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# AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

VOL. I.

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No. 17

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THE JOURNAL E. G. Wheeler of Hamilton,

Mont., says the logic found in

the columns of this paper is in-

Benj. F. Wilson, the well-

known traveling apostle of So-

cialism, says there is not a bet-

ter paper of its kind in the

country; its influence among

union men is strongly felt and its necessity is imperative.

D. P. Fisher of Roseburg.

Oregon, says he and his union

confreres are going to see that

the paper is widely read in their

Marcus W. Robbins of Grant's

Pass, Oregon, says the paper is

clear cut and to the point on

Peter Johnson of Murray,

Utah, says the paper is a strong

exponent of those doctrines

which appeal to the masses for

recognition, and that it will hvae a large circulation in Mur-

Franklin H. Slick of Philadel-

phia, Pa., says every reader in

the Quaker City speaks well of

Kate S. Hillard of Ogden,

Utah, says she enjoys the paper

more than any weekly she re-

R. E. Croskey of Cripple

Creek, Col., speaks in highest

tex us of the paper and assures

neck of the woods.

important issues.

the paper.

ceives.

controvertible.

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### AMERICAN LABOR UNION NOTES.

The fund for the publication of another Socialist daily in New York has eached \$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 Story County, Nevada, has made aplication for a charter under the A.

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

Trade unions in Philadelphia, Pa with an aggregate membership of 6,000 are considering the proposition of affiliation with the A. L. U.

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

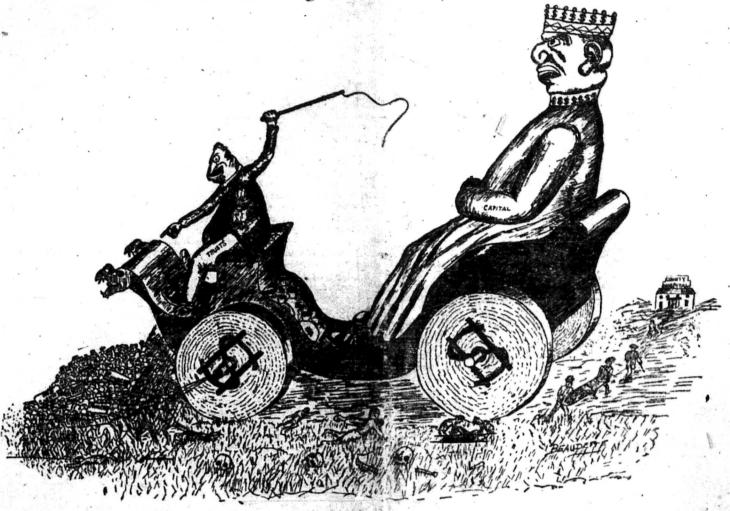
All the painters of the Santa Fe railway have been granted an increase of eight cents in their daly wages. It is thought now the company will grant an increase of pay to conductors

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

our of the six brass molders on trial in Chicago for conspiracy to in-jure 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 Christic fined \$750 each. William Maloney and Gus

in effort is being made by the A. U. to organize the clerks in the sur d'Alene and it is believed successe will attend the morement. Sev-





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 week hand greed. The modern god ignores the misery and sufferings of humanity, and promises nothing, but compels its old and ham victims, after being disabled, to wander to whatever shelter they may find.

# ABOR EVENTS OF THE PAS

The number of employes in the 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 ession at Indianapolis on Saturday, adopted a resolution favoring a meeting a month for local unions, at which economic questions should be dis-

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

John Mitchell, president of the creased 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- | Koreans are being imported to Hon- | The St. James Gazette of the same 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 nount of increase is said to average about 10 per cent.

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.

olulu 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 w.fl accomplish more work than the average plantation laborer, and they are expected to prove much more valimported last year.

At last Thursday's session of the ternational Bricklayers' Union; held in Memphis, Tenn., the report of the committee on subordinate unions showed \$795,763 in the hands of th fremurer. The total membership the order is 77,236. The financial cd adision of all local unions in the United States and Canada is classed as follows: Seventy per cent. in good conseventeen 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 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 colleries, 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, cents per ton. In the Pittsburg district it would be 65 cents, in Ohio 70 cents and in Illinois 61 1-2 cents. A demand will also be made for a proportionate advance for the inside and optside common laborers. The minimom rate of wages in Indiana for in-

### it a large circulation in that J. H. Walsh of Lewistown, Mont., says the paper is highly appredated in that vicinity.

E. 6. Miller of Great Falls, Mont., an enthusiastic union man, says the members of his organization all speak highly of the paper and that it has the

Fred Brook Lawsen of Madison, Wis., of the State Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, says that in his opinion the American Labor Union Journal ranks very high among the labor press of the country.

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

The party in South Dakota has goten 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 es-tablished at Portland by T. E. Latimer, formerly professor in the Washington State University, and A. E. Fowler, the Socialist cartoonist of

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 tled by a referendum vote.

The Crescent City Union is having a very rapid growth. It now has a nembership 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

Labor Union, No. 238, of Hope, Idaho, reports making good progres and expects to become one of the strongest in the state. The Union has in contemplation the holding of 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 learned yesterday there were a number of Chinamen in Butte who had falled 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 definquents are laundrymen. Warrants were is sued from Justice Danzer's court of Meaderville for Wing Chong Lung and

# WORLD

per, is in its twelfth year. May it

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

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

among some of the leading Socialists of Southern California over the fusion of the Socialist party with the Deinocrats in Los Angeles county at the last election. They claim justly, that the tenets of the party were vio-lated in the fusion.

stag 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 gais have been sufficient to warrant the statement that that town will hereafter give a Socialist majority.

On January 21st the Socialist Club eting on the evening of the 28th 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.

combination of republicans, demoerats, probibitionists, mugwumps, scalawags, etc., which had tried to do on them. The world do move.

Aldine, Texas, was carried by the So ialists. 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 presi-

Mont. fully realizes the growing strength of Socialism. At a Republi-The Republican party in Anaconda, arrength of Socialism. At a Republi-cian meeting held in that city last approach the danger of So-cinitatic success was fully discussed, and some republicans even advocated to lon with their old enemy, the Dem-ce ats, in order to head off the im-peding Socialist victory at the com-my numicipal election. The comments

The London Clarion, a Socialist pa- | Bernstein, was elected to the reich- | favor of the Socialists and against the | 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 revo-Intionary and Socialist Ideas; hence the government removed them.

> The Great Falls Socialist Club has rented a hall and now holds a debat-ing meeting every Wednesday night. Their reading room is kept open every night for the members and the public. On Sunday afternoon the membership is rapidly increasing Pather Hagerty will address the club and the public on the night of Febwill give a greater impetus than ever to the growth of the club and the apread of the doctrine. Our correspondent speaks in the highest terms of the Journal and says it is a ma-terial help in the development of interest in Socialism.

out

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'Aleners as a lawyer who has always been closest to the mine owners of the Coeur d'Alene district. It is conceded by all Idaho politicians and the leading Idaho newspapers that Heyburn's election as senstor would never have been accomplished except through the powerful political influence of the Coeur d'Alene mine owners and the Northen Pacific Kailroad company,

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. It is almost enough to make one lose faith in the common people to see such a spectacle. Men are no better than the things they consent to, and when union men allow their alleged leaders to prostitute their position to the base purposes of the enemy, they are no better than the deed itself.

The following editorial appeared in the Idaho State Tribune, which paper is owned by the unions of the Cocur d'Alene district and at present is edited by Mr. Sovereign. Wouldn't it turn your stomach?

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

On the Monday noon train there arrived in Wallace Idaho's new senatorelect, Hon, W. B. Heyburn. He was greeted at the O. R. & N. station in this city by a host of his many political friends, and by the citizens of Wallace in general without regard to their political affiliations. Judge Heyburn is recognized wherever he is known as a gentleman of extraordinary ability. He is one of the most prominent lawyers of the Pacific coast and can command in his legal profession a much higher remuneration than the salary of a United States senator, Judge Heyburn at this time is in a position to profit by very rare opportunities. There are exigencies in the administration's government requiring a high type of statesmanship and if Judge Heyburn takes the side of the common people and stands for America and American principles, as does Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, he will make of himself the idol of the West, and if he does this it will be quite impossible to forecast the extent of the honors that many come to him. But a gentleman of Mr. Heyburn's ability may become a dangerous factor in government, and if he allys himself with the combinations, which seek to manipulate the industries of the country for the benefit of the few, he may become as dangerous to American interests as he is now regarded a friend to the interest and welfare of the masses by his republican supporters. We do not agree with Judge Heyburn politically, but we are always willing to welcome into the political arena any person who shows a disposition to better the industrial and political condition of American citizens, and at this time we have no right to criticise Senator-Elect Heyburn, We are conservative enough to wait until his senatorial record is made and always give to every citizen the privilege of conversion, and although Judge Heyburn may have been the instrument through which corporations employing him as their attorney may have operated to the detriment of the people, his abandonment of the legal profession for senatorial honors may change his character and place him in the realm of statesmanship where he will use his great talent to conserve the interests of the common people.

### OUR ADVERTISERS.

All Reliable, Fair and Worthy of

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.

the first place, all our advertisers are fair to organized labor. There is not a line in the paper advertising any business house or professional firm

Secondly, all are reliable.

The Journal could not maintain itself two months as an eight-page paper without advertising patronage. While business men advertise as a ortant to us as to them that their dvertising should show results.

Therefore, we ask all readers of the Journal to patronize our advertisers al. By doing this you will abow priisers that their patronage of the an Labor Union Journal is profitable to them, and they will be inclined to continue their contracts

whether you buy or not, it will help the Journal if you will write to adver-tisers about their goods, mentioning the fact that you saw the advertise-ment in this paper.

