

# AMERICAN

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### A. L. U. NOTES.

Missoula A. L. U. is one of the strong labor organizations of Montana and is making strenuous exertions to spread the doctrine of unionism in the adjacent districts.

On last Saturday the laboring men of Idaho Falls, Idaho, effected the organization of a large union, under the direction of Daniel McDonald, president of the A. L. U. More than 100 names were attached to the roll as charter members.

Clarence Smith, manager of the American Labor Union Journal and secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U., has returned from a week's sojourn in St. Louis, where he attended the meeting of the national central committee of the Socialist party.

Daniel McDonald, president of the A. L. U., has returned from a trip through a portion of Idaho in the interests of the A. L. U. During his absence he visited Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Montpelier. In Idaho Falls and Montpelier he installed unions under the charter of the A. L. U.

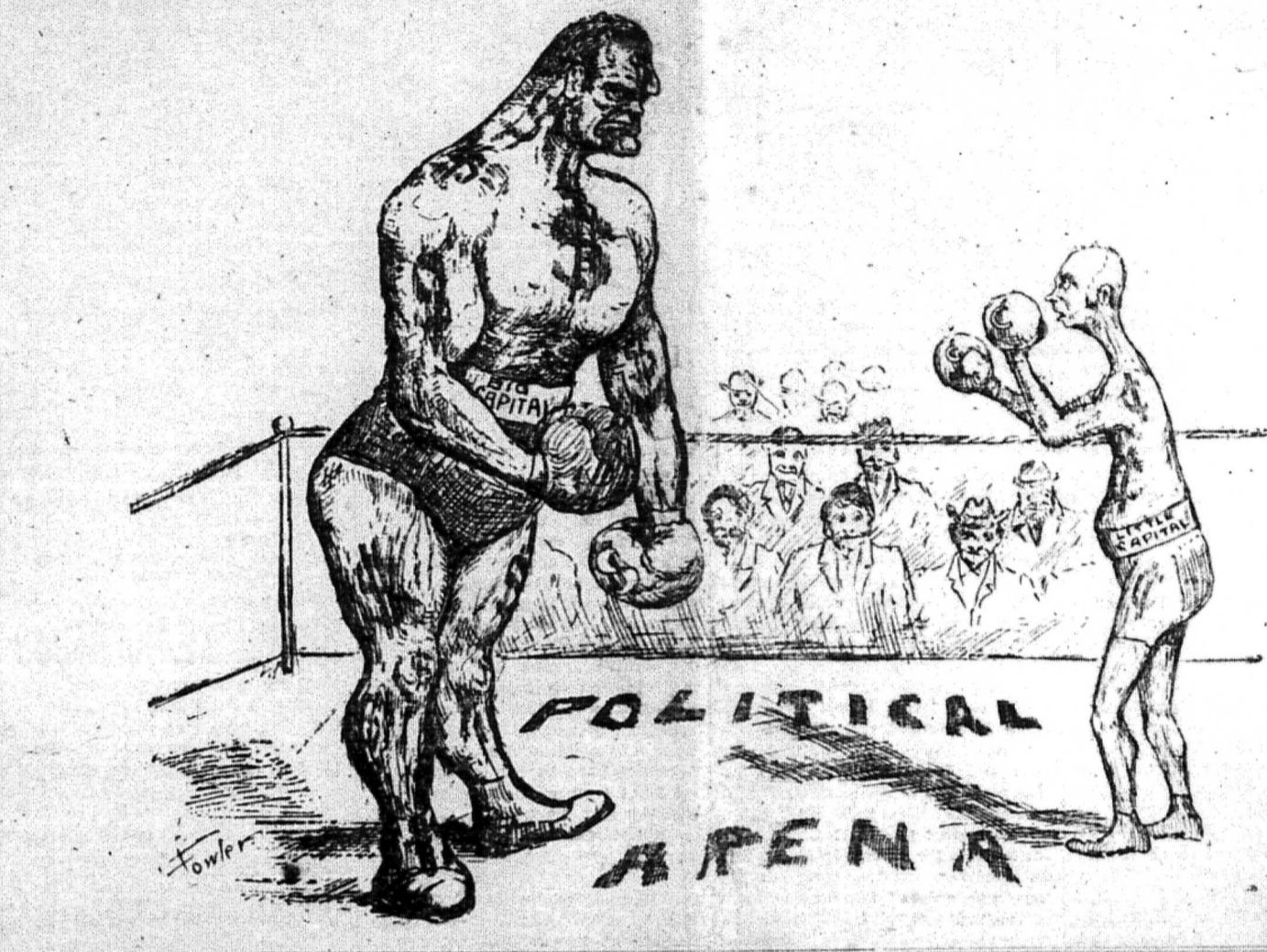
Owing to other engagements, President McDonald of the American Labor Union was unable to attend the convention of the Home Industry club, held in Helena on last Monday. The convention was planned by the Great Falls club, and had for its purpose the forming of a state organization.

The Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, is one of the most flourishing unions in Butte. Its membership is increasing so rapidly they have found it necessary to procure larger rooms, so they have moved to room 223, Pennsylvania block, which they have fitted up as a most comfortable headquarters.

On Saturday last the laundry workers of Butte and their employers held a conference in Pioneer hall on West Broadway, and some differences which had existed between the respective parties were amicably adjusted. R. E. Taylor of the C. O. D., John Scovill of the Montana Laundry, Marson J. De Lane of the Troy Laundry and Mr. Erickson of the Palace Steam Laundry attended. The outcome was a compromise, in which both sides yielded something. Women shirt makers and sorters were conceded \$3 a day in place of \$2.50 as formerly, and the shirt machine operators were granted a raise to the same figure. Girls in the laundry room who have in the past been cut to \$3.50 a week whenever any time is lost, were conceded a raise of 50 cents.

In the election for members of the Provincial legislature in Mantua, Italy, the Socialists gained six seats, giving them a total of 19, being now tied with the radicals and having but four less than the liberal party.

Walter Thomas Mills' school to train Socialist orators has opened its winter season at Kansas City with 45 scholars, and the number will increase to a hundred. Mills delivers



## LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

The flour mill employes of Australia have recently organized.

The company to rewire the city of Hamilton, Ont., must employ union labor.

Clothing cutters at Baltimore, Md., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day beginning April 1.

Building trades at Birmingham, Ala., will form an alliance and act as one body for mutual protection.

Providence (R. I.) labor unions are projecting a new labor temple to be erected and owned by union men.

Chicago (Ill.) electrical workers will demand an increase of \$1 a day beginning April 1. Their scale is now \$4.

Gloves makers at San Francisco, Cal., will present a new wage schedule to their employers to go into effect March 1.

The plant of the Peoria Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal, 800 men being thrown out of employment.

Typographical Union, No. 2, of Philadelphia, obtained an injunction restraining city officials from having tax lists printed in non-union offices.

Toronto (Canada) union painters

have decided to demand 35 cents an hour beginning April 15. Heretofore wages have been 39 cents an hour for an eight-hour day.

The linemen of Salt Lake won their strike, which was for shorter hours and increased pay. They are now receiving \$3 for eight hours.

A new scale of wages to be presented by the hoisting and pile-driving engineers of Omaha, Neb., has been approved by the Central Labor Union.

An agreement has been reached between the master bakers and the Journeymen Bakers' Union at Kansas City, Mo., that sixty hours will constitute a week's work.

Committees of telegraph operators representing the various railways centering at Saint Paul, Minn., have submitted a new schedule for an increase of wages and a new book of rules.

Wages of motormen, conductors and other employes of the Auburn, N. Y., Street Railway Company have been increased from ten to twenty per cent, depending on the length of service.

Negotiations looking to an amalgamation or alliance between the woodworkers and boxmakers are in progress. If a satisfactory agreement is made it will end a war that has stirred the labor movement for many

years. The woodworkers objected to a charter being granted to the boxmakers by the American Federation of Labor.

School janitors at Toledo, Ohio, have petitioned the board of education for an increase of 25 cents a day. They now receive \$1.50 a day for fourteen hours' work.

By a vote of six locals in favor of and four against the marine cooks and stewards of the Great Lakes voted at the convention in Detroit to become affiliated with the Seamen's Union.

Union Pacific strikers have unanimously voted only not to accept piece work, but voted that the subject would not again be considered in conference as a basis for a strike settlement.

According to an official report, there were between Jan. 1, 1901, and March 21, 1902, 1,844 strikes in Italy, involving 438,000 men. Two-thirds of these strikes, organized by the Socialists, resulted favorably to the men.

The Milwaukee street railway employes have received a raise of one cent per hour, on the condition that they work seven days in the week and render a "more faithful and enthusiastic service." They now get 19 cents per hour for the first year, 20 cents per hour for the second year, 21 cents per hour for the third year, and 22

cents per hour for the fourth year. They work ten hours a day. At the same time the cost of living has increased from thirty to fifty per cent, and coal is only obtainable for the rich. Hurrah for our great prosperity!

Figures compiled by the New Jersey bureau of labor statistics show that union glassblowers in that state average \$5.62 a day and forty-nine hours a week and non-union men \$2.52 a day and fifty-three and one-half hours a week.

Very encouraging is the tone of the quarterly report of President J. C. Sullivan and Secretary H. B. Waters, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. The report says the unions are in fair condition and the outlook for unionism in the state was never better.

Executive representatives of the Texas labor organizations will demand the passage of the following measures at the present session of the state legislature. Law against child labor, an eight-hour day for state employes, a sixteen-hour per day law for railroad employes and a law regulating the management of railroad hospitals. By the latter measure it is intended to give the employes representation on hospital boards and a voice in the expenditure of the money collected from the men for this purpose.

## IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

The Socialists of Great Falls, Mont., will put a full city ticket in the field at the coming municipal election.

The Austrian Railway Employes' convention approved the Socialist railway bill now before parliament.

In Dusseldorf, Germany, the Socialists captured all the offices formerly held by the Anti-Semites at a special election.

James F. Carey, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, has been elected a member of the Socialist National committee.

In the election for members of the Provincial legislature in Mantua, Italy, the Socialists gained six seats, giving them a total of 19, being now tied with the radicals and having but four less than the liberal party.

Walter Thomas Mills' school to train Socialist orators has opened its winter season at Kansas City with 45 scholars, and the number will increase to a hundred. Mills delivers

Sunday evening lectures in the largest theater in the city to a packed house.

The Labor World of Tokio says the government of Japan has ordered that Socialism be studied in the law department of the Imperial University.

Count von Ballestrem, president of the German reichstag, has resigned because of the sharp and bitter criticisms of his rulings against the Socialists in debate.

Down in Arizona the Socialists made their first try out at the November election, and cast 519 votes, becoming at once a recognized party without the necessity of petitions.

Of Comrade W. H. Meek's book, "Sentimental Socialism," the Appeal to Reason says: "It is having a big run and a new edition will have to be printed, the first being nearly exhausted."

Voorwarts, Berlin, reports the election of 215 Socialists in 117 German cities. In eleven of these the entire

Socialist ticket was elected. Saxony keeps ahead of all other German states. In one city the emperor's speech was used against the Socialists. Result—Socialist vote doubled. His anti-Socialist speeches are being circulated in the army and in the workshops throughout Germany. In one city the Socialist candidate received 136 votes and his opponent 4.

