

# AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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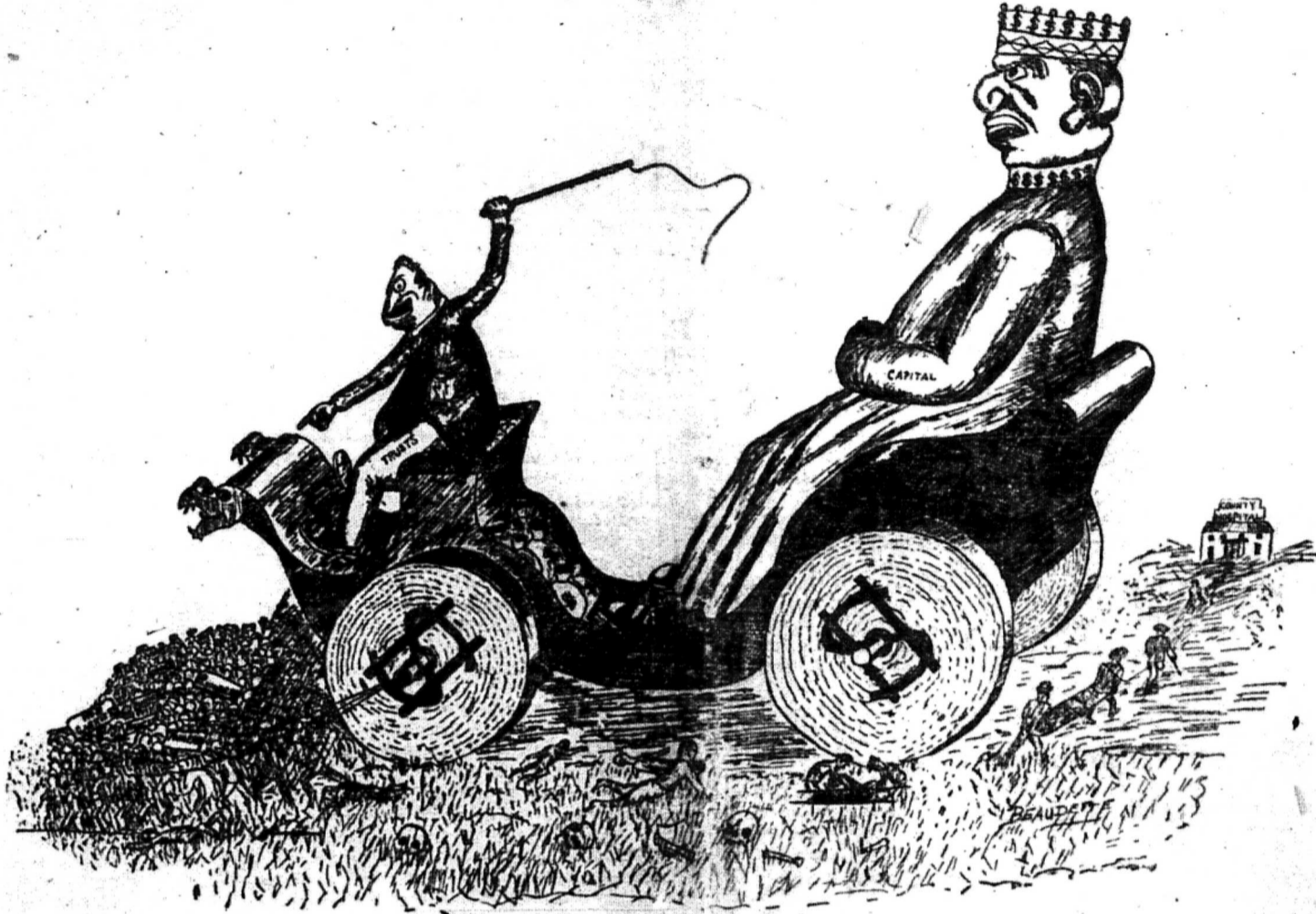
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No. 17

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## THE MODERN JUGGERNAUT ROLLS ON



Before the dawn of the Christian era the great mass of humanity worshipped idols as their gods. The custom of parading the idol mounted in a huge, ponderous vehicle, with the entire population swarming around and pulling their god ahead, was one of the grandest and most solemn occasions of the times. The high priests exhorted the people to idolize the god and promised salvation to all those who were pious enough to sacrifice their loves for their deity. Mothers would throw their infants before the huge wheels, and both old and young would allow their lives to be crushed out by the ponderous weight.

This cartoon represents the same thing, only under a different form. After the lapse of two thousand years civilization has substituted the ancient god of wood by the modern god of wealth and greed. The modern god ignores the misery and sufferings of humanity, and promises nothing, but compels its old and young victims, after being disabled, to wander to whatever shelter they may find.

### AMERICAN LABOR UNION NOTES.

The fund for the publication of another Socialist daily in New York has reached \$7,000.

Labor Union, No. 198, of Florence, Mont., reports a very favorable growth in membership.

The Pagosa Springs (Colo.) A. L. U. reports a very gratifying increase in membership.

Federal Labor Union, No. 9957, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, has applied for a charter under the A. L. U.

The Lyon and Ormsby Union of Store County, Nevada, has made application for a charter under the A. L. U.

It is almost certain that a labor organization under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U. will be effected in Longmount, Cal.

Trade unions in Philadelphia, Pa., with an aggregate membership of 8,000 are considering the proposition of affiliation with the A. L. U.

Crows' Nest Valley Lumbermen's Union, No. 304, which meets regularly at Bernie, B. C., is one of the active unions of the Northwest.

## LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

The number of employes in the New York municipal service has reached 45,299, of whom 12,000 are teachers and 10,000 members of the police and fire departments.

The Mine Workers' convention, in session at Indianapolis on Saturday, adopted a resolution favoring a meeting a month for local unions, at which economic questions should be discussed.

The boycott on the Kindell Mattress factory of Denver, Colo. has been called off, that company having conceded the demands of organized labor, and in the future will use the A. L. U. label.

John Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers, has had his salary increased to \$3,000; W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, to \$2,500, and members of the executive committee and auditing committees to \$4 per day.

The American Window Glass company, with headquarters in Pittsburg, Pa., has withdrawn 5,000 shares of

stock given to its employes as a profit-sharing plan, because of the refusal of the men to become interested in the arrangement.

The 4,000 union machinists in Chicago, Ill., will make demand for a five per cent. increase in wages and a nine-hour day. At the same time they will serve notice that in the future they will sign no agreements with individuals or firms.

It is said that the Atlantic Coast line has issued notice that all its station agents and telegraph operators will receive a substantial increase in salaries beginning next month. The amount of increase is said to average about 10 per cent.

A boycott has been declared against the Rocky Mountain Paper Mill Company of Denver, Colo., this company having refused to accede to any of the demands of organized labor. The continued discrimination of this company against organized labor has made this measure imperative, and the boycott will be vigorously prosecuted.

Koreans are being imported to Honolulu from the Orient. They will be put to work on the sugar plantations, with a view of testing their efficiency as laborers. It is thought that they will accomplish more work than the average plantation laborer, and they are expected to prove much more valuable than the Porto Rican laborers imported last year.

At last Thursday's session of the International Bricklayers' Union, held in Memphis, Tenn., the report of the committee on subordinate unions showed \$793,763 in the hands of the treasurer. The total membership of the order is 77,236. The financial condition of all local unions in the United States and Canada is classed as follows: Seventy per cent. in good condition, thirteen in fair condition and seventeen per cent. in poor condition.

A London dispatch under date of Jan. 24, says: After months of negotiations between the owners of anthracite coal mines, a different arrangement for the formation of a combine was concluded yesterday.

The St. James Gazette of the same date says it understands that matters have so progressed that the promoters have decided to register a company under the name of the "Anthracite Trust," with a capital of \$15,000,000. Most of the collieries, it is said, are ready to accept the promoters' terms.

The mine workers have decided to demand an increase in wages of 12 1/2 per cent. per ton on a run of mine basis, and a differential of 7 per cent. between pick and machine mined coal will be asked for. The entire competitive district composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania is covered by this scale. The present run of mine rate in Indiana is 49 cents, and the increase, if granted by the operators, would make the rate of wages 6 1/2 cents per ton. In the Pittsburg district it would be 63 cents, in Ohio 73 cents and in Illinois 61 1/2 cents. A demand will also be made for a proportionate advance for the inside and outside common laborers. The minimum rate of wages in Indiana for inside labor is \$2.25 per day.

### MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

The party in South Dakota has gotten control of the Dakota Ruralist.

The blacksmiths of Caldwell, Idaho, have taken initiatory steps looking to the organization of a union under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U.

"The Liberator" is the name of another new Socialist paper just established at Portland by T. E. Latimer, formerly professor in the Washington State University, and A. E. Fowler, the Socialist cartoonist of Seattle.

At a joint meeting of all the Glass Workers' Unions in Philadelphia under the jurisdiction of the Flint Glass Workers, it was unanimously voted to petition the trade to affiliate with the A. L. U. The matter will be settled by a referendum vote.

The Crescent City Union is having a very rapid growth. It now has a membership of 150. Forty-nine members were admitted at the last meeting. The union sentiment is strong, and it is confidently believed the whole county will soon be dominated by unionism.

## IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

The London Clarion, a Socialist paper, is in its twelfth year. May it live long.

A Polish Socialist paper has been started at Pueblo, Col. It is called Geas Slobode.

Circulation of "Voerwarts," the great German Socialist daily, is now 60,000. The Krupp episode gave it a decided boom.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among some of the leading Socialists of Southern California over the fusion of the Socialist party with the Democrats in Los Angeles county at the last election. They claim justly, that the tenets of the party were violated in the fusion.

On election morning in Breslau, Germany, to prepare for the second ballots, the emperor's anti-socialist speech was posted up in all the great factories and workshops. Result: The socialist candidates gained from 75 to 125 more votes than in the main election. This year a Socialist deputy,

Bernstein, was elected to the reichstag with 14,700 votes, against 4,474 from a Breslau district, and another district has returned a Socialist ever since 1878.

Stockett, Mont., polled 20 per cent. of its vote at the last election for the Socialist ticket, and it is believed that since then the Socialist gains have been sufficient to warrant the statement that that town will hereafter give a Socialist majority.

On January 21st the Socialist Club of Anaconda decided to hold a mass meeting on the evening of the 25th instant for the purpose of electing a central county committee. This was done last night and the Socialist political campaign is now in full swing in Anaconda.

At the recent municipal election in Haverhill, Mass., the Socialist candidate, Comrade Flinders, was counted out by fourteen votes. Believing there had been some crooked work, the Socialists inaugurated a contest, and the supreme court last week decided in

favor of the Socialists and against the combination of republicans, democrats, prohibitionists, mugwumps, scalawags, etc., which had tried to do us down. The world do move.

Aldine, Texas, was carried by the Socialists. They had more votes than the old parties combined.

Jean Jaures, one of the Socialist members of the French chamber of deputies, has been elected vice president of the chamber.

The Republican party in Anaconda, Mont., fully realizes the growing strength of Socialism. At a Republican meeting held in that city last Monday evening the danger of Socialist success was fully discussed, and some republicans even advocated fusion with their old enemy, the Democrats, in order to head off the impending Socialist victory at the coming municipal election. The consensus of opinion, however, was against fusion.

Several hundred Russian residents

have been punished for carrying on revolutionary propaganda, by being sent to the barracks. But they have been "pardoned." It has been revealed that the reason for the seeming clemency of the pardon was that the students in the army were having great success in converting not only the soldiers but also officers to their revolutionary and Socialist ideas; hence the government removed them.

The Great Falls Socialist Club has rented a hall and now holds a debating meeting every Wednesday night. Their reading room is kept open every night for the members and the public. On Sunday afternoon the club holds a regular meeting, and the membership is rapidly increasing. Father Hagerty will address the club and the public on the night of February 4th, and it is expected this will give a greater impetus than ever to the growth of the club and the spread of the doctrine. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the Journal and says it is a material help in the development of interest in Socialism.

All the painters of the Santa Fe railway have been granted an increase of eight cents in their daily wages. It is thought now the company will grant an increase of pay to conductors and trainmen.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Joseph Hennessy will please notify Mrs. Annie Hennessy, 668 1-2 Clementina street, San Francisco, Cal., or V. St. John, Telluride, Colo.