On and after April 1 the organized carpenters of Schenetady, N. Y., will demand 40 cents an bour. The pre-miling rate is 35 cents.

# Religion Not Opposed to Socialism Written for The Journal by Martha Moore Avery

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 subject is Socialism, Mr. O'Donnell declares himself "a Socialist as I understand it." He then proceeds to lay down the ground of his advocacy. It is that the economic system of this country is rotten-to the core." He complains that the "preachers of morals" shirk their duty by "harping on technicalities like the average lawyer." Mr. O'Donnell specifically takes the editor of the Freeman's Journal to task on the ground of incoherence. For, although "warning your readers against the only means by which redress can be obtained, you throw the whole tangled mass to them and suggest the ballot to them as a reme dial course.

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 notes answer from the science of religion and answer from the civic world of science. If I may be pardoned, it is because the reply upon the latter ground did not reach the kernal of the Socialism which Mr. O'Donnell vainly tries to put "in a nutshell" that would open up this matter from the standpoint 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 attifude 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 famlly farther and yet farther away from the rock of living faith. It is the returning consciousness of the slippery road over which I, together with my sires, have traveled which allows me to see the vital point at which Mr. O'Donnell loses the deeply cut track of his own religion. Should his halfconscious but insidious attack upon the quality of the work done by the church be intellectually persisted in, he is very sure to lose the neutral center between man's work of building a civic environment worthy of man and his work of creating a religious environment worthy of homage to

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 industria: life, which in the name of mercy and justice is assumed as crying aloud to heaven for re-

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." The writer justly concludes by the context of Mr. O'Donnell's letter that "the economic system" relates specifically to the dispeople. Consequently, the example of the lazy and thriftless farmer is cited upon the just ground that the political freedom of our country gives into the hands of the majority (the working class) the power to turn industrial benefits to themselves if they but demonstrate the intelligence to gain control of its political power and so administer its economic power.

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. If I mistake not be would have the economic relationship of wageworker to capitalist operator opened up to view upon the ground of science. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. From the lack of education in the science of political economy he fails to bring out the real issue which agitates his mind, and as a conseque this self-irritation at his own limita-tion is thrown off upon those to whom erance from difficulty, to be the

As a further baleful consequence the sympathies becoming estranged upon so grave a matter of unitonal import, slowly the materialistic phil-osophies which are held by large numosophies 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. Thus is the anchor of their faith thrown overboard and the action of license mistaken for liberty. If one's perplexities upon social questions were met upon their proper ground of economic science (alas, the educators

unshaken nav; 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. Although the workers of the world have arisen from slaves to artisans and from the owners of their tools and their product, artisans are, economically speaking, evolved into the two-fold character of wageworker, and citizen. False philosophy creeps in at this point; it denies original design. It mistakes the demonstration of evolution for the principles, which are progressively demonstrated. Hence the design is thought to have shaped itself by blind; physical force, turning in this or that direction at the caprice of its readlest; outlet. Showing the unity of God's law as unfolded in this much-mooted department of human life with the deeper departments of the revelative sphere would clear the mind, purify, the heart and render the action of ardent men constructive rather than is now often the case destructive. 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. I do not complain that overmuch emphasis is placed upon the philosophies which separate the two schools! For after all it is the philosophy held by those who shall one day succeed to the helm of state upon the issues now slowly gathering to a political head that shall determine whether the earth shall see a display of blind force that shall out-Herod Herod or whether that same force having been educated to self-discipline, shall use the citizenship, so dearly, bought by our fathers, that it shall add security to our political liberties by the extension and expansion of the phenomena which demonstres the principle of democracy as related to the superior and inferior opportunities of men within the departments of industry, commerce-and figance. In one word, shall those who competently hold the Christian philosophy neglect to enter this scientific field? Shall such persons fail to analyze the phenomena which so fearfully claims the attention of all classes of society, the phenome; na which presses most heavily upon our people of the lowest standards of living. And thus without a blow struck in the defense of religion faith. lessly surrender the augmenting political power to the infidel, the agnostic, the atheist and the know-nothing? Let the pressure within economic society break loose under the direction of that philosophy which grovels on allfours at the dead level of the materialistic cult. For it will no more than Ceasar's ghost down at the bidding.

It is true that the dominant control of the Socialist press is atheistical; 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. At one time it is held that necessity alone fashions the design, that the Great Greator is once for all displaced by "economic determinism." While in the same breath it holds that inherent within the mass-man is writ the pattern of purity which one is free to follow to a perfected human life which shall last forever and a day; see the specious arguments of "the in-tellectuals" who declare that "the Socialist movement has no use for mor-

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 again his fellowman. The science of political economy is needed to show these men sick of poverty and crime that God ever places in the hands of man the best possible opportunities to reconcile the will of the individual and also the will of society to that of su-

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 materialist concepts, can be demonstrated the vital necessity of contacting those things which being sacred deposit in men pure qualities at high intensities. Such contacts giving virile will, moral staming and intellectual astulaness. For to turn virile will, moral mic and political world wi

the economic and political world wither in which men dwell. Thus is the science from the revelative sphere made to complete its circuit, it comes from God and it must go back to God. 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

are so few) one's faith would remain | foundation or rickerty, coherent, or involved, the atheistical philosophy as be broken past mending once the dividing line between the science of political economy and the possible use of the knowledge is clearly brought

> 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. Shall this be denied? Shall the discontent of our country, which is after all but the hunger and thirst after righteous living within the economic sphere, gnaw in upon the vitals of society for lack of the science in this department to guide human affairs? Shall a nation be lured to darkness by false philosophy in control of knowledge or shall the competent show that industrial relations together with all other departments of human action are subject, as numberless wheels, within the great whole mass of supreme order? For not only within the organization proper are large bodies of Socialists trying to find the proper connection between religious philosophy and economic law, but there are hosts and hosts of ardent converts to the Socialist political programme who fall progressively under the grim despair of the "materialist conception of history," as promulgated by psuedo-scientists and immature philosophers holding the prestige of organized power which looks towards political control. Thus the blind are left to lead the blind into rancor, distrust and immor-

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 time-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 crystalizing into

political power. Men of this nathen are face to face with storn responsibilities. Say what you will, the key which unlocks the two-fold reason way economic power centers in the hands of the few, while economic helpleasness 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 kno-r.

What is seconomic wealth? Don't

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

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

Is the merchandise labor power in the Lands 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.

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 hardly won in this dear land. That economic law which no man makes, but which all must obey, consciously or unconsciously, highly or basely, calls for men of faith, for brave men to work out a great cause for God.

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 dis-cords of human ambitions though the land flow with milk and honey. But it is religion pure and undefied which uniting science with human aspiration shall move progressively forward to build the civic estate after the delight of the pure in heart.

Mr. O'Donnell is not answered! H 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 referscience involved in his blind refer-ence to the "economic system" aid in turning the fire of his fervor to the destruction of his faith? Shall the in-sidious poison which suggests that the work of religion set up by Almighty God be abandoned for the chair of the rudical platform and the superficial-tics of the political stums, 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 con-

sent 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. Thus armed with the weapons of positive intellectual demonstration I would throw to the dogs the negations and fling back to the devil the philosophies which are now foisted upon this latest effort of the race to take the next step in economic progress, I would see to it that Catholic young men should be equipped with the necessary arms to defend their faith during this epoch of social upheaval. I would do somewhat more upon the field of science to clear the intellectual confusion upon the basic meaning of the coal strike and the coal famine. Make greater effort to clear the intellectual debris from the view of human rights and property rights that they may stand revealed in sharper outline. For myself by demonstratable

knowledge I am quite able to separate the great cause that shall one day bloom into civic beauty from the negaions; 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 coworkers, 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 conver tion; therefore, be is

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

Resovled, That a copy of these reso lutions be sent to the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, request-ing that body to take similar action; and that the recording secretary of copy of these resolutions to organiza-tions affiliated with this body.

The above resolutions received the endorsement of the Central Labor Conneil and are herewith submitted Yours fraternally,

H. A. DENNY.

Recording Secretary.

Hagerty Lecture Dates

Kalispell, Wednesday, February 4.
Stockett, Friday, February 6.
Nethart, Saturday, February 7.
Great Falls, Sunday, February 2.
Helena, Monday, February 9.
Helena, Tousday, February 10.
Hasin, Wednesday, February 11.
Anaconds, Thursday, February 12.
Butte, Friday, February 12.
Butte, Saturday, February 14.

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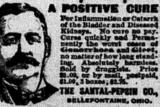
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# Villification of Christianity Unnecessary Bryan O'Lynn

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. On Thursday night, January 15, I accompanied a friend to the Socialist club in the Owsley block. I heard nothing of what I would call public interest; the main topics discussed being of a local character, and therefore, in my opinion, privileged. I must say, however, that I was favorably impressed, not only by the intelligent views of the different speakers relative to the various matters discussed, but also by the choice language in which those views were expressed.

I am not a Socialist. I have never affiliated with Socialism in the-as I understand it-present political acceptation of the term. I have yet to see a clearly defined exposition of Socialistic aims and objects. I have conversed with many Socialists whose views tended to different points of the politicl and social compass, and whose ideas were as far apart as the

I have read the beautiful impossibilities so ably depicted in Bellamy's "Looking Backward," a work which Bellamy himself-if truly reporteddeclared he did not expect to be taken

seriously by any reader.

I have read that conglomeration of rhetorical gush and loose incoherent rhapsody, known as "Volney's Ruins of Empires." I have read "Paine's Age of Reason," a work that evokes nothing more than the contempt of the logical scholar; though it may pass for gospel truth with the unsophisticated. I have seen both Volney and Paine in lists of Socialistic literature. I have read Socialistic pamphlets, with which the most fastidious critic could find no fault.

