 'civil officers' in the premises? Where is the specific charge, the confrontation by witnesses, due process of law, as known to civil procedure? What meant keeping Moyer 105 days in a 'bull-pen' without charges? What meant the wholesale deportation of anybody and everybody obnoxious to the mining corporations, in whose aid the militia was called out?'

went surety for eight unionists arrested upon warrants sworn to by mem bers of the murderous Citizens' Alliance to withdraw their surety upon penalty of exile from the Cripple Creek

The Western Federation of Miner has refused to sell Miners' Union Hall in Cripple Creek. The reply of the federation to the intending purchaser states that the organization "expects in the near future to own all of Teller

General Bell, the lackey of Colorado mine owners and bosom friend of President Rooseveit, is thirsting for the blood of Chicago strikers. He says he could "clean up the stock yards strike and restore order in one day."

Chief of Police O'Connell of Victor refused to be buildozed into resigning his office and the city attorney in formed the city council that he could not be ousted from his office to please the Citizens' Alliance without charges and a proper civil trial. He made a gallant struggle against tremendous odds, but the continued and punishing the imported non-union abuses, indignities and persecutions of the Mine Owners' Association preyed upon his mind until, it is thought, he committed suicide. He was found dead where he had fallen or was thrown from a fourth story window of the Markham Hotel in Denver. Unbiased men admit that paid agents of the mine owners may have actually caused were kept pending burial. Many an senting the Citizens' Aillance and right had incurred the releutless ven nell, the wife of the dead man, and her grief beggared description.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is suffering severely from the effects of his long incarcer tion in the military prison at Telluride where he was confined 105 days without warrant or charge against him. It is doubtful if he will ever recover his former good health.

Former Sheriff Robertson of Teller County, Colo., the strike district, who was forced by agents of the mine own ers at the points of rifles to resign his office, has, through his attorney, legally and in writing, demanded posses of his office. He will prosecute the matter.

Union men arrested in Cripple Creek mining district are now practically prohibited from proving themselves inwitnesses would be all in their favor They are likewise prevented from giv ing bonds if willing bondsmen can b found. A property owner who offers to give bond for a union man is promptly deported from the district, and for a man to appear as witness to prove the innocence of a union man subjects him to exile.

Charles S. Thomas, ex-governor of Colorado, and acknowledged by even leading light in the legal profes of the State, in a statement published in the Rocky Mountain News, indicts Governor Peabody for violation of his oath and for prostituting the power of the State government to do the un-lawful will of the mine owners.

their families must either starve or else desert the homes acquired after a lifetime of labor and sacrifice. The military authorities, who take their orders from the mine owners, have is sued an order that prohibits the West ern Federation of Miners or any other organization from furnishing relief "except through military channels." The mockery of this order will be fully appreciated when it is understood that this same military assisted the mine owners to deport the greater number of the miners. The order follows:

"Headquarters Teller County Mili-tary District, National Guard of Colorado, Victor, Colo., July 15, 1904.

"William · D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer Western Federation of Miners; Denver, Colo.:

"Dear Sir-The inclosed order is for your guidance and Information. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully

"EDWARD VERDECKBERG, Colonel First Infantry, National Guard of Colorado."

Headquarters Teller County Mills tary District, National Guard of Colo-

rado, Victor, Colo., June 14. "Special order No. 19:

"No organization will be allowed while this county is under military control to furnish aid in any form to the members of any organization or their families in this county, unless the same is done through military channels. Major Thomas E. McClelland is provost marshal of this military district and he stands ready to receive from any person or organization any money or other supplies which are for distribution to any person rendered needy by reason of the military occupation of this county for the suppression of insurrection, and all money and other supplies so furnished will be applied to the relief of the persons above referred to.

"EDWARD VERDECKBERG. Colonel First Infantry, First Brigade, National Guard of Colorado, commanding Teller County Military District in the absence of Brigadier General Sherman M. Beil."

Lessees of the Dilion mine at Cripde Creek employed 35 union men, be cause they were more competent and trustworthy than the imported scabs. The lessees were not allowed to keep the employes of their choice. Masked non-union thugs, accompanied by deputy sheriffs, told the union men they must leave the district or suffer the consequences, and knowing that not only the county government, but the State administration as well, takes its orders from the mine owners, the men

London Justice, in commenting on the Colorado situation, compares the methods of Governor Peabody with the despotic policy of Russia, with the advantage, from a humane and legal point of view, decidedly with the Rus-

Marshal Moore of Goldfield, Colo. n the strike district, has given orders that women and children must not talk too much about the persecutions of union people upon penalty of imprisonment. Moore has long been a spotter for the Mine Owners' Association and is a well-known disreputable character. He was serving a fourteen year scatence for raping a young white girl when the strike was called last August, but through the intervention of A. E. Carlton he was released. Since then he has been on the pay roll of the Mine Owners' Association.

The Western Federation of Miners will demand an injunction against the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance of the Cripple Creek district, restraining them from interfering with union men. If the injune tion is obtained, the exiled men will straining order.

Postmaster R. W. Campbell of Brighton, Colo., will now be confronted by the postoffice department with a vigorous protest against his official conduct, signed by many patrons of the Brighton postoffice. Recently the Mine Owners' Association published an inflammatory pamphlet against the Western Federation of Miners, agents of the association and of Governor Peabody are now engaged in distributing hundreds of thousands of them among voters. As a proof of party fealty and corporation servility. look after the distribution at Brighton and his system was to give one of the capitalist propaganda booklets to every person calling for mail. Patrons of the office objected to a paid servant of the United States postal department doing the work of either Penbody or the mine owners, and now the post master is in trouble.

Efforts will soon be made to reopen the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride, which has been closed for almost a year on account of the miners' strike.

union store at Victor, who returned to the Crippie Creek district for the purpose of making inventory of the store and stock, under guaranty of protection by the sheriff's office, was assaulted and driven from the district

### **Every Working Man** Should Read

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. De Leou-Harriman Debate. ragic Pages from the History of Strikes Among the Miners . . . . . . .

Two Pages from Roman History, Dan-iel De Leon ...... Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure ..... .05 

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Laughlin Mfg. Co.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

made no effort to arrest the two men. but simply asked them what they were doing. "We are driving this cub out of the camp," replied one of the masked men, "and we have told him never to come back." Major Naylor turned to Young Har-

per and observed that it was good advice he was receiving and that he had better heed it. Then he rode off, Mr. Harper's story of the assault is

as follows:

"I became suspicious yesterday afternoon that I would not long be proreturn to their homes and will demand tected by the sheriff's office, although protection from the federal govern- I had been solemnly assured that no ment, even to the extent of federal violence would be offered me so long troops, if necessary, to enforce the re- as I remained in the district to settle up the affairs of the defunct union

"As I was going toward my home I noticed a man was shadowing me, and to make sure that he was wa ing my movements I stopped to talk to an old friend. The man behind me also stopped. When I moved, he moved. This kept up until I reached home, when the man passed on, but did not go far. He was watching the house evidently to see that I did not leave. Later another man came up. and the man who had been following me gave him some kind of a verbal message. The second spy disappeared. "It was not long after the dis

broke into my house, grabbed me and my son and told us to march out. They did not give me time to put on a coat or vest and when my wife tried to kiss me good-by one of the brutes struck her on the breast. He aimed the blow with his cienched fist at her face, but she drew back and it fell The mob talked about lynching me and my son and gave me to understand that they would rather murder me than escort me out of the "As we passed south of Lawre

"As we passed south of Lawrence one of my captors cut a short stick from a limb of a tree and after trinming it until it resembled a bindgeon, kept striking me on the back with it, at the same time telling me to 'move faster.' When the men set me free one of them pulled his gun and struck me on the head with the butt and of the weapon, telling me I ought to be d—d thankful that they did not use the tend in the weapon and perforate my hide."

## WHY DO WIBOYCOTT THE LABEL

to reduce the number of union stamp factories, rather than increase," and in another letter, two weeks later, "We should regret to be obliged to refuse to issue the union stamp after you had decided it should be issued," showing plainly enough the existence of a secret agreement between the national officers and the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, even more infamous and dishonest than the one forced upon the workers openly.

The St. Louis membership then rebelled, whereupon the national offirevoked their charters and proceeded to reorganize the "union" stamp factories, with all the scabs, ex-convicts and straw bosses they could get together. Then the original union men joined the A. I. U. and adopted the A. L. U. label, while the scabs, exconvicts, etc., were farmed out to the manufacturers by the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and were allowed to use their notorious

This is why the A. L. U. does not recognize the "union" stamp of the oot and Shoe Workers' Union on St. Louis made shoes. We believe it a conscientions duty to inform A. L. U. members of these circumstances, and to advise them not to patronize this worst form of scabbery, encouraging as it does the humiliation of union principles and a graft for the so-called "union leaders." We know the real union men of the country justify our position, and we do not care a rap for the opinions or loud mouthings of that element that has no use for unionism except the personal graft there is in it.

How about Chicago, whose shoes the Western Federation declines to buy? For answer we print in full the agree ment made by President Tobin of the National Union and forced upon the local unions. It is to be said, to the credit of the local membership, that they now see the perfidy of the national officers and appreciate the contemptible position they are forced to occupy in the name of unionism. Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1904.

"Basis of settlement as proposed be-tween the undersigned shoe manufacturers of Chicago and the undersigned representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, subject to ratifica-tion by the shoe workers of Chicago in mass meeting assembled.

"It is understood that the object of this agreement is to establish a fair condition of labor in the various factories and for the enhancement of the business interests of the shoe industry in this city.

In adjusting prices for labor in the various departments, it is understood that the factories who are party to this agreement shall not be called upon to pay any more than any other factories in various parts of the country making a similar grade of work."

Note the fundamental point in the preceding paragraph: "THE FACTORIES WHO ARE PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT SHALL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO PAY MORE THAN ANY OTHER FACTORIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUN-TRY MAKING A SIMILAR GRADE OF WORK." In other words, the "union" wages and conditions shall be better than the non-union wages and conditions in unorganized fac-tories. What, then, is the use of the union? Why, to pay tribute to Tobin, And we shall see, as we read the conditions of agreement fur-ther, that the "union" is also very useful to the employers as a means of enforcing arbitrary shop rules that it would be impossible to enforce with-our the "union" back of them.

The open shop is conceded by

Which means just exactly the same in the employment of employes by the companies as if there was no such thing as the union. The two vital principles of trades unionism—the employin Federal Union, No.

ploye the "right to leave his employican Federation of Musicians and ownment." This is really more than we or of swell saloon in Cincinnati, obhad a right to expect from the source.

jects to having his band play under
"18. It shall also be within the the page of Union Orchestra. Work." ment of only union men and the enforcement of better wages and conditions, are surrendered absolutely by

2. The standard of wages in each factory heretofore established, or that may be hereafter established, between employer and employe and the union is recognized, but in cases where em ployes are above the average in skill or capacity, a rate of wages above the standard may be agreed upon between the employer, the employe and the union or chop's committee, and each manufacturer shall furnish the union shop's committee with the names persons alleged to be below the average in skill and capacity, and for persons the employer and em-and the union or shop's commitshall agree upon the compensation. This is to apply only to persons who work by the day or by the week, and does not apply to piece hands."

Just exactly the same as a no union shop. If an employe is especially valuable the company will pay him just enough in wages to keep him from going elsewhere.

"The union agrees upon the follow-

"R. That fifty-five (55) hours shall constitute a week's work in the factory; that all employes must be at work when the whistle blows in the morning, and work until it blows at noon, and again in the afternoon; that no time will be allowed for washing or for any other purpose."

he same hours of labor as non-meritary. Note how the union see to enforce the shop rules for

"4. There shall be no extra pay for evertime, except on the following

orial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

The same conditions as non-union shops, except that no self-respecting man or woman would work at all on any of the holidays mentioned, for any wages. The companies have a right to expect them to do so, under this agreement, if they pay them for the

work.
Dressing and tellet rooms shall not be used for lounging and resting

"6. That employes must secure passes from the foremen in order to leave the factory during working

That no bundle or other property shall be taken from the shop without being O. K'd by the foremen.

That no person shall be permitted to operate any machinery except such as they are expressly hired operate, except under instructions of the foreman.

"9. Not to accept any short lots, but to notify the foreman of all short-

Not to accept any lots which contain damaged shoes.

"It. To show all shoes which they damage or find damaged by others to the foreman.