There is great activity among the Socialists of Pennsylvania. A new state committee has been elected. Action will be taken against a member who went on a "citizen's ticket" at Nanticoke. The Erie Local expects to start a daily soon. Franklin H. Wentworth and George A. Sweetland are to speak through the state. Fred W. Ising has been elected secretary of the state committee with headquarters at 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. Comrade Collins of Chicago will speak through the state for three weeks.

An Associated Press dispatch from Luncie, Ind., a few days ago states that "A glass worker has returned from Alexandria, Ind., where he en-

tered the works of the American Window Glass Company disguised. He made important discoveries, and reports that the company is using glass making flattening machines successfully. The product already being shipped. The plant is completely surrounded by a high board fence with guards at all entrances to prevent outsiders from entering. The report has caused consternation among the glass workers, as the machine does away with skilled workmen entirely." Under capitalism the more machinery is applied the better off it makes the capitalist and the worse off it makes the workers. What can they do when machines take their place? They are at liberty to tramp. The machine is a great tramp manufacturer. The benefit of all such labor saving devices goes solely to the capitalist under this system. With a few of these glass machines in operation the workers can strike all they want to. The solution lies in the workers themselves owning all the machinery of production, and this would be the case under Socialism. Then let the workers vote for Socialism.—The New Time.

### THE JOURNAL.

Mrs. Rosa Osborne, of Ouray, Colo., says: "The Journal is certainly just the paper we need. It came to me like a feast to my soul, and gets better every week."

E. G. Miller, of Great Falls, writes that the paper is highly appreciated in that city and that he will do all possible to increase its circulation.

J. Whorsley, of Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada, writes to the editor of the Journal that the appearance of the paper in Calgary is appreciated and that it will gain a large circulation in that locality, as all who have seen copies of it pronounce it a labor paper of the highest merit.

Eugene Ingram, of Great Falls, Montana, writes that the paper is just what the union people of the Falls want, and that we may depend upon a large circulation there. He says the contributed articles are of the highest order and their logic is incontrovertible.

John N. Linder, of Denver, Colo., says that wherever he talks to union men he hears words of praise for the Journal, and that all are unanimous in saying that its usefulness is bound to be felt.

J. Billings, of Kailispell, Montana, says: "I get the Labor Journal and have got some subscribers for it and will get more. I must say the Labor Journal has the right ring and preaches the right gospel for the salvation of men and women."

Mr. Fowler, of Portland, Ore., says: "Great paper you are getting out."

H. L. Matthews, editor and proprietor of the People's Paper, of Santa Barbara, Cal., says: "That is a splendid paper and pronounced so by all union men who see it."

Harry W. Bowers, of Kingston, Wash., writes: "I think the A. L. U. Journal one of the greatest labor papers ever published. I am glad to get it and hope it will come regularly."

### INTRODUCED AT HELENA.

Representative Beaudry, of Deer Lodge, Champions the Following.

Editor, A. L. U. Journal—I hereby send you some news for your paper. The following house bills were reported favorably and ordered that they do pass: House Bill No. 10, 45, 50.

I also introduced House Bill No. 71 and 136, and explanation of bills are as follows: Bill No. 10—An act to amend section 602 of article 16, chapter 3, title 1, part 3 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the board of medical examiners. It practically allows persons holding a genuine diploma of medicine of any legally organized school to practice medicine without further examination. That is not as severe as it was before.

House Bill No. 45—An act to prevent all persons owning or operating a coal mine on the bank of a stream containing fish or water which is used for domestic purposes or for irrigation from depositing coal, slack or other refuse from such mine in such stream, and fixing penalty for violation thereof.

House Bill No. 50—An act entitled, "An act to amend section 6 and 7 of an act to provide for the appointment of a board of sheep commissioners and to define their powers and duties." Approved March 5, 1897. This bill reduced the tax from one-half to one-quarter mill for the protection of sheep, as there is a large surplus fund on hand for that purpose.

My bill, No. 71, is an act entitled, "An act providing for the submission to the electors of the state of Montana for their approval or rejection an amendment to section 15 of article 8 of the constitution of the state of Montana, relating to appeals from the district court to the supreme court." This bill, if enacted, will enable a poor man to appeal to the supreme court the writs of error in typewritten form at a much less cost than printed as usual.

House Bill No. 136—An act relating to fees of justice of the peace, requiring the payment in advance of fees or costs on all justices of the peace in Montana.

Respectfully yours,  
L. E. BEAUDRY.



# The Sarcasm of the Cactus

We had our member of the Executive Board, Brother Lewis, with us at our last meeting. And I wish to use the columns of the Magazine to express my disapproval of his very severe criticism of our union, No. 77.

Contrary to our expectation and wishes, we found him a very earnest worker for the cause, so much so that he did and said things calculated to disturb our equanimity, even to the interruption of our inert policy.

He had the audacity to suggest that we carry out our floor work as prescribed in the ritual, in preference to comfortable abridgement of important details suggested by the influence of an enervating climate and made proper by time and usage, "Like gilded monuments besmeared with sluttish time."

I must say that the brother's bitter denunciation of our practice of telling the business men and mine superintendents of the proceedings of our meetings, and what members favored

and what ones opposed any measure that came up, to say the least, was very much out of place. In justification of our policy, we will simply quote the following: "Let your light so shine that others may see your good work and profit thereby."

Brother Lewis is an earnest talker, and when he warmed up in his justification and commendation of an independent political policy, I tell you it made our "southern blood boil." The most of us are "full dinner pail" republicans or Jeffersonian democrats, and most assuredly don't want our hall desecrated with political truths. We are just, though; we admit that the minority have rights and even grant to the abominable Socialists the right to listen to our campaign promises.

I know you will hold up your hands in holy horror when I tell you that this monstrous, unjust, heartless Lewis said we are "weak-kneed" because we have the generosity of heart and singleness of mind to be more interested

in the welfare of the mining companies than our own. Also said that our union should be called the Chloride "Social Club," and be affiliated with the A. F. of L., simply because we recognize the fact that the interest of labor and capital are identical; that harmony should exist, even at the cost of the submission of labor to capital. Why should we not go tripping over our barren hills, hand in hand to the polls and exercise the right of a free-born citizen without question, protest or comment from any one?

We were very sorry that it was an utter impossibility for our president to be present at that meeting. But Brother Lewis should not have looked askant at the four walls of our hall; it was not the fault of the hall we rent. Hark! our president a right to absent himself from any meeting when there is business of a grave or unpleasant nature to be transacted? Even if he should bear his obligation light, that is not the fault of the obligation.

If Brother Lewis is a fair-minded man he will have to admit that I have said enough in way of apology to satisfy him and justify our president.

The brother touched on our conditions. Now, we resent enquiries from a stranger regarding things of such a private nature. But we will say for the benefit of all who wish to know: We get \$3 a day for only ten or twelve hours' work, and we can get board from \$32.50 to \$45 per month. Not your common board; we have imported cooks, the first choice of the best larder from the rice fields of China.

I think I do right to hold our member of the Executive Board up to ridicule, at the same time justifying ourselves by appearing in the true light. And I hereby enter a most emphatic, double-leaded, italicized protest against any one whom we are helping to support with our per capita tax having the effrontery to appear before us and tell the truth.—Arizona Cactus in Miners' Magazine.

# The Declaration of Economic Independence

Are all the most analytical and aggressive minds of this nation and of the world in error in the demand of the full product of labor for the laborer? In this new universal political cult which sweeps away all geographical lines of nations and destroys all radical distinction in its appeal for a new truth and a new justice and a demand for the universal abolition of the new slavery a creation of ethical and biological fact, or is it a poetical dream of Utopia? If the laborer produces all wealth, and all wealth belongs to the laborer alone, it is a decree of eternal truth and the "dream" of human destiny that the biological law of selection and survival will realize for man when he rouses himself from his besotted slumber of martyrdom!

Census bulletin 150 tells us that the average value of the laborer's product in 1900 was \$2,451, and that the legalized thieves and robbers of

the nation gave him, under protest, \$437, thus wringing from his sweat and his blood \$2,014 as their profits from his slavery.

Is robbery right? Is industrial slavery "divine"? Shall labor's sons be always slaves and soldiers and labor's daughters always bidders in the crimson marts of prostitution? Shall capitalism's human leeches always suck the blood of labor, and its Shylocks forever coin the tears of its agony and its anguish in their hellish mint? Shall the law of the vampire and the custom of the hyena forever prey upon labor's cradle and labor's home and drag labor's carrion from its grave?

Hunger and whoredom are twins! Poverty and crime are one! Master and slave are one inseparable duality! We cannot crush the one without utterly destroying the other. On that vast and eternal battlefield of riches and poverty, mastery and slavery,

reeking with blood and sodden with tears, the omnipotence of the pen will conquer the brutality of the sword, even though it must command the blood-stained blade of its mortal foe to pierce the heart of the foeman himself. The scariest pen of history has written this fact upon human hearts in letters of human blood, and to deny it is the logic of death. "Man has no property in man." Will the world ever learn, except from the cannon's roar and the din of clashing steel? Oh, Dixie, is thy lesson lost? Oh, Pennsylvania, shall thy wrongs and wretchedness be ever avenged? Oh, labor suppliant, what a crawling giant thou art! Give us labor militant for victory or death! Oh, fellow slaves, how long shall this living death endure? Oh, for one hour of the "spirit of '76!" Capitalism has sentenced 40,000,000 of us, our wives and our children, to hard labor for life, but when Liberty shall burst our

prison walls asunder oh, Bastille, how weak was thy vengeance! The poverty and crime, the misery and woe that reddened the hills of the Shenandoah were as naught compared with this epoch's martyrdom of man that will burst its galling bonds or plunge the world into a sea of blood and an ocean of tears. The symbol of the system, the barbaric law of the tyrant, the savage injunction of the despot, the spectral sultan of the skies, the God of gold, the button of brass, the bauble of blue, the flag of fetters and the bayonet of barbarism shall not forever enslave mankind. The wage of the tyrant's sin is the tyrant's death, but if truth and liberty and justice die, it is better that the whole human race perish in blood from the earth than that it continue thus to suffer. Oh, crash of Waterloo and thunder of Gettysburg, will thine echoes never cease?—Saltire, in Miners' Magazine.

## THE WORLD DON'T CARE.

There's an aching head,  
And a breaking heart  
In the home next door;  
There's a quaking dread  
And a waking start  
In the hovel poor—  
And love has fled,  
And hope is dead,  
And peace has sped  
Forevermore.  
Comes now instead,  
With solemn tread,  
The gaunt Despair—  
There's a weeping wife,  
There's a lightless life  
In the cottage there.  
But the throngs pass by  
With busy feet,  
And the crowds surge nigh  
In the dizzy street,  
And come and go,  
But the world don't know  
Of the suffering there—  
And the world don't care!  
—D. G. Bickers.

## AN ODE TO LABOR.

Men of labor, heirs of glory,  
Heroes of unwritten story,  
Nursling of one mighty mother,  
Hopes of her and one another,  
Rise like lions after slumber,  
In unvanquished number,  
Shake your chains to earth like dew,  
Which in sleep had fallen on you!  
Ye are many, they are few.  
—Shelley.



George A. Sullivan, President of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No. 77, A. L. U.