I do not believe in generalizing from an insufficient number of facts, nor do I countenance the rather too prevalent habit of resting a universal but'I have, in the couse ta ao :r-the conclusion on particular premises; years past, become forcibly cognizant of facts strongly supporting the inductive conclusion that a villification of the main tenets of Christianityand even the denial of the existence of the Supreme Being-is accepted as a valid passport to distinction in Socialistic circles. I have here in Butte met a brilliant specimen of intellectual humanity, shooting off his mouth to use a vulgar metaphor-without the lesat regard to Webster, logic, common sense or Lindlay Murray.

He was seated in the midst of a group of working men who were discussing the latest facts elicited by the coal commission. "Well! What do you think of that?" exclaimed this Smart Aleck. "Bishop Spaulding said there was no gulf between labor and capital. There is something like

Christian teaching." 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-

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 per-

ence 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,

grand men who led that great move-

as a thing of the dead past and as of no consequence now, for the move-ment 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

it up with a statement of pares, showing the territory cover-

utrage of truth itself.

uld be a flagrant injustice to the

ent: an injustice to the public, a

ilse of my own manhood and

st not look upon the A. R. U.

ited castigation-in other words, he | gave him a thorough tongue-lashing. I saw the same sapient individual at the workingmen's smoker, and at the Socialist club. At both places he sat where he should be in a back seat, silent as the tomb.

Wonder if he realized the old saving, "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." This friend to whom I have more than once alluded, calls my attention to the lines of Burns, in that exquisite poem, "Man Was Made to Mourn:"

"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. partial view, or reasoning from particular to universal is only worthy of the most despicable sophist. If 99 per cent. of mankind should ignore an axiom in ethics, would that fact militate against the axiom itself.

"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 golden rule is the dacalogue in a nutshell. If, as I have already said, 99 per cent. should ignore, while 1 per cent. observed the decalogue, would it be anything short of reason run mad to pass judgment either on the decalogue, or on the 1 per cent of mankind who respected it. This is the fallacy called by logleians, "Non causa pro causa," is the non-observance of the decalogue and other Christian precepts that causes the country's misery and degredation.

The thleving 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. The law finds no difficulty in reaching the thief in jeans; but the thief in broadcloth can strut about with head erect and snap his fingers in the face of all laws, moral, civil, state and federal.

"Behold the hire of the laborer \* \* \* which by fraud you have kept back crieth to heaven for ven-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. It is the deviation from the path of rectitude, and disregard of the golden rule that we owe to our political and social Augean stables, the cleansing of which is a task that might well appeal to a modern Hercules. Socialism, or any other ism; may take off its coat, roll up its sleeves, start the work of rectification, and yet "find its efforts come to naught, though every nerve be

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. I do not think I render myself liable to a charge of reckless assertion in stating the fact that in no country, and in no age of the world's history has the reformer advanced a dozen steps without treading on the toes of some so-called "invested interest."

Socialism has undertaken a Herculanean task. It may look for many barrier shoals in the course it proposes to stear. 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. It wil have to contend with something worse than an open and avowed enemy in the neutral attitude of the apathetic beneficiaries of the reforms it seeks to accomplish. Neither of these barriers is insurmountable; but if it ignores the nocessity 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 Hindons, and had to face a muntiy. 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 innendo. I may be told that I am battling with a phantom of my own creation; that the professed Socialists with whom I came in contact were not legitimate exponents of its doctrine; that Socialism was no more responsible for their views than either Barnum or Forepaugh would be for the quality of the dime's worth of amusement furnished in one of their side shows. That may be; vet I would like to see their organs evince a little more respect for the religious sentiments of others. We are in nowise bound to acquiesce in the erroneous views of others, though the sincerity of the individual holding such views should be respected. But when, however, insincerity is as evident as the bubbles of oil on the surface of water, then, such insincerity -or, more appropriately, hypocrisydeserves the severest castigation of tongue or pen. Burns in his Holy Willie, and Dickens' in his character, Rev. Chadband, scourge hypocrisy with a whip of scorpions; but they respected religion per se.

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. Nothing short of an educational Krupp gun can penetrate the thick walls of his cranium that an idea may reach the gray matter within—assuming that such a thing exists there. That old English tory radical, William Corbett, was wont to say that the only way to an English-man's ear was through his stomach.

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

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. Their sights seem to be focused for long range-distance lending enchantment to the view. The determined attitude of the Pennsylvania miners has taught the coal baronsand even the solons in Washingtona salutary lesson.

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. Have the horrors of the bull-pen appreciably affected the old party vote of Idaho? Divorce politics from trades unions, and look for the results pointed out by Mr. Elliott at the workingmen's smoker. The affiliation of trades unions with politics would certainly be a step in the right direction. I agree, however, with Mr. McNally of the Carpenters' Union that politics should be kept apart from trades business. There are, of course, in all trades union lodges, different shades of political opinion; but this would in nowise prevent, at meetings appointed for the purpose, a free discussion of the merits of each and every political party, and a cool and calm consideration of party political claims to the workingman's support. This would afford ample educational scope to the enthusiastic and brilliant intellects to be found more or less in all union lodges. True, the educator may look out for trouble. There is such a thing as discipline in the mine, the factory, and the workshop. (Read the evidence given by the company officials before the coal commission.)

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. Education is as much dreaded today by the owner of the the wage slave as it was in the South in the days of chattel slavery. The work of education, however, must be grappled with, notwithstanding all its deterent concomitants.

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?

If you think you can, go ahead. Wishing you success, BRYAN O'LYNN. PATRICK LENAGHAN,

904 Hornet St., Butte.

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

#### Before proceeding with this com- | to present matters as you would like. | sible for the relationships in life. munication bearing upon the U. B. R. The circumstances of the boys tend E., I must correct a very serious error to hold their membership at bay in the article published in your issue somewhat, but chiefly because they something for you to do. of December 18. I was misinformed do not see any immediate results to Everybody knows how in regard to the manner in which the follow. We must have activity in order to beget and maintain interest, strike action of the A. R. U. was brought about, but since, upon invesand that activity shall not be much tigating for myself, I find that that 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 sub-

How often our leaders(?) tell us that the railroad managers are favor-able to this and that in the interests of their employes, and make themselves parties to the sale of their con-

Ob, how beautiful their voluntary action "to behold!"

How quickly they proceed to "adjust" overtime for the boys, because they (were foolish enough to) com-

Their magnanimity, however, is just on the rise, for they may yet have the cierks paid on the hour basis, insomuch as the work in one department at least is closely watched for the op-portunity 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 ear-case?

Well and good; it is not so had to include in these cutting surcasms on the side of the truth and right when the brute tyranny and inhumanity of all degrees to which workingmen gun-

might be generous enough to find 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

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 harm tion will surely present fiself, 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 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 cettlement!

You may, through trades unions, If you had no such credit they 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 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 han pen 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 L. U.'s platform is for Socialis 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, work so generally.

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

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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 Rallway Employees, for upon that organization your immediate welfare

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 Orden were given an

economic educational treat last week by the Socialist local club of Ogden, in the form of a series of lectures or Socialism by the eloquent and gifted young orator Comrade Benj. F. Wilson of Berkley, Cal. His ringing words and clear exposition of the evils of the nnetitive system and his vivid Tx planation of the logical position of the Socialists for a co-operative system have given a wonderful impetus to the movement in Ogden.

The first lecture was an outline of the evils of the present system and its blighting effects on the whole raceshowing 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 'War." declared Sherman, "is hell. hell." "Competition is war," said Reed. There is only one logical conclusion to be drawn-competition is hell

In the second lecture he pictured the terrible conditions under which we live; the degredation of manhood and womanhood; the utter hoplessness 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 So-

cialism 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 and 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 no 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 So-

cialist 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. KATE S. HILLARD.

# 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 accumplished by patronizing flour mills bearing our label. It will strengthen the unions in the flour Yours fraternally, mills.

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and set.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defined the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what file you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address THEO, NOEL COMPANY, Dept. R. C., Eff. 128, SW. W. North Ave., Chicale. Ill.

Seven Members of the Executive

See the advertisement of the "The

Read Martha Moore Avery's article

on "Socialism" in this issue of the

Journal. She promises a splendid ar-

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 criticise

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. Sunday morn-

ing I met with Spokane Street Railway

Employes' Union No. 257, A. L. U., and

during the short meeting so much of

this that I am constrained to mention

it. A number of the brothers had

been out of employment and sick. One

brother has been spending several

months up in the wilds of Idaho en-

deavoring to regain his lost health.

Every one of these cases were taken

up and provided for financially with-

out any taint of charity, either ex-

pressed or implied-they were simply

doing what they considered to be their

union duty towards one another. This,

of course, required a considerable

financial drain, but later, when the

notice of assessment for the support

of the Denver Mill Workers came up.

all the boys seemed just as cheerfully

anxious to assist their brothers in

As usual, the railroad companies

are playing to the engineers and fire-

men at the expense of the unskilled

railroad workers. Increases in the

wages of this class of employes

shows that the railroad corporations

are seeking to create class distinc-

tions. Trouble with the switchmen

and track laborers is expected, and by

creating an aristocracy of labor of me

enginemen and conductors it is sought

to make them good "company" men

when the crisis comes. The purpose

is to make one class comfortable and

contented in order that the other class

Brotherhood of Railway Employes,

which seeks to improve the conditions

of every class of railway workers.

This young organization, based on

broad industrial lines, is growing

tremendously fast, and with the right

support will prove a Godsend to those

railway workers who have already

been reduced to beyond the point of

ONE OF THE BEST.

Butte Hotel and Restaurann Employes'

Union Is Up-to-Date.

Editor, Labor Union Journal-At our

last regular meeting considerable bust-

ness was accomplished. An examining

board was appointed by our worthy

president to examine all applicants for

membership to our organization. The

committee consists of F. B. Cronin,

chairman: Hy Taylor, Frank Moore,

A. C. Simmonds and C. L. Hilditch, and

I sincerely believe by the adoption of

decent living.

unionism of that distant place.

ticle on "Wealth" in a week or so.