Four of the six brass molders on trial in Chicago for conspiracy to injure non-union men during the labor troubles of 1902 were found guilty last Saturday. They are Jacob C. Johnson, W. H. Maugan, both of whom were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,250; Gus Hoppe and Thomas Christie fined \$700 each. William Maloney and Gus Johnson were acquitted.

An effort is being made by the A. L. U. to organize the clerks in the Coway d'Alene and it is believed success will attend the movement. Several other labor organizations under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U. are making good progress in the propaganda of unionism in that section, and the addition of the clerks would add largely to the strength of organized labor.

Labor Union, No. 228, of Hope, Idaho, reports making good progress and expects to become one of the strongest in the state. The Union has in contemplation the holding of a picnic during the summer on Lake Pend d'Orielle, and expects a large attendance from all the unions of the Northwest. Later invitations will be sent to the various unions to participate in this festivity, and if the responses are favorable an effort will be made by the Hope Union to secure a reduced rate from all points over the Northern Pacific Railway.

Despite the warning given and the example of brother chinks, it was learned yesterday there were a number of Chinamen in Butte who had failed to pay their back license fees. Complaints were accordingly sworn to by County Treasurer James Maher and filed in the various justice courts for service. Most of these delinquents are laundrymen. Warrants were issued from Justice Danzer's court of Meaderville for Wing Chong Lung and Quong Loy, from Justice Libbey's court for Quong Wah Chung. All are Celestials carrying on a lucrative business in the dirty clothes line without paying the prescribed tax.

WOULDN'T THIS SICKEN YOU?

Servile Sovereign Slobbers Over 'Corporation Lawyer.

William B. Heyburn, the recently elected United States senator from Idaho, is well known by old-time Coeur d'Alene...

In view of these facts it is more than sickening to see James R. Sovereign use the columns of the union paper of that district to praise the corporation tool.

SENATOR-ELECT HEYBURN. One of the Brightest Legal Lights in the Northwest.

On the Monday noon train there arrived in Wallace Idaho's new senator-elect, Hon. W. B. Heyburn. He was greeted at the O. R. & N. station in this city by a host of his many political friends...

OUR ADVERTISERS. All Reliable, Fair and Worthy of Union Patronage.

There is so much extravagant and indiscreet advertising nowadays that the management of the Journal considers it advisable to say a word regarding advertisers in this paper.

Religion Not Opposed to Socialism

Written for The Journal by Martha Moore Avery

If for a time, or yet a little longer, a Yankee could find footing within the "Irish World," it might fall out that a matter of much national import would be opened up to view upon the merits of the case.

Under date of January 8, an issue of that paper contains a letter from D. O'Donnell, also a reply from Rev. L. A. Lambert. The importance of this matter is emphasized by the fact that it was first printed in the New York Freeman's Journal.

The letter is so filled with the fire of redressing human wrongs and so devout withal, that it justly merits consideration, answer from the two poles, answer from the science of religion and answer from the civic world of science.

If Christian versus atheistic philosophy were the ground of debate there is not, in this case, resistance enough to keep it alive. For it is evident that Mr. O'Donnell pays due homage to his faith—although he assumes the attitude of intellectual censorship in that "true believers" have a duty which they do not perform in regard to "social reform in economics."

Coming from a long line of Protestant ancestry I have registered in my make-up the progressive deposit of doubts left as an inheritance from each generation as one after another successively departed taking my family farther and yet farther away from the rock of living faith.

While on the other hand (if it be not thought that I would know over much) I would go to his rescue on the ground of pure, cold science and point out the pivot upon which hangs the abuses of industrial life, which in the name of mercy and justice is assumed as crying aloud to heaven for redress.

In replying to the letter in question, Rev. L. A. Lambert stops at the vital issue, for he says, "our correspondent does not make it clear what he means by our economic system."

From first to last I have nothing but assent for the philosophy of Rev. Lambert's reply. But surely it is not from the standpoint of philosophy that Mr. O'Donnell is seeking the light of day.

As a further baleful consequence the sympathies becoming estranged upon so grave a matter of national import, slowly the materialistic philosophies which are held by large numbers of Socialists, who keep the keys to the commanding positions within our ranks, are absorbed into the mind, then into the heart and then into the action.

are so few) one's faith would remain unshaken, nay, it would be buttressed by the added knowledge.

For as the principles upon which the church is builded never change although the national, the racial setting of that faith embraces a wide divergence of social phenomena, so it is with the principles of political economy they never change.

The masses are greatly in need of the knowledge of economic law, for they feel grievously the burden resting upon them to play grandly their part in elevating the domestic, the industrial and the political life of our time.

It is true that the dominant control of the Socialist press is atheistic; while a large minority may be said to hold no philosophy whatever, its intellectual concepts being a mixture and a muddle between the false and the true.

This large minority but await competent teaching in the science of wealth production, exchange and consumption, to become firmly fixed in the faith that not the laws of God, but the wickedness, the ignorance of man, turns the hand of man against his fellowman.

Upon the very principle of fashioning by physical environment, which forms the standing ground of this Socialist philosophy even for those standing at the lowest rung of materialistic concepts, can be demonstrated the vital necessity of contacting those things which being sacred deposit in men pure qualities at high intensities.

Even upon the ground of contacting persons of virtue or vice, of firm will or of flabby will, of intelligence or stupidity, or upon the application of the same principle to the contact with things beautiful or coarse, of solid

foundation or rickety, coherent, or involved, the atheistical philosophy as broken past mending once the dividing line between the science of political economy and the possible use of the knowledge is clearly brought out.

This work will not be done by the atheists who say, "there is no room for God in the Socialist movement." But it may easily be done by those holding the philosophy against which human storms beat in vain when once the knowledge in this branch of science is entered upon.

This voting strength is not to be counted by the hundreds, but already by the hundreds of thousands set in a mighty current, not to be turned to one side, towards a more tolerable relation amongst men in the industrial world.

Mr. O'Donnell's suggestion is timely. It were well if men of faith and intellectual training would set themselves the task, first, of learning the laws which control the movement of commodities in their two-fold character of use, values and values within the exchange sphere, and second, of correctly relating the philosophy of this movement to the social discontent which is steadily crystallizing into political power.

Men of this nation are face to face with social responsibilities. Say what you will, the key which unlocks the two-fold reason why economic power centers in the hands of the few, while economic helplessness is the lot of the masses and the classes, lies in the hand of the Socialist.

What is the domain of political economy? Don't know.

Is the reason for the exchange of wealth that of utility while the basis of exchange is that of equity? Don't know.

Have commodities the two-fold character of use, dues and values? Don't know.

Is the merchandise labor power in the hands of the seller means of living, while in the hands of the buyer is it capital? Don't know.

Is the workman's potential labor bought subject to the law of exchange, value for value? Don't know.

Is it measured upon the two-fold principle of time (extension) and skill (elevation) by the unit of value? Don't know.

Is money value in independent form? Don't know.

But these questions and many more of the same order must be answered. Please let me say to those Irish-Americans whose blood runs swiftly towards political liberty for their dearly beloved country left behind, that economic knowledge is most essential to free that land and to sustain the liberties so hardy won in this dear land.

It is not moral sentiment alone that shall lift the disgrace of social poverty from a land where natural bounties are poured out like the water over Niagara Falls. Neither is it science alone that shall lift the human race above the wrangling, jangling discords of human ambitions though the land flow with milk and honey.

Mr. O'Donnell is not answered! He justly complains that the matter is not sifted for political action. Not that I think it the work of the church. But shall the failure to bring out the science involved in his blind reference to the "economic system" aid in turning the fire of his fervor to the destruction of his faith? Shall the insidious poison which suggests that the work of religion set up by Almighty God be abandoned for the chase of the radical platform and the superficialities of the political stamp, work

through his vitals disrupting his body and his soul. Shall he find his "religion in Socialism," in the relation of economic man to economic man? Shall he descend to the beasts to find his moral examples? Or shall he be taught the wonderful order that lies at the root of social life, that learning he may keep whole his faith, that he may wisely work to create a new industrial regime.

If I were a Catholic I would not consent to the fearful exposure of the faithful for the lack of scientific knowledge—but rather would I seek out and find that the cause of Socialist attraction is not in the philosophy so commonly held, but in the correctness of its science, its analysis of the wage system and of capitalist accumulation, the two opposing poles of the present industrial phenomenon.

For myself, by demonstrable knowledge I am quite able to separate the great cause that shall one day bloom into civic beauty from the negations; from the unscientific assertions, and the hideous philosophies which sway the minds of notables among us. Quite able to defend my ardent love and my constant work for the establishment of a state of civil society which shall have evolved the present wage worker and the present capitalist operator into co-partners and co-workers, who may once again, but at a vastly higher swing of the industrial spiral, produce wealth for use.

MARTHA MOORE AVERY.

IN FAVOR OF SOCIALISM.

Resolutions Adopted By the Central Labor Council of Anaconda.

Whereas, The capitalists and exploiters of the laboring class are organizing all over the land with the avowed purpose of crushing organized labor; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that both old political parties are controlled by the corporations, trusts and combines, and being so controlled they frame the laws in the interests of the capitalistic class, and the judiciary whose duty it is to deal out justice to all alike are, in most cases, owned by the corporations and do their bidding, and when organized labor endeavors to get justice from their employers they usually come face to face with the every-ready injunction, handed out by a corrupt judge, who is every ready and willing to do the bidding of his masters; and

Whereas, There is but one logical course for laboring people to pursue, and that is to organize into a political party and get at the ballot box what they have failed to get by the strike; and

Whereas, The American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners at their last convention, held at Denver, Col., recommended the labor unions under their jurisdiction to enter into political action along the lines of socialism; and

Whereas, The Montana State Trades and Labor Assembly at their convention, held in Livingston last August, endorsed the action of said convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Labor Council of Anaconda, that we recommend that the different unions of this county take up this question at once and make a vigorous fight for independent political action along the lines laid down by the above-named conventions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, requesting that body to take similar action; and that the recording secretary of this council be instructed to mail a copy of these resolutions to organizations affiliated with this body.

The above resolutions received the endorsement of the Central Labor Council and are herewith submitted for your consideration.

Yours fraternally, H. A. DENNY, Recording Secretary.

Hagerty Lecture Dates.

- Kalispell, Wednesday, February 4. Stockett, Friday, February 6. Nelhart, Saturday, February 7. Great Falls, Sunday, February 8. Helena, Monday, February 9. Helena, Tuesday, February 10. Basin, Wednesday, February 11. Anaconda, Thursday, February 12. Butte, Friday, February 13. Butte, Saturday, February 14.

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Villification of Christianity Unnecessary

By Bryan O'Lynn

Editor, Labor Union Journal:

Sir—Since my visit to the Workingmen's smoker, I have had an opportunity of supplementing my hitherto scanty stock of knowledge as to the interest taken by the workingmen of Butte in matters pertaining to their social welfare.

ited castigation—in other words, he gave him a thorough tongue-lashing. I saw the same sapient individual at the Socialist club.

Wonder if he realized the old saying, "If a fool keeps silent, he may pass for a philosopher." I pointed him out to my friend, who could not help exclaiming: "Save me from my friends."

"Let not this too much my son Disturb thy youthful breast; This partial view of human kind Is surely not the best."

I agree with Mr. Burns. A partial view should be deprecated by all reasoning men. Think this over, brother Socialist. Pin it in your hat.

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," said the founder of Christianity. If the world were governed by and obedient to the precepts and prohibitions of the decalogue, mankind would be at peace.

The thieving propensity that pervades every strata of society, from the lowest to the highest, defies the most salutary law that legislation can enact; and yet there are those who are ever ready to lay the blame on the precepts that prohibit this propensity.

"Behold the hire of the laborer which by fraud you have kept back orleth to heaven for vengeance." Could anything short of mental obliquity, or perversion of reasoning, make this simple excerpt from Christian literature responsible for the acts of the capitalistic plutocrat.

He was seated in the midst of a group of working men who were discussing the latest facts elicited by the coal commission.

For my part, I did not think the vaporings of an imbecile worthy of notice; but a working man present handled W. L. A. without gloves, and made him the recipient of a well-mer-

There are many difficulties to be overcome, and many obstacles to be removed before the Isthmian canal becomes an accomplished fact; but these matters are considered in the plan of construction.

Socialism has undertaken a Herculean task. It may look for many barrier shoals in the course it proposes to steer. It will have to contend with a well-disciplined array of vested interests in alliance with the thousand and one other forms of legalized robbery.