"12. That they will be charged for all shoes which they damage or for the missing shoes in lots which they pass along. The last operative handling such damaged shoes shall be held responsible, and shall be charged for them at the regular wholesale rates, and that these charges will be deducted from their wages, and the terms of this regulation (12) are expressly agreed to by all employes, and they hereby consent that the same be a part of their contract of employ-

"13. Employes will be paid on the regular weekly pay day at 5:00 o'clock and at no other time.

Any violation of any of the above rules shall be grounds for immediate discharge."

All of the above rules are for shop discipline for the benefit of the companies, and in many cases work great hardship and injustice to the employes. All of them the "union" agrees to en force. Very nice for the company, and saves a lot of trouble and expense.

Union business concerning wages and conditions of labor shall be adjusted between each employer and the business agent of the Chicago Council, or a chosen representative or representatives of the council or general union, who shall be acceptable to the employer; except in the case of Florsheim & Co., wages and conditions of labor shall be adjusted between the firm and a committee of three of their own employes."

Meaning that each individual griev ance must be fought out with the employer. Note that no one can represent the union in any grievance unless he is "acceptable" to the employer.

"16. It is further understood that the General Union, with headquarters at Boston, shall be a party to this agreement, and they shall, upon call of either the Local Council or any manufacturer concerned in this agreement, send a representative of the General Union to supervise any question that may require adjustment."

That is to say, that if, in spite of this notorious agreement, the local membership should find a loop-hole to get anything for themselves, President Tobin could be called in by the manufacturers and could straighten things out to the satisfaction of the boss

"17. It shall be within the right of any employe to leave his employ-ment, but after having left the factory he has no claim upon the job."

ction 17 is really the best thing yet found in the agreement, because it does concede to the individual employe the "right to leave his employ-

It shall also be within the right of the employer to discharge der if he has joined the Citizens' Alwithout interference from the Union. and no demand shall be made for the re-instatement of any person discharg-

Which provides a very easy and effective way for the company to rid itself of any union man whose self-respect might lead him to become dissatisfied with his slavery and cause him to work for better things in an honorable way through his union. Really, isn't that a fine union, and ought we not to be very enthusiastic supporters of such "union made"

"The acceptance of the foregoing by a mass meeting of Chicago shoo workers shall make this agreement binding upon the following ham firms and their employes, and both sides shall cease hostilities at once and work shall be resumed upon call from each employer.

"This agreement shall remain in force until May first, 190 , and shall continue in force thereafter from year. or any employer shall give notice to the contracting parties three months before the first of May of any year of their desire to terminate the agree

> J. E. TILT SHOE CO. J. P. SMITH SHOE CO. TILT-KENNEY SHOE CO. COLE-DAVIS CO. WILLIAM OSNER & CO. FLORSHEIM & CO.

By MILTON J. FLORSHEIM, Pres JOHN F. TOBIN, GEO. B. ROBINSON, GAD MARTINDALE.

Which is the end, thank God!

#### ADDRESS TO COLORADO.

By Rev. W. T. Withrow, 2033 North Workingmen Would Attend Church if 5th Street, Kansas City, Kan. (Dedicated to James H. Peabody, Gov-

ernor of Colorado.) Colorado! Land of beauty! Where majestic mountains rise From deep gorges till their lefty Sun kissed summits pierce the skies Land where Nature's God hath scat-

Far and wide with lavish hand, Measureless, unbounded blessings Beauteous! Goodly! Favored land!

But above thee fair altruria, Hangs a shadow dark as death! And across thy granite bosom Creeps the deadly poison breath Of a hideous, loathsome serpent; And his foul and slimy trait Marks the tomb of human freedom, In thy glorious Eden vale!

Lift thy face. Oh Colorado! Open now thy sluggish eyes! Prostrate see my sons before thee! Hear, Oh, hear their anguished cries Now they call to thee for succor E'er their last faint hope be slain, Wilt thou hear them Colorado? Will they call to thee in vain?

Where once dwelt thy happy children Blest with hope, and freedom's light, Now is heard the tread of armies; And the cruel hand of might, Strong to do the oppressor's bidding Hauls the flag of freedom down, And the hateful form of treason Wears the honored Judge's gown!

Where erstwhile the sword of justice, Guarded well each human right. Now, the privileged oppressor Wields the lash of purchased might; And where reigned the holy, quiet. Deep, majestic, calm of peace; Now, while hired assassins riot, Weeping justice, hides her face!

Listen, Colorado! Listen! Hearest thou not the sullen boom, Of the guns whose murderous missle Hurl thy children to their doom? Bread, they asked, and stones, for answer

To their plea the masters gave, Plead for life, and death, full armor-

Swift pursued them to the grave!

Pause and think, Oh, Colorado! Thou art passing in review At the bar of human judgment, And its verdict will be true! Will the words of condemnation On thy startled senses fall? Will the hand of retribution Write thy doom upon the wail?

In the mighty world arena, Where the clash of arms is naught, Where the power of arms and armies, Falls before the power of thought, Will be waged the final conflict And the victory shall be On the side of right and justice, And the toilers shall be free!

Once again the voice of justice Shall be heard in thunder tones! Ancient tyranny shall crumble! And amid the crash of thrones There shall rise a new creation! Crime and poverty shall cease, And above the wreck of ages, Shall appear the star of peace!

Thus, between the truth and falsehood Is the righteous balance cast; Thus, to every proud oppressor Comes the hour of doom at last; Thus each wave that sweeps the ocean Brenks at last upon the shore; Thus doth right, eternal triumph, And shall triumph ever more!

#### A QUEER UNION MAN.

Prefers the Title "Military Band" to "Union Orchestra." Editor A. L. U. Journal;

J. C. Weber, President of the Amer. organization. the name of Union Orchestra. Wonliance. Cincinnati Times-Post or June 20, prints the following:

WEBER'S PROTEST. On the Burnet Woods Park concert resolutions were adopted program Saturday it was stated that When is, in the dispensation of the music was by "union orchestra." Providence it has fallen to our lot to Against this John C. Weber, the band- have taken from our midst by a sudmaster, has made a vigorous protest, den and nutimely death our well declaring it was. "John C. Weber's known and beloved brother, Educat Military Band." Park Superintendent Rich, and thereby removed a 1 other Critchell said he thought Weber's from our fraternal order reminding us Band was at the Zoo, but that he of the importance of being ever ready would let Weber write the heading for and seeing that our learns foster no the program in future.

#### DENVER UNIONISTS ATTENTION.

To all members of organized labor in Denver and vicinity: The four stores of the Hurlbut Gro-

ery Company, and the John Thomp son Gracery Company, have been de-clared unfair by the Denver Gracer, Employes' Union, No. 167, A. L. U., and by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and should be treated ascordingly by the members of organized labor. Knowing present conditions in Colorado, our union believes that any members of organized labor who patronize, or allow members of their family to patronize these unfair stores, really belong to the Peabody class, or the so-called Citizens' Affiance.

Fraternally yours, DENVER GROCERY EMPLOYES' UNION, NO. 167.

Brewers', Malsters' and Coopers Union, No. 76, Denver, Colorado, re-ports that after a short contest with the master brewers they have secur-ed their contract for the next two

#### A REAL MAN OF GOD.

All Pastors Were Like This.

Victor, Col., Aug. 10 .- Armed as if for battle, and backed up by a small arsenal, the Rev. T. S. Leland, pastor of the Methodist Church, is still in town, despite the orders he says he received to leave town instanter by three men, who represented themselves as "the committee."

The Rev. Mr. Leland's home was surrounded to-night by a heavilyirmed guard, some sent there Mayor French, others volunteers from his flock. Even the women took up the task of guarding their pastor. Numbers of them patrolled up and down in front of the Leland home until far into the night. The sheriff's office in Cripple Creek has been asked to send more guards.

The Rev. Mr. Leland says he is not going to leave Victor until he is ready. His reputation as a determined man is believed to have deterred the committee from carrying out its orders by force. The classic vethe street from John Harper, who was driven from the district last night The Methodist divine has been outspoken in his sympathy with the union miners.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Leland was walking up Victor avenue, he was stopped by three men, one of whom said to him:

"Is this Leland?" The pastor replied: "Yes, sir; that is my name."

Well," replied the spokesman, "y must get out of this town by 8:30 o'clock to-night."

What for?" Leland replied.

"It does not make a \_\_\_\_bit of difference," the vigilante answered. "If you don't get out you will receive what the men got last night."

The Rev. Mr. Leland is familially known as the cowboy preacher. Two weeks ago last Sunday, before a large audience, he preached a strong mon on the labor situation.

#### WHAT WILL THE BREWERS DO ?

General Convention to Meet at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11.

The general convention of the International Union of Brewery Workmen of America will convene at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 11, 1904. Many important matters will be considered by the convention, among which will be the following:

To abolish conventions and to regulate and decide all important matters by referendum vote.

Abolish quarterly sessions of the International Executive Board, the local quorum to ascertain and announce the business transactions of the board; opinions of outside members to be made known by letter.

To establish a system of examination of members or applicants as to ability.

To create office of general organizer. To create a death benefit fund. Obligatory use of union label.

No approval by International Executive Board of agreements containing open shop" clauses.

But the most important matter to come before the convention will be that of complying with or refusing to comply with the decisions of the general convention and general executive council of the American Federation of Labor, requiring the International Union to surrender jurisdiction over the engineers and firemen. The membership has already voted by referendum to refuse to surrender this jurisdiction, and it is expected that the convention will go on record in un mistakable terms as opposed to division of their organization and a sacrifice of the industrial principle of

109. Hamilton, Mont., June 20, 1904.

At a special meeting of Hamilton Federal Union, No. 100, held on June 20, 1904, the following preamble and

evil.

Resolved, That in the death of Ern est Rich this lodge sustains a great loss and that we desire to place on record our appreciation of the worth of the deceased as a man and a broth-

Resolved. That Hamilton Federal Union, No. 109, of Hamilton, Mont., extend to the family and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Resolved, That a copy of these reso

lations be furnished the family, the local press and the American Labor Union Journal and that 2 copy be filed with the records of this lodge and also that the charter and his seat be dra in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CHAS D. THOMPSON, EDWARD STONE, CHAS. B. IRVIN

Mine owners of Colorado and Re-publican Governor Peabody have es-tablished the State blacklist scheme that was first proposed and operated by the mine owners and Democratic Governor Steuenberg of Idaho.

## ORDER AT ONCE!

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By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, Ill.

This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social Economy and Their Application to the Collective Struggle for Existence.

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orialist.

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I have given it a great deal of thought and have decided that the best way is to take into partnership with me 5,000 socialists who are as earnest as I am. their active assistance I can do many times more than I

But, few socialists have any money to invest! Very well, if I can get the men I want I'll give them the stock free-but on one condition.

If you want to know what the condition is, write me now and I'll tell you how you can get a \$10 share of my stock, with voting privilege, on which I will guarantee a 5 per cent annual dividend.

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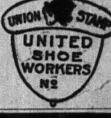
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Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Haymarket Theater Building, Chicago, Ill.

#### UNFAIR SHOE FACTORIES.

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

THE WERTHEIMER SWARTS SHOE CO.'S CLOVER LEAF BRAND THE LA PRELLE SHOE CO.'S HEART AND ARROW BRAND

SHOES.

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

These trames are furnished by the Joint Executive Board, United Shoe Workers' Union, St. Louis, athilated with the American Labor Union. A. J. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

#### THE HELPLESSNESS OF CRAFT AUTONOMY.

Experience dearly bought has proven to the pilots of the great lakes the helplessness of unions organized on the craft autonomy principle to defend themselves in the terrific labor struggles of these times, The loss of a recent strike taught these men the lesson of industrialism. Though they made a gallant fight against tremendous odds, defeat was inevitable, because the other organized crafts in the shipping industry were all under separate jurisdictions and remained at work.

There would unquestionably have been a different story to tell had all the other organized employes of the shipping industry been members of the American Labor Union, through direct locals, or through an international organization embracing the entire industry.

In either case the General Executive Board of the Amreican Labor Union could have ordered any part or all of the organized employes of the shipping industry to assist the pilots, even to the extent of completely tying up the industry. And the allied employes would willingly render that assistance, because they would know that every other member of every local, national and international union would be bound to support them financially, and would pay them strike benefits as long as they would be on strike. Further, every other employe in the industry would have the satisfaction of knowing that when his particular branch of work would become involved in a just grievance, the same powerful industrial machine would support that grievance.

Craft autonomy may have been useful in its day, but modern industrial development must force the craft idea to give way to the industrial principle, of labor organization. The argument is invincible, and that is why the American Labor Union can repeatedly and continuously challenge the A. F. of L. "leaders" to defend the Compers idea of unionism in public debate, and they never find a "leader" with the courage

to accept the challenge.

#### COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER.

In a Chicago paper early in July, John J. Fitzpatrick, Chicago representative for the American Federation of Labor, stated, over his signature, a mass of falsehoods regarding the American Labor Union and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

The American Labor Union promptly and officially denied those statements, and challenged Mr. Fitzpatrick, or any officer or official representative of the American Federation of Labor, to meet an officer or official representative of the American Labor Union in public debate. The challenge was sent Mr. Fitzpatrick by registered mail, and we have had his receipt for more than a month. BUT HE DOES NOT ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE. Why? After his vainglorious boasting that he wanted to meet a representative of the American Labor Union face to face, before an audience of union men, why does have accept this case. he not accept this early opportunity to do just exactly what he said he would like to do? .
We herewith rep

repeat the challenge. Let every union man that Mr Fitzpatrick has lied to concerning the American Labor Union insist that he repeat the lies to a representative of the American Labor Union before an impartial audience of Chicago union men. The bigger the audience, the better for the Chicago labor movement. The American Labor Union will pay one-half the expense of securing the Chicago Auditorium for such an occasion, if Mr. Fitzpatrick will arrange to pay the other half. Smoke him out, boys.

#### AUTONOMOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

There is no denying the fact that the road of Street Laborers and Excavators' Union No. 423, of Chicago, has been a thorny one. That union has had not only the bosses and contractors to fight, but has had the most treacherous and contemptible opposition from the so-called labor leaders of Chicago who receive their salary and instructions from the Gompers headquarters in Washington. But the union is made of fighting material, and all the forces of hell and of Chicago's alleged "labor leaders" cannot defeat its purposes.

Several dual unions have been formed by the Gompers crowd for the purpose of disrupting the Street Laborers and Excavators' Union, the latest being called the "Park Laborers and Cellar Diggers." It is not necessary to say that No. 423 has had jurisdiction over those work-

ers for almost two years.

If Gompers will permit a suggestion, we will say there is still a considerable field for dual unions to embarass No. '423. For instance, he can still form a Pick Handlers' Union, a Wood Pavement Lifters' Union, a Shovel Dirt Throwers' Union, a Mortar Mixers' Union, a Team Loaders and Helpers' Union, a Pavement Tampers' Union, a Houselifting and Jackscrew Operators' Helpers' Union. A close study of the situation, with a strict enforcement of the A. F. of L. "craft autonomy" principle of organization will reveal a multiplicity of opportunities for the creating of jobs for numerous business agents, the addition of these agents to the Gompers' political machine, a long list of local unions, and incidentally defeating the very purposes for which

That is to say, all the foregoing would be possible were it not for the fact that the workers themselves are doing a little thinking for their own account, and all the power of the Gompers machine, backed with the Chicago Federation of Labor, cannot induce the streetworkers to take them seriously, or, in fact, to treat them in any way except as a butt for well-merited ridicule.

#### POLITICAL DUTY OF COLORADO UNIONISTS.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth by capitalist politicians to use the anti-Peabody sentiment as a means of betraying the union people into support of the Democratic party.

It makes no material difference to the Colorado mine owners' association, or to the capitalist class generally, which of the old parties win in Colorado, or in the United States as a whole. The enemies of organized labor have already protected themselves for either occurrence by securing control of the machinery of both parties.

A union vote for the Democratic party this election, intended as a rebuke to the Peabody policy, will only elect a Democratic-Steunenberg-Coeur d'Alene administration that the union vote will be called upon to rebuke at the next election by voting the Republican ticket.

This is what Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has to say of the question, in a letter to the editor of the New York Worker:

'Dear Comrade:-On my return to headquarters, Secretary Haywood handed me yours of the 2d, also a copy of the enclosed clippings from the News of June 21. In reply I feel that it will only be necessary to forward you a copy of my report to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners to convince you of my firm belief in the necessity of political action not only by the Western Federation of Miners, but by organized labor in general. I am unable to see any relief to be secured for the wage workers through pure and simple trade unionism, and I would either be a fool or a knave, after the many years of trials, to advise the laboring people to continue casting their ballots for the Republican or Democratic parties. Not only will I support the Socialist candidates nominated by the Chicago convention, but will raise my voice and use what little influence I may have with my class in the cause of Socialism.

"In conclusion permit me to say that during my incarceration in the military prison, I was quoted by the press and at many times falsely accused of making statements, solely for the purpose of turning my friends on the outside against me, and thereby bringing about my defeat for re-election as president of the organization, but regardless of the persecution, I desire at this time to assure my comrades of the Socialist movement, also my brother unionists, that I am to-day more determined to fight the battles of my class than ever before and that I will ever be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with my comrades, who are waging a war of extermination against a system which is binding the chains of slavery more securely around the limbs of the wage workers and which makes Peabodyism a possibility.

In the Tenth and Eleventh Annual Conventions of the Western Federation of Miner's I cast my ballot for a policy of education along political and economic lines, and had I had the privilege of being present at the Twelfth Annual Convention gladly would I have reaffirmed the action of the former conventions.

The Republican and Democratic parties have done nothing for the wage workers, that I am aware of, that would lead me to change my views, up to this date, and offers nothing in the future.

I close by reaffirming my allegiance to the Socialist Party and my full and untiring support for the emancipation of the wage slaves. Thanking the comrades of the East for their liberal assistance so freely extended to the Peabody victims, I am, fraternally

"CHARLES MOYER. "President Western Federation of Miners.

"Denver, Colo., July 29."

If Governor Peabody is renominated by the Colorado Republican convention, he will have opposed to him as candidate for the same office a citizen of the State who was exiled from his business, his home and his family, by the Governor's military forces, after having been taken from his bed, assaulted, robbed and beaten by nonunion men under the protection of the Governor's troops.

The Socialist Party has nominated for Governor, A. H. Floaten, a Telluride merchant, who was set upon, beaten, robbed and driven from

the State because of his union sentiments. Here is the platform upon which Mr. Floaten will base his appeal

for support of Colorado voters: "The private ownership of the means of production and opportunities of employment is the cause of the class struggle in society, and it affords the opportunity for parisitic appropriation of the products of labor, thus dividing society into two hostile classes-the capitalist, or non-producing class, and the wage-working and non-owning class.

Recognizing in the wrong economic organization of society the fundamental causes of the exacting warfare in State and nation, we proclaim it the purpose of the Socialist Party of Colorado to use the political power of government to overthrow the existing capitalist system of competition and wage-slavery and establish in its stead the Cooperative Commonwealth-that is, the social ownership of the means of production and distribution,

We declare for the collective ownership of the mills and mines, the land and capital, the machinery of manufacture and distribution of wealth. We propose to establish the social ownership of the social product in order that the individual may have free opportunity to labor

and the full product of his toil. We propose to reduce the hours of labor to the level of industrial production and distribution, measured by the product of the entire

The other candidates of the Socialist party for State offices are: For Lieutenant Governor, William Ash, Delta; for Secretary of State, W. E. Marsh, Silverton; for Treasurer, Comrade Darrow, Colorado Springs; for Auditor, Frank Kunz, Aspen; for Attorney General, Channing Sweet, Denver; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Luella Twining, Denver; for Congressman-at-Large, Forrest Wood-side, Falcon; Presidential Electors, John P. Spiers, Wray; William Slessinger, Colorado Springs; R. A. Maynard, Denver; John Slater,

Salida; Hans Hansen, deportee. Five of the candidates are known by the editor of the American Labor Union Journal to be active members of the American Labor

Union, and probably several others are, also, This, then, is the State ticket and the State platform of the Socialist party. The national ticket, headed by Eugene V. Debs for President, is equally consistent from an American Labor Union standpoint.

There is no way that the union men and women of Colorado can so clearly and unmistakably rebuke the present State administration for the reign of terror it has instituted, and the national administration for its cowardice in neglecting to interfere on behalf of constitutional government, as by voting the Socialist party ticket from top to bottom. It is hard to see how any Colorado unionist can vote any other way without doing violence to his own conscience.

Will every reader of this issue of the Journal read the "Greeting to the Brewery Workers" on the first page? And if any reader is not convinced that the industrial union principle is invincible, will he please write his opinion to the editor of the Journal? Or, if there are other important arguments for industrial unionism that are not touched upon in that brief statement, will readers refer to them in short letters to the editor? Let us see if we cannot arouse a discussion in the Journal on this most important question.

In a speech before a Republican gathering at Boulder, Colo., August 3. Governor Peabody declared his conscience was clear as to his methods in dealing with the miners' strike. This is the first intima-tion this newspaper has had that the lackey of the Colorado mine owners' association possessed such a thing as a conscience.

The coal barons of West Virginia is in effect between the miners and the operators. The operators, however, will find an excuse to force a strike.

Coul miners of Colorado have sent have organized a Mine Owners' Asso-ciation, along the lines of the Colorado It is rumored that they were refused operators, and are preparing to resist benefits from the national union and any demands made by the unions—that Mitchell had ordered them back though a sentract running until 1906 to work, which they refused to do, as

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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:

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## DOINGS OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A. L. U., is arranging to give a public entertainment in the near future.

Rees Davis, member of the General Executive Board of the American La bor Union, writes from Helena, Mont. that since the Perry Soap Company unionized its factory and commenced. to use the A. L. U. label on its product, the business of the company has aimost doubled, and is growing all the time. Besides securing an all around increase of wages and establishing reduced hours for the employes of the factory, the union has induced the company to conduct the business on the profit-sharing plan. people of Montana are to be commended for the prompt and substantial way that they have built up the Perry business, as it show that organized labor appreciates a spirit of fairness on the part of employers.

General offices of the American La bor Union and general offices of the United Brotherhood of Rallway Employes are adjoining. The two organizations have a suite of rooms in the Haymarket Theater building, 161 W. Madison street, Chicago.

President Geo. Estes, of the United Brotherhood of Rallway Employes, arrived in Chicago, August 19, and remained at the general office of the Brotherhood until the end of August. when he returns to superintend the organization work in Texas. He was to have delivered the Labor Day address for the A. L. U. organizations in Chicago, but as urgent business will force him to go to Texas before Labor Day, he has consented to deliver the principal address at San Antonio on that day. .

Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, writes that the Federation is about to issue a reply to of others followed, but these were newly installed officers are all earnest, orado,

Book," which is being distributed true unionism. broadcast in Colorado. The W. F. of M. will also reply to Walter Wellman, who so grossly misrepresented Colorado conditions for the benefit of the mine owners and the Republican party.

Isaac Cowen, General Organizer for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and member of the General Executive Board of the American Labor Union, is making an extended trip across Canada, in the interest of the A. S. of E.

The strike of the lumbermen at Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho, is being fought vigorously by the American Labor Union, and President McDonald reports that he believes it will be won in a few weeks, at the latest.

Hannibal Federal Union, No. 455. Hannibal, Mo., has declared unfair the Beggs-Goodson Wagon Company, of that city, and all locals of the A. L. U. (farmers' unions particularly), are asked not to patronize any product of that company. If any are sold in your locality, notify the dealer of the unfairness of the company and request that he discontinue handling the unfair wagons. The factory is one of the most arbitrary non-union institutions in the country, and will not knowingly employ a man who belongs to a labor union.

Union, No. 5, A. L. U., was the first local to respond with a voluntary do nation for the Chicago Stock Yards strikers. This union was closely followed by Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte; Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, and Federal Union, No. 43. Missoula, all of which donated liberally to relieve the strikers pending in A. L. U. principles, and that is just

The old reliable Butte Workinmen's

Excentric Engineers' Union, No. 308, | the Mine Owners' Association "Red | an ... g the first to display the spirit of | energetic workers, and their efforts

.\_\_\_\_\_\_

Local maions in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, are reminded that they may order supplies from the Butte, Mont., branch, and save time. Any supplies except memberhip cards will be supplied from that office. Address orders to "American Labor Union, Box 902, Butte, Montana."

Montana farmers, recently organized into the American Labor Union, are engaged in perfecting their organization through the formation of district

Unity Federal Union, Angels Camp. Cal., is being pushed forward vigorously by new and energetic officers. Their work is certain to prove an inspiration to the members.

Many local unions complain that subscribers do not receive the Journal regularly, but investigation almost invariably reveals the fact that it is due to neglect of the local secretary in not keeping the mailing lits properly corrected at all times. Notify us promptly of every cut out, change of address, new subscriber, etc., and we will guarantee satisfaction in delivery of the papers.

Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 477, reports renewed interest in the local work lately.