Brother Sullivan has served one term as first vice-president and proved himself to be a genial and capable, as well as a sincere and energetic union man—a man who thoroughly understands and believes in the principles of unionism.

## Unions Don't Want to Incorporate.

A bill will be introduced in the Massachusetts legislature looking to the incorporation of labor unions. The movement is an outgrowth of the coal strike, when it was felt that the unions could be regulated, just as business corporations, by state laws. Henry Abraham, secretary of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 97, of Boston, said on the subject:

"I know of no union which is incorporated under the Massachusetts law, nor do I know of any trades unionist who is in favor of labor organizations being incorporated. Incorporation would be a disadvantage in regard to the payments of benefits, as has been pointed out by our general council. While the organization would not fear litigation, incorporation would invite it in many instances. Personally I see many disadvantages and no corresponding benefits.

## Home For Railroad Men.

The referendum vote of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on the \$25,000 appropriation for the erection of a home for aged and disabled railway employes has been counted and passed by 10,900 majority.

The home is located at Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago, but it was decided to secure another location. The trainmen and conductors at their last conventions appropriated \$25,000 each, and the total of \$75,000 will be used in the purchase of ground and the erection of suitable buildings.

# Finger-Boards to the Future

Written by Franklin H. Wentworth

Out of the haze of the future the fingerboards of two pathways loom indistinctly against the shifting social horizon. One of the fingerboards points to Reaction: the other points to Revolution. Which of these roads the people are to travel is impossible at this historic moment to discern. A cascade of years may not disclose it: a little twelvemonth may.

The cry of the unrequited toiler rises throughout the world as the new year comes in, and it finds as never before a sympathetic response in the hearts of the owners of opportunity. An honest spirit of paternalism now largely pervades the beneficiaries of the capitalist system. The rumblings of discontent have reached their ears, and, touched by them, they turn their faces toward amiable concessions.

Benevolence was never more needed in the world than now; but the undiscerning benevolence which ignores justice is as a rose eaten at the heart by blight.

In a society made of classes whose material interests are diametrically opposed, it is obvious that benevolence can manifest itself only when one class considers itself economically secure. Benevolence is then the barren blossom of tyranny; and it is this

false flower that blooms beside the pathway of Reaction. The revolutionist recognizes it and fears its stupefying and deadly odor.

The productive forces of the world have reached a point at which substantial concessions can be made to the working class without jeopardizing capitalism: concessions that would satisfy the capitalist.

Reaction is not revolution; it is the enemy of revolution.

The reactionist stops short at the cessation of what he believes to be injustice with regard to himself. A philanthropic husk mitigates the sense of rebellion in him. He is a man of mere opposition. His shouts of liberty without reflection as to what liberty implies is but the rebellious instinct of the slave. He may win victories at times for himself and his contemporaries, but he leaves his children in slavery.

The revolutionist is a man of progress. He knows that a great aim can never be realized through vague sentiments of rebellion. He has a creed, a faith. He will pursue his forward march, whatever his individual position, so long as the evil endures. Without haste, without rest, he presses on to the higher good. He

knows the cup of sacrifice, but he shrinks not back. He is building for the generations yet to come.

The reactionist grasps material interest at the heavy price of moral progress. He stifles the growth of revolution by blurring the essential lines of social conflict. It is a fatal error.

Class domination can never be overthrown except by keeping the lines of the class struggle clearly defined.

Trusting in the power of truth the revolutionist may neglect what are called tactics; he may renounce many of the elements of success, he may commit a thousand petty errors; but by indefatigably and intelligently enunciating the principle of the class struggle he will in the end redeem them all.

Which then is to prevail?

Shall the peoples accept the sop of a false benevolence, following the Fingerboard of Reaction into another cycle of slavery?

Or shall they starve if need be, turning their faces resolutely toward the way of Revolution, the way of plenty, of honor, of heroism and of final liberty?

Without haste, without rest,  
The eye of Faith peers into the

gloom: she feels the down wind across her cheek; she hears afar off the voices of the watchers on the peaks, crying the morning.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

The tide continues to rise in Germany. At a special election for the legislature in Saalfeld, the Socialists won, securing more votes than all other parties combined. In Stettin the Socialists gained five seats out of eight on the first ballot and increased their vote by 1,783, while the other parties lost 847. In Solingen the Socialists had 54 votes two years ago; this year the lowest vote was 1,480, and four seats were won in the city council. In Koenigsberg the Socialist candidates polled nine more votes than their opponents. In Hohenstein the workers increased their number from three to five in the council, in Ohmstedt from three to five, and in Heiligenhafen, Eutin and Furtwangen gains were made. From no point are reverses reported. And that's why royalty is rattled.

Shoecutters at Brockton, Mass., have secured an advance of 20 per cent in wages as the result of a new wage scale presented by the union.

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# The Great Trust Scheme

By Our Special Contributor

There is now and for many years has been a mystery back of the visible actions of the United States senate and congress, that the people of his country do not understand, and it is time that they begin to know the source of this baneful activity, for it is undermining not only the political but moral fabric of our nation.

Why will men otherwise honest and straightforward deliberately reverse the good old rule that honesty is the best policy, and descend to all manner of double dealing and falsehood in their business methods and political actions?

Why is the United States senate false and rotten to its very core in its dealings with the interests of the people?

When did this condition begin and what is its history?

This is a matter that is vital to the interests of every man who loves his honor, home and country; it is a thing that all should know, for it is vital to the very existence of this nation as well.

It can be dimly traced, far back in history, in the dealings of the Rothschilds with the English government, after Waterloo, when thousands of the English people were starved to death, and the "bread riots" are traceable to these same parties.

In our country it began during the civil war, when money power behind railroads deliberately robbed the real owners of the anthracite coal mines of their property.

This was the beginning of trusts. Any party or parties who control the highways of a country, the railroads, can make the whole people its slaves.

How is this done? It is a simple matter, yet the people do not understand it save in a half-dazed manner, and they have been deliberately robbed of about half of all the property and wealth in this country today.

Their property and even their very lives are at the mercy of a pack of ghouls that have fastened themselves upon the nation, and these parasites, for they are nothing else, have become greater than the whole nation, which they are devouring.

How is it done? This may be best understood by going back into the original methods that seem to have begun with the Rothschild money, combined with the Vanderbilts et al, who took in with them the Drexel-Morgan and Gould money along with Russell Sage, the Golets and other wealthy parties in England and America.

They managed to get control of all the roads that carried coal from the anthracite fields.

Then they raised the price of coal

transportation so high that the operators and owners of the mines lost money on every ton shipped. They refused to furnish cars, and pretended that a car famine existed, as they do now, when there are plenty of cars in fact.

They had their own mines and these sold coal at prices that the owners of other and smaller mines could not compete with, so that they were ruined and driven out of business.

Then they employed spies and bankers to watch them and catch them short of money, and in many other ways, and packed the legislature and courts of Pennsylvania, so that the constitution and laws of that state were and are set aside and done away with, and the owners and operators of those coal fields were headed off in every attempt to secure justice, and finally the pluggers for these roads took away their property on their own terms, and five hundred millions in coal lands and property were taken over to these roads in about ten years.

There is not a mine that is not owned or controlled by these same parties, nor could any other person ship coal or do business except as they permit them to do.

Now they took these coal mines in the name of the railroads barefacedly and in broad daylight, as it were, and there was a tremendous outcry about it at the time, and the great and great Lincoln was referring to these acts of piracy when he decried the power of corporations and their acts of piracy.

So great was the anger of the people that these conspirators dared not go on in the same manner again, and so they invented a new scheme, and here we find the first trust created, when they adopted the plan used in the plunder of owners of oil.

The first trust was known as the Standard Oil Trust.

The Standard Oil Trust is the fore-runner, father and owner of all other trusts, and no trust could do business twenty-four hours did not this same band of conspirators permit them to live. So that we can see who own and control the trusts; it is the owners and controllers of railroads, and none other.

Now the roads did not steal the property and take it in their own names; they did not dare to, but they started in and doubled the rates on oil, and then had their own wells and refineries, and when an owner had to pay two prices, for transportation of oil, the excess money was turned over to trust this company and they undersold the real owners and drove them out of business, and when by refusing cars to carry oil at all and rebates these real owners were driven out of business, Mr. Rockefeller was on hand to take their property at any price he chose to give, and so the robbery went on.

Every one has been led to believe that Rockefeller got the property, or that the trustees got it, but they did not it was the controlling management of the railroads that got it every time.

Rockefeller and the trustees were simply a cover and screen behind which these parties have been plundering every line of business that ships over a railroad.

You find their attorneys swarming in the United States senate, and these are simply catspaws, by which these conspirators maintain their hold on the people and their boundless system of plunder.

These railroad owners, first by means of the trustee screen, by the deadly rebate and car famines, or purchase, get possession of a house or plant in some specified line of business and then double or triple rates of transportation, or refuse or pretend that they cannot supply cars for the outside firms; and they soon find that they are up against it hard, that they cannot do business at all without losing money.

They find that all the railroads they have to ship over are merged into one combine, and that all make the same impossible rates.

Then comes a Gates, a Rockefeller, Moore or other rascal in, and he says, why don't you come in with us?

We will stock your plant for four times its value, will give you one-third of the stock and guarantee you a profit on it; more than you now make, and you continue to carry it on in your name, and as the owner is helpless in their talons, he has to come in on the terms they make, whatever they be, and they really take control of the man's business. He is a helpless, silent victim to their robbery, and the public knows little if anything about it.

It is all done and the majority of the stock of that concern, if it be followed, would be found in the safe of a Gould, Vanderbilt, Morgan or Belmont, who represent the Rothschild interest in this country.

They have made a business of leasing or getting control of railroads, by merger or any way possible, and then they have every man's business along their lines at their mercy.

They employ numberless trustees, agents, spies, assassins, and many a man has lost his life because he was ordered killed by one of these.

Rathbone, the thief that Mark Hanna had released from the Cuban dungeon, phoned one of his fellows, when he was buying votes for the election of Hanna, with money he claimed came from Morgan, and told his fellow conspirator that he would order a certain person killed if he exposed them, and all of this evidence was spread on the records of congress, and with all the villainy it exposed the United States senate would take no notice of it, and they even proposed

Mark Hanna as a candidate for president.

The secrecy and villainy of these masters in piracy and corruption is something that cannot be imagined, and will never be written. It forebodes the utter ruin and annihilation of this nation, and every man, woman and child should carefully consider it, for they will find it true that there is but one hope, one means of escape, that is possible, and that is the taking over of this railroad property into the hands of the people, but that will never be done while they are in control of the United States senate, and how we are to get that from under their control is the question.

Labor, organized, and secret organization, with every other means of fighting this hidden enemy, that can be devised, will be needed to cope with such an enemy, and the battle has not yet begun.

The experience in Idaho, and in the late coal strike are but harbingers of what is to come, and their spies and secret agents are everywhere, and assassination is one of the means they do not hesitate to use.

The story that is told in Wealth vs. Commonwealth is but the preface to the real history of their crimes, which would fill volumes with ruthless blowings up of factories, mines, vessels and ruin by means of banks, destroying credit, and even good names, by newspapers, for they undertake to control our thoughts, even, and what we shall read.