Neither of these barriers is insurmountable; but if it ignores the necessity of cutting clear of its religious—or rather irreligious—moorings, and tempering its enthusiastic zeal with a fair percentage of discretion, it may expect to arrive at its Waterloo sooner or later.

England disregarded the religious feelings of the Hindus, and had to face a mutiny. The Socialist, I think, should perceive the futility of carrying out his propaganda by appealing to the reason of a reasoning citizen, by handing him an Appeal to Reason, wherein lurks an insult under a thin, transparent film of intendo.

There is, unquestionably, a modern Moses needed to lead the wage slave out of his bondage. The forthcoming Moses—no matter of what political college he may be a graduate—will find difficulties to surmount. Not least among these is the mental blindness of the wage slave.

There is, unquestionably, a modern Moses needed to lead the wage slave out of his bondage. The forthcoming Moses—no matter of what political college he may be a graduate—will find difficulties to surmount.

Do you think, brother Socialist, you could shake off the religious bugaboo and grapple with the educational task? Do you think you could command sufficient fortitude to meet the many rebuffs awaiting you in your endeavors to persuade the wage slave to gird up his loins and set out for a land of plenty, instead of depending on the few scraps he tries to glean from the fleshpot of his taskmaster?

Wishing you success, BRYAN O'LYNN. PATRICK LENAGHAN, 904 Hornet St., Butte.

The coal commission has laid bare some startling facts; but these facts are nothing new to the Pennsylvania miners.

The wage slaves throughout the length and breadth of the land may affect horror and stand aghast at those facts, while they ignore kindred facts of daily occurrence transpiring before their eyes.

But have the miners themselves learned anything? "The scalded cat dreads cold water," says the proverb; but the Pennsylvania serf, true to his traditions, may be relied on to cast his vote at future elections in favor of the regime that devotes his kin as holocausts on the altar of the insatiable Mammon.

Education is inimical to discipline as understood and defined by the bosses. If an injunction could not be easily procured from some local Pontius Pilate, the foreman could easily devise the means of making the educators' position as irksome as that of a mouse in a beehive.

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Wishing you success, BRYAN O'LYNN. PATRICK LENAGHAN, 904 Hornet St., Butte.

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For Labor and Socialist Literature when you can get the same thing at home at publishers prices! Anything you may want in this line sent postpaid on receipt of price.

American Labor Union Journal

173 Pennsylvania Building P. O. Box 1067, Butte, Montana

nationalized within 10 years, and that Socialism, complete, will have been established within 25 years.

But don't let these sentiments keep you out of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for upon that organization your immediate welfare rests.

We have to meet the conditions arising out of the selfishness resulting from our individualistic organization of industry; we have to make the fight of the "rat pressed into the corner," so let us get into the fray as befitting a man and join Patrick Henry in that soul-stirring cry, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

A little of this spirit now for a time will surely realize a million members in 1905.

Fraternally, CHAS. SIMON. San Francisco, Calif.

WILSON AT OGDEN.

Eloquent Young Socialist Enthusiastically Received. Ogden, Utah, Jan. 26, 1903.

The citizens of Ogden were given an economic educational treat last week by the Socialist local club of Ogden, in the form of a series of lectures on Socialism by the eloquent and gifted young orator Comrade Benj. F. Wilson of Berkeley, Cal.

The first lecture was an outline of the evils of the present system and its blighting effects on the whole race—showing the folly of expecting relief from either of the old parties, because these parties stick to the competitive system; proving from their own utterances that the competitive system is hell.

The second lecture he pictured the terrible conditions under which we live; the degradation of manhood and womanhood; the utter hopelessness of their lives; the blighting of children, the disgrace of the necessity for little children working in order to exist.

The third lecture he told what Socialism is not and what it is. His illustrations were clear and indisputable. Again and again he called upon those who disagreed with the Socialists' position to show him his error if they could, and while sprinkled throughout the crowd of Socialists a hungry searchers for the economic truth there were many Democrats and Republicans, not one dared refute any statement he made.

His subject Monday night was "Trade Unionism and Its Relation to Socialism." Mr. Wilson is a member of the American Labor Union, and that organization has come out fairly and squarely for Socialism, and while he declared for the unions and recognized the great work they had done and were doing, he also showed the folly of pulling together 364 days of the year and faltering the 365 day by voting differently. The labor unions are composed of laboring men and women. The Socialist party in its clean cut platform declares for the working class and the abolishment of the wage system and its accompanying slavery. It is essentially the party for the working man.

He held his audience spellbound. The appreciation of his sentiments was emphasized by the hearty applause of people. His efforts were rewarded by the large number who joined the Socialist club at the close of his address. Mr. Wilson left Wednesday morning for Idaho, where he will be for a month. On his return he will again stop in Ogden and speak on Socialism.

Denver Notes. The new plant of the Western Packing company in Denver will be strictly an A. L. U. concern. The plant will employ between 500 and 600 men. Forty of the men were initiated into Denver Butchers' Protective Union at the last meeting.

We call attention to the flour bearing the label of the American Labor Union. Some of the Colorado mills have lately adopted our label, and much good can be accomplished by patronizing flour mills bearing our label. It will strengthen the unions in the flour mills. Yours fraternally, MOSER.

The Successor to the A. R. U. Charles Simon Writes of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Before proceeding with this communication bearing upon the U. B. R. E., I must correct a very serious error in the article published in your issue of December 18. I was misinformed in regard to the manner in which the strike action of the A. R. U. was brought about, but since, upon investigating for myself, I find that that strike was not called by any one man or set of men, but that it was voted upon by the membership and declared in favor of without a single dissenting vote in any of the unions—with perfect unanimity—and the only difference between the constitutions of the A. R. U. and the U. B. R. E. in this regard is that the former requires a mere majority, while the latter a two-thirds vote. However, when a vote is unanimous, this proviso is of no effect. I am sorry for the misinformation, and to let it go without a correction would be a flagrant injustice to the grand men who led that great movement; an injustice to the public, a compromise of my own manhood and an outrage of truth itself.

We must not look upon the A. R. U. as a thing of the dead past and as of no consequence now, for the movement that was inaugurated through it is now being revived through the U. B. R. E., so that we may call it the same thing under a different name.

Well, Bro. Smith, in my previous paper I gave you a general sketch of our organization, and I promised to follow it up with a statement of particulars, showing the territory covered by our divisions and their strength, but, upon consideration, it was deemed inexpedient at this time to publish such a statement, for the very obvious reason of revealing the babies from under the covers. And, owing to the very diverse status just at present, of affairs generally, it is rather difficult

to present matters as you would like. The circumstances of the boys tend to hold their membership at bay somewhat, but chiefly because they do not see any immediate results to follow. We must have activity in order to beget and maintain interest, and that activity shall not be much longer deferred, and when it is taken it will set the pace for a tidal wave over the whole country.

Have we anything to fear? We shouldn't have. Isn't it better to go down in a struggle for liberty than to servilely submit to slavery? How often our leaders(?) tell us that the railroad managers are favorable to this and that in the interests of their employes, and make themselves parties to the sale of their constituents!

Oh, how beautiful their voluntary action "to behold!" How quickly they proceed to "adjust" overtime for the boys, because they (were foolish enough to) complain!

Their magnanimity, however, is just on the rise, for they may yet have the clerks paid on the hour basis, inasmuch as the work in one department at least is closely watched for the opportunity of "laying a man off," in order to offset some of the overtime. Of course, for the present they would hardly dare to venture any deduction from one's salary, should there not be any overtime to his credit.

Is this sarcasm? Well and good; it is not so bad to indulge in these cutting sarcasms on the side of the truth and right when the brute tyranny and inhumanity of all degrees to which workmen generally are subjected as so widely known. But remember, men, we are respon-

sible for the relationships in life.

If you had no such credit they might be generous enough to find something for you to do.

Everybody knows how it is when work is rushing. We are all expected to strain to the uttermost to meet the exigency; but is there any reciprocity when the slack comes? No! They lay you off.

Man, you are subject to another's "come and go."

Does it please you—or, rather, not? Wouldn't you like to abolish this condition of affairs by joining hands with your fellow and speaking the word?

Oh, that we might lift ourselves to that plane whereon we may breathe as—men!

Then, why not organize? Railwaymen of this great nation, organize yourselves into a United Brotherhood; bestir your spirits; cast it abroad with a reckless abandon and infuse it into the hearts of your brothers everywhere!

Let the very atmosphere vibrate and continue to vibrate with your cries for freedom, and an harmonious solution will surely present itself, despite your preconceptions to the contrary. Hold out the promise to each other that something will soon be accomplished so far as the "trades unionism" of our organization is concerned, and then turn your attention to a more radical procedure and do what "trades unionism" of itself can never do: settle the matter for good and for all time by abolishing the "private ownership" of the railroads which carries with it the ownership of yourselves, and supplant it with "public ownership," wherein no man will be your master.

There is absolutely no other permanent settlement!

You may, through trades unions, raise "wages," reduce "hours," but how are you going to regulate "prices"? Think about that!

By law? What nonsense! And why perpetually contesting and regulating each other's(?) affairs, when you may establish them on a basis that would wipe out the necessity for any such regulation?

We are coming to it and you may as well get into line, as is very beautifully put in the following lines:

"And he who will not form a link Of new conditions soon to be, Ere long must stand aghast and see Old systems toppling down the brink."

So, what should you do?

Stir up a little faith in yourself and your fellow; get up some confidence and screw up your courage and form a local in the U. B. R. E., and be steadfast. Then affiliate with local labor councils. Overrule the A. F. of L. Then educate yourselves and create as much sentiment as you can towards the A. L. U.

Then imagine what is going to happen in the A. F. of L. in the next year. Then wonder what is going to happen in this country.

What does all this mean? Why, the A. L. U.'s platform is for Socialism. The 9,000 votes in the A. F. of L. were almost evenly divided on this proposition.

Government ownership is agitating the people everywhere. It must be a psychic wave that is moving over us, to work so generally.

I'll venture to predict (and I believe it as thoroughly as I can believe anything) that the great railway systems of this great country will be

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

Congress repealed the duty of 67 cents on a ton of coal, but the price of coal is now from \$5 to \$10 in excess of the price prior to the anthracite strike.

"Confiscation" troubles a great many people of tender sensibilities. Nevertheless the Socialists propose to take over the privately owned industries of the world and operate them in the interest of all the people.

H. L. Hughes, a member of the executive board of the A. L. U., was in the city during the week and paid the Journal office a visit.

One objection urged against Socialism by some people is that "it has nothing to do with religion."

Speaking of the "dark horse" possibilities in the Washington senatorial contest an Associated Press dispatch says of Banker Smith, of Seattle, who is chiefly noted for his vulgar display of ill-gotten wealth.

Time was when the people sought out such men as Webster, Clay and Calhoun—men noted for their great ability, pure lives and sound civic virtue.

"He is too young to testify," said Judge Gray of the anthracite coal strike commission, when a little 8-year-old breaker boy appeared on the witness stand and said his mother was dead and that he did not know what wages he was getting.

HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive Board.

Last summer the coal bar-ons said that there were plenty of men to mine coal, but that the U. M. W. would not let them work; now with the U. M. W. men back to work they say they cannot get enough miners.

Let us put a stop to this damnable system in which the workers are coiled into profits for a few non-producing capitalists—throw off this unbearable burden of parasitism and establish a system under which the sons of honest, productive toil shall enjoy the full fruits of their industry.

Fellow worker, during these long winter evenings you should begin laying your plans for that vacation trip to Europe next summer while your poor capitalistic employer remains at home and sweats over the problem of "making" enough profits to pay your wages!

Intelligent discontent has advanced the world in every step of human progress throughout the centuries; the workmen are now but beginning the struggle for their rights and the conflict will never end until this mighty host is victorious.

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is e'er won."

The flour manufacturers of the West are together again on a raise of 25 cents per barrel on flour, and the poor can tighten up their belts another notch to keep back the hunger pangs.

"The miners won't dig coal," complains the coal bar-ons in the "divine attempt to fool the public and keep up the price of their product.

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Nominations of Officers.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 19, 1903. To the Secretary:

At the last convention of the American Labor Union an amendment to the Constitution providing for the nomination and election of general officers by referendum vote of the membership was adopted.

Article II of the Constitution gives the law regarding the nomination and election. We are enclosing herewith a copy of the Constitution and request that the article be read at your first meeting.