Santal-Pepsin" company in another

Fraternally yours,

\*

Recording Secretary.

President.

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column of this paper

.......

Board, as follows:

# American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance. Office, 174 Pennsylvania Bldg., Butte,

P. O. Box 1067.

Entered at the Butte, Montana, post-



Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Manager, Box 1057, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902.

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. The "anti-trust" congress and the "anti-trust" president have a hard time serving their masters and fooling the people these days Time was when these little things slipped easily by unnoticed by the public, but the powerful Socialist searchlight is now too strong for such deceptions.

"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 and we will not pay the present private owners anything either. This will not be "confiscation," mut restitution. The present owners "confiscated" all this private property through the exploitation of the wage earners. We will simply take our own.

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. Mr. Hughes is one of the most widely known newspaper men in the Northwest, and his contributions in this paper have been read with great approval by the thousands who appreciate his work in the interests of organized labor. Recently he has effected a number of organizations of craftsmen and toilers throughout Washington and Idaho, and we regret his stay in Butte was limited by pressing engagements in his vocation as organ-

One objection urged against Socialism by some people is that "it has nothing to do with religion." That is right; neither does capitalism, republicanism or the democratic jackass have to do with religion. Socialism. like every other science, is not a question of religion and leaves each individual to think and act as he pleases on that subject. To these people, however, we would say that you cannot talk religion, with any good effect, to a person with an empty stomach. Socialism will bring about a condition of society under which every man's stomach may be well filled, and then it will turn him over to the advocate of religion to she told of the "sweet by and by." We are looking to a "sweet now and now."

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. "He is at the head of more powerful corporations than any other man in the state and could exercise a great influence." What a sad comment upon the "purity" of capitalistic politics! This sort of corruption has been so born and bred into the American people that they have ceased to look for any other sort of senatorial timber. seems that we have come to instinctively look for just this sort of a man for a senator.

Time was when the people sought out such men as Webster, Clay and Calboun-men noted for their great ability, pure lives and sound civic virtue—"Shades of the mighty, can it be, this is all that remains of thee?" Now we must submit to the political rule of men of great private -men who "exercise great influence because of their economic power-heads of powerful combinations of private capital, "divine righters," who exclaim with the early Vanderbilt, "The public be damned!" Once upon that grand man Lincoln pray with the tears coursing down cheeks. "That tais government of, for and by the people might not per-ish from the face of the earth." But where are we now?

"He is too young to testify," said ge Gray of the anthracite coal sion, when a little 8r-old breaker boy appeared on the dead and that he did not know was dead and that he did not know what wages he was getting. Yes, and too young to work in the breakers—and God forbid that a system that permits such a crime shall long last. But the judge's remark shows he is too big a d—a fool and too dirty a corporation tool to set on such a commission. It also indicates to a certainty that the commission will do the workers so good that it can avoid. But the truth will come out.

# **HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS**

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive Board.

Last summer the coal Baer-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. What a sad mixture of argument they are driven to in order to bolster up the cussedness of private capitalism!

Let us put a stop to this damnable system in which the workers are coined into profits for a few nonproducing capitalists throw off this unbearable burden of parasiteism and establish a system under which the sons of honest, productive toil shall enjoy the full fruits of their industry. When we have done this we may talk of the dignity of labor.

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! Of course, you will go, and just as certainly he will stay at home and work! See?

Intelligent discontent has advanced the world in every step of human progress throughout the centuries; the workingmen are now but beginning the struggle for their rights and the conflict will never end until this mighty host is victorious-which will be the greatest forward step the world has yet taken.

'Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to

Though baffled oft is ever won."

The flour manufacturers of the West are together again on a raise of 25 cents per parrel on flour, and the poor can tighten up their belts another notch to keep back the hunger paugs. The mill men insist that they have no trust or combine, but it is singular how they can so easily make these general raises in the price of their products. Perhaps they are like Pat Ready's birds, "They have no agreement but they sing together in unison." In this case the consumer begs for less music.

"The miners wont' dig coal," complains the coal Baer-ons in the "divine attempt to fool the public and keep up the price of their product. But the public has sufficient information to know that the Baer-ons have blacklisted thousands of miners and refused them employment at "digging coal" in the mines. The commission will perhaps do no other 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 explotted employes. It is safe to say that the employe who befriends the companies with the largest amounts will be most secure in his employment, while the poor devils who have large families to support which takes up all their earnings will be let out. It will simply be another case along the lines of the company store evil. The workers must abolish the private capitalist in production and distribution before there can be any industrial freedom. . . .

We are producing surplus values of nearly \$3,000,000,000 per year-foodstuffs, 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. Yet we have people at home freezing and starving. What fools we are! This is all because private capitalists own the jobs and work the workers for profits until they are too poor to buy back sufficient of what they produce by their toil to sustain life. will continue to be this way until the workers decide to claim their own and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

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. The establishment of the co-operative commonwealth of Socialism will remove the cause of inequality among men and will give to every worker an opportunity for employment and the full product of his labor; it will eliminate the tramp and the non-productive millionaire and compel them to do their share of the world's useful labor. The hours of labor will, of course, have to be reduced to provide room for all to work, and then when we all receive the full product of our labor each working man will receive about five or six times as much of the things that go to make life as he does under the present system. This is worth a big strike at the ballot box.

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

# Official Department

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AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Nominations of Officers.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 19, 1903.

To the Secretary: At the last convention of the Amer-

ican 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 dinoon, March 8 those received after that time to be disregarded. The secretary-treasurer shall publish in the official journal, not later than April ors declaring five candidates for each office who shall have been supported by the largest number of unions as ny the largest humber of thems as nominees for the office for which they were respectively named; provided, that all candidates for office shall have at least one endorsement of five local

is you will see that nomine in February. Your local is requested to nominate one candidate (no more) for each of the following offices:

President

Secretary-Treasurer. Seven Members of the Executive Board, besides President and Vice President.

three members of the executive Board can be elected from one state, territory or province, and make your nointnations accordingly.

We are sending you blanks for the nominations of your union. To be legal this must be signed by both the president and secretary and must bear the seal of the local union.

at 12 m. noon, March S. Any nomina tions received after that date must be disregarded.

Trusting that all unions will comply with the Constitution strictly in this respect, so that these nominations

DANIEL McDONALD. President American Labor Union CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-

Treasurer American Labor Union. D. F. O'Shea, Vice President. H. N. BANKS, "H. L. HUGHES. F. W. OTT.

F. W. WALTON. M. E. WHITE, F. J. PELLETIER. C. P. LAFRAY, Executive Board

BLANK FOR NOMINATIONS. To the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, Box 1067,

Butte, Montana. Dear Sir and Brother: This is to certify that at a regular

meet ing ..... Union No. ..... A. L. U., held this 1903, nominations for officers of the American Labor Union were made as

Member of ..... Union No ... Vice President ..... Member of ...... Union No. .. Member of ...... Union No...

can be reduced to a subjection equal to actual slavery. The switchmen, trackmen and common laborers must be up and doing in order to protect themselves. By acting promptly and determinedly they can forestall this movement and defeat its damnable purpose. They should join the United

Bear in mind that no more than

Remember that nominations clo

will be legal, we remain, Fraternally yours,

> this board that our organization will benefited considerably. A donation was made and remitted to the Union Pacific Strike Federated Board of Omaha, Neb., to keep the boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and their unorganized helpers who are now on strike for the principles of

A remittance for one month's as ment was also made to Clarence Smith. secretary-treasurer, A. L. U., to help our striking brothers in Denver, and 1 believe that all unions under the jurisdiction of the A. L. U. should remit at once their asses

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

for that office. He is mature in thought and uses splendid judgment in dealin with the various questions we have to deal with. His success as an admines trator has been predicted.

CHAS. L. HILDITCH.

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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. He lectured to packed houses in McKinley hall Saturday and Sunday nights, and his masterly exposition of the principles of Socialism is the talk of the town.

The livery stable employes were organized Thursday night under the name of the "Spokane Stablemen's Union," A. L. U. Practically every stable employe in the city joined, making it a large, strong union.

Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, A. L. U., is out with a demand for a 20 per cent. incease 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. Here is where we ought to have municipal ownership and operation. If the city owned the gas plant the workers could easily have higher wages and shorter hours, and the consumers could have a better and ch-per gas service, simply for the reason that under such a plan the industry would be run for the sole purpose of benefiting the working class and consumers and not to pile up dividends for greedy capitalists. Then there would be no strikes or boycotts. Last Sunday morning I met with

Street Railway Employes' Union, No. 57, A. L. U., who, by reason of their hours of employment are obliged to meet at the uncarthly 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. Not only has their wages been advanced and the general conditions of their employment made more satisfactory, but great good has been done in many other ways by bringing the men together in the bonds of fraternity. At this meeting it developed that several of the brothers had been sick and out of employment and that one brother had been spending several months up in the wilds of Idaho in an attempt to regain his failing health. Each of these cases were taken up and responded to in a liberal way financially. And the beauty of it all was that the boys did it in no spirit of condescending charity-with them it was simply the serious business of life in which they were doing their duty towards one another as union brothers. Such instances as this remind one that the labor union is a grand institution for the uplifting of humanity.

"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 con-troversy which culminated in Father McGrady's resignation. It is full of bristling points and an eye-opener in propoganda literature. Every ingman and every student of the labor problem should read it. Socialists should procure it in quantities and circulate it. The price is 5 cents per copy: 6 for 25 cents: 15 for 50 cents: 50 for \$1.00, prepaid. Per 100, \$2.00, charges extra. Orders may be sent to this office, or to Standard Pub. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

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. He is a young man of strong character and sterling integrity. In business dealings he is relig ble in every respect, and comrades and members of organized labor can depend upon receiving honest treatment in any business dealings they may have with him.