Chicago Federal Union, No. 454, is initiating a group of candidates at every meeting, and is, of course, increasing its membership rapidly. A federal union in a big city can be made a very effective school of instruc-

are now bearing fruit through the increased activity of the rank and file of the membership.

At Hamilton, Montana, the 21th of August, the Montana Federation of Labor met in annual convention. The Montana Federation is one of the most aggressive State organizations is the United States, and is a real credit to the American Labor movement,

President McDonald has spent July and August in the northwest, chiefly in Montana. The America Labor Union has its base of strength in the Rocky Mountain States and territories, and while the organization is growing steadily in the East and Middle West, it will be the mountain country that will require and receive the greater part of the President's attention for the time being.

At Ogden's Grove, Chicago, Sunday, September 4, the American Labor Un ion and chartered organizations will give their first public demonstration and picnic in this city. Many thousand tickets have already been sold for the occasion, and it is probable that there will be one of the largest erowds of the season at the grove on that date. Three speakers have been engaged, every one of whom is master of the subject of advanced unionism. W. L. Hall, General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, and A. S. Edwards, a public speaker of national reputation for more than a dozen years, will speak In English, and Ernest Untermann, the eloquent young German orator of Chicago, will address the crowd in Ger-Read the advertisement at the man. tion for unionists who are interested top of the last page of this issue. Remember that a sharp of the proceeds the levying of the assessment. Scores what is being made of No. 454. The go to the struggling miners in Col-

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at his command and a burning desire to exterminate organized labor, d struggle was commenced which must and shall go on until the laboring people of this great State are at least conceded the same rights and privileges accorded to citizens of other States of our Union.

In reviewing the condition of your organization and outlining its policies and possibilities for the future you should not take the Colorado situation as a criterion of what will confront you in the future. While under the present system it will always be possible to place a Peabody in power, and such a possibility should be given due consideration by you, still our country has produced but few such enemies toward the wage worker as has been produced in Colorado. The great institutions established throughout the world having for their purpose the research for every specie of animal have failed to discover another Peabody, and at this late day I firmly believe that no other part of the globe will be able to wrest from Colorado its claim of discovery. Should there be others, you have it in your power to relegate them to the cage in which they belong, and after the cold-blooded outdeen into the memory of every liberty-loving American citizen, should there again be placed in power a Peabody, then I can only say that the suffering of the brave men, the auguish of the wives and little ones for mouths in the State of Colorado has been in vain; that I have lain for weeks in the miserable hole called a military "bull-pen, compelled to write this report surrounded by stone walls and iron bars, and that the system and policy of him or them who are responsible has the indorsement of my

In the past the wage workers have been called fools many times; it has been a grave question as to whether the appellation was not well applied; still, knowing the being put forth to bring the unorganized into the ranks intelligence which will make up the twelfth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and with which organized labor in general is possessed, I cannot bring myself to believe that the great array of tollers in this, the grandest country on God's footstool, will much and industrious citizens can be pilloried to telegraph poles in the cold wintry winds, hundreds of others driven from their homes and families, forced to become exiles, and all for the heinous crime of having demanded their rights as American citizens.

Brothers, upon you and other representatives of organized labor, while you are still permitted to assemble as you have here, devolves the duty of outlining a policy to which you can all subscribe; one which, when you re turn to your constituents, you can and will advocate with which will make the repetition of a Peabody administra tion as impossible as the bridging of the great Pacific You may ask for my remedy; in answer permit me to say, should I be so fortunate as to be present and take part is your counsels, willingly will I give you my views; in my absence it is my wish that you be free to act, and after to lack of organization or determination on the part of these important questions receiving the careful consideration which I am confident they will be given, your ver dict will receive my indorsement and untiring support in your deliberations the question and advice of the presi-In your deliberations the question and advice of the presi-do their bidding, is wholly responsible for the long-drawn-dent of the great American Federation of Labor to steer out struggle and the terrible suffering of organized labor. clear of politics, given in the city of Denver a few days Mr. Mitchell advises to keep out of politics, but defeat ago, given at a time when, through the manipulation of Peabody. Does he believe that the money power which

organized labor from one of the strongest organized States in the Union, when a corporation tool, placed in power through politics, was driving hundreds of union men affiliated with the organization which he represents aboard cars and dumping them into the adjoining States, when political conventions were, to his knowledge, daily in session praising the action of their chief, who had deciared that to hold membership in a labor organization was a declaration of anarchy and that the military of the State should remain in the field until the members of organized labor should bow to their masters, in the face of the opinion of Messrs, Gompers, Mitchell and others, I again reiterate my statement made in my report one year ago, that even though the names of each and every wage worker of the world were enrolled on the rester of organized labor, this class struggle would still go on, the wage system become more unbearable, and there can be but one outcome-either labor must control the reins of government, which can only be accomplished through polities, or, as Mr. Gompers says in the Denver press of April rages perpetrated by this one, which should be burned 22, after investigating the condition of affairs in the milltary ridden districts, that the persecution of the unoffending miner was intolerable, and if persisted in it must inevitably lead to revolt and great bloodshed. Mr Mitchell leader of the great Mine Workers' organization, whose members are to-day fully realizing what

political power can accomplish, it a firm advocate of no politics in unions. At the same time, if he be correctly quoted, he advises that members of the United Mine Workers leave nothing undone to defeat James H. Pea-Can Peabody be defeated unless ody for re-election. labor goes into politics? Who would these gentlemen have to select the successor to Peabody? Every effort is of organized labor. Should this be accomplished, then I challenge the sense of any argument which may be produced claiming that organized labor having it in their power to elect should not be the more competent to select those whom they desire to represent them in office. Mr. Gompers has said that a continuation of the Peabody policy will eventually lead to revolt and bloodshed. With his long experience he should be able to outline some plan whereby such damnable practice could be prevented. advocates thorough organization of labor forces. Can labor be more thoroughly organized than were the miners of Cripple Creek and Telluride? In the history of the labor movement have men ever responded more promptly than did the coal miners of District 15? If thorough organization be a failure in Colorado will it be less a failure in other States? Mr. Mitchell is credited with having no peer as a manager of labor difficulties, yet, with as determined a body of men as ever responded to a strike order, we find the United Mine Workers of District 15, after a nine months' struggle, no nearer success than upon the day on which the strike was inaugurated. No one can charge the conditions which prevail in Colorado to-day union men. On the other hand, no one can deny that the successful manipulation of politics by the capitalistic class, their placing in power of a Peabody, ever ready to

Mr. Mitchell advises to keep out of politics, but defeat

## WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Since the report of Charles H. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, has become a part of the printed proceedings of the twelfth annual convention, we deem it advisable to publish the same in the Miners' Magazine, knowing that the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and organized labor throughout the country will place a high value upon a document that was written behind the walls of a military bull-pen. The report is as follows:

Bulipen at Telluride, Colo., May 24, 1904.

To the Delegates of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners: Gentlemen-As the time draws near, when, in compliance with our constitution, it wil devolve upon me to again report to you the conditions of your organization as I view them at the present time and to briefly review the past twelve months, I will take advantage of my confinement in military prison, which makes it impossible for me to take an active part in conducting the affairs of our organization, so that, should I be so fortunate as to be released prior to your meeting, my time may be spent in other work which must necessarily be neglected during my enforced absence from headquarters. In out lining to you the work done by your executive board and officers during the past year it shall be my desire to be as brief as possible, touching only on such points as I believe you should be informed upon. The few recommendations which I shall make are for your consideration, and if, in your wisdom, their adoption should appear to be for the best interests of our organization, you doubtedly use them in the future government of the Federation. I only request that they, as well as all other matters that may come before this convention, be given due consideration, that you may at all times act in full harmony, that each delegate expess his views upon all stions coming before the convention, that you may at all times remember that only by honest differences of opinion can we arrive at sound conclusions and correct The constitution which governs our organization provides that the executive board and officers shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the Federation

fill it, and while I have undoubtedly made mistakes, my

of president of the Western Federation of Miners un-

sullied and free from a dishonorable act of any nature,

and it is my fervent hopes that my successor, whoever he may be, will ever have in mind the honor of the or-

nization which we all love and for which we have so

en great, I am proud to-day to return to you the office

gallantly fought. Continuously since the adjournment of the eleventh annual convention the Western Federation of Miners has been engaged in such a battle as has never before confronted a labor organization. The issue on the part of the Federation-the eight-hour work day-and the right to nize-met by the Mine Owners' Association, the mill and smelter trusts, supported by the governor of the State of Colorado, the entire military power of the State at their command, determined to not only defeat the just demands made upon them, but fully determined to exterminate and drive from the State the miners' organization. To you delegates who have undoubtedly kept fully with the struggle, through the Miners' Mugazin and the many circulars sent out from headquarters, it is seessary that I go into details. Some have claimed that the strikes in which we have been involved in the State of Colorado should never have been called, that the ners, having no grievance, should not have been asked to enter into a struggle for the mill and smeltermen. In my report to the eleventh annual convention I fully stated my position in relation to this matter, and I have had ns for changing that position to this date. If the workman who reduces the ores produced by the miner is, as prescribed in your constitution, eligible to membership in the Western Federation of the said constitution.

titled to the full benefits as provided in said constitution.

If, as has been argued by some, a local or locals composed of miners should not be asked to discontinue the duction of ores which are being shipped to milis and liters where the employes are members of a local completes where the employes are members of a local complete where the employes are members of a local complete where instituted where justice was due. With the power of a great State

THE REPORT OF PRESIDENT MOYER OF THE with the Western Federation of Miners, and the latter being on strike for living conditions and the right to organize, then I believe the miner should be honest and honorable enough to say to the mill and smelter men: "A mistake has been made; you are affiliated with the

wrong organization; while we welcome you as taxpaying members, you cannot expect us to sacrifice our position in your behalf." If, in the wisdom of the delegates of this convention, the metalliferous miner would be more benefited by an organization composed exclusively of the miner, then let us be candid with our fellow-worker, the mill and smelter man, and assist him in establishing an organization for his own protection; on the other hand, if we believe that the interests of every wage worker employed in and around the mine, mill and smelter are identical, that by one compact organization we can better protect the inter ests of all, then let it go out to the world from this convention that the concern of one member of the Western Federation of Miners is the concern of all; that upon this principle we will ever stand, and should we go down to defeat, let that defeat be one of honor and let it never be said that any part of the membership of our grand organization was sacrificed that another part might pros per. Since the adjournment of the eleventh annual convention your organization has been engaged in such a battle as was never before confronted by a labor organization. In making this statement I do not mean to infer that the opposition presented in the beginning of the struggie by the mine owners and the mill and smelter combinations of the State of Colorado materially differen from that presented by other employers under like circumstances. From all outward appearance it seemed the intention of the operators, rather than concede to the denon-union labor, the failure of which under ordinary strike conditions we were assured. Being almost thoroughty or ganized in Telluride and the Cripple Creek district, and as our membership had promptly responded to the strike order, thus practically closing all the properties in those districts, we had every reason to believe that the struggle would be of short duration, but we were soon given to understand that the strike was not an ordinary one

mands made by the unions, to permit their properties to remain idle, or possibly endeavor to operate them with between conventions; therefore I feel that upon your that it was not a question of a struggle between employer convening my stewardship is at an end and in turning and employe, to be fought out along the lines which over to you the office to which you have twice honored have governed a difficulty of like nature in the past, but me, I can only say that I have done my best to honorably that the chief executive of the State, with the people's treasury and military power at his command, had entered every act has been for what I considered the best interests into the struggle, not as a disinterested party, represent While the temptation may at times have ing all the people engaged, not for the purpose of standing between the contending forces and saying to the em "You have the right to demand different cond tions of working and the right to discontinue work if you so desire," and to the employer, "You have the right to refuse to concede to such demands and to either close down your properties or operate them with such labor as you can secure, but I, as the representative of all the people of the State of Colorado, demand that the laws be strictly adhered to and that the rights and privileges of no citizen, be he ever so humble, be abridged." On the contrary, we find the governor on the day of September 4, 1903, in the face of the vigorous protest from the civil authorities and hundreds of the foremost citizens of Teller county, sending almost the entire National Guard to the Cripple Creek district and declaring in no uncertain language that they would remain there until the strike was broken and every member of the Western Federation of Miners driven back to the mines or out of the State Then began such a prostitution of the powers of the state executive as was never before known, and I trust to God that we, as citizens of the United States, will never see repeated. The use of the National Guard as provided by the statutes was entirely forgotten. The military in the field were at the beck and call of the Mine Owners' Association the officers received their orders from the executive committee of that organization, and no plot was too damnable to receive the indorsement of Governor Peabody. You are all informed as to how your brothers were persecuted, how the enlisting department of the military was used as an employment agency for the mine wners, hundreds of members of the State "farmed out to scab," in fact, the great power of the State placed in the hands of a combination of capitalists to be used as they might desire, to defeat and destroy an or-

ganization of wage workers. Without James H. Peabody

successor one who will fall to do their bidding? Mr. Mitchell is a Republican and as such must believe the Republican party to be the party for the wage worker; still he denounces that party in the State of Colorado, for for denouncing Peabody in this State he denounces Republicanism. I cannot believe that Brother Mitchell swould advocate the election of a Democrat, therefore I am anable to determine what the gentleman means when the declares for the Republican party and in the same breath repudistes the administration of one who is receiving the unstinted praise and indorsement of the ac knowledged leaders of that party. Mitchell and others are fully aware that just so long as the producing class permits the money power of this e possible, just so long will organized labor be confronted with militarism and the injunction and the damnable system inaugurated by the Republican administration in the State of Colorado be permitted to spread until the prophecy of Mr. Gompers cannot be avoided. There are but two ways to meet the policy as outlined and put into effect by the corporations and Citizens' Alliance, one the Which will organized labor other the ballot. Which will the-leaders of the great army of organized wage workers advise to be placed in the hands of There can be but one answer-the bal-Were I the anarchist claimed by those who would destroy our organization, if my only desire were the de struction of property and the taking of human life, as has been charged, then would I surely advocate the rifle Organized labor is advised against entering into politics 4ts membership may still exercise the right to cast their challet, but in the outlining of a policy by which they are to De governed they must take no part. polls on election day and cast their ballot for those who size to make and administer the laws, but are warned that discuss pollties in their unions means disruption. This be true, then I can only say, "God pity the wage