Sections 5 and 6 of Article II, which refer especially to nominations, are as follows:

Section 5. Every member of the American Labor Union who has been in continuous good standing for not less than one year and who shall have been a member in good standing of organized labor for not less than four years immediately preceding election, shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Section 6. Subordinate unions may by majority vote nominate, at the first regular meeting in February, biennially, commencing 1903, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the recording secretary of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. noon, March 8—those received after that time to be disregarded.

"He is too young to testify," said Judge Gray of the anthracite coal strike commission, when a little 8-year-old breaker boy appeared on the witness stand and said his mother was dead and that he did not know what wages he was getting.

From this you will see that nominations are to be made the first meeting in February. Your local is requested to nominate one candidate (no more) for each of the following offices:

good, but it is bringing out some ugly truths that look bad for the "divine right" to privately own the coal resources of the country.

Some of the great railroad combines are now going into the saving bank business that they may make additional profits out of the meager earnings of their already frightfully exploited employees.

We are producing surplus values of nearly \$3,000,000,000 per year—food-stuffs, clothing, fuel, etc.—that is, we are producing here in the United States that much more than we can sell at home and are sending it abroad to feed, clothe and warm the world.

You will strike and boycott for the betterment of the working class—now vote as you would strike and emancipate the working class from wage slavery—remember, that while it is well to resist unjust conditions that it is better to do something to remove the cause.

As usual, the railroad companies are playing to the engineers and firemen at the expense of the unskilled railroad workers.

H. L. HUGHES. Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25, 1903.

Seven Members of the Executive Board, as follows:

- Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....
Member of.....Union No....

See the advertisement of the "The Santal-Pepsin" company in another column of this paper.

Read Martha Moore Avery's article on "Socialism" in this issue of the Journal. She promises a splendid article on "Wealth" in a week or so.

The building crafts of Rochester and vicinity, New York, will get eight hours, Saturday half holiday, on and after April 1, 1903, and \$3.28 a day.

Some of the outsiders who criticize the labor unions, saying there is no fraternity in the organizations, would receive a rude awakening could they see the many instances of brotherly kindness that are being continually enacted in the unions.

As usual, the railroad companies are playing to the engineers and firemen at the expense of the unskilled railroad workers. Increases in the wages of this class of employees shows that the railroad corporations are seeking to create class distinctions.

ONE OF THE BEST.

Butte Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union is Up-to-Date.

Editor, Labor Union Journal—At our last regular meeting considerable business was accomplished. An examining board was appointed by our worthy president to examine all applicants for membership to our organization.

A donation was made and remitted to the Union Pacific Strike Federated Board of Omaha, Neb., to keep the boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths and their unorganized helpers who are now on strike for the principles of unionism.

A remittance for one month's assessment was also made to Clarence Smith, secretary-treasurer, A. L. U., to help our striking brothers in Denver, and I believe that all unions under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U. should remit at once their assessments to aid our brothers in Colorado.

Two weeks ago one union appointed an agitation committee and they reported splendid progress.

Our new president is an able man for that office. He is mature in thought and uses splendid judgment in dealing with the various questions we have to deal with.

Yours fraternally, CHAS. L. HILDITCH, Secretary.

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SPOKANE BRIEFS.

Socialism Spreading and the Unions Doing Good Work. Spokane, Wash., Jan. 26, 1903.

A. L. U. Journal: The visit of Rev. Father Thos. J. Hagerty was made a red letter event in the history of the Socialist movement in Spokane.

The livery stable employees were organized Thursday night under the name of the "Spokane Stablemen's Union," A. L. U. Practically every stable employe in the city joined.

Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, A. L. U., is out with a demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect March 1, and the indications are that the increase will be secured without any difficulty.

The Expressmen's Union has taken hold of the union label idea with a vengeance, and each of their wagons now bears a large label of their union with this inscription, "S. A. & T. Union, No. 309." You can't miss seeing it on any union wagon.

Several attempts have been lately made to settle the strike of the gas workers, but the company has as yet made no satisfactory proposition and the boycott is being pushed with renewed energy and meeting with good success.

Last Sunday morning I met with Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 57, A. L. U., who, by reason of their hours of employment are obliged to meet at the unearthly hour of 2 a. m. This union is scarcely nine months old, but has done enough already for its members to show the great value of a labor union.

"Unaccepted Challenges."

This is the title of Father McGrady's pamphlet which contains, among many others, the challenge to Archbishop Corrigan, which led to the controversy which culminated in Father McGrady's resignation.

Socialist Watch Distributor.

A. B. Conklin, of Chicago, whose advertisement appears in another part of this paper, has been an active worker for organized labor and Socialism for many years.

Read his advertisement, and if you are interested write him for a catalogue and further information. Mention the Journal. His address is A. B. Conklin, 960 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Gilbert Jones, an assistant superintendent in the Temple Iron Company's mines, denied before the strike commission last week the existence of a black list, but admitted that he had given orders that no miners should be employed who had been on strike at the Malby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company.

How Is It With You?

Some men are slow to see the difference in clothes if the difference causes them to "dig up" an extra dollar or two.

LET US CONVINCE YOU

That we can make you a suit for \$20 that's worth just two twenty-dollar hand-me-downs. Union made and perfection in fit, finish and style.

Our specialty is buying from the tailors uncalled-for garments and selling them.

We can save you one-half on such garments.

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32 Uncalled for Suits, 15.00
12 Uncalled for Trousers, 6.00
8 Uncalled for Trousers, 3.50

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No. 10 leaves 2:05 a. m.

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STUDY SOCIALISM.

Trades Unionists everywhere should understand Socialism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills. If you want to have a man's full share in the work of the Union or the Socialist movement, you should send for these lessons at once.

Walter's Success Straight Whiskey Bought in bulk. Double stamp goods. Full quart, full pint and full half pint; half gallon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS FULL OF DISTINCTION. Buy in bulk. Double stamp goods. Full quart, full pint and full half pint; half gallon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

BECAUSE A MAN

Can put in a main spring and clean a watch he calls himself a watchmaker...

HIGHT & FAIRFIELD COMPANY

Why Pay Rent?



When your rent money will buy you a home in the Interstate Home Investment League...

BUTTE THEATER ATTRACTIONS This Week

At Sutton's Broadway

Two nights, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 23, 29. Mr. Jules Murray...

Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely Without Pain

New York Dental Parlors

EASTERN SPECIALISTS Permanently Located in Butte

OUR PRICES Full Set of Teeth \$5.00 Bridge Work \$5.00 Gold Crown \$5.00 Gold Fillings \$1.00 Silver Fillings \$1.00

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CHAS. M. JOYCE

A CENTRAL SOCIALIST CLUB

Will Be Organized Friday Evening, Feb. 13, in Murray, Idaho.

We Socialists hold in common: That the private ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange creates two classes...

The class struggle we are not responsible for, neither do we want to conceal—but we believe and know the working class inevitably will become conscious...

This class consciousness will become the great moral force in society, which will cause the workers of the world to unite...

We desire to call the attention of the people to the fact that the revolutionary (radical) change in society must not be confused with the reforms of governments or management...

We desire to call the attention of so-called social reformers to the fact that we are all idealists and reformers—only, we differ in methods.

We Socialists do not propose to abolish evils by merciless clubbing down of the victims of an unjust social system. While we maintain a charitable attitude to individuals...

Work for Socialism. It will not break up your home. You may support your family well. Your daughters will not seek evil lives...

There will be a caucus of the comrades on Wednesday evening, January 23, at our hall...

more books and tools and bicycles and pleasant things than you afford now. Saloons will be rather scarce...

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Indulgences for Deadwood Unionists Not Heretofore Enjoyed.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 13, '03. Editor, American Labor Union Journal—American Labor Union, No. 283, of Deadwood, S. D., is getting along fine...

The American Labor Union, No. 283 just lately made a new agreement with the merchants of Deadwood, and are holding it end with them.

I think before long we will have one of the strongest and most enthusiastic unions in the Black Hills country.

Everybody is well pleased with the Journal. Yours fraternally, C. VAN METER.

LABOR AND SOCIALIST NOTES.

Interesting News Items From the Smelter City.

Barny Judge, one of the old-time plasterers of Butte and Anaconda, was in town a few days ago.

A. P. Fannigan, who ran on the Socialist city ticket for police magistrate a few years ago, is in Seattle.

Tony Carlson, a well-known member of the Cook and Waiters' Union, has bought back again a half interest in the Success restaurant.

There will be a caucus of the comrades on Wednesday evening, January 23, at our hall, corner Cherry and Commercial street...

There was a committee appointed to start a socialist school and they are taking down the names of all comrades who wish to join.

There was a committee appointed to start a socialist school...

to find out what it would cost to furnish our hall in first-class shape...

Douglas Lawson spoke for an hour, showing the comrades what Socialism is; also discussing what is not Socialism.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Anaconda will give a mask ball some time in February.

The laboring people are happy to hear that Father Hagarty will be here at Turner hall, February 8, 1903.

James Sheehan, a well-known member of Union No. 117, who was hurt at the new works, is at St. Ann's hospital.

Gough Blake, a member of the Anaconda Bartenders' Union, has left for Bisbee, Arizona. He expects to go into business.

Ed Waters, one of the old members of Union No. 117, is working at Storror, Mont.

Ed Davis, a member of the Plasterers' Union of Butte, who is in the hospital, is improving.

RECORDING SECRETARY, No. 28.

FERGUS COUNTY UNIONISM.

News Letter From Journal Correspondent at Lewistown. Lewistown, Mont., Jan. 26.

To American Labor Union Journal: The several union organizations in Fergus county are adding recruits to their orders every day.

The Lewistown Labor Union has advanced to such a growth that the boys have put a walking delegate in the field at a salary...

A. P. Fannigan, who ran on the Socialist city ticket for police magistrate a few years ago, is in Seattle.

Tony Carlson, a well-known member of the Cook and Waiters' Union, has bought back again a half interest in the Success restaurant.

There will be a caucus of the comrades on Wednesday evening, January 23, at our hall, corner Cherry and Commercial street...

There was a committee appointed to start a socialist school and they are taking down the names of all comrades who wish to join.

There was a committee appointed to start a socialist school...

forts is being seen and felt every day.

The North Meccasin Miners' Union is getting on as fine as ever. With about 130 members in good standing they are able to attend to all matters that come under their jurisdiction.

The Trades and Labor Council of Fergus county at their first meeting this year elected J. H. Walsh, editor of the Judith Basin News, as president, and John O. McGinn, secretary.

Nearly all the members of organized labor of Fergus county are Socialists, and they say openly that there is no use monkeying with either old party. The boys realize that if they are going to get the wealth they produce they have got to take another union step...

CALIFORNIA IN LINE.

Organization is Needed in the Field of Common Labor. Tuolumne, Cal., Jan. 21, '03.

A. L. U. Journal—All signs point to a big time at the grand ball to be given by Sequoia Union and the Miners' Union of this place on January 30.

What we want is either a paid organizer or a member of the executive board in this state. The common labor of California is not organized at all yet and is an open field for the A. L. U. if it could put somebody in the field to work.

Hughes of Spokane would do some fine work in the boys in the spring when the sawmills open up. The West Side Company of this place are making great preparation for extending their plant and lumberyards...

Your fraternally, HERBERT S. LEWIS, Secretary-Treasurer, Sequoia Union, No. 274, A. L. U.

At Appleton, Wis., the Appleton Mills Company has declared a dividend of four per cent of the amount of their wages for the last year in favor of the employes.

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

Organizing Scabs in Denver

President McDonald's Correspondence in Relation to the Matter.

Denver, Col., Nov. 21, '02. John A. Christman, Secretary,

Cigar Makers' Union, Denver.

Dear Sir and Brother—It has come to my notice recently that one, Mr. J. D. Pierce, of this city, said to be a member of the International Cigar Makers' Union, who is the legal, proper, regular deputized, authorized, instructed, commissioned national organizer for the American Federation of Labor...

organize, establish and institute new local branches or unions, has, I find, after close examination and rigid personal investigation, deliberately organized scabs into scab unions, knowing that they were scabs...

at this trying crisis the said organizer willingly comes to the relief of boycotted scab employes as if an angel from a warmer climate than that of the North Pole, and breathing the breath of scabism, installing it into position by and with his dark sacred shroud of authority, tolerating it by his approval, sanctioning scabbing by his official action and supporting it in every capacity.

I ask, is the Cigar Makers' Union in accord and in sympathy with organizing scabs into scab unions to be made weapons of and to be converted into instruments to be utilized as an engine of destruction to the progress of unionism...