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

Gilbert Jones, an assistant superin-tendent in the Temple Iron Company's mines, denied before the strike commision last week the existence of a black list, but admitted that he had at the Maithy colliery of the Le Valley Company. A nice recon tion of a difference and a disting

# How Is It With You?

ference in clothes if the difference causes them to "dig up" an extra dollar or two.

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Trades Unionists every-where 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 cace. You can begin work at any time and do the work as fast or as slowly as you may choose. Now is the time

WALTER THOMAS MILLS. Box 405, Kausas City, Mo.

Walter's Success Straight Whish Bought in bond. Double stamp good Pull quarts, full pints and full half pints half gallon or gallon. 12 W. Park St. furth



# BECAUSE

Can put in a main spring and clean a watch he calls himself a watchmaker, notwithstanding there might be many defects he could not remedy, even if he could see them. Our head watchmaker is probably the best in the entire Northwest. If some fine Swiss watch should be brought to us with some part, such as the escape wheel or the lever, missing, he can take his measurements and make his calculations and produce the counterpart of the missing piece that shall equal the other in all respects. There may be others that can do the same, but we never happened to see one.

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00000000000

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CHAS. M. JOYCE

# News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

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 with interests diametrically opposed to each other's-the capitalists which use that part of wealth called capital to enslave and hold in poverty the majority; and the working class which has to sell its labor power or products of labor power in a competitive market for barely enough to exist.

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 of the fact that labor creates all wealth, is entitled not only to part of product, but to all and that the only way to realize equity and economy is through a political working class party, organized to capture the political power necessary to abolish the competitive system and atl classes and inaugurate a system of common ownership and use of common utilitles-the "Socialist Republic."

This class consciousness will become the great moral force in society, which will cause the workers of the world to unite and with "religious" zeal guard against possible unscrupulous degenerates of the "co-operative commonwealth."

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 of industries which we advocate and adopt in details as fast as the majority of the people desire and no changes are contemplated of such excellent features of organization as the capitalists have, unless after thorough public discussion it be for improvements.

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 or organizations that differ with us, we do not want to compromise our principles or recognize people as bad slmply for being branded as such.

Work for Socialism. It will not break up your home. You may support your family well. Your daughters will not seek evil lives, when economically independent, nor expect to be housekeepers for underpaid wage slaves. Your sons will not seek bad influences because you can give them more books and tools and bicycles and pleasant things than you afford new. Saloons will be rather scarce when public institutions accommodate the people with wholesome entertainments. By eliminating profit, taxes and license from the liquor business and by making it possible to obtain remunerative employment, it will be hard to find a man willing to sell whiskey .- Holt.

### SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

### Indulgencies for Deadwood Unionists Not Heretofore Enjoyed ..

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 18, '03. Editor, American Labor Union Journal—American Labor Union, No. 283, of Deadwood, S. D., is getting along fine. We have over 75 members in good standing and are increasing

all of the time. The American Labor Union, No. 283 just lately made a new agreement with the merchants of Deadwood, and are holding its end with them. We used to work on Sundays, but we do not any more; every place is closed up now. And we also have our holidays which before we always had trouble in getting.

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. His residence at the present time is in Seattle, Wash., where is doing well.

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

Tony Carlson, a well-know member of the Cook and Waiters' Union, has bought back again a half interest in the Success restaurant. Tony is a staunch union man, always trying to better the condition of all the working people and the boys wish him suc-

There will be a caucus of the comrades on Wednesday evening, January 28, at our hall, corner Cherry and Commercial street, at which a city ceutral committee will be selected.

There was a committee appointed to start a socialist school and they are taking down the names of all comrades who wish to join. This will be on the same principle as Comrade Gustave Fankel's school of Butte.

There was a committee appointed

to find out what it would cost to fur- | forts is being seen and felt every nish our hall in first-class shape, so that the labor unions who wish would meet here.

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 wil give a mask ball some time in February. The proceeds will go to help educate the people of the city on the labor and socialistic lines. We will flood this town with literature, and we will have the best speaker procurable.

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

James Sheehan, a well-known mem-

ber 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. His friends wish him success.

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

Ed Davis, a member of the Plaster ers' 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 days

The Lewistown Labor Union has adanced to such a growth that the boys have put a walking delegate in the field at a salary, and the first week's work brought in nearly \$100. This is one of the best moves that has been made by this organization since its inception about two years ago. The membership is growing and it is the intention of the boys to make Lewistown a thoroughly union town. At their election the first of the year they selected A. T. Harvey as president, Mr. Harvey was county chairman of the labor party ticket, and is in Helena at present attempting to try and unsent the republican senator from Fergus county who bought votes to get him

The Judith Mountain Miners' Union is still strong as the rocks of Gibraltar and as long as the boys keep J. J. Lewis in the field it will be kept up to the standard. Those boys have a number of tireless workers in their or-ganization, and the effect of their ef-

\*

The North Moccasin 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 prestdent, and John O. McGinn, secretary. They levied a per capita tax on the several unions which has been paid and the money will be used to secure good speakers to come here in the near future. Father McGrady, Father stagerty or D. Stit Wilson are among the number whom the boys say must make this country before long.

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, and that step is into politics, and the politics is International Socialism. "FERGUS."

### 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. We have a good many tickets sold already and expect to swell our treasury some.

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 vet and is an open field for the A. L. U. if it could put somebody in the neld to work. An organizer like Hughes of Spokane would do some fine work in this state 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, and will require from 700 to 800 men next summer, which means that we will have a monster union here before Your fraternally.

HERBERT S. LEWIS. Secretary-Treasurer. Sequola 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.

# 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 tegal, proper, regular deputized, authorized, instructed, commissioned national organizer for the American Federation of Labor, clothed with all the authority and requirements necessary to organize; establish and institute new local branches or unions, has, I find after close examination and rigid personal investigation, deliberately or-ganized scabs into scab unions, knowing that they'were scabs, and with the full knowledge that they were scabbing and with the aim in view of defeating union men who were contending for union principles and upholding true unionism with patriotic devotion in the midst of this earnest struggle and bitter conflict for the introduction and adoption of union rules, union wages, union hours and union supremacy.

At this trying crisis the said or-ganizer willingly comes to the relief of boycotted scab employers 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 scalbing 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, to be operated as a vast machine to interrupt the general natural growth and development of or-ganized labor. If not, why does your union countenance this damnable work of organizing scabs into scab unions by lending your support, co operation and association with the oter of it? Has the American Labor Union not been a true friend and loyal supporter of your label?

Then, are we to understand that by your allence you gave consent and approval to this work of treachery and disruption. If not, why not send a position of your Union relative to ity, of replying to same, and to ex-

ning 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 ery may force this scab organizer to plead for mercy at the altar of unionism.

You may ask me what scab unious did he form. He organized George J. Kindel's scab matress 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 the scab firemen at the Rocky Mountain Paper Mill Company, while union men were out on strike and the company under boycott by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and tried to organize the scab paper mill men at the same time. He organized the wood workers while the Wagon and Carriage Workers' Union were out contending for an 8-hour work day, which they have succeeded in establishing in 16 different shops. The balance of the shops are unfair to organized labor and under boycott, which is being vigorously pushed by the Wagon and Carriage Workers Union, No. 242.

Notwithstanding all this, this same organizer lent his influence and good office to assist the Wagon and Carriage Builders' Bosses' Association to defeat the Union in establishing an 8-hour day.

He organized with the assistance of the Bosses'Association a few of the seab blacksmiths working in the unfair shops, and he is now attempting to organize the scap 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 consti-

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

mighty thundering protest with light- I this proposition in order that we may put it correctly and truthfully before bur 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 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. Hoping that this poposition is of sufficient merit to invite your attention, and expecting an early reply,

Fraternally yours, DANIEL MeDONALD. President, American Labor Union.

Denver, Col., Jan. 16, '03. Daniel McD nald, President, American Labor Union, Butte.

Dear Sir-In reply to your com munications 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, and hope that we may soon be cemented together stronger than ever.

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

Butte, Mont., Jan. 22, '03. Mr. John A. Christian, Secretary,

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 Assem-bly 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 u, or by the union you repre 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 condema any injurious policy that may be suggested or pursued by him, and I feel that your Union should take the inituative in this proposition. If I were, as an organizer of the

American Labor Union, to go into Denver and organize scab eigar 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 pre 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 represen-tative 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, neces 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 Wilson's

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STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER PICTURES AND FRAMES Il to ST Forth Main Street, Butte, Mor



# Hagerty on the Hustings



Written for The Journal By Eugene V. Debs.

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 proletaire.

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 are 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, 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 herole 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 haranguer had concluded and went through him like a cyclone, literally tearing his speech to tatters and holding him up to the ridicule and contempt of the workingmen he had de- | intellectual attainments. Not only is 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

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 he a classical scholar, but a linguist, blologist 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 himas 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, ridicuie, wit, sareasm 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 pow-EUGENE V., DEBBS.

# Thompson's Work in Wisconsin

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

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 bucksaw. He saws 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 bebarrassed. 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

An Interesting Letter From the

Great Socialist Speaker.

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.

# 

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

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### **GOOD LUGK FOR BIJYERS** =OF GOOD GARPETS:

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 Garpet 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 Garpet 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
rococo and floral design in border and field. Standard \$1.90 value. Until Saturday Night for \$1.35 a Yard

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS II WE PAY THE FREIGHT BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO. 48 to 54 West Park, 41 to 43 West Galena St., Butte

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty

PART THREE

the types, the artist who designs the

# Dissiness College! Owsley 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.

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 copperative 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 is

The principal business of the company is to take care of sheep, cattle, hogs and Angera goats belonging to its shareholders. There are now over 25 shareholders, scattered over the country, over 83 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

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 gen-

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. ad-An earnest desire to cure quickly and permanently every man who place

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.

sd-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 only makes us many friends, but creates no enemies.