It is most strange and remarkable that such a condition can exist in our midst and we know so little of the most atrocious conspiracy that ever existed, but any person who cares to know what it is like can learn the truth if he but study into it a little while.

Every one who loves his family, home and country should read the book Wealth vs. Commonwealth, and some of the investigations that have been made by congress and various state legislatures.

The prospect immediately before the people of this country is actually appalling when we see what a power these parasites have under their control. It is a thing that staggers the very thrones of Europe today, and we do not know what it is like or what a menace to our lives and liberties lies directly before us.

They know how the Maine was blown up from inside her, which the investigation by congress shows, if examined carefully. Only one man saw the two explosions, the first by an infernal machine inside, which set off the other.

The whole scheme was laid out in advance, including the Philippine work and plundering of Spain.

It was done, in fact, to turn attention away from the trusts and nefarious work at home, which went and still goes merrily on.

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on the fingers of our hand the men of real power who condone the principles and practices of the trusts, while censure of them is almost universal among reputable thinkers. The capacity of philanthropic gifts to blind the eyes of the discerning to the iniquity of special privileges and the bane of ill-gotten wealth is very limited. Here is an illuminating recent utterance of Dr. John Bascom, once president of the University of Wisconsin:

"No money that is obtained at the expense of the people can ever be used for the good of the people. There are no trusts in the intellectual world, and no 'corners' in the Kingdom of heaven. I doubt the power of any university to turn money that has been made at the expense of the community into the welfare of the community. The taint of a bad temper will cling to it like a flavor in an unclean infusion."

This is unmistakably the profound belief of the men of America who are sound morally as well as mentally, and only such, let us have faith to believe, can exert any lasting impress upon American thinking and living. Mere money cannot form character. Mere conventional utilitarian philosophy does not form character. What does form character is the influence of men with strong convictions and that influence now, as always, in the ascendant in American life, is against the methods by which the trusts have amassed their wealth and gained their power. It is against their special privileges in domestic and foreign trade. It is to be neither deceived nor cajoled by displays of charity in atonement for injustice.—Portland Oregonian.

Only a Dream. The employees of Mr. Schwab, of steel trust fame, are spending the season beneath the warm skies of the Mediterranean sea. The colder climate of this country affected their lungs and they have all decided to postpone their return until spring. They are becoming devoted automobilists and divide their time between their "autos" and their fine private yachts.

They scatter broadcast the money that Mr. Schwab makes for them and they are called "the wild Americans." However, they are not altogether forgetful, for whenever out of money they draw upon Mr. Schwab for more. He has remained at home and is working on an average of 12 hours a day, eats the coarsest food, and denies himself every luxury that his employees may not want for anything.—Railway Employees' Journal.

Aggressiveness Needed. The capitalist class is now trying, as it never before had such need to try, to conciliate workers. This attempted conciliator comes in response to the increased aggressiveness of the workers and is a more emphatic endorsement of the wisdom of an aggressive policy. In order to obtain further (to say nothing of complete) emancipation it is necessary only for laborers to pursue that aggressive policy, to increase its demands in proportion as capitalists yield ground, to redouble its attack in proportion as capital shows its fear.—The Worker.

The Virginia house of delegates has passed an act prohibiting factory labor for children under twelve and regulating the work of those between twelve and fourteen.

# The People's Land for the People

Every labor organization in the United States, every commercial and manufacturers' association, every patriotic citizen who wishes to save the people's land from spoliation, every friend of the national irrigation movement who wants to prevent the public lands from being stolen by speculators and land grabbers before they can be reclaimed for actual settlers, should write at once, without a day's delay, to their senators and representatives in congress, urging the repeal in this session of congress of the desert land law and the commutation clause of the homestead act.

The public domain will soon be gone unless the stupendous frauds of the land grabbers and speculators who are stealing it are stopped and stopped without delay.

We talk of reclaiming the public lands for settlers, and the people of the United States are complacently congratulating themselves on the inauguration of a great national policy which will create millions of happy American homes on the arid public lands through the building of great irrigation works for their reclamation by the national government.

Have we bitten into a Dead sea apple?

Will it all end in nothing? Will the people sit idly and supinely by and watch their hopes and expectations of the great national benefits which would result from creating opportunities for millions of our people to get homes on the public lands vanish like a mirage as we approach it, while the public lands upon which those hopes are based are stolen from under their very eyes by fraud and perjury under the iniquitous desert land law and commutation clause of the homestead act?

President Roosevelt has recommended congress in his annual message that the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act be immediately repealed. Will congress do it? It is very doubtful, unless a wave of public indignation sweeps over the country and finds voice in the press and becomes so strong that it will rouse eastern members of congress from their apathy and indifference to this great subject. A few days ago a well known land attorney in Washington ridiculed the idea that there was any possibility of getting any bill for the repeal of these dangerous laws through the committee on public lands of the house of representatives. Was he right? Events will determine. There is not the slightest doubt that the enlightened public sentiment

of the whole country, so far as it has been awakened and has found expression in the press and through labor organizations and associations of business men, demands the repeal of these loose-jointed and evil laws and demands that the public lands shall be reserved for those who will go upon them and build homes and in good faith live upon them.

There is no doubt that the people of the country are with the president in his recommendation that these laws shall be repealed.

But the interests which are profiting and have for years been profiting by the fraud and perjury through which the people of this country are being robbed of their birthright in the public lands are politically strong in the west, especially in the grazing states, where millions upon millions of acres of the richest land the sun ever shone upon, lacking only irrigation to team with fertility, are passing into the hands of great grazing "outfits" when they should be preserved for the men of this generation and those to come after us who will want them for homes.

These frauds have been enormously stimulated by the passage of the national irrigation act and by the hope in the minds of the speculators who are stealing the lands that they will be made more valuable by government

expenditures under this act. The raids upon the public lands have become an appalling epidemic of fraud and perjury. They threaten to destroy the possibility of achieving the beneficent objects of the national irrigation act.

The frauds by which these evils are being accomplished are so monstrous, the perjury that accompanies the fraud is so barefaced, the facts are so notorious, the results are so disastrous to the whole people of the country, that it is almost beyond human belief that congress should not put a stop to it in this present session.

And yet it is not only probable, it is almost certain, that congress will ignore the recommendations of the president and that nothing will be done in this session to stop the spoliation of the public domain unless some way can be found to impress upon the minds of members of congress and impress it on them so positively and forcibly as to completely overcome the cunning schemes of delay which will be concocted by the speculators that the people of the country demand action and prompt action and action in this session of congress and that they will brook no delay.—Maxwell's Tallman.

Hands with Hadley at Yale, Lyde at Bowdoin, Wilson at Princeton, Wheeler at Berkeley. One can almost count

like this, the old slurs about more wages and shorter hours simply meaning more drunkenness lose their point. The more such men can earn, the more they read, the more their children can attend school—the better for society now and forever after. Money is better in their hands than spent in Rockefeller universities, Carnegie libraries and Schwab hospital ships.

Equally futile is the appeal of inordinate wealth to public sentiment. Say what we will about the decline of the old morals and manners, our public life today is saved by a noteworthy percentage of consecrated slaves. Our young men are as good

as dead. The pardonable aim of such beneficence as Schwab's, Carnegie's and Rockefeller's is the cultivation of favorable sentiment toward capital in two directions—the workmen themselves and society in general. But in both directions the donations are powerless to accomplish their object. When an employer has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it, and yet complains that his business will not justify higher wages, the workman feels that his intelligence is insulted, as well as his material advancement sacrificed. The hearing of this fact is all the more pertinent today, in view of the

## CHARITY CANNOT CONDONE INJUSTICE.

It would have been far better for labor, for the steel trust, and eventually for its officials themselves, if the \$125,000 which President Schwab is spending for a charity hospital ship had gone in increased wages to the workmen in the steel mills. What use is made of inordinate wealth makes little difference to the popular view of colossal fortunes. Labor is hurt and angered by these displays of wealth, whether wanton or philanthropic. Labor wants its rights, but not charity.

increasing respectability, influence and dignity of our working classes. Machinery and the gold standard have collaborated on an improved order of American mechanic. Despite the lowering agencies of the importations of cheap labor from Europe, made as a rule by the very corporations that now complain of the ignorance and viciousness inhering in these same importations, the level of our labor has notably risen in a generation. Where we once met the grazier and loafer, now we encounter self-respecting men of families, owning their homes, their wives tastily dressed, their children in school. Applied to a body of men

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

THE SOCIALIST NOMINEES.

The Socialist convention, held in this city last Thursday, was eminently successful in the selection of good men for the various places upon the municipal ticket to be voted for at the election in April. This fact is conceded by men of all parties throughout the city of Butte. In fact, the ticket, in its entirety, is regarded with so much favor by all classes of our citizens as to lead to the assurance that it will be elected.

Professor P. A. Leamy, the Socialist candidate for mayor, is one of the most widely known educators in the state, and his long residence in Butte, and his efficient services as principal of the high school, has won him a host of friends, who will be only too glad to have the opportunity of conferring additional honor upon him. His splendid attainments, his high moral character, as exemplified in both his public and private life, make him an ideal candidate for the suffrage of our people.

What has been said above of Professor Leamy may be reiterated with equal truth and sincerity of Professor J. W. Dale, principal of Garfield school and Socialist candidate for the office of city treasurer. Professor Dale is widely known among the business men of the community, and his connections with various labor organizations has given him a reputation among the sons of toil which might well be envied by any man who cares for the good opinion of his fellows. Organized labor has recognized his executive and clerical ability by calling upon him to fill numerous positions of honor and trust in the unions with which he is affiliated, and the citizens of Butte will honor him further at the municipal election by making him the custodian of the finances of the city for the ensuing term.

In speaking of Mike McCormick, the Socialist candidate for police magistrate at the oncoming election, one may well say, with the peerless bard: "None name him but in praise." Mr. McCormick is a man of the most pronounced executive ability, as was evidenced during his incumbency as president of the Butte Miners' Union. During that time he was called upon, in his official capacity, to make many rulings, requiring the exercise of exact and pertinent logic, often involving the deduction of conclusions which would be creditable to the best trained legal minds, and from the information at our command we can say that his decisions invariably had the approval of the body of intelligent men over which he presided. His unimpeachable moral character needs neither encomium nor defense at our hands. Mr. McCormick's vote for the position the people of this city seek to elevate him to will constitute a verdict of approval which he may well treasure throughout the years to come.

The names herein submitted are those of the candidates of the Socialist party for aldermen from the different wards of the city: First Ward—J. G. Hoar. Second Ward—John Lowney. Third Ward—Dr. J. Calder. Fourth Ward—Oscar Stenberg. Fifth Ward—Harry Sager. Sixth Ward—P. M. Johnson. Seventh Ward—George M. Ambrose. Eighth Ward—W. H. Pierce. They are all men whose private and public lives in this community will bear the closest scrutiny. Their abilities and qualifications for the positions for which they have been named will stand the test of the most searching inquiry, and we feel assured their merit will be recognized in a splendid victory at the polls in April next.

Let us fathom the true intent and purpose of the Miner. That paper realizes the growing sentiment in favor of Socialism. It is aware that in the selection of Mr. Leamy the party in this city has secured a strong candidate for the mayoralty. It is now the purpose of the Miner to remove Mr. Leamy from the candidacy and possibly have a candidate substituted who would not possess all the elements of strength found so perfectly blended in Mr. Leamy. There is not an element in this city that can cavil at Mr. Leamy. He will probably poll the largest vote ever cast in Butte for a mayoralty candidate. It is difficult to say this much truthfully of candidates as a general thing. In this instance the facts are so pertinent to the utterance that we feel no hesitation in making it.