Do you subscribe to this kind of work? Will you stand for it? I stand prepared to substantiate the above statements, knowing that it is dishonest as well as dishonorable to make a charge that is untrue.

The American Labor Union is desirous of knowing the attitude and disposition of your Union relative to

mightily thundering protest with lightning speed in positive and expressive terms to those who are directing this work? Let the voice of Justice now be heard; make it ring out aloud on the shores of unionism that its echoing cry may force this scab organizer to plead for mercy at the altar of unionism.

You may ask me what scab unions did he form. He organized George J. Kindel's scab mattress makers into a scab union while Kindel was under boycott and the men working for him were scabbing on the Mattress Makers' Union; two of them were former members...

He organized with the assistance of the Bosses' Association a few of the scab blacksmiths working in the unfair shops, and he is now attempting to organize the scab painters, aided by the Bosses' Association. This organization is formed for the express purpose of opposing organized labor with the desire of totally destroying the Wagon and Carriage Makers' Union, No. 242, and says so in its constitution.

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Do you subscribe to this kind of work? Will you stand for it? I stand prepared to substantiate the above statements, knowing that it is dishonest as well as dishonorable to make a charge that is untrue.

The American Labor Union is desirous of knowing the attitude and disposition of your Union relative to

this proposition in order that we may put it correctly and truthfully before our members in order to prevent the possibility of a misapprehension or wrong or unwarranted conclusion.

I would be pleased to meet your Union in the presence of Mr. Pierce on this proposition. Your wishes and convenience are my pleasure.

Soliciting your active co-operation and vigorous support in the interest of the wage earners and wealth producers, I am,

Fraternally yours, DANIEL McDONALD, President American Labor Union.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 29, '02. Mr. John A. Christman, Secretary,

Cigar Makers' Union, Denver. Dear Sir and Brother—I wrote you a letter on November 21st, relative to scab organizations being organized by Mr. J. D. Pierce, and making inquiry as to the attitude of your Union regarding same. Up to this time I have received no reply.

I seize this, my earliest opportunity, of making inquiry as to the disposition of your organization relative to this former communication of mine.

Hopeing that this position is of sufficient merit to invite your attention, and expecting an early reply, I am, Fraternaly yours, DANIEL McDONALD, President, American Labor Union.

Denver, Col., Jan. 16, '03. Daniel McDonald, President,

American Labor Union, Butte. Dear Sir—In reply to your communications of recent date, I will state that we have no control over Mr. Pierce's actions; that he is in the employ of the A. F. of L. and that we deplore the division of organized labor in the city of Denver...

Fraternaly yours, JOHN A. CHRISTMAN, Fin. Sec., Union 129, Denver Col.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 22, '03. Mr. John A. Christian, Secretary, Cigar Makers' Union, Denver. My Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of the 16th instant just received, and I seize this, my earliest opportunity, of replying to same, and to ex-

press my surprise at your answer, for the reason that my letter of November 21, 1902, states fully, certain facts relative to certain scab unions being organized in the city of Denver, and that your union was affiliated with the Incorporated Trades Assembly that was shielding and protecting, encouraging and tolerating scab unions. However, by the tone and expression of your letter, this matter was of too trivial a nature to invite careful, honest and earnest expressions from you.

The strange part of it is, that not a single, solitary statement made in my former letter was questioned by you, or by the union you represent. If those statements set forth in my letter of November 21, are incorrect, then I am dishonest and entitled to censure, criticism and punishment from your organization. If they are correct, I believe they should be recognized and considered by your Union. They are too serious and grave, in my opinion, to be ignored by union men, or by labor organization.

I am well aware that you have no particular authority or supervision over Mr. Pierce; but I do know that you have a right to approve any worthy act of his, or to condemn any injurious policy that may be suggested or pursued by him, and I feel that your Union should take the initiative in this proposition.

If I were, as an organizer of the American Labor Union, to go into Denver and organize scab cigar makers, would you hesitate one single moment in condemning me and my policy? I will venture to say that you would send up a roaring protest against an action of this kind that would be heard throughout the universe. Then, why put your seal of approval upon the work done by Mr. Pierce, even though he be a representative of the A. F. of L.? Does this give him the divine right to do wrong? We answer, No. When he organizes scabs are you obliged, necessarily, to endorse his act and lend him your influence and power in advocating this work? Is this not of sufficient moment to invite your attention and arouse your indignation?

Yours fraternally, DANIEL McDONALD, President, American Labor Union.

# Hagerty on the Hustings

Written for The Journal  
By Eugene V. Debs.

That every great movement calls forth its leaders and prepares them for their several parts was never more manifest than at the present time, when we see men and women summoned from every walk to take their places, according to their fitness and training, in the van guard of the mighty movement of the masses for the overthrow of capitalist despotism and the establishment of industrial freedom and social democracy.

We see priest and poet espouse the cause of proletariat.

The fervid oratory and impassioned poetry to which the twentieth century is harkening in its spring-time are but the breathings of the impending revolution.

The leaders that are to be stepping forth, obedient to the summons, each the embodiment and expression of an element in the rising power which is to sweep the capitalist system from the path of progress as if it were a stack of straw in the track of a tornado.

The social revolution will have its galaxy of greatness and it is even now in process of formation. Karl Marx, philosopher and prophet, who thought and wrote and wrought for,

and may be claimed by all humanity, will doubtless be its central figure.

Statesmen, agitators, writers, poets, painters, musicians, orators and warriors—all will be in the glant group that is destined to blaze the way to the new emancipation and glorify the age with their immortal achievements.

Among the latest accessions to the proletarian movement is Father Thomas J. Hagerty who, by right of intellect and moral courage, will, from the first, rank with the foremost.

Three years ago at Cleburne, Texas, I first met this brave and intellectual priest. His heart was all aflame with the passion for freedom, and he was chafing under the limitations his priestly office imposed. He was being hammered and tempered into heroic fibre for his greater work.

When the workers held a meeting, Hagerty was there; when they had a grievance Hagerty was called on to right it. And never once did he disappoint them.

On one occasion he stepped upon the platform after an old party hanger had concluded and went through him like a cyclone, literally tearing his speech to tatters and holding him up to the ridicule and con-

tempt of the workmen he had de-

ceived. Thereupon the railroad corporations and their hirelings who ran the town gave him twenty-four hours to leave for other parts. "Tell the people who sent you here," said Hagerty to the messenger, "that I have a brace of colts and can hit a dime at twenty paces." He was frequently threatened, but never molested.

In Texas and New Mexico, where Father Hagerty held charges, the working class, including Spaniards, Mexicans and half breeds, made his house their home. Not one was ever denied, and this is why they loved this genuine man. He was, indeed, their friend and well did they know it.

When I heard that Hagerty had resigned his pastorate to enter the broad field of socialist activity, I was filled with joy. I knew he would be a power in the movement.

First McGrady, next Hagerty—and what a brace of Titans they are! Twice six feet and three inches of stalwart fighting material added to the socialist equipment.

It is doubtful if in all the American movement there is a man of Hagerty's

Intellectual attainments. Not only is he a classical scholar, but a linguist, biologist and physiologist. He devours books and assimilates all there is in them.

Father Hagerty can also set type and work alongside of any man at house building.

He is peculiarly fitted for service in the working class movement.

I have observed with greatest interest the stirring triumphs of Father Hagerty in Montana and in the Northwest. In fancy I see and hear him as he recites the crimes of capitalism and points the way to freedom. This is the work for which he has been trained, and he will do it well. Tall, massive, erect, he would command attention anywhere. On the rostrum he is a striking figure and when aroused is like a wounded lion at bay. He has ready language, logic, ridicule, wit, sarcasm and at times they roll like a torrent and thrill the listening multitude like a bugle call to charge.

All the Northwest ought to hear Hagerty. Now that he is in that section every town and city should take advantage of the opportunity to hear him and profit by his matchless powers. EUGENE V. DEBBS.

# Thompson's Work in Wisconsin

### An Interesting Letter From the Great Socialist Speaker.

Whitewater, Wis. Jan. 21, 1903.

Editor, American Labor Union Journal—We have a splendid field here in Wisconsin. The labor unions are committed to Socialism, and there are scores of heroic souls hewing out the way for a glorious movement by and by. I am now in a small city, where everybody is republican. Not much over a year ago there were only three socialists, only one of them was known to be a socialist and it was seriously proposed to take and hang him. Tonight I give my third lecture

here and the fountains of the mighty deep are breaking up. We will have a splendid socialist movement very soon.

I am told that here in the richest portion of one of the richest states of America fully 75 per cent. of the farmers are tenants. As I write I hear the rasp of a poor man's buckskin. He sows from morning till night. He works all the year and is too poor to buy shoes for his children to go to school. Last week one of the merchants here committed suicide be-

cause he had become financially embarrassed. As I look out over the town—a rich Wisconsin village—I see empty factories, where hundreds of men were once employed. The trust bought them out a few years ago and moved the machinery away. The village is dying. The poor are too poor to live. And this is prosperity! Moreover the town is very religious. But as one of the hero comrades said this morning: "The people will go to church and will pray on their knees for 364 days in the year for the Lord

to have mercy on them, and then go and vote themselves into hell on the 365th."

But a better day is dawning. The people bear the message of Socialism with a pathetic, half hopeless joy that is sad to see. Ere long that hope becomes a triumphant faith, and then by thousands the people turn to Socialism. It will be splendid! Glorious! On, comrades, on with the noble cause.

Always yours, CARL D. THOMPSON.

# MONTANA HARDWARE CO.

Nos. 26 and 28 West Park St., Pennsylvania Building

The largest Hardware Store in the Northwest. Carry a full line of Mining and Milling Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Etc. A full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Monitor Steel Ranges and Heaters, Crockery, Granite and Tinware. Correspondence and orders solicited.

## MONTANA HARDWARE CO., Butte, Mont.

## GOOD LUCK FOR BUYERS OF GOOD CARPETS

Our west show window is filled with high-grade carpets ticketed with prices that make this the luckiest week in the history of our house for those in search of the highest grades of the best carpets made. It is the last call for buyers of the finest carpets of all; and the prices fairly shout "Come at once."

### Special No. 1

**Smith's Best Axminster Carpet and Border**  
One and one-half rolls carpet and 20 yards of border, or any part of the same. The carpet has a beautiful green shadow striped ground, with a charming floral pattern in a dainty pink. It's as good quality carpet as we have ever sold at \$1.50 a yard.

Until Saturday Night for 89c a Yard

### Special No. 2

**Savonnerie Axminster Carpet and Border**  
One and one-half rolls carpet and one roll of three-fourths width border, rich moss green ground, with small pink wreath. A very desirable color combination. Splendid \$1.75 value.

Until Saturday Night at \$1.19

### Special No. 3

**Middlesex Axminster Carpet and Border**  
One roll carpet and two-third roll of border, dark blue ground, with rosette and floral design in border and field. Standard \$1.90 value.