6th-Operations. We perform operations when necessary only. If the patien cannot be cured permanently without an operation we so inform him at once. For example, a severe case of varicoccle cannot be cured without an operation. If you pay for a cure without it you are throwing your money away and wasting valuable

### Contracted Disorders

Every case of contracted disease we ticle of infection or inflammation resining, and there is not the alightest ager that the disease will return in its ignal form or work its way into the neval 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 Prostrate 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.

Life a Man," is both interesting and in-

Our pamphlet, "Live the Rest of Your

Ife a Man," is both interesting and inwho cannot call may write, describing
symptoms as fully as possible.

Yellek Medical Institute

# Economic Discontent

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 Nero and Caligula, 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 cen-

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 ti man who guides the intricate machinery of some huge manufactory. We must, therefore, confine our study to that great preponderance of the tollers who barely eke out a subsistence from week to week. Taking the reports from Massachusetts, where la bor is so concentrated, we find that 25 per cent of men employed in eightyeight 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 paltry sum there must be deducted the wages lost in times of commercial de pression, strikes, lockouts, sickness or With the utmost thrift and manage

ent, then, the laborer and his family cannot live on such wages in half the comfort which his employer's horse en-joys in the stable. The cheapest unfurnished rooms for an average fam ily 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, recrestion and minor luxuries. No margin sins for births, sickness and death. The physician cannot be called till the ment when it is too late to abort disease, and the rest of the fa ily must go upon quarter rations to buy medicines or procure the simplest nourishment for the sick member,

nourishment for the sick memo in this same state of Massach we have the highest death rate tuberculosis. This awful white fattens upon the unhealthy dwe the poverty, and poorly nourish sues of the masses. The we

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

"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 administratorsofficeholders 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 squalld misery occasionally inserted by Marion Crawford among the magalficent portraits of princes and grandees of Qurinel 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 emingly issueless 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 selshness of those who will not work fix themselves parasite-like on the lives of those who toil." (Charles Johnston in North American Review, Oct.,

Is there no balm in Gliead for an 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 shore to shore, echoes unrougnous that 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

men 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 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

After all these centuries of progress there is certainly a remedy somewhere, a remedy wide enough in its scope 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 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, moulders, wood cutters, stone masons, bricklayers, hod carriers, plasterers, plumbers, mac ists, 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 rolling out the pulp and cutting it into cefinite shapes, represent the co-operative thought and eleverness of many minds and hands. The railroads for carrying it from the mill to the wholesale paper dealers and from them the retail dealers are the finish product of countless kinds of lab with un?

Shall there never be surcease of hunger and want for the wearied muscles and toil-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 rough is to dispensation of His providence, given to a few men the right to rob the race of food, and gladness, and art and rough is it of the stages of the art preservables of the right to rob the race of food, and gladness, and art and rough is it of the stages of the art preservables of the right to rob the race of food, and gladness, and art and rough is it of the section the superintendent's office to the section that the physician's name and office bours at the head of the paper carries his indebtances to his fellowmen back through all the stages of the art preservables of art from Mergenthales to Guttenberg and their operation calls into activity hundreds of men from the clerk in the superintendent's office to the section the physician's name and office bours at the head of the paper carries his indebtances to his fellowmen back through all the stages of the art preservables of the section and their operation calls into activity hundreds of men from the clerk in the superintendent's office to the section that the providence of the private of the providence and their operation calls into activity hundreds of men from the clerk in the superintendent's office to the providence of the providence of

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 defted in making his cloth shoes, furniture, books, and instru ments in order that he may be free to devote his time and services to suffering humanity. Through his own unnided efforts it would be abso 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-op-tion, or Socialism, in production. each man were to work apart and only fashion on the principle of "every man for himself and devil take the l est," 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 soci in other words, Socialism in protion postulates as a logical conclusion of justice Socia.sm in distribution.
(Continued Next Week.)

W. A. Walle Gravelle & Ervin Co., and secrets of the Butte Clerks' Protective Unit No. 12, left Wednesday morning No. 12, left Wednesday morning for an extended trip in the East and to his old home in Windsor, N. S. Mrs. Wallace and child accompanied him as far as Price, Utah, where the will remain until Mr. Wallace returns. He expects to be gone about three

### ........................ Read, Think and Vote

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

read and judge for yourseit, you are likely to be deceived into acting just opposite to your own interests.

You know something about the trusts.

Tou can see that they are gettling bigger every year, and that unless something happens to stop them they will soon own the earth and the people in it.

Perhaps you don't see yel, but you will see if you keep looking that the end must be this, that the people who do the work will decide to own the trusts, abolish dividends, interest and rent, and let the present owners do their share of the work if they want to get their share of the good things produced by work.

Very well, that is a suggestion of what Socialism means. You will get a clearer idea as you read more.

But you are sure you are opposed to

idea as you read more.

But you are sure you are opposed to Socialism? Hold 'on, perhaps it is because you imagine Socialism to be something it is not. Suppose you read on a little further.

Socialism does not mean armed rebellion. If there is bloodshed before we get Socialism, it will be because the capitalists rebel after they are beaten at the polls. But if the working people stand together, no one will try to rebel.

Socialism does not mean "dividing up."

Socialism does not mean "dividing up."
No Socialist party ever proposed distributing the existing wealth among the

It does not mean taking from the industrious and giving to the idle; that is just what the profit system does and what Socialism will stop.

It does not necessarily mean equal wages for all kinds of work; that is a detail that the workers will settle to suit themselves when they get to it.

It does not mean giving state officials more power to dictaite what people shall do, but quite the reverse.

It means a good deal more than "public ownership." It means that the working class, brain workers included, will be the ruling class.

But, to understand it thoroughly you

lic ownership." It means that the working class, brain workers included, will be the ruling class.

But, to understand it thoroughly you need to do some reading. Socialism is a complex subject because the social question to be solved is a complex one. No one can become an intelligent Socialist by learning a few catch phrases. The object of the American Labor Union is to educate as, well as to organize its membership, and the best means of educating anyone is to provide a way for him to educate himself. We therefore, suggest books that will help to a clear understanding of the subject.

Where should you begin? That depends. If you are wage-worker in a factory or mine, begin with "The Man Under the Machine," or "Britain for the British." If you are a farmer, start with "The American Farmer." If you are a church member, the first things you should read are "The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand," or Father McGrady's pamphlet. "Socialism Not Antagonistic to the Catholic Failm." If you have already lone some studying in economics, and want a book that will give a clear, connected and adequate account of the Socialist philosophy and its applications, read Vandervelde's "Collectiveism." When you have once made a start, you will find many questions on which you will desire further light.

Here is a list of the leading Socialist books and pamphlets which will be added

further light.

Here is a list of the leading Socialist books and pamphlets which will be added to from time to time. Make your selections, send us your order and the American Labor Union will send them to you at publishers' prices, which are quoted heavylith.

apital," a critical analysis of cap-talist production. By Karl Marx, ranslated from the Third German Edition, and edited by Frederick

Edition, and edited by Frederick Engels.

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### PREAMBLE And Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union.

Sammanamanamanamanamanamanamana The relation which the atom bears to the organism in physical nature is 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. God laboring in the laboratory of nature, and from out of the cruder elements has evolved this wonderful and complex being. Man is, therefore, a being of the earth, and his welfars depends efficiely upon the conditions surrounding his existence upon the earth.

The primary instinct of man is the preservation of life. The earth provides the means for his preservation and support and by labor clone can be procured.

The primary instinct of man is the preservation of life. The earth provides the means for his preservation and support, and by labor alone can he procure from the earth those things necessary for his support, which are food, raiment and shelter. That he may enjoy these things essential to life, he comes upon the earth with force sufficient to produce them. Thus the justice of the divine decree becomes naturally established. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

Through a failure on the part of society to recognize the importance and the justice of these primary principles, we see upon earth certain classes who toil not for bread they eat. These classes, who are in possession of the means of production and distribution, and all the machinery of the government, impose upon the toilers the burden of their support. These conditions necessitate a class conscious movement upon the part of the toilers. Numerous efforts have been made to remedy these evils, the most notable being the trade union movement of the present day; but despite the desperate struggle made in this direction by the laboring masses the condition is gradually becoming worse, and the attitude of the privileged class more arrogant and oppressive.

Belleving, 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, emphasizes 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.

Believing that the time has come for undivided, independent work class

organization is, therefore, formed for the purpose of concentrating our energies and consolidating the labor forces.

Believing that the time has come for undivided, independent work class political action, we hereby declare in favor of International Socialism, and adopt the platform of the Socialist party of America in its entirety a sthe political platform of the American Labor Union, and we earnestly appeal to all members of the American Labor Union, and the working class in general, to be governed by these provisions:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communica-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 employes, 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.

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; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the esctablishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, we warm the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the explicitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Believing that complete organization is necessary for the overthrow of the present inhuman method of production and distribution, and that the above plan offers the most practical, economical and reasonable way to success, we invite the people of America to join us in the cause of humanity.

CONSTITUTION ted at Sait Lake City, Utah, May

Adopted at Sait Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1898.

Revised and amended at annual convention at Sait Lake City, Utah, May 8-15, 1899; at Denver, Colo., May 16-21, 1909; at Denver, Colo., May 16-21, 1909; at Denver, Colo., May 16-21, 1909; at Denver, Colo., May 55-June 8, 1909; at Denver, Colo., May 55-June 8, 1909; at Denver, Colo., May 55-June 7, 1902.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This, organization shall, be known as the American Labor Union.