The Miner don't want our candidate to remain on the ticket. By insensate and insinuation it tries to create the

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT COERCION.

In the Butte Miner of Sunday last appeared an editorial under the caption "Will Mr. Leamy Resign?" which may be characterized as the most brazen attempt at coercion yet brought to the notice of the public.

Ignoring facts, and with a reckless disregard of truth, the Miner proceeds with a number of statements whose fallacy is so apparent to every reader that notice of them might be deemed needless, were it not for the fact that the Miner shelters itself behind the assertion that "public sentiment" gives sanction to the villainy of that paper's utterances.

Mr. Leamy, principal of the Butte high school, has been honored with the Socialist nomination for mayor of Butte. In Mr. Leamy's acceptance of

This honorable recognition of his worth and ability as a citizen the Miner assumes to see the danger of the introduction of politics into the course of instruction in the city's leading institution of learning. The whole article is replete with perversions and has no basis either on representations made by Mr. Leamy or expression of public sentiment.

Mr. Leamy had not—up to the time the Miner article was written—not has he since, given a moment's thought to the impropriety of retaining his position as an instructor in the schools of Butte. The reason for this is simple. There is no impropriety in such retention of his present position. Mr. Leamy is in the race for the mayoralty of this city and intends to stay in. No covert threat of the Miner will swerve him from this determination. Healthy public sentiment demands that just such men as Mr. Leamy be placed in official position, and the citizens of Butte, regardless of party affiliation, will not endorse the Miner's arraignment of the professor because of his high attainments and splendid qualifications as an educator. We do not recall that the people of New York interposed any objection to Seth Low's candidacy because he was president of the greatest institution of learning in the state.

This cheap balderdash of the Miner's about "impropriety" and "healthy public sentiment" is, perhaps, the most senseless rot that has yet appeared in the editorial columns of that paper, notorious as the paper's circulation throughout the limited area of its circulation for untenable positions and paucity of logic. The Miner's overwhelming sentiment will find its confines within the walls of the Miner building. Such truths as that contained in the preceding sentence have been fully realized by the Miner heretofore, and without being the son of a prophet we assume to predict that other truths will dawn upon the Miner from time to time, as that paper has and grasps opportunities to exploit its antipathy to the will of the people.

When the Miner speaks of universal feeling it simply abandons the realm of truth entirely—an act easily compassed by the Miner—and descends to downright lying. If it is not the intention of the Miner to lie in this instance, then its only defense against this accusation must be its ignorance of the signification of "universal."

Again, members of the Socialist party have never intimated to the Miner, or any one else, that any of the parties' nominees would be coerced into upholding the banner of reform against their inclination so to do. We do assert, however, that Mr. Leamy has no intention of declination or resignation. In reference to the latter alternative prescribed by the Miner, we will say that the Socialist candidate for mayor will not tender a voluntary resignation of the position he now holds in the schools of this city, and we do not believe the rabid incoherencies of the Miner will prevail with the broadminded men constituting the board of trustees to an extent which will even induce them to seriously consider the proposition of asking him to resign. Great God of Heaven! The idea of scholastic attainments, exercised in the instruction of youth in our schools being deemed a disqualification for the position of mayor! Was there ever such an absurd, idiotic, ridiculous, cowardly and vicious, unstable and tottering indictment brought against a candidate for municipal office?

What class of our citizens is the Miner attempting to delude with this insane and witless evolvment? Surely not the working class, for in the ranks of labor are to be found the ligocians of the time, and the Miner article will not stand the test of applied logic. It cannot be the professional class, for in the professions we find the learning of the ages, and learning will not tolerate the hypothesis of the Miner. Can it be that the Miner is appealing for a senseless expression of view from the commercial class? If so, still the Miner is doomed to disappointment. The commercial people of this city are shrewd and wide-awake. Vastly more alert and intelligent than their class in less active centers of industry. They cannot be caught by such chaff. We venture the assertion that no respectable business man of Butte will give his endorsement to such deductions as the Miner makes in this instance.

Let us fathom the true intent and purpose of the Miner. That paper realizes the growing sentiment in favor of Socialism. It is aware that in the selection of Mr. Leamy the party in this city has secured a strong candidate for the mayoralty. It is now the purpose of the Miner to remove Mr. Leamy from the candidacy and possibly have a candidate substituted who would not possess all the elements of strength found so perfectly blended in Mr. Leamy. There is not an element in this city that can cavil at Mr. Leamy. He will probably poll the largest vote ever cast in Butte for a mayoralty candidate. It is difficult to say this much truthfully of candidates as a general thing. In this instance the facts are so pertinent to the utterance that we feel no hesitation in making it.

The Miner don't want our candidate to remain on the ticket. By insensate and insinuation it tries to create the

belief that Mr. Leamy has not fully committed himself to the candidacy. In this the Miner is lending itself to the vilest deception and misrepresentation.

In another paragraph of the article it intimates recourse to some of the vicious methods it has so frequently been called upon to defend—mainly by denial. Possibly Mr. Leamy may be approached in the usual method employed by the party the Miner represents, and asked to withdraw from the Socialist ticket. To us, we know, he will decline to do. Bribery is repugnant to a true Socialist. Failing in all other efforts, coercion is resorted to. Public sentiment is to be evoked to coerce Mr. Leamy into handing in his resignation as an instructor. Well, judging from the banquet of public sentiment the Miner has been feasting on, we opine that paper should soon experience the joy of satiety, unless it is a hog.

THE CAPTIOUS MINER.

We are deeply grieved at the sad plight the Butte Miner finds itself in through its attempt at self-defense against assaults from all quarters, and the added duty it has assumed of attacking everything in sight. In its multiplicity of engagements it gets hopelessly mired and sometimes mistakes the Angel of Light for the Prince of Darkness, and vice versa.

This is noticeably the case in the issue of last Saturday, wherein it assails the Socialists of Butte, and with its usual turpitude imputes to that party doctrines and creeds as widely divergent from those of Socialism as the changing colors of the chameleon. How this can be is almost past understanding, except upon the heretofore-mentioned hypothesis that the editorial matter of the Miner is inadvertently mixed.

Surely the exploitation of the tenets of Socialism has not escaped the cognizance of the Miner, and the campaign of education so industrially and energetically carried on by the exponents of Socialistic doctrine must necessarily have corrected any false impressions that may have previously obtained in the editorial mind that directs the policy of that paper. The editor certainly understands that Socialism and anarchy are not concomitant. He must know that the one is the positive antithesis of the other. The night and the day, in the dawn or that twilight may blend; Socialism and anarchy, never.

Why, then, will the Miner insist upon the distortion of fact, disregard truth, ignore authorities and descend to the level of a lay theologian in order to mislead public opinion in regard to the tenets of this political party?

Does the Miner maintain that to "take over" is equivalent to confiscation? In view of that paper's seeming ability to reconcile the coalition of extremes it will not surprise us to receive an affirmative answer. To maintain this would not be in excess of some of the feats the Miner has attempted.

This paper said that "confiscation" troubles a great many people of tender sensibilities." Further on in the article we spoke of the great aim of the Socialist party looking to government ownership of utilities, maintaining that such a time would come, and a man with an iota of common sense will readily see that it will not devolve upon the Socialists—who as a class are not rich—to pay the present owners for these utilities. Payment for these utilities will have to be made from a tax levy, and as property tax will evidently bear the burden of this expense it is easily discernable where the money will come from. This, as we said, will not be "confiscation," but restitution. What ground is there in this for the misrepresentations of the Miner?

The Miner, however, is willing to grasp at a cobweb upon which to hang an alleged argument against the dangers of dominant Socialism. The American Labor Union Journal, being a national publication in its scope, circulation and influence, treats these subjects in the broad sense their bearing upon the destiny of the nation merits, but the Miner, in its circumscribed comprehension and influence, gives them a local interpretation, and attempts to have the idea prevail that notice has been served upon the Butte public that certain things will take place, such as the absurd entity that "there are no property rights in this city which the Socialists of this community are bound to respect."

Are the people of Butte to be gulled by such perversions? Hardly. The Auditorium in this city has been crowded to its utmost capacity upon many occasions when the theories of Socialism were being discussed, and we challenge the Miner, or any other corporation organ, to state a single instance in which anything inconsistent with application of the golden rule was taught. Let the Miner learn something of the purposes of Socialism before it undertakes the castigation of that party. That organ's assertion that the Socialists propose to "seize the property of others and distribute it among themselves" is too weak to merit serious disputation. The Socialist party in Butte had increased its membership five hundred per cent. in two years previous to the

last election, and will, no doubt, increase its vote at the last election five hundred per cent. at the municipal election this spring. Could this be possible if the Miner's arraignment is a just one? Bah! That kind of stuff is in keeping with all that appears on the editorial page of the Miner.

It looks to us as if the Miner was edited from Wall street. Such utterances bear the stamp of the dictator. If the article in the Miner which we disapprove could by any possibility be recognized as the product of thought in the editorial room of that paper, the last three paragraphs would have been eliminated. The antiquated argument of plutocracy is here rehabilitated to convince we ignorant Westerners that the Socialist problem does not involve the legitimate rights of labor as they relate to the "interests" of capital. Well, it don't convince us. Capital and labor cannot "adjust themselves to their mutual rights." This adjustment has been tried for more than two thousand years, and has signally failed. The only way in which a satisfactory adjustment of these rights can be reached is through the enforcement of a governmental policy adopted for that purpose. Such a policy can only find birth in the Socialist party. The day of adjustment must linger until the dominance of Socialism is established.

Counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers' association was recently asked by the board of directors of that organization as to the constitutionality of a law, in case one should be passed by the general assembly, compelling labor unions to incorporate. His opinion is as follows:

"A corporation exists as such only by virtue of a grant from the state and the acceptance of such grant by the persons composing the corporation. No one can be compelled to accept such a grant, nor be compelled to be a member of the corporation against his will. The proposed law would interfere with the liberty of the citizen, the right of lawful assembly and the freedom of contract."

This appears to be as clear, concise and exhaustive interpretation as can be desired, and, if correct, which can hardly be doubted, should set at rest the agitation over the possible enactment of such a law.

In the Associated Press dispatches last Monday morning was an item in reference to the strike of smelters at Deadwood, S. D., and, with its usual fealty to capitalistic interests, the Associated dispatch was so worded as

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to convey the impression that the men were in the wrong, because three hundred of them had espoused the cause of one man whose rights had been infringed. This action of the men was commendable, and strikingly shows the trend of American workingmen toward that higher plane of brotherhood which recognizes an injury to one as an injury to all.

London's Unemployed.

When interrogated lately in the house of commons Mr. Balfour said that he had no evidence to show that there was any unusual amount of distress in London or the provinces. To convince him of his error Keir Hardie, the labor member, wrote to the Times and gave some figures that were not pleasant reading at the Christmas season. Two hundred and twenty-three trades unions in London, with an aggregate membership of 58,442, reported at the end of October 27,270 members out of work, or 5 per cent as compared with 3.7 per cent a year ago. These figures refer to men in receipt of out of work pay and have nothing to do with men on strikes or lockouts, and, furthermore, refer only to skilled workmen. Mr. Hardie assumes that out of the 14,000,000 wage earners in Great Britain 10,000,000 are engaged in occupations which will yield at present an average of 5 per cent (500,000) workers without employment.