In the labor movement is to be found the intelligence the determination and every qualification required to meet and solve the most difficult problems, and I firmly believe What this intelligence, realizing, as it must, the hopeless cress of relief through the strike and the boycott, the only ons in the hands of organized labor, will, in the nea future, meet the issues face to face, and, instead of the Gever-coding strife, a march will be made to the ballot box and a system which makes it possible for a Peabody sussinate justice end forever. While I fully realize the benefits to the wage worker which have been de rived through organization in the past and the necessity more thorough organization under the present sys future, if we would retain the fe we are still permitted to enjoy, neither can I forget the great suffering of the thousands of union men, the destitution and hardships of the noble women and the sacrifice of hundreds of lives. Has organized labor nothing to offer but a continuation of the past struggle? I for one I believe that a great majority of the memthinking to-day as they never thought before. The strongest advocates of pure and simple trades unfouism, be they honest, cannot deny that a crisis is to-day confronting organized labor which cannot be successfully strike, the ancient weapon of unionism

The employing class keep fully abreast of the times while organized labor stands with folded arms. Capital has organized as it has never organized before. In the mands of a comparative few the entire power of govern sucht, both State and national, which meets organized at every turn, cries "Halt!" and no one can successfully deny that during the past year our greatest or ganizations, both numerically and financially Corced to heed the command. If the same old unions be equal to cope with the new policy of the employing class, under a reign of prosperity, why the acceptance of a reduction in wages and increase in the hours of toil? Was the laborer receiving more than his due, or can it possible that organized labor is at last awakening to the fact that the strike, the only weapon of defense, pitted against the rifle in the hands of the military, martial law, the bull-pen and the injunction, no longer means suc If politics injected into the union means its de senise, then I am willing to attend the funeral, for if or granized labor can be an obstruction in the path which leads to the ballot box, then I can have no regrets if it

Two years ago a convention of the Western Federation Miners indorsed a policy of education amongst its Against this policy the fire of the capitalistic ctass has been aimed and the finale has been the war of extermination waged in Colorado during the past year. war governor of this State, representing the entiments of one of the powerful political parties, states "We have nothing against organized labor, but when they into politics it is time for their suppression." And e you have the explanation as to why the representatives of capitalism are praising Peabodylam. They have no greater fear of unionism than they have had in the past, but, knowing the power of politics, they will retain at any cost, and woe be to the individual or organization who questions their right to rule.

Brotkers, has the lesson been sufficient or must each Individual feel the point of the bayonet, must the chains encircle your wrists as they did brave Henry Maki's, saust you take your turn in the bull-pen and be dragged our homes in the dead hour of night and sent into exile before you can realize the necessity for action? If This be so, then continue to prescribe for a system under which all these things are possible. Steer clear of politics and just so sure as night succeeds day, your time will come, and though this plan of education seems slow, the tesson once learned can never be forgotten. Further, I closire to call your attention to a magazine article contributed by Mr. John Mitchell and published in the Denver Times of May 3, in which Mr. Mitchell, speaking of strikes, says as follows: "It is sometimes claimed that sio strike can be won without physical force. I do not believe this to be true, but if it is, it were better that th strike be lost than that it succeed through violence and the commission of outrage. The struggle for labor is not for a day, nor a month, nor a year, and the cause of unionism is not lost through any single strike or through any number of strikes. If it were true that all strikes fail if physical force could not be resorted to, it would be better to demonstrate that fact and seek remedy in other directions, than to permit strikes to degenerate into conflicts between armed men. If it can be we that strikes caunot be won without violence, then At will be necessary to secure reform for workingmen ex It appears to me that clusively through political action." in these few words Mr. Mitchell has said and admitted much; first, that trades unionism offers no permanent relief, that the struggle of labor must go on from day to day, month to month, and year to year; second, he h sout a possibility of a remedy in other directions, and in conclusion, after all else has failed, if I interpret his meaning correctly, admits that the much-sought-for re-Forms may be secured through political action

In referring to Messrs, Gompers, Mitchell and other of organized labor, it is not my intention to criticise. I have said that only through honest difference of opinion can we expect to arrive at correct judgment, and firmly believe that the time has arrived in the labor movement when all its forces must come together, whe with one object, one policy for all, the wage workers of this great commonwealth must vote as they strike, and when this is accomplished and then only will organized

when this is accomplished its mission.

Coming back to the Cripple Creek strike, I feel that,
owing to my enforced absence during the past two months, I am not sufficiently in touch with the present situation

to undertake to advise as to the future policy to be pursued in that district, and, as delegates, you will have the executive committee, selected by District Union No. 1. These brothers have been in charge of the strike since its inception and will be prepared to give you every detail For these brothers I have none but words of praise. They have met the persecution of the enemy unflinchingly; the buil-pen and prison have never dampened their ardor, but at each time after their release they were found back at their post shirking no responsibility men in the Cripple Creek district who have stood by the banner of unionism for more than nine long months must land. Confronted by unheard-of opposition, they have never faltered; threatened with deportation from theh homes, the military bull-pen and the hirelings' feat or retreat has never been considered. For those at the first volley, surrendered their honor, violated their obligation and deserted their brothers in time of need, we can have nothing but contempt. To these traitors can be charged the long-drawn-out struggle in the Cripple Creek district and they will surely receive their reward A man who will violate his sacred oath will not defend the honor of his family, and should be banished from all honorable society.

After being fully informed as to the present situation

by the delegates from timt district, and your executive board, who will undoubtedly investigate prior to your convening, upon you will devolve the outlining of a nolley for the future. As to the past, I can say without hesita tion that the interests of your organization have at all gently, honestly and faithfully conducted. The system of contributing relief by establishing union stores has saved great benefit to be derived through the co-operative sys tem, and I earnestly recommend that this convention advise and encourage the establishing of such institutions at every point reached by the Western Federation of The lesson taught by the business element in the Miners. Cripple Creek district, the almost immediate withdrawal of all credit, the organizing of citizens' alliances, should be convincing evidence that the friendship of this class reaches no farther than the pocketbook. It took the business man of the Cripple Creek district but a very short wages, because they brought more money to his till; like the non-union man in the times of peace and the seab in times of trouble, ever willing to share the benefits secured by organized labor, yet at the first alarm that his profits might be affected or some union man whom he had robbed for years might ask for a dollar's credit, he cries, "The Cash System," but the same old profits. In your consideration of the Cripple Creek situation, the in Colorado City and Florence will necessarily enter. therefore it will be unnecessary for me to take up your time in a review of the past farther than to say that every honorable means was resorted to by your representatives to avoid a conflict with the United States Reduction and Refining Company until the time came when there was no choice other than defending or abandoning the principles of your organization, and I am proud to say that repre sentatives of the unions in the Cripple Creek district and your executive board chose the former. What their position may be to-day I am unable to say; as to myself, re gardless of what your verdict may be, I have no regrets, no apology to offer for an act of mine in connection with any strikes which have received the indorsement of the executive board during the past year. Too much praise cannot be given the members of the Florence Millmen's Union when presented with an ultimatum delivered by the Mine Owners' Association demanding the surrender of their union cards or discontinuing work hesitation on their part; to a man they declared for their union, and the combination who became black in the face advocating the rights of men to work when for whom they pleased, enforced their ultimatum, and these men who were highly satisfactory to the employer, who had taken no part in the strike, their only their refusal to violate their obligation and to permit their rights as American citizens to be trampled under foot, the penalty, deprived of their job and of the opportunity of earning an honest living, and here you have another example of the power of the few who own and control the jobs.

As soon as possible after the adjournment eleventh annual convention I visited Anaconda, Montana, to investigate the conditions confronting the Smeltermen's Union of that place, and while there received a telegram from Secretary Haywood informing me that the refusal of the governor to incorporate in his call convening the poration tool, the man who is to-day receiving the praise legislature a recommendation for the enactment of an becoming very impatient, and I immediately returned for the purpose of using my influence in avoiding a strike, if After meeting with the men, finding them almost thoroughly organized, and hearing how they had and Mine Owners, declared martial law in San Migue worked for years the long twelve-hour shift for a pittance, how they had waited patiently for relief through legislation, how the great anajority of the voters of the State had told them they were entitled to the eight-he workday and how the American Smelting and Refining plead no authority, and the men were referred to the civil Company and other corporations had controlled the four authorities. Later an order was secured from the court ple, I indorsed the appointment of a committee, who, on the men returned to their homes, but the persecution still June 17, presented to the general manager of the Ameri-| continued. Some were arrested for conspiracy and all an Smelling and Renning Company the following peri

#### PETITION.

Denver, Colo., June 17, 1903. To the American Smelting and Refining Company:

We, the employes, holding membership in the Denver Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 93, Western Federation the absence of Mr. Murphy, permitting their case to go of Miners, desire to call your attention to the fact that thousands of the members of our organization are enjoying the privilege of an eight-hour workday and are re ceiving for the same a compensation in many instances far above that being paid by your company for ten and tweive hours for the same class of labor. Not only is this so but the large majority of workmen engaged in producing the ores which are reduced in the smelters operated by your company are working but eight hours and are receiving for the same a wage exceeding that of the highest paid twelve-hour workmen employed in said smelters.

After due consideration, we have concluded that, owing to the hazardous and unhealthful nature of our ployment, we are at least entitled to the same condition and system of working as others employed in the production and reduction of ores, and hereby request that, beginning with July 1, 1903, a day's work, which now consists of ten and twelve hours in and around the smelting plants known as the Globe and Grant, located in the city of Deuver, be reduced to eight hours.

We believe this request to be a just and righteons one

and sincerely trust that your company may see the way clear to granting the same. Respectfully,
PATRICK F. HAMAWHY, WILLIAM L. SMITH,

HANS OLSON CHARLES NARDIS. JOE SCOTT. ANTONE STRANSKE. ROBERT WITHERS.