Sec. 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, territories and provinces where one or more unions of the organization exist, territories and provinces where one or more unions of the organization exist.

Sec. 2. Each local union shall be entitled to one delegate in the American Labor Union being the quarter previous to said convention and one delegate for each additional hundred members or least in good standing the quarter previous to said convention shall be entitled to one delegate.

Sec. 4. National organizations that are chartered by the American Labor Union shall be entitled to one delegate to the American Labor Union is all be entitled to one delegate to the American Labor Union allowed the organization shall be chartered with a membership of less than five thousand (5,000) members above the first four thousand, providing that no national conventions shall be chartered with a membership of less than five thousand (5,000). Sec. 5. Delegates to the annual conventions shall be chartered with a membership of less than five thousand (5,000). Sec. 5. Delegates to the annual conventions shall be offered by their local unions at least thirty days prior to the meeting thereof, and their duplicate credentials and the convention before being admitted to a seatheren.

Sec. 6. No organization shall be allegates shall present their credentials at the convention before being admitted to a seatheren. present their credentials at the conven-tion before being admitted to a seat therein.

Sec. 6. No organization affiliated with the American Labor Union shall be al-lowed representation in convention by proxy.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The officers of the American Labor Union shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Board of nine, including the President and Vice-President, of which the President shall be chairman. No more than three members of the Executive Board may be residents of the same state.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the election of officers, each officer-elect shall place in the hands of the Executive Board his resignation, so that in case of negligence or incompetency, carelessness, or any reasonable or sufficient cause, the Executive Board may at any time accept the resignation.

or incompetency, earelessness, or any reasonable or sufficient cause, the Executive Board may at any time accept the
resignation.

Bec. 2. The elective officers of the
American Labor Union shall be nominated by the local unions and elected by the
membership in the manner hereinafter
provided.

Sec. 4. The first election of general officers and members of the Executive
Board under the referendum system shall
take place on the last Monday in June,
1501, and thereafter bi-ennially the last
Monday in June.

Sec. 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 slightle to any effecin this organization.

Sec. 5. Subordinate unions may by
majority vote nominate at the first regular meeting in February. bi-ennially,
commencing 180, one candidate for each
elective office, and it shall be the duty
of the Recording Secretary-freasurer,
who is directed to close nominations at 12
m. noon, March 5-those received after
that time to be disregarded. The Secretary-freasurer shall publish in the official
for validates for each office who shall
have been supported by the largest number of unions as nominees for the office
for which they were respectively manned;
provided, that all candidates for office
shall have the endocrament at 2: least
five local unions.

Sec. 7. Within twenty-four hours after
closing of pominations, the Secretaryfree

with this law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to strike the delin-quent's arms from the list, inserting in licu thereof the name of the next eligi-ble candidate.

lieu thereof the name of the next eligible candidate.

Sec. S. The Secretary-Treasurer shall, as soon as possible after the foregoing previsions have been compiled with prepare and have printed the names of all candidates, aranged in alphabetical order, together with the names and numbers of the unions of which they are members. The ballot shall bear the official seal of this union, and has a constructed that a veter can with case designate his choice by making a cross opposite the names of those for whom he wishes to record his vote. He shall supply subordinate unions, free of cost, with a sufficient quantity of such ballots before June 1. No ballot shall be used at such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. S. Election shall be held on the

such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. 9. Election shall be held on the last Monday in June bi-ennially. Subordinate unions to regulate the place and manner of voting, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote at general elections who was not in good standing and so reported in the quarterly report of March il preceding the election.

Sec. 10 The President and Recording Secretary of each subordinate union are hereby required within forty-eight hours after closing the polls to transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate. They shall also transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner the votes cast, securely sealed. These returns shall be carefully filed and 12 m. noon July 6 delivered to the Board of Canvassers.

Sec. 11. Between June 1 and 5 preceding an election for receivers of the secret of the receivers.

the Board of Canvassers.

Sec. II. 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 of headquarters. The members of the executive board shall then vote for five local unions. The five local unions a majority vote of the one member of the Canvassing Board.
Sec. 12. The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at head quarters at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of July succeeding the general election. They shall then formally and in the presence of each other open envelopes or boxes containing votes, records of results, etc., and ascertain and verify results, etc., and ascertain the election and sign and certify to the same. This report shall be published in the issue of the official journal immediately after the result is ascertained. The Canvassing Board shall place all the ballots, etc., together with a copy of their report, in a box to be closed and sealed by them, and this box shall not be opened until the next convention is held, when it shall be disposed of.

Sec. 12. Any member of the Canvassing

and this box shall not be opened until the next convention is hold, when it shall be disposed of.

Sec. 11. 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 to readmittance for a term of five years from the date of such expulsion, and upon readmission said person shall pe a fine of 190.00 and shall forever be degrived from holding any office in this union, and his name and offense shall be published in the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer, those nomines receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected to the positions for which they were candidates. In the case of the above-named officers a majority vote shall be necessary to elect, and if, on the first ballot, no candidate for President or Secretary-Treasurer receives a majority of all votes cast, or if there shall have been an equal number of votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Canvassing Board shall direct the Secretary-Treasure to issue ballots containing the mannes of the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes (or those who may have been ited) and subordinate unions shall hold an election within forty days after such date. The elections and certification of results to be in all possible respects and the content of the conte

obtained in conducting the initial election.

See If. Any member proven guilty of misrepresenting returns, altering, mutiliating or destroying deposited balleting or moting wrongfully or illegally, shall be punished to the local minon shall determine, but in no case shall the penalty beliess than a fine of \$16.90. It is further provided that for the purpose of preserving the linegalty of this law, the Executive Board, all other laws, or purished laws to the contrary notwithstanding, is empowered to proceed against the alleged offender and mate out such punishment

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

Sec. 16. Any subordinate union refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the American Labor Union, preserve order, enforce the constitution, and watch vigilantly over the interests and affairs of the American Labor Union. When the members are equally divided he shall have the deciding vote on any question. He shall sign all orders drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer in compilance with a vote of a majority of the members of the Executive Board, fil all vacancles occurring in the Executive Board, or in the offices of Vice-President and Secrétary-Treasurer. He shall be General Organizer and have the right, when occasion requires, to appoint Deputy Organizers, said Organizers to be selected from local unions nearest the place where the new union is to be organizers. Such Organizers shall receive they reside, and mileage, for their services while organizing. He shall communicate with persons living in the localities where the American Labor Union does not exist, and have them organize as quickly as possible. He shall receive for his services £5.5 per day, transportation and hotel expenses not in excess of £5.5 per day. The President shall travel, when required, in the interest of the organization. He shall devote for his services \$5.75 per day, transportation and hotel expenses not in excess of £5.5 per day. The President shall receive for his entire time to the work of his office. On the first day of each month he shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer an itemized account of all mileage and intended account of all mileage and intended account of all mileage and intended account of the first day travel, when required, in the different

side during his absence, and perform the other duties devolving upon the President.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to preserve the seal and books, documents and effects of the general office of the American Lator Union, record the proceedings of all conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and keep copies of all letters sent out by him, receive and receipt for all moneys; pay all current expenses; prepare and submit in circular form to the locals a quarterly report of all money received and disbursed by him. He shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) in a reliable surety company. He shall not have at any time more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) subject to his order. All funds must be deposited by him as directed by the Executive Board. Within the first week of April, biennially, begining April, 1903, he shall send to each local union two blank forms of credentials for delegates to the biennial convention, one of which he shall file after being returned by the local unions properly filled in and signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and bearing the seal of the union. He shall turn over all property of the American Laber Union in his possession to his qualified successor, and at all times have his books ready for Examination by the Executive Board or President. He shall receive for his services \$1,600.00 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Board or Fresident. He shall receive for his services \$1.50.00 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Sec. 4. He shall make all remittances by draft in favor of the Treasurer of any 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 is shown by the organization, and said statement shall quarterly reports received by him, which account shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Executive Board.

Sec. 5. The Executive Board shall constitute the American Labor Union Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and between conventions shall have full power to direct the working of the American Labor Union. No representative of a local union shall be entitled to a hearing before the executive board without properly signed credentials, with the seal of the union attached thereto.

Sec. 6. The Executive Board shall be convened by the President or Secretary-Treasurer, at the request of three members of the Board.

Sec. 7. All officers and members of the Executive oBard, when ordered away from home, or when attending the conventions of the American Labor Union, shall be allowed five dollars (6.00) per day and transportation, and shall be recognized as duly elected delegates.

Section 1. The revenue of the American Labor Union shall pay a per capita tax of two cents per month per member in good standing, as shown by the preceding quarterly report, to be paid from the general runds of each local or affiliated union, monthly in advance. In cases of emergency the Executive Board is empowered to levy such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments shall be covered fund, and be based on the preceding quarterly report.

Bet. 2. The dues on city, county and central bodies shall be three dollars

fund, and be based on the preceding quarterly report.

Sec. 2. The dues on city, county and central bodies shall be three dollars (3.00) per month, payable in advance.

Sec. 2. National and state organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union shall pay a per capita tax of two dollars (2.00) per month per thousand members, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 4. All organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union that are in arrears three months shall stand suspended. Local unions not in good standing on the 21st day of March prior to the biennial convention, shall not be entitled to

arrears three months shall stand suspended. Local unions not in good standing on the dist day of March prior to the biemaial convention, shall not be entitled to representation in the convention. The facal year ends March II.

Sec. 5. When funds are necessary in the general treasury of the American Labor Union for any purpose the Executive Board shall call on the Secretary-Treesurer for a statement of the amounts in the various local treasuries, as shown by the last quarterly report. The Executive Beard shall determine from this statement the amount to be drawn from each local freasury, and shall draw upon such locals for the amounts so determined.