Until Saturday Night for \$1.35 a Yard

**MAIL US YOUR ORDERS WE PAY THE FREIGHT BROWNFIELD-GANTY CARPET CO.**

48 to 54 West Park, 41 to 43 West Galena St., Butte

*Butte Business College*  
Ovaly Block, Butte, Montana  
**For Ignorance There is No Excuse**  
In this day and age of the world there is no excuse for ignorance. You owe it to yourself and to society to have at least a practical business education. Don't hesitate because you may no longer be in your "teens" or because you did not have an opportunity to study when young. We can start you at the bottom if necessary without embarrassment to you and guarantee to please you. Give us a call.  
Established 1890  
Phone 683-F  
**RICE & FULTON, Props.**

**HOW TO MAKE MONEY**  
In the Cattle and Sheep Business  
The Montana Co-Operative Ranch Company, of Great Falls, Montana, is a co-operative company organized under the laws of the state of Montana with a capital stock of \$40,000. It now owns 11,000 acres of rich land with the finest range in Northern Montana.  
The principal business of the company is to take care of sheep, cattle, hogs and Angora goats belonging to its shareholders. There are now over 25 shareholders, scattered over the country, over 88 of whom are ladies. Every shareholder who had sheep on the ranch last year made fully 40 per cent. interest on their investment. The company issues an illustrated paper called *The Montana Co-Operative Colonist*, containing pictures of the ranch and telling all about the company. This paper is sent free to all who address  
**MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Mont.**

**A Few Words to Men**  
Who May Be in Need of Our Services.  
It may interest quite a number of readers to know the reason why we have such a high standing as specialists among regular physicians and the public generally.  
1st—Many years of the most painstaking efforts in the study and practice along the line of which we make a specialty—Disorders of Men.  
2d—An earnest desire to cure quickly and permanently every man who places his case in our hands—not only from a sense of duty and a humanitarian point of view, but because it does and always has paid us to do so.  
3d—Complete apparatus and general equipment, regardless of cost.  
4th—Remedies that cause no injurious effects during or after a cure.  
5th—Frankness. If we cannot cure a man we will not undertake his case. This not only makes us many friends, but creates no enemies.  
6th—Operations. We perform operations when necessary only. If the patient cannot be cured permanently without an operation we so inform him at once. For example, a severe case of varicocele cannot be cured without an operation. If you pay for a cure without it you are throwing your money away and wasting valuable time.  
**Contracted Disorders**  
Every case of contracted disease we treat is thoroughly cured. When we pronounce a case cured there is not a particle of infection or inflammation remaining, and there is not the slightest danger that the disease will return in its original form or work its way into the general system.  
**"Weakness"**  
Affections of men commonly described as "weakness," according to our observations, are not such, but depend upon reflex disturbances, and are almost invariably induced or maintained by appreciable damage to the Prostate Gland. As this may not be perceived by the patient, it is very frequently overlooked by the physician.  
**We Also Cure Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture, Piles, Etc. Consultation and Advice Free, at Office or by Mail.**  
Our pamphlet, "Live the Rest of Your Life a Man," is both interesting and instructive. Mailed free if you write.  
Every afflicted man is invited to call upon us for free consultation. Those who cannot call may write, describing symptoms as fully as possible.

**Yellek Medical Institute**  
N. E. Cor. West Broadway and Montana Sts., Butte, Montana

# Economic Discontent

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty  
PART THREE

(Continued from Last Week.)

These tragedies are not enacted in the so-called Dark Ages, but in the enlightened dawn of the twentieth century. In a land of plenty where a quarter of a million of dollars is spent on one evening's entertainment; where thousands of dollars are thrown away every day in the mad quest of pleasure, where food is wasted by the ton every week, and millionaires' cooks are at their wits' end, like the chefs of Negro and Calligula, trying to devise new dishes for their dyspeptic masters, that hundreds of men, women and children should be reduced to living upon the offal of the market places is a cause for discontent which ought to shake the nation to its very center.

Even for the vast majority of those who have employment there are few of the comforts of existence and fewer still of the joys of living. The wages they receive bear no just proportion to the work they perform. It will not do to consider the wages of the highly skilled crafts in determining the reasons for economic discontent for the simple cause that all labor is fundamentally the source of the means of livelihood; and the man who digs in the ditch has essentially the same right to the good things of life as the man who guides the intricate machinery of some huge manufactory. We must, therefore, confine our study to that great preponderance of the toilers who barely eke out a subsistence from week to week. Taking the reports from Massachusetts, where labor is so concentrated, we find that 25 per cent of men employed in eighty-eight classes of wealth-production have an income of less than \$8 per week. In other terms, one-fourth of the laborers, when steadily at work, receive about \$30 per month. From this pittance sum there must be deducted the wages lost in times of commercial depression, strikes, lockouts, sickness or accident.

With the utmost thrift and management, then, the laborer and his family cannot live on such wages in half the comfort which his employer's horse enjoys in the stable. The cheapest unfurnished rooms for an average family of five will cost at least \$2 per week, fuel and lights, at the lowest calculation, 50 cents; and food of the coarsest kind \$4 per week—leaving 50 cents for shoes, clothes, books, recreation and minor luxuries. No margin remains for births, sickness and death. The physician cannot be called till the last moment when it is too late to abort disease, and the rest of the family must go upon quarter rations to buy medicines or procure the simplest nourishment for the sick member.

In this same state of Massachusetts we have the highest death rate from tuberculosis. This awful white plague fattens upon the unhealthy dwellings, the poverty, and poorly nourished tissues of the masses. The wretched

consumptive cannot afford to go to New Mexico or Arizona in time to save his life; and he drags out a protracted death through long months of dreary penury in a miserable environment to which he leaves the heritage of germs that are to infect the bodies of hundreds to come. He is indeed one of the saddest victims to the insatiate avarice of the capitalist system under which we live.

But America is not alone in injustice toward and oppression of the toiler.

Writer after writer has described for us with that unanimous testimony which is the voice of truth itself the degradation, spiritual, moral and material of the Italian peasants and working classes; the wretched hovels they dwell in amid squalor and filth, the foul food which they are driven to as sole means of sustenance, the grinding oppression of the system under which they live, compelled out of the meager pittance they wring from the over-taxed earth to support two great classes in idleness and luxury—the land owners and the administrators—officeholders multiplied indefinitely, for the salaries they are to receive, not for the service they are to render. Read the horrible pictures of peasant life which d'Annunzio has painted. Compare them with the vignettes of squalid misery occasionally inserted by Marion Crawford among the magnificent portraits of princes and grandees of Quirinal and Vatican, and one is filled with horror and despondency to think that twenty centuries of Christianity in the oldest of Christian countries has done so little to mitigate this boundless suffering; that human beings with hearts and souls like ourselves can be condemned to such seemingly senseless misery. It is the old bad division into masters and serfs continued by evil fate into our modern world of freedom and humane liberty for all; it is the grasping selfishness of those who will not work contriving by a hundred artifices to fix themselves parasite-like on the lives of those who toil." (Charles Johnston in North American Review, Oct., 1901.)

Is there no balm in Gilead for all this world-wide tragedy of poverty and pain? Is there no satisfying answer to the cry of discontent which, from shore to shore, echoes throughout this fair land of ours? Must we take the purely local text of the Gospel, and, stretching it through the ages, assume that the poor we must have always with us?

Shall there never be surcease of hunger and want for the wearied muscles and toll-worn minds of men? Has the Creator filled this wondrous earth with plenty simply to mock the suffering of millions of His creatures? Has He, by any special dispensation of His providence, given to a few men the right to rob the race of food, and gladness, and art and song? Is it of

imperative necessity that delicate women and children should be forced out of the sanctuary of the home to battle for bread and meat in the rough arena of factory and shop? Is there no hope on this side of the grave, and must the workman be content with the narrow limits of a joyless life in this world with the promise of happiness only in a world to come? Surely the God of heaven is also the God of earth; and He has not made the world so beautiful with interlacing lights on land and sea, with rare melodies in hill and dale with ear and eye and tongue and touch to tremble and vibrate in conscious rapture of the unspeakable grandeur of His work, merely that the favored few of the sons of men may be languidly stirred thereby and the great mass of humanity shut out therefrom by the blank wall of hopeless poverty and toil.

After all these centuries of progress there is certainly a remedy somewhere, a remedy wide enough in its scope to embrace all conditions of men and of such imperative truth and efficacy as to solve every doubt and difficulty. The remedy lies in the ownership of the means of subsistence by an intelligently cohesive organization of all the people and the common proprietorship of the machinery of production and distribution to the end that the arts and sciences and all the agencies of happiness may be developed in the equal interests of humanity.

No matter how measurable may be their differences of energy and capacity, of mind and muscle, and of knowledge and skill, all men are fundamentally equal. Their social interdependence makes them so. The physician who writes a prescription for his patient is drawing upon the services of thousands of his fellowmen in that simple act. The paper which he uses is the product of the paper mill which quarrymen, miners, molders, wood cutters, stone masons, bricklayers, hod carriers, plasterers, plumbers, machinists, painters, glass workers, electricians, engineers, teamsters and scores of other trades have combined to build. The gathering of the raw material in widely divergent places, the process of making the paper, the machines for rolling out the pulp and cutting it into definite shapes, represent the co-operative thought and cleverness of many minds and hands. The railroads for carrying it from the mill to the wholesale paper dealers and from them to the retail dealers are the finished product of countless kinds of labor and their operation calls into activity hundreds of men from the clerk in the superintendent's office to the section hand on the road. The printing of the physician's name and office hours at the head of the paper carries his indebtedness to his fellowmen back through all the stages of the art preservative of art from Mergenthaler to Gutenberg and the Phoenixes. The man who mine the lead and copper for

the types, the artist who designs the fonts, the mechanics who cut the dies, the founders who cast them, and the workers who arrange them in small or large fonts ready for transportation to the printer, all give their share to the making of the prescription blank. But the physician's dependence upon his fellowmen does not end here. In order intelligently to write his prescription, he must be able to make a correct diagnosis of his patient's disease and know the therapeutic value of the drugs suitable to the case. And since he cannot, in the limits of a single lifetime, acquire such knowledge by personal research into all the specialized fields of medicine, he must make use of the generalized results of the botanist, the chemist, the physiologist, the anatomist, the biologist, the bacteriologist and the specialist in every ill to which flesh is heir. Furthermore, for the purity of the drugs and the accuracy of their compounding he must rely upon the manufacturing and retail druggists and, through them, upon men of every race who, in India or Africa, Asia or America, gather minerals and herbs in smiling valleys, on dangerous mountain sides or in the solitude of tangled forests. Meanwhile, numberless hands are deftly engaged in making his clothes, shoes, furniture, books, and instruments in order that he may be free to devote his time and services to suffering humanity. Through his own unaided efforts it would be absolutely impossible for him to begin with the raw materials of the earth and, after traveling hundreds of miles to collect them and spending years and years in digging out the ore, chopping down the trees, and devising means of transportation, construct and operate the machinery for their conversion into all the things thus supplied him through the united efforts of his fellowmen in every part of the globe.

Manifestly, then, we have co-operation, or Socialism, in production. If each man were to work apart and only for himself in a disjointed, haphazard fashion on the principle of "every man for himself and devil take the hindmost," we would clearly have anarchy in production. Since, therefore, all men are necessary to one another in the functioning of the social organism, all men should share alike in the distribution of the products of society. In other words, Socialism in production postulates as a logical conclusion of justice Socialism in distribution.

(Continued Next Week.)

W. A. Wallace, cashier for the Case, Gravelle & Ervin Co., and secretary of the Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 15, left Wednesday morning for an extended trip in the East and to his old home in Windsor, N. S. Mr. Wallace and child accompanied him as far as Price, Utah, where she will remain until Mr. Wallace returns. He expects to be gone about three months.

Read, Think and Vote

"Why should I want to read about Socialism?" This may be your first thought on reading this article, so let us try to answer your question first by asking Socialism is something that is going to have a great deal to do with your happiness if you live a few years longer, and second, because if you don't read and judge for yourself, you are likely to be deceived into acting just opposite to your own interests.

- 27 pages, author of "Merrie England" \$3.00
"Capital, a critical analysis of capitalist production" By Karl Marx, translated from the Third German Edition, and edited by Frederick Engels \$1.00
"Merrie England" By Karl Marx \$1.00
"Socialism and Modern Science" By Enrico Ferri \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" By Frederick Engels \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" By Frederick Engels \$1.00

Dedicated without permission to Edwyn C. Madden, who has excluded the Library of Congress and the Pocket Library from the United States second-class mails, forcing us to pay postage at the rate of eight cents a pound instead of the one cent and a half. The Madden Library is a series of Socialist booklets on this paper with narrow margins which can be mailed in quantities at low rates in spite of exorbitant postage.

- "The Madden Library" \$5.00
"Pocket Library" \$5.00
"Socialism and Modern Science" \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" \$1.00

Table listing American Labor Union Officers and Executive Board members with their names and addresses.

Table listing Price List of Supplies, including applications for membership, blank cards, buttons, cash books, etc.

"The Madden Library" \$5.00
"Pocket Library" \$5.00
"Socialism and Modern Science" \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" \$1.00
"Socialism: Utopian and Scientific" \$1.00

PREAMBLE And Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union.

The relation which the atom bears to the organism in physical nature is the relation which the individual bears to society. The social organism is an aggregation of the atom man. Man represents in the creative sense a perfect harmony of animate forces, the co-association of energy with intelligence in the highest form of manifestation.

Believing, therefore, that the time has now arrived when an epoch will be marked in the history of the labor movement, denoting either its progress or decay, and believing that the necessities of the times, as evidenced in recent developments, emphasize the fact that the older form of organization is unable to cope with the recent aggressions of plutocracy obtained by class legislation and especially maintained through the medium of friendly courts; unless our defenses by more perfect organization are strengthened, and feeling the incapacity of labor as heretofore organized to resist these encroachments; this organization is, therefore, formed for the purpose of concentrating our energies and consolidating the labor forces.