Committee To this petition the company gave no consideration not even effering to put the furnace men on the eight-hour shift or to make any concession whatever. But a few days later an article appeared in the Denver papers signed by Mr. Guiterman, general manager, informing the public why it was impossible to change the hours of working. On July 3 a meeting of the union was held, which was largely attended, and by a unanimous vote the smelter-

hour shift. At 11 p. m. of that date their decision was with deported members of the Telluride union. put into effect, which resulted in the complete closing of the larger plants-the Globe and the Grant-which have never successfully operated to this date, the Grant not at-At the Globe scab labor has been introduced and the delegate from that local can best inform you as to the condition there at the present time. The expense of carrying on this strike has During the summer and fall many of the members secured employment, and only through the winter months, when impossible to secure work, have the of Miners and organized labor in general cannot but be proud of the determined stand for justice made by the Denver smeltermen. No honest citizen in the State of Colorado, even the most bitter enemy of organized labor, dares say that the demands of these men-that the Amer ican Smelting and Refining Company comply with the will of the people-were unjust demands. In your consideration of the smeltermen's fight you can arrive at but one conclusion, that the fight for the eight-hour day must go on, and, regardless of corrupt legislatures, organized labor will yet place the great State of Colorado in the list of eight-hour States, as they have many others. The eleventh annual convention instructed your

tive board to continue the strike at Idaho Springs.

the union has demanded the eight-hour shift

Here

around the mines, and a minimum wage of \$2.75 per day An agreement had been reached with some of the opera tors and it looked possible that the entire matter might be adjusted, when an explosion occurred at the Sun and Moon mine, which resulted in the destruction of a power house. Later Philip Fler, an Italian miner, was found dying on the side of the mountain, and, upon examination, he was found to be a member of the Miners' Union. This seemed to be sufficient evidence, and the crime was immediately laid at the door of the Western Federation of Prior to this time there had been established in the city of Denver an organization which for some rea son the originators had christened the Citizens' Alliance When the constitution was given to the public it was an alliance of a certain class of citizens only, this class to be composed of the employers of labor, headed by such men as J. B. Grant, Dennis Sheedy of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the representatives of other corporations who were planning war on organized labor, their fighting force to be selected from what is known as the "business element," but who should be termed the "charges of the wage workers," for were it not for the hard-earned dollar of the laborer th great majority would indeed be objects of charity. This long-suffering combination, with a few non-union wage workers who were willing to swear away their manhood, also a small force of scabs who were anxious to assist the corporations in defeating the eight-hour workday, com posed the army which was to be placed in the field, backed the savier of his country, James H. Peabody, with his Krag-Jorgensons and Gatling guns. One of the cardi nal principles of this combination, as stated by the presi dent, J. C. Craig, was to be the encouragement of friend ly relations between employes and employers and to pro tect the small merchant and manufacturer from the un just demands and unlawful violence of the labor unions This great law and order organization, as it wishes to be known to-day, had established a branch at Idaho Spring and included among its membership all the mine man agers of that district, who were stubbornly contesting the demands of the union for the eight-hour workday and a Immediately following the trouble Sun and Moon mine this combination, headed by Mr Lafe Hanchett, one of the principal mine operators and president of a banking institution, decided that the time had arrived to protect the small merchants. A meeting of the Alliance was called and as a means of establishing friendly relations between employers and employes it was decided that a large number of members of organized labor should either be put to death or driven from the Fearing that the former action might meet with the disapproval of the "Czar of Colorado," they de cided on the latter, and with their law and order banner flying, they marched forth in the dead of night to drag from their homes eighteen innocent citizens, whose only offense had been the right to affiliate with organized labor These men were marched for miles down the canon, followed by a howling mob, and warned never to return, Finding their way to Denver, they were your officers, and the matter immediately laid before the chief executive of the State with an appeal for protection, and what think you was the reply of this miserable cor of the Republican party, who a short time later, in the face of a vigorous protest from the civil authorities of Teller county, sent the military to that county, placing the State under almost a million dollars' indebtedness who, to shield a mob of members of the Citizens' Alliance county?-when informed that mob law prevailed in Idaho Springs and the lives of certain citizens of that community were in danger, though the sheriff and other so-called offi general assembly and throttled the will of the peo- restraining the Citizens' Alliance from interfering, and were denied the privilege of working in the district. At the regular term of court those who had been charged with complicity in the explosion, after determined effort on the part of the mine owners to convict, were exonerated in such a manner as left no doubt of their innocence. Attorney Richardson, who had been called into the case in to the jury without having produced any evidence in their This was not sufficient for the law and order behalf. gang, but there being some question regarding the county line, near which the power bouse was located, a number of the acquitted men were followed into the adjoining county and thrown into jail on the same charge. men were all released on bonds and will be tried durin the June term of court. There can be no question as to their acquittal, the only object of their persecutors being to confine them in jail as long as possible. general opinion that this mob had violated the laws of our State and should be made to answer to the courts. Act, ing on this presumption some eighty informations were filed against those who were known to have played as active part. When court convened we were given to distinctly understand that while union men would be prose cuted to the full extent of the law, the mine owners had nothing to fear. The cases were all dismissed and the first raid of the Citizens' Alliance received the approval of he district attorney and also of the chief executive of th State. The strike at Idaho Springs has never been de clared off, and a number of the companies operating there are still unfair to organized labor. The conditions which have prevailed have made an aggressive policy impos and under the present conditions I know of nothing this convention can do other than to instruct your incoming executive board to keep in close touch with the situation, endeavor to build up the union there, and the time will

> The Telluride situation, I feel, needs no lengthy re-view. The cause of the strike and the conditions which have prevailed here can be more intelligently outlined on the floor of the convention by delegates from San Juan, your secretary-treasurer and your executive board. In the month of March, believing that my duty as president of your organization required that I visit this part of our jurisdiction, I unbesitatingly came. On the 20th of March, acting under instructions of Peabody, the sheriff of San

surely come when the grievous wrongs done organized

labor in that district will be righted.

men of Denver decided to never again work the twelve- Miguel county came to Ouray, where I had gone to advise placed under arrest upon a trumped-up charge and brought to Telluride, where I was turned over to the military, or, rather, the Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Associa tion, and have been held a prisoner by them to this date. As I have said, what has transpired during the past ninmonths in connection with the situation here will be fully outlined on the floor of the convention. It then become your duty as delegates to unflinchingly meet the situation as it exists to-day and determine what shall be the policy of the Western Federation of Miners in the future. facts, as they will undoubtedly be submitted to you as delegates, and which the past and present actions of the Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners' Association and governor of the State will prove beyond a doubt and satisfy you of the intention on their part to drive from San county, Colorado, every vestige of your organization. In mob, or martial, which means no law, has taken its place. It might be well for me to say, for the information of delegates, that this has been without any exception the most conservative strike ever engaged in by the Western Federation of Miners. At the inauguration of the strike your officers counseled conservative action and at all times have advised the members engaged to confine their every that this advice has been fully adhered to cannot be contradicted by any individual in the State of Colorado.

Now, let us see how this policy was met by the Mine Owners' Association. First, men were arrested and thrown into prison charged with intimidation, inciting riot, assault and every concelvable charge possible for cunning brains to invent. Men with thousands of dollars' worth of property being charged with vagrancy and sentenced to hard labor on the public streets. A refusal to comply with the terms of sentence meeting with such punishment as would seem impossible for one human being to inflict upon another. Then, the deporting of men and women and finally the gathering of an armed mob, a hundred men dragged from their homes and their families, driven into the mountains like animals and warned that their lives would pay the penalty should they return. sanctioned and encouraged by the majority of the civil authorities and the chief executive of the State. in Telluride all members of organized labor are designated by this combination as "agitators," and from day to day certain ones are selected by the mine owners and Citizens Allhance, who are in chagge of the military, deported from the county and warned never to return.

Brother delegates, this is the new policy inaugurated the Citizens' Alliance under a Republican administration in the State of Colorado to meet strike of organized labor. One man in this State has dele gated to himself the power to determine who shall take up his residence and remain in the State of Colorado, also to designate the county in which he shall reside, if permitted to remain. Not only this, but the chief executive of this State has decided that he is superior to the courts. both high and low, and only at his pleasure will their mandates be enacted. He reserves the right to deprive of their liberty for his entire term of office any individual who may meet with his displeasure. Not only is this so. but if the constitution of the State of Colorado gives to the chief executive the power claimed and put into practice by James H. Peabody, which practice has received the indorsement of the Republican party upon which the supreme judiciary of the State is silent, then he not only has the power to deprive of their liberty such citizens as he may desire, but he may order their execution at his pleasuse. If this be law, then I can no longer subscribe to its execution or advise others to do so. I have advised peace and conservatism and in return received the bull-pen and vile abuse of the corporations and their tools. I have seen brave men acting on my advice, which I believe to be for the best interests of our organization, silently submit to such damnable abuse as has made me blush for my manhood and call myself a coward, and I say to you to-day, unhesitatingly, that the time has arrived when organized labor must speak out in ringing tones. Pleading has be Law-abiding citizens have been brandme a mockery. ed as cowards; the lower courts receive no notice and, for reasons best known to itself, the highest judiciary of the State fails to act. I have stated that of the two weapons to be placed in the hands of the wage werker I would recommend the ballot. In San Miguel county to-day it would appear that for temporary relief some other policy should be pursued. I do not believe that there is a law on the statutes of a State in our Union or in the constitution of the United States which deprives a citizen of the right of self-defense. I do not believe that there is a law which provides that one class of citizens shall be armed to the teeth and another class robbed of every means of defense, as has been done in Trinidad and Telluride, and the armed mob permitted to murder and drive like cattle their helpless victims. There are hundreds of your members in the San Juan who should return to their homes; in Telluride the Citizens' Alliance and mine owners await them with the rifle.

Further discussion of this situation by me seems idle,

and I leave the matter in your hands. First, I would recommend that the en lause be stricken from our constitution. I do not t that any emergency will confront a local which will force them on strike pending the time required to notify head-No set of officers can successfully manage an organization under a constitution which permits any member of its locals to go on strike at their will and notify the officers. after so doing. This is an important matter in my opinion

and worthy of careful consideration. As the past year especially has convinced you that your officers may at any time be deprived of their liberty for an indefinite period, I would recommend the creating of the office and the election of an assistant to your secretarytreasurer. The importance of this office makes it nee sary that the incumbent be familiar with every detail of the organization. This knowledge can only be acquired at your headquarters. The volume of business and nergency which I have mentioned appears to make this change not only practical, but one of absolute necessity.

The valuable services of your secretary-treasurer rould indeed be difficult to duplicate; although the entire responsibility of the organization has at times devolved upon him, he has ever proved equal to the emergency. The faithful performance of the business of his office, the able and correct manner shown in the accounting of the funds which have passed through his hands, his fearless advocacy of our cause, cannot fall to meet with the praise

of every member of the Western Federation of Miners. As to myself, I have no complaint. I believe that very possible means has been resorted to for securing my release, and if my persecution has opened the eyes set to thinking our membership, then I feet that at least I have accomplished something. When accepting the position of president of your organization I did so fully aware of all its responsibilities, and let the outcom what it may, I will ever be found upholding the prin-iples and honor of the Western Federation of Miners. He who would falter to-day is not worthy of membership and if I can be of service to you in the future in any capacity, I am yours to command.

I sincerely trust that your deliberations may be of I sincerely trust that your-deliberations may be of great benefit to those you represent, and to the great army of wage workers throughout the land, and that our organization may ever be found battling for the cause of humanity and the emancipation of the wage blave.

With kindest regards to all delegates, I am, yours far the cause,

CHARLES H. MOYER.

President of the Western Federation of Miners.

money-rotted Republicanism. governor, like a penitent harlot who has sold the most priceless pearls of her womanhood, bawls out the following heartrending lamentations:

committed treason to every principle

of justice. The shame, the reproach

and the ignominy which "tarnishes"

the fair name of Colorado lles at the

door of the executive chamber of the

State capitol. An unscrupulous gov-

ernor, bereft of a conscience, dead to

shame and a stranger to all the traits

that round out a noble manhood, has

cast the blot of disgrace upon the com-

monwealth and covered with infamous

dishenes the crumbling temple of

"It is a matter of great regret to me if the laboring men of this State fail to see that I am fighting their battle, for I sincerely believe that organized labor has no more dangerous enemy than the Western Federation of Miners, which is seeking under cloak of organized labor to proteet itself alike in the promulgation of its dishonest socialistic theories, which recognizes no right to private property, and from the result of its anarchistic tenets and tendencies. Legitimate labor organizations of nec sity suffer from the criminal aggressions of the federation."

The governor again, in another part of his desultory statement, grieves over the "campaign of hatred" that being made against him "to lead that large law-abiding and liberty-loving body of our citizens who belong to labor unions to believe that I have been, and still am, engaged in waga war against all union labor. Nothing could be further from my

policy or my desire."

ere the governor dragged these erbal symptoms of regret from his restituted brain it is a wonder that did not issue a proclamation to organized labor commencing with the quotation, "You that have tears pre-pare to shed them now." It is a wonder that the governor, with his "Parryized" affection for unionism, lived through the trying ordeal, while pouring out this manifestation of his boundless love. No one can doubt that the governor, who holds honorary membership card No. I' in the Citizens' Alliance of Los Angeles, Cal., is a friend to organized labor. A man who receives congratulatory telegrams from Parry and his union-wrecking who, labors who questions the professed friendship of the governor must certainly be saturated with all the increduilty of a "doubting Thomas." The man who doubts the friendship of the governor for organized labor st certainly be a Missourian—"must be shown"—or equipped with the characteristics of the Texan—he must have facts "in his hand."