Sec. 6. Any local union receiving a draft from the Executive Baord shall immediately honor the same, provided, however, that all money drawn from a local treasury under the provisions of the preceding section shall be returned as soon as the necessary funds are at the disposal of the Executive Board.

Altificial Section 1. 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. Said report must be attested by the Auditing Committee of each local and must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than the Sith day of January, April, July or October, as the case may be. Any union failing to comply with this request shall be fined 5.00.

Rection 1. It shall be the dudy of January, April, July or October, as the case may be. Any union failing to comply with this request shall be fined 5.00.

Rection 1. It shall be unless of the local or of the bands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than the Sith day of January, April, July or October, as the case may be. Any union failing to comply with this request shall be fined 5.00.

Rection 1. It shall be unless of the local or affiliated organization to easier the change in the working time or wages, made by them to the local or affiliated organization; then it shall be lawful for members of the local or affiliated organiza

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

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. For the sake of unifromity, supplies shall be procured fromthe Secretary-Treasurer, viz: Constitution, seat, blank applications for membership, financial warent books, official receipt book, official treasurer's receipt book, official traveling cards, official transfer cards withdrawal cards and gold lapel buttons. American Union labels shall be furnished at actual cost.

withdrawal cards and gold labor.

American Union labels shall be furnished at actual cost.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Any national or international local union may become affiliated with the American Labor Union under the same rules and conditions as other locals, and such locals shall not be compelled to surrender their national or international charters.

such locals shall not be compelled to surrender their national or international charters.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. Teu members shall be sufficient to obtain a charter. Seven members in good standing shall be sufficient to hold a charter. No workingman or woman shall be discriminated against on account of creed or color.

Sec. 2. The condition of those eligible to membership in the American Labor Union shall be left entirely to the judgment of the local or national organization shifliated.

Sec. 3. To reject a candidate for membership in a local union, it shall require the shall be shall still be determined by local unions.) Members custing black balls shall give their reasons in writing to the President of the union not later than the next regular meeting, and the reasons must be announced by the President to the union. The names of persons casting black balls and giving reasons shall be kept secret. If the evidence is not sufficient to bar the candidate from membership, he may be elected by a majority of those present.

Sec. 4. Each member at initiation shall piedge himself to support the constitution of the American Labor Union, and obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to the obligations required by the local union, of which he becomes a member.

obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to the obligations required by the local union, of which he becomes a member.

Sec. 5. Each local union of the American Labor Union shall elect, somi-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 officers elected to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union; who shall compile a directory of unions and their officers, and forward to each union. Installation of local officers shall take place the first meeting succeeding the election.

Sec. 3. No member shall be admitted to a scat in a local union, or any convention, while under the influence of liquor, and any member refusing to obey the officer of the education of its members by establishing and maintaining a library.

Sec. 2. Each local union shall provide for the education of its members by establishing and maintaining a library.

Sec. 3. Any member leaving a local union and remaining within the Jurissiction of the American Labor Union for a period of twelve months or more, and neglecting to take a withdrawal card will be held for twelve months or more, and neglecting to take a withdrawal card will be held for twelve months or more, and neglecting to take a withdrawal card will be held for twelve months dues and two assessments to the local union to which he belongs; provided, such assessments to the local union of the american Labor Union for the purpose of doing business jointly for the district or state. Such union shall be subordinate to the American Labor Union of main and the subordinate to the American Labor Union of main and the subordinate to the American Labor Union of the American Labor Union. In accepting such transfer card, the brother transferring member has formerly belonged to an organizatio

transfering member has formerly be-longed to an organization requiring a higher fee, when he will be accepted as if transferring directly from one union to another. This fact shall be established by communication between the two locals concerned.

another. This fact shall be established by communication between the two locals concerned.

Sec. 12. Members leaving one jurisdiction and entering the jurisdiction of another, must transfer from the forner to the latter within a neriod of thirty days, and in such cases the organization underwhore jurisdiction ha 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 date of notice, and at the time paid up to the organization to which he has been transferred.

Sec. 12. Any member leaving his or her local and in bad financial standing as to dues, lines and assessments or any money entrusted to them, must, before taken in to any other local and all arranges and have a transfer cards from any local union of the American Labor Union without further charge for initiation fee.

Sec. 15. 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.

Rection 1. Any local union failing or

bor Union.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. Any local union falling or
refusing to comply with this constitution
shall for the first offense be suspended
from the privileges and benefits of the
American Labor Union for three months.

and for a second offense six months, or be expelled, as the axecutive board may determine.

Sec. 2. Any union failing or refusing to honor a demand made upon it for funds actually in its treasury shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be suspended from good standing in the American Labor Union until such fine is paid.

ARTICLE XI.

paid.

ARTICLE XI.

Bection 1. Amendments to this constitution and by-lews may be submitted by local unions representing not less than six per cent of the membership of the American Labor Union, or by a majority of the delegates at the blenning conventions.

the American Labor Union, or by a majority of the delegates at the blennish conventions.

Sec. 2. The referendum vote on amendments shall be held the last meeting of December, annually, commencing 1966. Amendments to be considered and voted upon in December must be a headquarters not later than October 2, and shall be submitted to local unions in ballot form not later than December 1.

Sec. 3. Returns by each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and malled to the general office so that than forty-eight hours after the vote has been taken and the polls closed.

Sec. 4. Should the Executive Board find that parts of this cantitution conflict with each other or are objectionable to the progress of organizatios, they shall have power to draw up new section or sections and submit the ame to a vote of the local unions for their approval, a majority of all votes cast being necessary to make as amendment to a law, the numbers of votes cast by the members of each local union to be recorded in the general Secretary-Treasurer's office and published in the efficient journal.

Sec. 5. The referent um shall be extended to all national and international unions affiliated with the American Labor Union each referred unions affiliated with the American Labor Union each referred unions affiliated with the American Labor Union each referred unions affiliated with the American Labor Union each referred union to be con-

Sec. 5. The referen um shall be ex-tended to all national and intervational unions additated with the Assertan La-bor Union—said referendum to be con-ducted by national and international or-ganizations, and total votes to be report-ed to American Labor Union, agned an certified to by Freedlent and Secretary of said international unions, votes from sal-national organizations to be appertised to several candidates and laws in propor-tion to per capita tax paid by said na-tional organizations.

# All Kinds of NO SOCILIST LITTLETING

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# A Story of Four Men

There was a politician. He was a | him. The public hated him. There | surpassing knave and an excellent seoundrel. 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 the man nawfiYouTb them Then the politician laughed gleefully, robbing his hands. They were very dirty. But his pockets were

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

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 musty alleys of the earth, deafened by the clamor of self-glorifica-The editor turned once more to dis desk, smiling with strange tenderness, and again took up his soul's travail.

There was a reformer whom the

ing 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 With shrill shameful doctrines." 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." in "i ne Whim."

people scoffed and spat upon. Breath- | 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 | hour through this whole beautiful | in the city, men, women and children | sky is of a deep rose color. In the distance, dim, shadowy buildings are outlined against the sky, like huge gray spectres. The buzzing of evergoing 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 day they have been confined in those low, dark, dusty rooms. I could see the baskets plied 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 toil hour after hour for a piece of bread to eat.

How long will people continue in this stuper 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 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 Henricksen, trustee for Mullan Miners' Union; Nooman, proxy for George Cornell, trustee for Victor Labor Union, A. L. U., Burke; Sam Nooman, 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 Henricksen, of Mullan; El-

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row's Pharmacy, 445 East Park Street IF THE PUBLIC WISHES TO LEARN to dance properly and quickly at-tend. Miss Godefroy'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.

nier Eakman, of Mullen; Frew W. I an alarming rate to capitalism. Com-Walton, of Wallace; Paul Corcoran, of Burke; George Cornel, 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

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. E. 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-

rade 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 \$50 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 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 ft, 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 unreasnable, but it is impudent and insulting to the last

### BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

\$800 cash, balance \$700 in monthly installments, will bey a 5-room brick cottage on Idaho street ,near Quartzi \$500 cash, and assume mortgage of \$500, and get a deed to a double 6room 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; balcash required to get possession; bal-ance \$600 can be paid in monthly in-stallments.

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 Alveau, 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 Mada 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 ave a membership of about 100. We are working hard to bring in all available recruits, and at the same time are meeting with considerable

laborers from our city.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Correspondent.

Tonopah Labor Union, No. 224.

success in our effort to drive Oriental

\$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

\$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 posses 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

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

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# For Men's Wear



NOBBY NECKWEAR.

Big lot of silk tecks, small fourin 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 fig-ured effects just out. Regular 50c Ties for 25c.

### MEN'S SHIRTS.

White Muslin Shirts, 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 lin-en; 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

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 lisle thread, balbrig-gan and cotton half hose, in a va-riety of colorings and black and white combinations. 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.

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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.

### 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.

Regular 50c Gloves, 55c Fair. 600 heavy working and driving gloves and mitts, all leather and with weel wrists, in a big variety of atyles. Every one a big bar-

gain.

Regular \$1.00 Gloves, 50c Pair.

Regular \$1.50 Gloves, 75c Pair.

Fine quality reindeer gloves,
winter weight, one-clasp, color

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 suspend-ers, narrow and wide webbing, neat and fancy styles and color-

ings.
Regular 50c Suspenders for 25c.
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for pointers on what's worn and
best to buy.

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Laborers \( \) You people who create ALL the wealth and receive ons. Fifth the wealth are catering to. My line of business is selling watches; and for a watch movement your brother workman gets \$1.59 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 'legitimate(?) profit'; but I can's ave you from \$15 to \$18 for a 17-jewel Hampden up-to-date movement, fitted in a screw back and bevel 3- or 4-ounce silverine case, that I sell at \$5.50. Any watch made at proportionately the same price.

See my ads in all the leading socialist and labor papers of this country. I use no ornize mediums.

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