- 1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

Adopted at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1928.
Resolved and amended at annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1929; at Denver, Colo., May 14-21, 1930; at Denver, Colo., May 27-June 1, 1931; at Denver, Colo., May 26-June 7, 1932.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the American Labor Union.
Section 2. The jurisdiction of the American Labor Union shall extend over all states, territories and provinces where one or more unions of the organization exist.
Section 3. Each local union shall be entitled to one delegate to the American Labor Union biennial convention for the first one hundred members or less in good standing the quarter previous to said convention and one delegate for each additional hundred members or majority fraction thereof. Each county, city or central body affiliated with the American Labor Union shall be entitled to one delegate.

Section 11. Between June 1 and 5 preceding an election for general officers the Secretary-Treasurer shall send each member of the Executive Board a list of the local unions within a radius of 300 miles as shown on the map of the United States, and the members of the Executive Board shall then vote for five local unions.
Section 12. The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at headquarters at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day of general officers election.

Section 13. Any member of the Canvassing Board who shall aid or abet in falsely declaring the result of an election for general officers shall be expelled from the organization and not be permitted readmittance for a term of five years from the date of such expulsion, and upon readmittance said person shall pay a fine of \$50.00 to the American Labor Union.
Section 14. Any member who shall be guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutilating or destroying deposited ballots, or voting multiple times shall be expelled from membership in the local union shall determine, but in no case shall the penalty be less than a fine of \$50.00.

Section 15. Any member guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutilating or destroying deposited ballots, or voting multiple times shall be expelled from membership in the local union shall determine, but in no case shall the penalty be less than a fine of \$50.00.

As in the opinion of said Board is just and equitable.

Section 15. Any subordinate union refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the American Labor Union, when the members are assembled in convention, order, enforce the constitution and watch vigilantly over the interests and affairs of the American Labor Union.
Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have the deciding vote on any question. He shall sign all orders drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer in compliance with a majority of the members of the Executive Board. He shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, fill all vacancies occurring in the Executive Board, or in the offices of Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to preserve the seal and books of the American Labor Union, the general office of the American Labor Union, record the proceedings of all conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and keep a record of the assets and liabilities, receive and receipt for all moneys; pay all current expenses; prepare and submit in circular form to the local unions quarterly reports of the moneys received and disbursed by him, he shall give and collect in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) in a reliable surety company.

Section 4. He shall make all remittances by draft or check for each office of local union receiving aid, and shall take sealed receipts for the same. He shall keep a correct account of the condition of all local treasuries, as shown by quarterly reports received by him, which account shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Board.

Section 5. He shall enter the names of all local unions receiving aid, and shall take sealed receipts for the same. He shall keep a correct account of the condition of all local treasuries, as shown by quarterly reports received by him, which account shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Board.

Section 6. The dues on city, county and central bodies shall be three dollars (\$3.00) per month, payable in advance.
Section 7. National and state organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union shall pay a per capita tax of two dollars (\$2.00) per month, in advance.

Section 8. All organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union that are in arrears three months shall stand suspended from the first day of March prior to the biennial convention, shall not be entitled to representation in the convention.
Section 9. When funds are necessary in the general treasury of the American Labor Union for any purpose the Executive Board shall determine from a statement for a statement of the amounts in the various local treasuries, as shown by the last quarterly report.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each local union to make a quarterly report on the proper blank to be furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer.
Section 11. Returns for each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and made to the general office of the American Labor Union not later than the 15th day of January, April, July or October, failing to comply with this request shall be fined \$5.00.

Section 12. It shall be the duty of any local union to refuse to enter into a strike, unless ordered by three-fourths of its resident members in good standing, which shall be approved by the Executive Board of the American Labor Union, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the change in the working conditions of the local union, and to the Executive Board of the American Labor Union, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the change in the working conditions of the local union, and to the Executive Board of the American Labor Union.

Section 13. Should the Executive Board and the local union be in conflict with each other or are objectionable to the progress of organization, they shall have power to draw up new section or sections and submit the same to a vote of the local union for its approval.
Section 14. Returns for each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and made to the general office of the American Labor Union not later than the 15th day of January, April, July or October, failing to comply with this request shall be fined \$5.00.

Unions for the benefit of striking locals shall be disbursed only by the Executive Board or some reliable party designated by the Board, said party or parties to give full account of money received and disbursed. The Executive Board shall receive all money donated by unions for strike benefit, and shall pay no benefit until the local applying for aid shall have been on strike for one week.

Section 1. For the sake of uniformity, supplies shall be procured from the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, who shall maintain a complete ledger, blank applications for membership, financial ledger, blank bonds for receipts, official warrant books, official receipt book, official treasurer's receipt book, official traveling cards, official transfer cards, withdrawal cards and gold label buttons. American Union labels shall be furnished at actual cost.

Section 1. Any national or international local union may become affiliated with the American Labor Union under the same conditions as those set forth herein, and such locals shall not be compelled to surrender their national or international charters.
Section 2. Ten members shall be sufficient to obtain a charter. Seven members in good standing shall be sufficient to hold a charter. No woman shall be a member, and shall be discriminated against on account of creed or color.

Section 3. To reflect a candidate for membership in a local union (which shall require black balls to be determined by local unions) Members casting black balls shall give their reasons in writing to the Executive Board, and giving reasons shall be kept on file, and the evidence is not sufficient to bar the candidate from membership, he may be elected by a majority of those present.

Section 4. Each local union of the American Labor Union shall elect annually, the last meetings of December and June, the following local officers: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Statistician, Guard, Guide and three Trustees. The Recording Secretary of each union shall, within five days after the election, send the names and addresses of the local officers to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, who shall compile a directory of unions and their officers, and forward to each union a copy of the directory. Such shall take place the first meeting succeeding the election.

Section 5. No member shall be admitted to a local union or any organization, while under the influence of liquor, and any member refusing to obey the order of the President in either case shall be fined one dollar for each offense.
Section 6. Each local union shall provide for the education of its members by establishing and maintaining a library.

Section 7. Any member leaving his jurisdiction of the American Labor Union, subject to the rules and qualifications governing membership in such locals of the American Labor Union. In accepting such transfer cards from any other organization shall pay the difference in initiation between that of the local to which he comes and that of the local to which he transfers, except in cases of members transferring membership who formerly belonged to an organization requiring a higher fee, when he will be accepted as if transferring directly from one union to another.

Section 8. Members leaving one jurisdiction of the American Labor Union for another, must transfer from the former to the latter within a period of thirty days, and in such cases the organization under whose jurisdiction he is working, must send a bill to his respective union, and said union shall remit the difference between his dues, while under his respective union, at the time of his resignation, and that of the time of his resignation to which he has been transferred.

Section 9. Any member leaving his or her local and in bad financial standing as to dues, honorarium made, or any money entrusted to them, must, before taken in to any other local pay all arrearages and have a transfer card from his or her local.
Section 10. Transfer cards from any local union of the American Labor Union shall be accepted by other locals of the American Labor Union without further charge for initiation.

Section 11. Local unions shall have the right to adopt such by-laws as they shall deem best; provided, they do not conflict with the constitution of the American Labor Union.
Section 12. Members leaving one jurisdiction of the American Labor Union for another, must transfer from the former to the latter within a period of thirty days, and in such cases the organization under whose jurisdiction he is working, must send a bill to his respective union, and said union shall remit the difference between his dues, while under his respective union, at the time of his resignation, and that of the time of his resignation to which he has been transferred.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution and by-laws may be submitted to the local union for its approval. If approved, the amendments shall be submitted to the Executive Board for its approval.
Section 2. Returns for each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and made to the general office of the American Labor Union not later than the 15th day of January, April, July or October, failing to comply with this request shall be fined \$5.00.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution and by-laws may be submitted to the local union for its approval. If approved, the amendments shall be submitted to the Executive Board for its approval.

## A Story of Four Men

There was a politician. He was a surpassing knave and an excellent scoundrel. He was the chosen leader of men. In return for his baseness the people paid him gold. Loathing him they heaped honors upon him. In the course of time his reign drew to a close. The state was grateful for his superior service; the city bowed gleefully to the man who had been low. Then the politician laughed gleefully, rubbing his hands. They were very dirty. But his pockets were full.

There was an editor. His service was born of courage. His work was sturdy and true. The public feared

him. The public hated him. There were times when the strong man threw himself upon the ground and the earth grew moist with his tears; for there was not one who could understand. His friends cursed him and with threats sought to remove the pen from his hand. But the courageous man said grimly: "The public is a mole, blind from eternal digging in the dusty alleys of the earth, deafened by the clamor of self-glorification." The editor turned once more to his desk, smiling with strange tenderness, and again took up his soul's travail.

There was a reformer whom the

people scoffed and spat upon. Breathing their scorn he died. Multitudes stood about his gaunt frame. Sneeringly they said: "He would have destroyed our property and our wealth; he would have abolished law and religion. He came to rob us of our liberty, perverting our children with shameful doctrines." With shrill jibes the vast crowds turned away. In a later day the multitudes again assembled. They reared a massive monument to the memory of the reformer, treading gently about the desolate grave. With voices heavy with love they called the despised one Messiah.

A poet came to earth. One night he

Written by Polly Dawson  
In "The Whim."

walked with two rich comrades through the city's slums. Slowly, with bowed head, he led them on through grime and filth and squalor. His friends drew their garments carefully about them. Their brows were heavy with disgust and horror. They fled. In the thickest of the misery, the poet raised his face, illumined as by a vision. Intense pity and great love swept over him. He wrote strange, grand songs, such as the world had never heard. The powerful refused to listen. They drove him from their midst. But the populace gave him welcome; the street laborer blessed him; the lowly woman prayed for him. The poet's heart gladdened.

## The Toilers

### How Long Will They Continue In Stupor and Blindness?

It is growing dark and the western sky is of a deep rose color. In the distance, dim, shadowy buildings are outlined against the sky, like huge grey spectres. The buzzing of ever-going sewing machines fills the air from the open windows of the sweat shops behind and below me.

This is Sunday, the day of rest, and all day long the wheels have been turning and I have watched the bent figures of the men and women and their busy, toiling hands. Hour after

hour through this whole beautiful day they have been confined in those low, dark, dusty rooms. I could see the baskets piled high with the men's garments they had finished.

How can they be so patient and passive? Does it ever occur to them that this beautiful world is theirs, that days like this are here that we may go out into the world and see the sunshine? In the country the orchards and lanes are full of ripe, red apples that will rot away, and here

In the city, men, women and children toil hour after hour for a piece of bread to eat.

How long will people continue in this stupor and blindness? How long will they be satisfied to be beasts and machines? In every breast there is a soul that is only waiting for a chance to free itself. When will the multitude begin to understand that the God it is looking to for help and a future reward for its sorrows and burdens is in the breast of each individual; that

each one of us has the power to be free and independent, that no one need submit to despotism! My breast feels like bursting when I think of these things, and I feel like standing on the house-tops and crying down into the multitude: "Wake up! Realize that each one of you has infinite powers and capabilities, and that you can all do that you wish to do! The fact that you wish to do a thing shows that the power to do it is hidden within you."—C. L.

## News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY  
CORRESPONDENTS

### COEUR D'ALENE NEWS LETTER.

Written by Fred W. Walters of the Executive Board.

The stockholders of the Tribune Publishing company met at Wallace Tuesday, January 13, with the following in attendance: John Henriksen, trustee for Mullan Miners' Union; Sam Noonan, proxy for George Cornell, trustee for Victor Labor Union, A. L. U.; Burke; Sam Noonan, proxy for Paul Corcoran, of Burke Miners' Union; A. S. Balch, trustee for Gem Miners' Union; F. J. Ryan, proxy for W. S. McKibben, trustee for Gem Labor Union, A. L. U.; Fred W. Walton, trustee for Local Assembly, No. 104, K. of L.; I. J. Simpkins, proxy for S. C. Stratton, trustee for Wardner Miners' Union; J. J. Purcell, proxy for Sam Robbins, trustee for Murray Labor Union, A. L. U.; John Henriksen, of Mullan; El-

mier Eakman, of Mullen; Frew W. Walton, of Wallace; Paul Corcoran, of Burke; George Cornell, of Burke; W. S. McKibben, of Gem; A. L. Balch, of Gem; George Belton, of Burke; Sam Robbins, of Murray; L. C. Stratton, of Wardner, and M. J. Dowd, of Wardner, were elected trustees for the year 1903.