Socialism Will Win.

If the working class is looking for amelioration at the hands of the old parties, the surest and quickest way to secure concessions is not by voting for old party candidates, but to build up a powerful party—even though it be a minority one—and the law-maker will concede all the concessions in his power. The workers will then have an opportunity to test the value of these concessions—they can't be worse than the present. On the other hand, if the workers continue to deliver their votes to old party candidates, "to have and to hold forever," they will continue to get just what they have been getting.—Coming Nation.

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Nominations of Officers. Butte, Mont., Jan. 19, 1903.

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

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

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

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

Section 6. Subordinate unions may by majority vote nominate, at the first regular meeting in February, biennially, commencing 1903, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the recording secretary of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. noon, March 8—those received after that time to be disregarded. The secretary-treasurer shall publish in the official journal, not later than April 5, a list of the nominees and nominators declaring five candidates for each office who shall have been supported by the largest number of unions 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 unions.

From this you will see that nominations are to be made the first meeting in February. Your local is requested to nominate one candidate (no more) for each of the following offices: President. Vice President. Secretary-Treasurer. Seven Members of the Executive Board, besides President and Vice President. Bear in mind, that no more than three members of the executive Board can be elected from one state, territory or province, and make your nominations 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.

Remember that nominations close at 12 m. noon, March 8. Any nominations received after that date must be disregarded.

Trusting that all unions will comply with the Constitution strictly in this respect, so that these nominations will be legal, we remain, Fraternalty yours,

- 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. LAFFRAY, 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 meeting of the American Labor Union, held this day of February, 1903, nominations for officers of the American Labor Union were made as follows:

Form for nominations with fields for President, Member of Union No., Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer, and seven members of the Executive Board.

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STUDY SOCIALISM.

Trades Unionists everywhere should understand Socialism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills. If you want to have a man's full share in the work of the Union or the Socialist movement, you should send for these lessons at once. You can begin work at any time and do the work as fast or as slowly as you may choose. Now is the time to begin. Address WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Box 405, Kansas City, Mo.

Walker's Success Straight Whiskey Bought in bond. Double stamp goods. Positively nothing else used. Full quart, full pints and full half pints; half gallon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.









# Is Humanity a Failure?

Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers,  
Ere the sorrow comes with years?  
They are leaning their heads against  
their mothers,  
And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the  
meadows;  
The young birds are chirping in the  
nest;  
The young fawns are playing with  
the shadows;  
The young flowers are blowing to-  
ward the west.

But the young, young children, oh,  
my brothers,  
They are weeping bitterly;  
They are weeping in the play-time of  
the others,  
In the country of the free.  
—"Progress and Poverty," Mrs.  
Browning.

How true, oh, how true is this. We  
have only to go into our eastern and  
southern factories to find twenty thou-  
sand little children working—all un-  
der the ages of twelve to thirteen—  
and their wages run from twelve and  
one-half to thirty-five cents a day;

and their hours are from 6 in the  
morning to 7.30 at night. They are  
deprived of all childish pleasure, as  
well as education, and are held down  
by the chains of poverty, far below  
the black slave of the South.

This is worse than chattel slavery  
ever dared to be.

Who cares for these little ones  
when they are sick, hungry or cold?  
Where is the hero who braved the  
shot and shell to free the black slave?  
Ah, quite another question now. All  
who labor are slaves in these days.  
We did not free the slaves—far from  
it. We only deprived them of their  
protection from hunger, sickness and  
cold. They are bought and sold far  
cheaper today than they were in the  
days of chattel slavery. We not only  
cast our black brothers and sisters  
from chattel to industrial slavery, but  
have drawn our poor old mothers and  
fathers, sisters and brothers, and lit-  
tle unborn children yet to come, into  
a far worse slavery than chattel slav-  
ery ever dared to be.

What must we do to be saved?

This is a serious question, and af-  
fects every citizen of our country.  
Something must be done, and at once,  
if the threatened danger is to be

averted, and that something has to  
be done by the voters with the ballot.  
The aristocracies of today are rob-  
bing the masses of every natural right  
—except to toll, suffer and die. Since  
the day when men allowed others to  
think for them, crafty men have taken  
advantage of the physical necessities  
of their less artful brothers. Since that  
day, too, hungry men and women have  
been selling the birthright of their lib-  
erty for a sum which barely enables  
them to eke out a miserable exist-  
ence. Is this civilization? Is this what  
the God of all intends? Since the first  
days of history began, to the present  
time, two classes of people have ex-  
isted upon this earth: The one class  
who live by honest labor; the other  
class who live off of honest labor. In  
every civilized country pauperism,  
crime, insanity and suicides are in-  
creasing. In every civilized country  
the diseases are increasing which  
come from overstrained nerves, from  
squalid lodgings, from unwholesome  
and monotonous occupations, from  
premature labor of children, and from  
the tasks and crimes which poverty  
imposes upon women and their off-  
spring. How deep can the humanity  
of our coming generations be under

such conditions? We read natural his-  
tory and we find that the animals im-  
part certain and natural rights to  
their offspring. What do we impart  
to ours? The answer comes, not  
much of anything; and after they are  
here we deprive them of the liberty  
which God gave equally and alike to  
all. As things stand today, capitalist  
civilization cannot continue. We must  
either move toward Socialism or  
fall back into barbarism. Which will  
it be? Is this an age of civilized hu-  
manity, or an age of "grasp," regard-  
less of humanity? The answer comes,  
an age of grasp, regardless of God  
and humanity. Under such circum-  
stances a community able to satisfy  
its wants and embracing all industries  
requisite thereto must have dimen-  
sions very different from those of the  
Socialist colonies that were planned  
at the commencement of our coun-  
try.

Among the social organizations in  
existence today, there is but one that  
has the requisite dimensions that can  
be used as the field for the establish-  
ment and development of the Social-  
ist or Co-operative Commonwealth;  
and that is the nation.—Mrs. Jessie  
McCallum, in Pueblo (Colo.) Courier.

# The Prince of Fakirs

Samuel Gompers, the prince of fak-  
irs in the American Federation of  
Labor, has addressed a circular to or-  
ganized labor throughout the nation  
calling upon the rank and file whom  
he has advised "to keep politics out  
of the union," to forward their peti-  
tions to Washington urging the sen-  
ators from their respective states to  
stand "pat" in support of the eight-  
hour bill which has passed the house  
of representatives. Such an appeal  
from Samuel, who appears to be trem-  
bling for the fate of the eight-hour  
bill, sounds like the advice of a fool  
who admonishes a man to insure his  
house after the property has been  
consumed in flames, or to lock his  
stable after the horse has been  
stolen.

The voters of the United States  
have delegated their political power  
into the hands of official representa-  
tives, and if they have made a mis-  
take they must suffer the conse-  
quences of their indifference before  
election.

Such a circular coming from the

presiding officer of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor calling on organized  
labor to flood the senate with beg-  
ging epistles seems strangely out of  
place, when we take into considera-  
tion the fact that the policy of the  
"Sitting Bull" in trades unionism is  
to frown with displeasure upon the  
aggressive spirit that yearns to break  
the confines in which Samuel and his  
jailers have incarcerated the politi-  
cal power of organized labor. Is it  
more manly and dignified for the re-  
presentatives of organized labor to fall  
upon their knees in the "law hashery"  
at Washington supplicating "hand-  
outs" from the "millionaire club" than  
to call upon the bone and sinew of the  
nation to go to the polls on the day  
of election and, standing on their feet  
like men, deposit in the ballot box  
their sovereign will? The citizenship  
of the working people of this country  
holds the power to demand, and any  
man who by his Iscariotism puts them  
on their knees to beg is a traitor to  
every principle of that independence  
which should clothe the stature of  
full-fledged manhood. The man who,

before election, assumes the right to  
disintegrate the political power of or-  
ganized labor by airing his persuasive  
oratory against "politics in the union"  
has the brazen effrontery of a  
harlot to call upon the rank and file  
whom his counsel has deluded to unite  
as political vagrants after election and  
beg a crumb from the loaf of capital-  
ism. The laboring masses in the  
American Federation whose mute re-  
signation to the policy of Gompers has  
made him a tower of political strength  
to be courted by men with political  
ambitions, are beginning to penetrate  
the mask of duplicity that conceals  
hypocrisy and the countless thou-  
sands of men, women and children,  
who are suffering through the corner-  
which avarice has placed upon the  
fuel of the nation, are exposing the  
weakness of an organization that is  
anchored in the rut of simple trades  
unionism.

The railroad yards of the large cities  
are not only crowded with loaded  
cars of coal, but space is at a pre-  
mium to store this necessity to en-  
hance its value. The fact that old

age and innocent childhood are per-  
ishing in the icy blasts of winter fails  
to reach a tender spot in the pitiless  
heart of greed, is ushering in at the  
velocity of a tornado, the collective  
ownership of all the means of life.  
Gompers and his per capita tax  
leeches whose salaries and perquisites  
afford them a berth on the sunny side  
of Easy street, will be able but little  
longer to hold in abeyance that ripen-  
ing sentiment which is demanding  
that unionism shall arm itself into a  
class-conscious phalanx to destroy and  
end the system that murders humanity  
for profit. Gompers and the vacillat-  
ing brood who swap courtesies with  
magnates of the Civic Federation to  
subserve personal interests, will soon  
be shorn of the official power which  
has made it possible for them to put  
on the brakes on the progressive  
thought that is uniting labor on the  
political battlefield to conquer the  
hosts of Mammon. Socialism will soon  
expel Gompers and his groveling he-  
lots into an oblivion from whose  
bourne the fakirs will never return.—  
Miners' Magazine.

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er; worth \$1.75 for.....75c
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Oak, three-ply veneered seat,  
high back, with heavy posts, a  
well-balanced strong \$2.00 val-  
ue for.....\$1.00
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Is a very large, comfortable  
chair, with oiled brace arms,  
spindle-filled back, with rich  
embossed crown piece, all nice-  
ly finished in golden oak. The  
value is \$5.00; the price is \$2.50

- Reed Rockers.  
Full size, high back, oval sides,  
flexible seat, close wove in  
smoothly finished reeds; re-  
duced from \$5.00 to.....\$2.75
- No. 917 D Rocker.  
Is hard wood with golden oak fin-  
ish, has high arms and back,  
both well filled with fancy  
spindles, the seat is of leather,  
nicely embossed. The value is  
\$6.00; the price is.....\$3.50
- No. 990 Oak Rocker.  
Fancy Spindle and paneled back,  
rodded arms and saddle seats;  
reduced from \$5.00 to.....\$3.75

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## HOW TO MAKE MONEY

In the Cattle and Sheep Business

The Montana Co-operative Ranch Company, of Great Falls, Montana, is a co-  
operative company organized under the laws of the state of Montana with a cap-  
ital stock of \$40,000. It now owns 11,000 acres of rich land with the finest range in  
Northern Montana.