Governor, you have been the invited and honored guest at the banquet board of millionaires, who cheered in the wild delirium of jubilation as you recited with brazen impudence your gun and bullet campaign, and as your body. auditors listened to the warwhoops of your vengeance and maiedictions minst the Western Federation eyed mob went mad in the frenzy static joy. You exhibited your self (at the expense of the State) at World's Fair in St. Louis, and as you strutted around with the insolent swagger of a mongrei Nero the patrician lips of a capitalism whispered, "See the conquering hero comes." Your head became inflated with the rhead became innecessive and nounnynation fr prisidint; assessive, when all the tawdry gild and Hennessy.

"No," said Mr. Dooley, "th' comities "No," said Mr. Dooley, "th' comities their minds whether iamer of trust and corporation flat-cry have become a memory of the ast, you suddenly discover that you re a "friend of organized labor," be-auge you have political ambitions and an abnormal appetite for the fod-er that lies in the gubernatorial crib wan unscrupulous executive. There he rich rewards in the coffee of corunscrupulous executive. There
it rewards in the coffers of coruns for governors who can play
ar in the role of treason to law
matitution. There are high-pricunscruptions and sparkling wines for

Sergeant C. C. Baldwin, orderly for
Gen. Bell, was arrested last week for
stealing a Colt's revolver from Lieut.

A. C. Cole, with whom he was rooming.

the executive who bilres the State mill tia to a mine owners' association, but your million-dollar war against the miners of Colorado has put thorns in your crown, and the class who have felt the weight of your "friendship for organized labor" will on the 8th of November hurl ballet-benrbs in the voting booths of the State of Colorado

that will dethrone you forever.
If you are a "friend to organized labor," and the Western Federation of Miners is the only labor union that has incurred the displeasure of your imperial majesty, why did you farm out your military Hessians to the coabarons of Southern Colorado to shat ter into fragments the local union of district 15 of the United Mine Workers of America? If the Western Federation of Miners is the only law less organization, then why did the hired uniformed mob, known as the Colorado National Guards, with your sanction and approval, deport and bullpen coal miners, whose national organization boasts of a conservative Mitchell, and an organization which has not, as yet, proclaimed its in dorsement of the principles of Social ism? Why did the dollar-a-day "boys in bue" drive eighty coal miners a distance of twenty miles without water, like a herd of cattle, to finally enjoy the supreme pleasure of quench ing their maddening thirst at a town trough? Ah, yes! beloved Peabody. you love organized labor so well that if you were governor of the State of Illinois, the people of the nation would ere this have heard the crack of mill tary rifles behind the stockades of the packing companies of Chicago.

If you are a "friend of organized labor," then mention one single act in the history of your whole life as proof of the assertion. If you are a "friend of organized labor" then send epistles to the national bodies of unionism throughout America and ascertain if there is a single national body in any State of the Union that will place its official seal upon an indorsement of your "friendship for organized labor" in Colorado. The very fact that or ganized labor in every part of the United States, Canada and Old Mexico has thundered its denunciation against the executive of Colorado, and the very fact that thousands and tens of thousands of dollars have flowed into the treasury of t'e Western Federation of Miners, disproves the charges of lawlessness manufactured by the "friend of organized labor."

Organized labor does not contribute funds from its treasury in support of outlaws. The governor in his desire to impress upon the laboring voters of the State that he is a friend of union-ism tells about sending Attorney General N. C. Miller, John Chase and T E. McClelland to investigate conditions in the Cripple Creck district who made their report before the milltin was ordered out. Let us take i glance at the personnel of this committee of investigation. Who is Chase The brigadier reneral who was yearn ing for the salary which the law allowed him on account of his military title while in the field. Chase is th gentleman who defied the judicial mandates of a district court, and who was afterwards tried by a military court by order of the governor and relegated to private life. Who is Mc-Clelland? He is that grand and peerless type of the patriot and law-abiding citizen who shouted, "To hell with the constitution." These reminiscences are further proofs of the governor being a "friend of organized labor."

The Western Federation of Miners has at no time, in all fis history, attempted to defy the courts. Its members when charged with crime have been willing to enter the sanctuary of a judicial tribunal and be tried by a aggregation while in convention asaggregation while in convention assembled, for shooting unionism out
that have been held in the State of
nual convention at Butte, Montana
chem who toll is "like Caesar's Colorado during the present strike,
there have been beld in the State of
the State of
nual convention at Butte, Montana
chem at Butte, Montana wife, above suspicion," and the man where the membership has been charged with almost every perfidy in the catalogue of crime, a jury has brought in a verdict of acquittal. In the cases that were tried before the courts of Teller County, the testimony that was bought and paid for by a mine owners association fastened the guilt of train wrecking on salaried detectives, and when the cases of murder, conspiracy to murder and inciting to riot come before the courts in September, the finger of guilt will point to the mine operators and the members of the Citi zens' Alliance, who are the "Holy of Holles" with James Hamilton Pea-

Come again, governor! As soon a you can secure the services of Mr. Rittenhouse, please give us another Miners the financial pirates of the document. Your professions of friend ship for organized labor (in the lan-guage of the Wood Workers' Union of Denver) will be answered at the polis

> CHARES MOYER. President. WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, Secretary

"Has th' candydates accipted the

haven't med up their minds whether they will give th' Dimmycrat nommymation to Rosenfelt an' th' Raypubli-can nonunynation to Parker, or vicy varsy. It den't make much diff rence annyway."

#### REMEMBER YOUR OBLIGATION.

Below is a list of business firms that are either patronizing the scab meat concerns of Denver or employing nonunion help. Kindly withdraw your patronage from them and assist your The unfair meat companies are The Geo. M. Black Pkg. & Com. Co.,

Anderson, 620 S. Logan,

L. O. Ball, 827 Irving. Ball & Son, 2801 High. J. W. Bartlet, 3352 Clear Creek, Wm. Baumgartner, 2544 15th st. A. Baxter, 3501 Tennison. J. Beckwith, 408 16th st. R. H. Blanchard 2950 Franklin. Behiew, Geo., D. 17th ave. John Brady, 951 S. 9th. L. Bricker, 2240 Larimer. Aug. Buschner, 1044 W. Colfax. J. H. Campion, 804 Santa Fe. Capitol Mkt., 1379 Broadway. Broadway Bkt., 1325 Broadway Chambers Merc. Co., 4046 Goss. Champa Mkt., 1862 Champa. W. R. Cherrier, 2301 Bul. F. R. P. Chinn, 2862 Stout. M. B. Coffin, 2400 Washington Colfax Mkt., 2320 Colfax. Cole Gro. Co., 3252 Goss, L. J. Card, 400 S. Broadway. Conter, 3757 Franklin. M. Connell, 3757 Palmer. S. Carrea, 1763 Welton. Grossman Gro. Co., 13th and Curtis Corona Mkt., 841 Corona C. B. Cox, 2555 W. 29th. reede & Mertensmeyer, 2714 Lar. Chas, Crowley, 3700 Franklin. Louis Douth, 2458 Wash, J. G. Davies, 1122 W. 13th. Dawson Gro., 1048 Santa Fe. T. F. Galligan, 3510 Larimer. John Ginther, Globeville. . C. Harris, 3205 Larimer. Horton's Mkt., 1115 15th st. Hathaway, 2322 Colfax, Wm. C. Henderson, 276 S. Tremout E. Hein, 2948 Larimer S. Herbert, 3493 W. 32d.

R. Higgins, 30th & Gallup. Hoeffer & Co., 1328 S. 7th. Jewell & Turner, 1527 S. Pearl. Johnson Mkt. Co., 430 15th st. N. C. Johnson, Globeville, Kail Bros., 504 E. 18th. John Kallinnizer, 3562 Clifton. Knapp & Nivee, 39 Chrkson. H. N. Krueger, 2463 15th st. Kyle Mrc. Co., 146 Broadway. & O., 128 Broadway. O. Lacrouix, 780 S. 10th. W. Leinhardt, 600 W. 4th H. T. Lindstroth, 812 Santa Fe. Wolfe Londonee, 1624 Araphoe. Matteron Mkt., 1901 Champa McCall, 1029 Broadway.

W. J. McDonald, So. 10th & W. 11th J. D. Miller's, 1027 15th st. orschel & Rithe, 2400 Lafayette Nelson & Johnson, 600 15th. New Rules, 2864 Larimer. H. Newton, 3356 Clear Creek Parten & Brand, 250 S. Broadway.

W. F. Ralph. 2840 Larimer. J. W. Ray, 3428 Larimer.

To all Members of Organized Labor, Greeting: and "The Standard Meat & Live Stock

Geo, K. Bagley, 2863 Champa.

M. M. Dingman, 857 Broadway. Finosilver, 800 S. 11th.

John Gall, 1921 Welton. Andy Geiger, 1203 Larimer. J. George, 1970 Park ave. G. W. Gildersleeve, 3200 Clear Creek Harry Golden, 1568 Broadway, C. O. Green, 1953 Larimer.

Hurlbut Gro. Co., all 4 stores.

M. J. Hurley, 200 S. Water. Johnson's Bros., 300 S. Tremont.

McCarthy, 3460 Humboldt. C. W. McCarty, 1860 Downing

Chas. E. Rinn, 800 E. 19th. Wm. Rinn, 229 24th.

L. Roberts, 2953 Gallup. G. L. Rork, 3020 Downing. E. E. Rost, 3801 Franklin. E. E. Rost, 3134 Walnut, Sandell, 2262 Lincoln. T. Sandell, 600 Corona. Wm. Sanderson, 700 19th st. P. C. Schaeffer, 1863 Welton. H. Schwartz & Son, 2000 Marion. Otto Schatz, 1201 Welton.

Backslund & Erickson, 3832 Down-

H. P. Steele, 1100 Broadway John Tompson Gro. Co., 1121 15th st Union Mkt., 3020 Downing. Tompson Fruit Co., 1109 15th st. Tompson & Kophage, 517 21st. Max Teitz, 1635 38th st. W. S. Titus, 1237 Santa Fe. James Waddington, 733 Santa Fe. T. J. Wallace, 2320 Stout. J. B. Walch & Son, 246 W. 6th ave. John Weeber, 720 15th st. Weisser Bro., 705 E. 22d. Wilson & Co., 3701 Williams. E. Young, 3799 Williams. Wyman Gro., 1647 Williams.

(Signed) Denver Butchers' Protective Union, 162, A. L. U. Grocery Employes' Union, 167, A. L.

#### ST. LOUIS FEDERAL PROTESTS.

Vigorous Denunciation of Governor Peabody, Corporation's Tool. Whereas, The Western Federation

of Miners have waged a struggle for their rights in the State of Colorado,

Whereas, The Governor, the militia, and the Citizens' Alliance have waged relentless war against the Western Federation of Miners, ignored and defied the courts, established the "bull with its horrors, imprisoned the President of the Western Federation, exiled law-abiding citizens from homes and families because they were Unionists or sympathizers, compelled mine owners who employed Union men to close their mines and refused to allow them to be opened unless they employed non-unionists.

Whereas, 'The Citizens' Alliance which professes to be an organization for the maintenance of law and order, have compelled the legally elected local shoriff and coroner to resign their offices by threatening to lynch them, thus giving color to the claim that the Mine Owners' hired assassins, and not the Union men were the guilty parties who committed the Independence mut der by blowing up the depot.

Whereas, The members of the West ern Federation of Miners have conducted themselves in an orderly manner in the face of outrage after outrage and have carried on the struggle in spite of the use of the armed forces of the State in behalf of the Mine Owners Therefore, be it

Resolved, By St. Louis Federal La bor Union, No. 500, American Labor Union, that we condemn the use of the militia to aid the employers to crush organized labor and call upon the Trades Unionists to use their most powerful weapon, "the ballot," so that the working class will enjoy the product of their toil.

Resolved. That we extend to our Brothers in Colorado the hand of comradeship and pledge them our moral and financial support, and urge them to continue the struggle until victory crowns their efforts.

Resolved, That a copy of these reso lutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, The Western Federation of Miners, The American Labor Union and to the press of this city.

F. CLEMENS, Pres. F. J. BICKENHORST, Secy. Adopted June 18, 1904.

......\$5,281.35

106.20

July 19, 1904 .....

August, 1903 .....\$ 231.20

Total ....

#### HAVE FINE UNION SHEEPSHEARERS

(Continued from Page One.) July 24, 1905. A movement to remove the headquarters of the union to Orden. Utab was defeated, and the headquarters will remain in Butte. Officers were selected for one year

President and Secretary-Treasurer-Platte Richardson.