John Henningsen was elected president; Paul Corcoran, vice president; Fred W. Walton, secretary-treasurer. A proposition to make the Idaho State Tribune a Socialist paper was submitted, but by vote it was rejected, and M. Sovereign was retained as editor. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to advertise a gasoline engine for sale.

Father Haggerty spoke at the Masonic Temple January 22 to a good house. Socialism is steadily growing in the Coeur d'Alenes.

Wallace Labor Union, No. 150, held a social dance January 15 at Tribune hall, which was a success in every way. About 30 couples participated in the dancing and partook of the refreshments. All present voted the Union a royal entertainer.

Fisher Bros. have sold their laundry to D. M. Sidgely, who is credited with being a thorough union man. We expect to continue the establishment as a fair laundry. Mr. Fisher, who is retiring from business, said the business was never so prosperous as it has been since he unionized the laundry.

Fraternally yours,  
FRED W. WALTON.

### SOCIALISM IN IDAHO.

Enthusiastic Audiences Greet B. F. Wilson in Pocatello.

Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 21, '03. Editor, American Labor Union Journal—I thought I would drop you a few lines and let you know how everything is here. Our local Union, No. 217, is doing very well. Our new officers were installed the first Tuesday night in this month.

It looks as though we would have a very busy season here this coming summer. Socialism is growing in our town at

### GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Notwithstanding the exclusion act the Chinese are becoming a menace to the existence of several labor organizations in Montana.

Organizers of the U. B. of R. F. in British Columbia have during the past week met with great success and added largely to the membership of that organization. The affiliation of this great body of workers with the A. L. U. is being contemplated, and, if effected, will give the A. L. U. great prestige in British Columbia.

The strike of the miners in West Virginia, though not a complete success, had resulted in an improvement in the conditions of employment and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages in the Fairmont district and on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

Concerning the incorporation of trade unions, Mr. Mitchell, in his speech before the Mine Workers' convention, submitted an opinion by Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, attorney for the miners before the strike commission, in which the following sentences occur: "The demand for the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose or-

an alarming rate to capitalism. Comrade B. F. Wilson delivered a very able address in the First Baptist Church here on January 15, presided over by Rev. Vaninglan. We did not have very much time to advertise, but the house was packed to its capacity. Some remained standing through the two and one-half hours, not even leaving for an urgent call by the fire department.

All seemed well pleased, and at the close of the meeting one of our leading grocers said he would give \$5 to help obtain the Auditorium for him if he would come again. Comrade Wilson could not give us a date then, but on Saturday, the 17th, he wired me giving us Monday, the 19th. We went to work and in a very short time had the money made up to pay for the Auditorium, and on Monday we got our hand bills out and one comrade rigged up a banner and put it on his wagon and drove all over the town. The result was a crowded house greeted Comrade Wilson that night. Great enthusiasm was exhibited by the audience at both meetings. At the close of the last meeting the speaker asked all those who wanted to join the Socialist movement to hold up their hands. Over one-half of that vast audience held up their hands, thus showing how Socialism is growing.

A number of our members receive the Journal and we hear words of praise for it by all who read it.

J. S. MORGAN.

### Labor at Nelson.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 7, '03.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council held last night in the Miners' Union hall, the Council was addressed by Mr. John Houston, representative of the Nelson district in the provincial legislature on the silver-lead question. Mr. John Wilks of the Miners' Union also spoke on the subject and the Council passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to place a higher duty on lead and lead products, in the hopes that the duty would stimulate the lead mining of this district. Most of

ganized labor. It is impudent and presumptuous. No friend of trade unionism ever believed in it, or advocated it, or called for it. It is demanded today by those interests and those enemies who have used every means at their command to oppose trade unionism, to counteract its influence and to destroy it.

"How the labor organizations shall manage their own affairs is not the business of the corporations or the employers. This demand for the incorporation of labor unions is not only unjust and unreasonable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last degree."

### BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

\$800 cash, balance \$700 in monthly installments, will buy a 5-room brick cottage on Idaho street, near Quartz.

\$500 cash, and assume mortgage of \$500, and get a deed to a double 6-room frame on George street. You can live in one side and rent the other for enough interest on the mortgage and 12 per cent interest on your investment besides.

We have a 3-room frame cottage on Atlantic street, near Broadway, with city water and sewerage; only \$200 cash required to get possession; balance \$800 can be paid in monthly installments.

the mines have closed on account of the low price for silver and lead in this country.

The labor unions also brought up a list of questions on municipal ownership and wage scale to be asked the candidates for municipal office in the elections on the 15th of this month.

A committee was appointed to wait on each candidate and get an answer to the questions in writing.

Owing to the fact that the C. E. P. A., No. 141, having experienced much resistance and trouble in their endeavors to unionize the hotels, etc., in Nelson they requested the aid of the Trades & Labor Council in the matter. Requesting that a resolution be passed recommending the members of organizations affiliating with the Trades and Labor Assembly to patronize only union houses and also that a committee be appointed to call on the proprietors of hotels, etc., and endeavor to have them employ only union help.

One request met considerable opposition from the delegates from the Carpenters' Union, but owing to the kindly aid of the delegates from the Miners' and Cigarmakers' Unions, but principally from Brother Baker of Alvean, one of the executives of the W. F. of L., who was present, a committee was appointed to call on hotel keepers, etc.

Yours fraternally,  
CHAS. CANREW,  
Secretary, C. E. P. A., No. 141.

### TONOPAH UNION GROWING.

Effort is Being Made to Drive Chinese  
From the Camp.

Tonopah, Nev., Jan. 19, '03. Editor, American Labor Union Journal—Our local union here has increased in membership rapidly during the past few months, and we now have a membership of about 100. We are working hard to bring in all available recruits, and at the same time are meeting with considerable success in our effort to drive Oriental laborers from our city.

J. W. DOUGLASS,  
Correspondent.

Tonopah Labor Union, No. 224.

\$300 cash; balance \$700 in monthly payments, will buy you a neat 4-room frame cottage on South Jackson street; full size lot; water in house.

Here is a good thing! A fine 5-room frame house on West Park in fine residence district, with bath, electric lights, etc.; all in good condition; price \$2,100. Half cash; balance on time.

\$1,200 will buy a good 4-room frame cottage on Utah avenue, near B. A. & P. railway tracks; large lot. Half cash; balance on time.

\$250 cash will put you in possession of a four-room frame cottage in the Southwestern part of the city; balance \$500 easy monthly payments; large lot; water in house.

We have the cheapest building lots in the city, only \$250; full size, south front; only two blocks from large new brick schoolhouse; ten minutes walk from postoffice. We will give a clear deed for anyone of these lots upon payment of \$25 cash and \$10 per month.

We have the largest rental agency in the city and have houses to rent in all parts of the city.

We loan money at the lowest going rates on real estate security.

SLEMONS & BOOTH,  
Silver Bow Block, Granite St.  
Butte, Montana.

## For Men's Wear



### Astonishingly High Values in Dependable Goods

You may search every store in the state, but you'll not find bargains like those shown here. We have a self-ish motive in offering so many goods at a sacrifice. We have a big store, a big stock and we must have a big crowd of busy buyers from one end of the week to another. We are doing the business of the town and everybody knows it. Come and see.

### NOBBY NECKWEAR.

Big lot of silk tecks, small four-hand and imperials, several styles in light and dark colorings. Regular 75c and \$1.00 values.

Going at 35c Each.

200 midget string ties, new and fancy styles, all silk, in black, plain colors and many fancy figured effects just out.

Regular 50c Ties for 25c.

### MEN'S SHIRTS.

White Muslin Shirts, well made, linen bosoms, single and double plait, laundered.

Regular 75c Shirts for 35c.

Men's white muslin shirts, Garland's make, with single and double plaited bosoms of fine linen; all sizes and sleeve lengths.

Regular \$1.00 Shirts for 50c.

Men's black sateen overshirts, cut full size with yoke, improved neckband and pearl buttons; all sizes.

Regular 50c Shirts for 25c.

### MEN'S HALF HOSE.

Fancy cotton half hose, several styles and colorings; all sizes.

Regular 35c Socks, 25c Pair.

Men's fine hile thread, halbrigan and cotton half hose, in a variety of colorings and black and white combinations.

Values to \$1.00 for 35c Pair.

Men's worsted half hose, black and natural, fast color, spliced heels and toes; all sizes.

Regular 35c Socks for 25c Pair.

Men's black sateen overshirts, cut full size with yoke, improved neckband and pearl buttons; all sizes.

Regular 50c Shirts for 25c.

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Regular 50c Shirts for 25c.

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Regular \$1.00 Shirts for 50c.

### GLOVES AND MITTS.

Well made black jersey gloves, good, medium size.

Regular 50c Gloves, 25c pair. Lot heavy wool gloves, medium and dark colorings.

Regular 50c Gloves, 35c Pair. 600 heavy working and driving gloves and mitts, all leather and with wool wrists, in a big variety of styles. Every one a big bargain.

Regular \$1.00 Gloves, 50c Pair. Regular \$1.50 Gloves, 75c Pair. Fine quality reindeer gloves, winter weight, one-clasp, color tan.

Regular \$2.00 Gloves, \$1.50 Pair. Men's kid gloves, fleece lined, fur tops, tans and browns; all sizes. Regular 75c and \$1.00 qualities.

Sale Price Only 50c Pair.

### MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Fine worsted union suits, well finished, silver gray, in all sizes.

Regular \$3.50 Suits \$2.00.

Odds and ends in men's underwear, five broken lines and mostly small sizes. Present prices are 35c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75 garment.

And Worth About Double.

### SUSPENDERS.

Wilson Bros.' famous suspenders, narrow and wide webbing, neat and fancy styles and colorings.

Regular 50c Suspenders for 25c. See Hennessy's window display for pointers on what's worn and best to buy.

**Men's Fine Suits**  
Ready Made or Made to Measure  
**At Hennessy's**  
Butte, Montana

**Laborers!** You people who create ALL the wealth and receive ONE-FIFTH of it back for your services, are the fellows I am catering to. My line of business is selling watches; and for a watch movement your brother workman gets \$1.50 for producing, you have to pay from \$10 to \$15 for the same movement. I can't save you all this excess, which is customary to call "retail profit"; but I can save you from 10 to 40 per cent. You pay your local dealers from \$15 to \$18 for a Jewell Hamden up-to-date movement, fitted in a screw back and bevel 3- or 4-ounce silverine case, that I sell at \$9.50. Any watch made at proportionately the same price. Send a stamp for my catalog. See my ads in all the leading socialist and labor papers of this country. I use no organ mediums.

B. CONKLIN  
Socialist Watch Distributor  
900 Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**TROY LAUNDRY**  
@

**232 South Main Street, Butte**  
Call for and Deliver  
Buttons Sewed On  
Mending Free  
**TELEPHONE 2**

**The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York**

Oldest and strongest company in the United States. Greatest CASH guarantees, and lowest RATE of Cost to policy holders. Call on or address

**W. C. BACHELER, Manager**  
15 West Broadway

**COAL**  
By the Sack  
**COAL**  
By the Ton  
**COAL**  
By the Carload  
ALL KINDS OF  
**COAL**  
DRYEST OF WOOD  
ALWAYS ON HAND

**S. J. MONROE**  
Telephone 276. Yards and Scales Corner of Iowa and Front Sts., Butte.

USE OUR CORN CURE! Trevor-  
row's Pharmacy, 445 East Park Street.

IF THE PUBLIC WISHES TO LEARN to dance properly and quickly attend Miss Godefrey's Dancing School, 15 South Main, over Eagle Drug Co.; she teaches all the latest ballroom dances; also stage dances; lessons every afternoon except Tuesdays. Socials and lessons every Monday and Saturday evening.

Oil well operators at Munice, Ind., have unanimously decided to recognize the increase in drilling asked by the Indiana organization of oil well drillers.

USE OUR CORN CURE! Trevor-  
row's Pharmacy, 445 East Park Street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ANY KIND OF security. The Davenport company, 115 Hamilton street, Butte.

Money to loan in sums to suit on any good security. Interest reasonable. Jackman & Armitage Co., Highbour block, Butte, Telephone, 892-A.

### CALIFORNIA SOCIALIST.

Uncompromising. Up-to-date. Interesting. Weekly, 50 cents per year. D. E. Bohannan,