The principal business of the company is to take care of sheep, cattle, hogs  
and Angora goats belonging to its shareholders. There are now over 25 share-  
holders, scattered over the country, over 88 of whom are ladies. Every share-  
holder 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.

## Butte Business College

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 edu-  
cation. Don't hesitate because you may no longer be in your "teens" or be-  
cause you did not have an opportunity to study when young. We can start  
you at the bottom if necessary without embarrassment to you and guaran-  
tee to please you. Give us a call.  
Established 1890  
Phone 683-F  
**RICE & FULTON, Props.**

## A Few Words to Men Who May Be in Need of Our Services.

It may interest quite a number of readers to know the reason why we have  
such a high standing as specialists among regular physicians and the public gen-  
erally.

- 1st—Many years of the most painstaking efforts in the study and practice along  
the line of which we make a specialty—Disorders of Men.
- 2d—An earnest desire to cure quickly and permanently every man who places  
his case in our hands—not only from a sense of duty and a humanitarian point of  
view, but because it does and always has paid us to do so.
- 3d—Complete apparatus and general equipment, regardless of cost.
- 4th—Remedies that cause no injurious effects during or after a cure.
- 5th—Frankness. If we cannot cure a man we will not undertake his case. This  
not only makes us many friends, but creates no enemies.
- 6th—Operations. We perform operations when necessary only. If the patient  
cannot be cured permanently without an operation we so inform him at once. For  
example, a severe case of varicocele cannot be cured without an operation. If you  
pay for a cure without it you are throwing your money away and wasting valuable  
time.

**Contracted Disorders**  
Every case of contracted disease we  
treat is thoroughly cured. When we  
pronounce a case cured there is not a  
particle of infection or inflammation re-  
maining, and there is not the slightest  
danger that the disease will return in its  
original form or work its way into the  
general system.

**"Weakness"**  
Affections of men commonly described  
as "weakness," according to our obser-  
vations, are not such, but depend upon  
reflex disturbances, and are almost in-  
variably induced or maintained by ap-  
preciable damage to the Prostate Gland.  
As this may not be perceived by the  
patient, it is very frequently overlooked  
by the physician.

**We Also Cure Varicocele, Hydrocele, Stricture,  
Piles, Etc. Consultation and Advice  
Free, at Office or by Mail.**

Our pamphlet, "Live the Rest of Your  
Life a Man," is both interesting and in-  
structive. Mailed free if you write.

Every afflicted man is invited to call  
upon us for free consultation. Those  
who cannot call may write, describing  
symptoms as fully as possible.

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

# Economic Discontent

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty  
PART FOUR

This conclusion becomes indisput-  
able when we consider that labor is  
the source of all wealth and the mea-  
sure of all values. It matters not  
whether the labor be employed in  
grinding lenses for the big Lick obser-  
vatory or in digging drains to carry  
off the waste stuff whose stagnation  
would endanger the health of the com-  
munity, for the wealth created in  
either case is determined by the  
amount of labor expended and not by  
the utility of the work performed; for  
while labor is always absolute, utility  
is always relative. The value resides  
only in labor. The great Lick tele-  
scope would be wholly worthless to a  
town threatened by an epidemic of ty-  
phoid fever through defective drain-  
age; whereas, on the other hand, the  
drains would be entirely useless to the  
astronomer in fixing the orbit of Ju-  
piter. The trackwalker who tightens  
the plates and spikes wherever he finds  
a loose rail and keeps a sharp look-  
out for bad places in the road, per-  
forms a labor which is just as valu-  
able to the travelers on the railroad  
as the services of the train dispatcher  
who keeps account of the schedules  
and orders the freight on a siding to  
give a clear track to the thundering  
"limited" on its fifty-miles an hour  
dash across the continent; and the la-  
bor of the section gang is just as es-  
sential to the safety of the passengers  
as the work of the train crew. Al-  
though the stone cutter may not need  
the assistance of the doctor, the gar-  
dener who supplies him with vegeta-  
bles may be sick; and thus, indirectly,  
but nevertheless truly, the stone cutter  
and the doctor exchange their labor  
through the social medium. One labor  
is as useful to society as another. All  
differences of talent and skill are  
equalized in the totality of the social  
product. Very often the cleverest ma-  
chinist cannot tell a field of oats from  
a field of wheat, or hold a plow in the  
fallow for a dozen straight feet. All  
his knowledge of steam pressure and  
tensile resistance would be of no  
avail in handling a balky horse or  
treating a sick cow. In matters of  
sub-soiling, planting and harvesting he  
would be the clumsiest unskilled la-  
borer. The assyriologist, who has fa-  
miliarized himself after years of pa-  
tient research with the manners and  
laws of ancient Babylonia and who  
reads the Tel-el-Amarna tablets as an

ily as we do our newspapers, would  
find himself as helpless as an infant  
if he had to cut out and make for him-  
self a dress suit in which to read a  
learned paper on the Sumerian Con-  
ception of the Deity before some Ori-  
ental society.

The miners who take the ore out  
of the earth and the men who work  
it into different forms, whether of  
keen surgical instruments or of wagon  
axles, create so much wealth the value  
of which evidently depends not upon  
its inherent usefulness, but upon the  
degree of human effort required for its  
transformation into social commodi-  
ties; for the surgeon cannot explore  
the peritonal region with a wagon  
axle any more than the teamster can  
haul a ton of coal with bistuary knives  
for the support of his loaf.

It is evident, therefore, that, taking  
all men in their organic interdepen-  
dence, exchange value does not permit  
a distinction in the quality of labor. It  
is the quantity of labor which counts.  
The man who works for a day, wheth-  
er at making bistuary knives or wagon  
axles, gives his life for that day. The  
value of the wealth which he creates  
in that day is not measured by its re-  
lation to other wealth so cre-  
ated but by its relation to that which  
is the source and form of all  
value, man's labor. Without labor  
there would be no values. Wealth,  
then, in the strict sense of the word,  
is the product of labor; it is a natural,  
tangible object so modified by human  
effort as to be capable of ministering  
to some needs or pleasure of man. A  
great deposit of minerals, therefore, is  
not wealth nor a vast stretch of fal-  
low land. In order to be translated  
into wealth they must be brought from  
economic potentiality to social activ-  
ity by human labor before they ac-  
quire any value for mankind in the  
arts and industries. The land must be  
ploughed and sown before it yields  
subsistence to the nation. Hence, in  
the words of Karl Marx, "that which  
determines the magnitude of the value  
of any article is the amount of labor  
socially necessary for its production."  
(Das Kapital, p. 4.)

It must be borne in mind that we  
are considering the worker, not as an  
isolated being living in a world by  
himself, but as a social factor; and,  
therefore, that his labor must also be  
considered as the labor of a social

factor, or in relation to the aggregate  
social production which is the sum of  
human efforts in every industry. Con-  
sequently, when we speak of labor as  
the measure of values, we mean labor  
operating through the social organism,  
abstract or social labor; and we re-  
duce all concrete, individual labor to  
units of abstract or social labor time.  
The reason for this is manifest. In  
that coherent totality of men which  
we call society the labor of the spin-  
ner is as necessary as the labor of the  
baker or the pharmacist, but the lat-  
ter has to stand more time in fitting  
himself for an intelligent perform-  
ance of his duty to society than the  
two former and, therefore, the quan-  
tative worth of his labor must in-  
clude the years of preparatory study  
which are expressed in units of social  
labor time.

Under a proper economic system,  
where the organic people would own  
all the means of subsistence, these  
social units of labor time would be  
equalized in the higher trades and  
professions by the nation's giving full  
share of the necessities and comforts  
of life to the men and women en-  
gaged in the apprenticeship or study  
which is required to fit them for a  
fruitful after discharge of their duty  
and service to their fellowmen. The  
civil engineer spending his days in  
studying out the best plans for inter-  
cepting sewers would be held as much  
a benefactor of mankind as the medi-  
cal student devoting his time to ac-  
quiring a knowledge of the most effi-  
cient means of checking the spread  
of endemic disease. The agricultural  
scholar engaged in learning the meth-  
od of raising cereals and cattle for  
the nourishment of the nation would  
be rated as necessary to society as the  
student of languages who is preparing  
to enlarge the nation's capacity for  
culture.

Each working member of society  
gives his quota of work to the social  
product; and each member is, there-  
fore, entitled to his labor share of  
that product no matter what the qual-  
ity of his labor may be in the prem-  
ises.

Granted the fact that man has a  
body and soul, it follows naturally that  
he has a right to all the seeds of  
body and soul, and not merely to a  
subsistence from his labor to keep that  
body and soul together at the small

est expenditure of food, shelter and  
raiment. The average economist com-  
mits the unpardonable sin of studying  
man only from the physical point of  
view as an individual industrial ani-  
mal whose usefulness to society is to  
be maintained at the lowest cost.  
From this narrow view of the toiler  
originate all those errors of the wage  
question which have for centuries re-  
tarded the advancement of the prole-  
tariat. Taking only the corporal wants  
of the workingman, the lowest possi-  
ble wage is determined by the baro-  
cost of living for the human animal.  
No allowance is made for what are  
falsely termed the luxuries of travel,  
of music, of painting, of literature, of  
intellectual intercourse, of public wor-  
ship and of the simplest means of  
culture. The so-called law of supply  
and demand—which is no more a law  
than the common rules of cattle rust-  
lers and safe blowers—is brought into  
play to justify the lowering of the  
wages of the father of a family in open  
competition with the unmarried work-  
er in the labor market.

But since, according to the natural  
law, it is inevitably decreed that man  
can rightly acquire the good things of  
life only by his personal efforts work-  
ing through the social organism, his  
labor must furnish him with all the  
necessities of soul and body. No man  
has any right to live off the sweat  
and toil of his fellowman. Man's own  
labor is the only honest source whence  
not only his own physical, moral and  
intellectual wants must be supplied,  
but those also of his natural depend-  
ents, his wife and children, if he has  
any, or his parents when they re-  
quire his assistance in sickness or old  
age. The real logic of wages, there-  
fore, is that from his labor the worker  
must derive everything necessary to  
the full expansion of all the forces  
and capabilities of his being. To the  
accomplishment of this end he must  
receive the whole product of his toil;  
and no other man, nor combination of  
men may, under God, exploit his la-  
bor to their own aggrandizement and  
his loss.

(To Be Continued.)

The Illinois state free employment  
bureau obtained situations last year  
for 34,000 men and 12,000 women.  
The applicants numbered 27,73 men  
and 12,134 women.







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15 West Broadway

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By the Sack

### COAL

By the Ton

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By the Carload

ALL KINDS OF  
**COAL**  
DRIEST OF WOOD  
ALWAYS ON HAND

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Telephone 276. Yards and Scales Corner of Iowa and Front Sts., Butte.

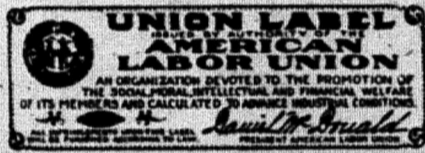
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Will absolutely cure any form of  
**DYSPEPSIA**  
Or we will refund your money.  
Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

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Sole Agents  
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Look for this label upon mattresses, overalls, jumpers, garments, etc. It signals that the goods are made by fair, union labor.



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Union Made

They Satisfy

Made only by  
**H. W. Carter & Sons**  
LEBANON :: N. H.