Vice President-W. J. Morton. Executive Board -W. H. Austin, S. Periata and J. C. Carlston.

W. P. Harris was elected delegate to the next convention of the American Labor Union, and Platte Richardson was chosen to represent the sheep shearers at the convention of the Montana Federation of Labor.

A stirring resention conden Governor Peabody of Co rado and the mine owners of that State for their purpose to destroy the Wester. Federation of Miners and American Labor Union was unanimously adopted. The convention pledged the moral and financial support of the Sheep Shear-

ers' Union to the striking miners.

The reports of the retiring office. showed the past year to have been a prosperous one for the union. The following excepts from the coort of the Secretary Lea are will give an idea of the magnitude of the union founded only two years ago.

Receipts. October, 1903 ...... 275.00 

December, 1903 ..... January, 1904 ..... 740.65 February, 1904 ...... 120.25 638.05 Mny, 1904 ..... 807.76 work of the organizers during the past year, giving the number of members eured by each over.

M. C. Forcest, president.

Members. secured by each obet a October, 1903 ...... December, 1908 ...... April, 1904 ...... May, 1904 ..... 54 nly, 1904 ...... 31 Evan Ashton, special organizer: May, 1904 ..... 1904 ..... J. A. Norton, special organizer: April, 1904 ...... 18  BUTTE, MONTANA, ADVERTISING.



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## BENEFIT PICNIC

FORTHE

# Western Federation of Miners of Colorado

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

## Central Council of Chicago

AMERICAN LABOR

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W. L. HALL,

General Secretary United Brotherhood of Railway Employes,

## Music by Fredricks

of the American Labor Union. A correct principle with a few supporters is mightier than a wrong principle with many supporters. Great numbers count for nothing except to emphasize the dishonor of defeat. And the record of the American Federation of Labor for the last several years is a record of almost unbroken defeats. The boasted American Federation of Labor, with its two millions of members, with its WEAK PRINCIPLES and WRONG POLICIES is like an egg shell in the path of the cleven monster, capitalism. But the American Labor Union principles can only gather strength from the economic developments of these times.

Are you for industrial unionism? Is the International Union of Brewery Workmen for industrial unionism? If not, then tear your organization into pieces, submit to the dictation of the American Federation of Labor. But no longer pretend to be for effective labor or-ganization. But if you are for industrial unionism; if the International Union really stands for a system of organization that will continue to be an actual benefit to its nembers, then you must bid defiance to the American Federation of Labor, and cease to pay tribute to your enemies. You cannot escape the responsibility. You cannot consistently and with justice to your own consciences, continue to pour money into the coffers of the American Federation of Labor, with which to not only make war against the American Labor Union, but to actually disrupt and destroy your own organization.

AMERICAN LABOR UNION. Fraternally yours, Clarence Smith, General Secretary-Treasurer, weil dadurch alle Gewertschaften einer Industrie eben so schwach werden wie die schwächste Gewerkschaft;

weil autonomen Gewerfschaften feine Mittel vorsehen, um irgend eine einzelne Gewertichaft beim Streif zu unterftüten und oft eine einzelne Gewerfichaft in die Unterwerfung hungern lassen, mahrend die anderen Gewerkschaften schamlos zusehen;

Gewertichaftstorruption,

weil eine einzelne Gewerfschaft durch Lohnerhöhung oder beffere Arbeitsbedingungen bestochen werden kann die Unternehmer zu unterftüten, während sie aus anderen Gewerkichaften mehr Profite herausidinden.

Augerdem führt die Antonomie noch zu vielen anderen liebeln, welche ju gablreich find, um bier aufgeführt zu werden, welche aber jedem intelligenten Gewerfichaftler befannt find. Ferner unterscheidet man die foge-nannte "industrielle Gewerkschaft", welche alle Angestellten einer Firma bue Untericied des Sandwerfs in einem Lofal vereinigt, und alle Lofal-Unions in einer einzigen internationalen induftriellen Gewertichaft, und alle internationalen industriellen Gewertichaften in einer einzigen gentralen fompatten Bereinigung mit einem gentralen Bertheidigungsfond welche durch das Reserendum regiert und in effektiver Beise verwaltet

Diefe Art der Organisation hat noch nicht genügende Ausdehnung erlangt, um ihre wahre straft zu beweisen, aber fie bat selbst in ihren Anfängen bewiesen, daß sie die folgenden Resultate erzielt:

Solidarität und Bruderlichfeit zwischen allen Arbeitern einer Industrie, und das Berschwinden von gesellschaftlichen und politischen Sandwerksspaltungen, indem sie alle Sandwerksperbindungen einer Industrie in derselben

internationalen Gewertschaft diefer Industrie vereinigt, mit denselben Mitgliederfarten, denfelben Satjungen und Bilichten, demielben Stimmrecht in allen die Induftrie berührenden Fragen;

Starfung ber Gewerfichaftsbewegung, indem alle Uebereinfommen für jedes Sandwerf berfelben Induftrie den Satungen der internationalen Bereinigung gemäß zu derfelben Beit ablaufen, weil laut der Autorität der induftriellen Gewerkichaft jedes Handwerk alle anderen Handwerke bei jedem Streit mit den Unternehmern unterftügen muß, so daß im Nothsalle die ganze mäch tige Organisation streift, bis die lofale Gewerfichaft zu ihrem Recht

weil die Schaffung eines zentralen Streitfonds für die gange indu-ftrielle Organisation allen lokalen Gewerkschaften, die dazu beitragen, ju Gute fommt;

die Autorität der allgemeinen induftriellen Bereinigung als Mittel wirft, um alle Mitglieder jeder einzelnen lofalen Gewerficaft zu gemeinjamer Aftion zu vereinigen und zu streifen, bis lotale Forderungen bewilligt worden find;

weil so die schwächste Gewerkschaft eben so stark wird, nicht nur wie alle Gewertschaften derfelben industriellen Organisation, wie die gesammten Gewerkichaften aller internationalen industriellen Organisationen, mit Ginichluß der vereinzelten Gewerfichaften, welche fich angeschlossen haben;

Bolitifde Ginigfeit,

indem politische Forderungen irgend einer schwachen Gewerkschaft durch alle Gewerfichaften derfelben internationalen induftriellen Gewerkichaft unterftügt werden, und im Rothfalle burchalle internatiowerkschaft unterkünt werden, und im Rothfalle durch alle internationalen industriellen Gewerkschaften derkelben allgemeinen Bereinigung. Auf diese Beise konnen die Arbeiter schließlich übre eigene
volitische Organisation ausbauen, welche dann die gesetzgebenden Körperichaften, die Erekutivgewalt, das Militär und die Richter
dem Billen der stimmberechtigten Rajorität unterordnet, anslatt wie
jest in bündicher Beise vor den Unternehmern winseln zu müssen.
Dies sind in kurzer und wahrhaftiger Darstellung einige der hauptsächlichsten Unterschiede zwischen der alten und der neuen Art von Gewerkschaften, zwischen den autonomen und den industriellen Gewerkschaften.

Bisher ift noch keine Arbeiterorganisation beim Namen genannt worden. Namen bedeuten nichts, Personen bedeuten nichts. Grundste sind die Hauptsache. Aber Grundsähe können nur durch die Organisation von Personen zur Geltung kommen.
Nun ist in diesem Lande das Prinzip der autonomen Gewerschaften durch die American Federation of Labor vertreten und die

daraus folgenden Sandlungen diefer Föderation haben diefem Bringip entsprochen. Ihr Brauerei-Arbeiter wißt, daß sich dies so verhält, weil dieses autonome Bringip der Föderation mit Eurem Pringip und Euren

dieses autonome Prinzip der Fooseration mit Eurem Prinzip und Euren Handlungsweisen in Konflift gerathen ist.

Nun ist die Frage beim Entscheidungspunkte angelangt. Eure Gewerkschaft muß es sich entweder gefallen lassen, unterdrückt zu werden, oder muß sich der American Federation of Labor wiedersetzen, nuß dem Prinzip der industriellen Organisation Treue schwören, werden der Prinzip der industriellen Organisation Treue schwören, und den Rampf für Diejes Bringip Geite an Geite mit den Rampfern in der American Labor Union aufnehmen.

Es ift mahr, daß die American Labor Union nicht fo ftark an Mitgliedern ift wie die American Feberation of Labor. Ob 3hr Euch durch diese Thatsache wollt beeinflussen lassen, andert nichts an der Baltung der Mitglieder der American Babor Union. Ein richtiges Pringip mit wenigen Rampfern ift ftarter als ein faliches Brinzip mit vielen Kämpfern. Große Massen nachen höchstens eine Niederlage um so schmäblicher. Und der Aeford der American Federation of Labor während der letten Jahre ist ein Aeford von beinahe umunterbrochenen Niederlagen. Die vielgerühmte American Federation of Labor, mit ihren schwachen Grundsitzen und Federation of Labor, mit ihren schwachen Grundsitzen und falschen Handlungen, ist wie eine Eierschale auf dem Psade des Ungeheuers: Kapitalismus. Andererseits können die Grundsitze der American Labor, der American Gahar und des Britanischen und der American Gahar Union durch die mirthischliche Kunnischung nur rican Labor Union durch die wirthichaftliche Entwidelung nur

Seid Ihr für industrielle Organisation? It die Internationale Gewerfschaft der Brauerei-Arbeiter für industrielle Organisation? Benn nicht, dann zerftiidelt Eure Organisation und unterwerft Euch dem Machtgeneration of Dann aber auch zu, daß Euch nichts an einer machtvollen Arbeiterorganisation

Wenn Ihr aber wirklich für industrielle Organisation seid, wenn Eure Gewerkschaft wirklich ein System bevorzugt, welches Euren Mitgliedern thatsächlich Vortheile bringt, dann müßt Ihr der American Feberation of Labor die Hehde ansagen und Euren Feinden den Aribut verweigern. Ihr könnt dieser Berantwortlichkeit nicht entgeben. Ihr könnt nicht logischerweise und mit gutem Gewissen Gelder in den Schat der American Feberation of Labor werfen, welche nicht nur die American Labor Union, fondern auch Eure Organisation befampft und zu gerftoren fucht. Mit brüderlichen Gruß

American Labor Union.

## Brüderliche Arufe an die Brauerei-Arbeiter.

Ift co richtig fur Eure Organifation bei einer Foderation gu bleiben und Beitrage an diefelbe ju bezahlen, wenn fie Enren Bringipien, Anfichten und Blanen widerftrebt und verfucht Gure Ginigfeit gu gerftoren und Gure Macht gu ichwachen?

An die Mitglieder der Internationalen Berbindung ber Brauerei-Arbeiter Amerifa's und die Delegierten gur Central-Konvention für 1904.

Es giebt heute zwei Arten von Gewerfschaften in Amerika.

Man unterscheidet die sogenannte "autonomische Gewerkschaft", welche den Ramen einer Gewerkschaft eigentlich nicht verdient, weil Gewerkichaften auf dem Prinzip der Einigfeit beruben, während die Autonomie stets zur Theilung führt. Die autonomischen Gewerkschaften führen immer zu den folgenden Resultaten:

führen immer zu den solgenden Reinitaten: Spaltungen der Arbeiter in der Industrie nach Handwerfen; Spaltungen der Arbeiter in der Gesellschaft nach Handwerfen; Spaltungen der Arbeiter in der Politif nach Handwerfen, weil Arbeiter, welche industriell gespalten sind, nicht politisch geeint sein können. Während die Arbeiter eigentlich die Gesetzgebung und Bermaltung in ihrer Gewalt baben mußten, weil fie die meiften Stimmen baben, mullen tie jest gebeugten Anies vor ihren selbsterwählten politischen Meilern um erbarmliche Broden von dem politischen Tische bitten, den jie selbst gebaut haben und mit ihrer Kraft erhalten zwischen den verschiedenen handwerken, und oft tötliche Gehbe über

Buriebiftionefragen;

weil unter der Autonomie jedes Sandwerf für fich organifirt ift; weil jedes Sandwerf für fich mit den Unternehmern wegen Löhr Stunden und Arbeitsbedingungen Nebereinfommen 'trifft, und so besondere Kontrafte macht, welche zu besonderen Zeiten ablaufen; weil die Autonomie der einen Gewerkschaft erlaubt zu arbeiten, während eine andere am Streit ist, oder gar der einen Gewerkschaft erlaubt, die Plätze der anderen streitenden Gewerkschaften einzunehmen;

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