Ask Your Dealer for Them

## CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to those of vice or the lower classes. The parent and best people are sometimes infected with this awful melody through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groin, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out and, as the blood becomes more contaminated, copper colored spots and vesicular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Our MAGIC CURE is a specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring agonizing disease upon your children for it can be transmitted from parent to child.

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case and our physicians will furnish all the information you desire without any charge whatever.

# BLOOD POISON

We have a NEW SECRET REMEDY absolutely unknown to the profession. Permanent cures in 15 to 25 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or pay the expense of coming, railroad and hotel bills, and make no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have sores and pains, ulcers, patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We collect the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our MAGIC CURE, and we have 500,000 cures behind our unconditional guaranty.

**WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.**

Our patients cured years ago by our special discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them. **DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY** experimenting. We have the ONLY cure. Absolute and positive. **WROUGHTON'S** is the name. Address fully as follows:

**Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.**

### THE BUTTE MINER'S INCONSISTENCIES.

(Continued from Page Five.)

the wage slave of Israel. He does not know that this great principle, sealed with the blood of Christ upon Calvary's cross, is bearing fruit today in the effort being made to establish the universal brotherhood of man.

His arraignment of the great men representing the Socialists, whose trenchant pens are fearlessly employed in the battle for human rights, is as futile as the blow of a tin spear hurled against the armor of Hercules.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, said in an address at Yale university, on November 6: "Socialism in this country I believe to be irresistible, and I believe that it ought not to be resisted."

Herbert Spencer wrote fifty years ago that Socialism could not be prevented. He further said that while anarchy and Socialism are supposed by many to be practically the same, they are, in fact, the opposite of each other.

Has the editor of the Miner ever familiarized himself with the definitions given to Socialism by such writers as Wallace, the rival of the immortal Darwin; Bucher, the peer of any writer of the last century; Sir Thos. Moore, the Bard of Erin; Lambroso, the ablest living authority on criminology; Count Tolstoi; Proudhon, Saint Simon, Fourier, Marx, Lasalle, Morris, Ruskin, Zolo; within our own immediate cognizance, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, and a host of others? Does this embezzle factious of a would-be teacher of a great people, who hurls anathemas of every description at a political organization, presume to accredit himself with a new discovery, and, ignoring all the sources of knowledge, claim for himself the avant-couriership in establishing the doctrine of a party whose platform is based upon all the righteous principles that two centuries of civilization have produced?

The Miner's frantic shrieking about dynamiters, anarchists, scavengers in the field of journalism, etc., is as vain as the beating of the clouds upon the mountain tops. Much of his rant is irrelevant and utterly unworthy of consideration. How he can achieve such a jugglery of facts and monstrosity of reasoning is an enigma much too difficult for solution.

If, in the multitudinous attitudes the editor of the Miner has been obliged to assume in the conduct of his vague and sinuous sheet he has lost the equilibrium of his mental poise, he is to be pitied.

If, on the other hand, he is a voluntary villifier, an unscrupulous tool, trading his ingenuity in the warping of interpretations for the husks that may be gathered from the banquet of

plutocracy, then, indeed, is he an object of detestation and execration.

St. James was very close to the Christ during the whole course of his public teaching, and he certainly caught the full burden of that teaching in its economic aspect: "Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl in your miseries, which shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your

gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire. You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which by fraud have been kept back by you, crieth; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." A. C. McQUARRIE.

## Correspondence

### DENVER NEWS.

Items of General Interest to Organized Labor.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, 1903.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal: The Denver Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162, A. L. U., have two business agents in the field, and are taking in new members at the rate of from ten to twenty-five per meeting.

The packing industry of Denver is branching out on a large scale to compete with Omaha and Chicago, and the new addition will use the A. L. U. label, hence the increase in the Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162.

The strike at the paper mills here continues, and the strikers are firm. The assistance received by them from the A. L. U. has greatly encouraged them.

A concerted effort of organized capital is being made to prevent the passage of an eight-hour law in the legislature now in session. All organized labor in Colorado should rise to oppose this effort. The constitutional amendment enabling this bill to be passed carried by the popular vote at a rate of 2 to 1. And now the money power comes to overthrow the will of the people and grind the workingmen to grind dividends.

The new charters of the A. L. U. are "beauts," and unions not having them as yet should get them at once. They will not regret it. R. G. MOORE.

Wallace, Idaho, News.

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 29, 1903.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal. In commenting on the lecture of Father Hagerty in this week's issue of the Idaho State Tribune, the editor says: "The reverend gentleman, however, made one error in his remarks in the Masonic Temple last Wednesday evening when he criticized the newspapers of Wallace for not having the union label. He did not seem to know that Wallace is not within the jurisdiction of a typographical union, and has not enough resident printers to hold a charter." Now, personally, I cannot say whether this is true or not, but I do know that there are other labels besides the typographical union label, and that the editor of the Tribune does not have to go to Spokane, nor to the A. F. of L. to procure a label on his paper.

The A. L. U. has a local here and can procure the A. L. U. label for the Idaho State Tribune or any other Wallace paper that will employ union help, but they cannot get a label of the A. L. U. unless they do employ union help, and none but A. L. U. help, which, to my certain knowledge, never has been done as yet, and I presume the same can be said with regard to the Typographical Union, and that is why they will not allow the Wallace papers to use their label.

### THE LEADVILLE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Western Slope District Affiliated With A. L. U.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 25, '03.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m. by C. R. Burr, Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33, stating in opening remarks: That by request of the Leadville Trades Assembly organizing committee, meeting will come to order and nominations for temporary chairman and secretary will now be in order. M. C. R. Burr was elected as temporary chairman, and Mr. H. E. Williamson, temporary secretary.

The chairman upon motion appointed a committee of three on credentials, White and McDonald of Leadville, and Sourer of Aspen. Recess of 10 minutes.

Committee on credentials reported the following locals represented: Leadville Trades and Labor Assembly, Federal Labor Union, No. 164; Pitkin County Miners' Union, No. 6; Butchers and Grocery Clerks' Union, No. 169; Bakers' Union, No. 236; Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33; Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 158; Socialist Party, Lake County, No. 1; White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 10; Leadville Musicians' Union, P. A. No. 25.

Committee recommended that each local be given five votes. Upon request Mr. White addressed the delegates on the object of the meeting.

Upon motion the chair appointed the following committee on constitution and bylaws: M. E. White, Aug. P. Welly, M. Brant, Jos. McClure, J. Ross, John Rimbauch, and by request of delegates, Mr. C. R. Burr.

Brother Sourer of Aspen addressed the convention on the "Aims and Objects of Organized Labor." Moved by McDonald that each local be assessed 50 cents per month. Mo-

tion declared out of order by Chairman Burr.

Motion by White, seconded by Willy; to proceed to a permanent organization.

Following officers were elected by acclamation: C. R. Burr, president; M. E. White, vice president; H. E. Williamson, secretary; Carl Stall, treasurer.

Mr. Sourer of Aspen moved that an executive board of four from Lake county and one from every additional county be elected. Carried.

Mr. McDonald moved that officers elected constitute the board from Lake county, and Mr. Sourer of Aspen from Pitkin County. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the committee on constitution and bylaws report two weeks from date. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we affiliate with a national organization. Carried.

Moved that we affiliate with the Colorado State Federation of Labor. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that we affiliate with the American Labor Union. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we assess each local represented \$1, except those whose membership is less than 25, these to be 50 cents. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the initiative and referendum govern all legislation. Carried.

Moved and seconded that copies of the proceeding be given to the labor press of Colorado and Montana. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we meet every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. and locals pay the amount of assessment at next regular meeting. Carried.

M. E. White was instructed to notify the A. L. U. of the names and addresses of the officers, to be entered in the A. L. U. directory.

Meeting adjourned.  
H. E. WILLIAMSON,  
Secretary.

### A Strike Settled.

The following circular letter has been sent out by the mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, of Denver, Col.:

Denver, Col., Jan. 26, 1903.

To the Members of Organized Labor: Greeting—We take this opportunity of notifying your honorable body that the firm of George J. Kindel Mattress and Bedding company has settled with Local Union No. 208, Mattress and Bedding Workers' of the A. L. U. and C. S. F. of L., by unionizing factory, recognizing the Union and paying scale of wages.

We thank your honorable body for your kind assistance in helping us win this fight, and if you ever need our support we will be glad to assist you.

By the settlement, as mentioned above, the product of the George J. Kindel Mattress and Bedding Company is the product of Union labor, and worthy of your patronage.

Fraternally,  
CONRAD GRAFF,  
Secretary, Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, Denver, Col.

When buying mattresses and bedding look for this label.

### Strike Inaugurated.

The Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, American Labor Union, has issued the following self-explanatory circular:

Denver, Col., Jan. 26, 1903.

To Members and Friends of Organized Labor—As the Rocky Mountain Paper Company has violated the agreement entered into by the said company and the Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, and the Firemen's and Engineers' Helpers' Union, No. 158, said unions producing sufficient evidence to prove that said agreement has been violated, and therefore gone upon strike, we ask that you and your friends use all means at your control to restrict the sale of said company's product in your immediate vicinity, also that you oppose all publications that use said product and all business houses using their Manila wrapping papers.

This strike has been endorsed by the American Labor Union, State Federation of Labor, Denver Trades and Labor Assembly and the Typographical Union, No. 49, of Denver, and labor organizations generally.

Hoping this will receive your immediate attention, we remain,  
Yours fraternally,  
ZADE EDELIN,  
Secretary, Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, A. L. U.

We are compelled to hold over a large amount of correspondence for our next issue.

## Made-to-Measure

### Suits and Overcoats at Cut Prices



The manager of Hennessy's tailoring department leaves for the East in two or three days to select a line of woolsens for spring and summer trade.

To keep our force of expert tailors busy during the dull season and to close out quickly our stock of winter goods we sacrifice profits and give our customers

### Regular \$55 Suits for \$35

We have just eighteen lengths of fine woolsens, fancy tweeds, diagonals, worsteds and chevots for which we charge \$45, \$50, and \$55 in the regular way; this week's price only \$35 suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.

### \$12 to \$20 Trousers for \$10

We will make up at this low figure, \$10, just twenty pairs of fine trousers, rich worsteds, chevots and cassimeres, regularly worth from \$12 to \$20 a pair.

### Men's \$50 Overcoats for \$35

Only five at this price, but they are certainly good; blue and brown kerseys, gray chevots, fancy tweeds and heavy and soft goods. Regular \$45 and \$50 overcoats made to measure for \$35.00.

### \$65 to \$90 Coats only \$55.00

Just thirteen at this price and they are beauties, just what men of fashion want to wear.

### \$75 to \$90 Coats Only \$65

Who will be the lucky man to get first choice of these favorites—a saving of from \$10 to \$25 on one garment means much.



### Fancy Vests at \$10

Just 21 of them, very swell fabrics that will make up handsomely. Leave your measure immediately.

At Hennessy's Butte, Montana

## Pipestone Hot Springs

Largest, Finest Health and Pleasure Resort in the Northwest. Large Plunge Bath, Private Baths, Vapor Baths. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Kidney, Stomach, Liver and Blood Troubles. Dr. Wm. E. Casey, Resident Physician, formerly of Hot Springs, Ark. Correspondence Solicited.

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