

"Labor unites industrially where it is weak."

AMERICAN

"Labor divides politically where it is strong."

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GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Every conquest under the Prince of War retards the standard of the Prince of Peace.—Ruskin.

Beware of making your moral staple consist of the negative virtues.—O. W. Holmes.

Let a man overcome anger by love; let him overcome evil by good; let him overcome the greedy by liberality; let him, by truth.—Buddha.

A CORPORATION TOOL.

Calls Out the State Militia in Colorado—Governor's Attitude.

Governor Peabody of Colorado has called out the militia in spite of the entire absence of violence of any kind. We may now look for a repetition of the Coeur d'Alene atrocities. Sherman Bell is receiving \$3,200 a year on the side from the Mine Owners' Association and they will see that he earns his money.

Commenting on the situation, the Denver News says:

The sober sense of the community undoubtedly will hold to the opinion that Governor Peabody was altogether too hasty in ordering out part of the state troops to Colorado City. To order out armed forces is a grave step. Resort to it is not contemplated by the law, except as a last alternative, when the resources of the civil power have been exhausted in a struggle against lawlessness and disorder. When the report goes out over the country that the governor of a state has ordered out the national guard the conclusion is accepted that the local authorities of the affected districts have been overcome by force, that weapons have been used and blood shed, and that the conditions have become such that life and property are in extreme jeopardy.

So far as the News has been able to discover from its men on the ground, these conditions are not present at Colorado City.

On the other hand, it does appear that the sheriff of El Paso county made no effort to preserve the peace or to prevent such disturbance of it as occurred. He did not even ask the police department of Colorado Springs

MAYOR COULTER OF BROCKTON, MASS.



The Shoemaker Socialist Mayor at His Work.

to detail a few patrolmen to his aid. He did not call for a posse of citizens. The only commissions as deputies

In a word, the sheriff of the county has made no attempt to preserve the peace and dignity of the county. Far from exhausting his power before calling on the governor for troops, he did not try to exercise it.

The cost of sending soldiers to Colorado City will have to be borne by the state. The patrols around the mills and on the roads will be maintained and paid by the state instead of by El Paso county. The cost of policing El Paso county thus is thrown on the state, and it will be much greater than would have been the cost of a dozen or two deputy sheriffs.

President Charles Mover.

"No words came from the citizens of Colorado City to the governor stating that there was a mob or insurrection. Depending absolutely upon the unsupported representations of the corporations and a letter from the sheriff, an official who, from his letter, has failed to make a personal investigation, the governor of this great state has become a willing tool in the hands of corporate masters to place the armed machinery of Colorado in the hands of corporations to debauch the manhood and the independence of American citizenship."

Governor Peabody's Attitude.

"If I had not considered that the situation warranted the order I would not have issued it. The sheriff is an officer of the court and does not have to make an affidavit. He asked for immediate help and he got it. Those people must learn that they have got to be law-abiding citizens, the same as you and I.

"I will protect the property and lives of the people of this state if I have to call out every able-bodied man in the state."

THE JOURNAL.

I have sent in nine subscriptions to the American Labor Union Journal, the best labor paper published, and I will hustle some more.

RICHARD DERBY.
Clarkin, Idaho.

The American Labor Union Journal is an indispensable adjunct to the cause of political and industrial unionism throughout the nation.

W. L. SALTER.
Park City Local.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I send in subscriptions to the Journal. It is the best organ in the trade union movement, and fills a long-felt want.

Yours for the cause,
FRANKLIN H. SLICK.
Literature Circulator.
Socialist Headquarters and Free Library of Economics of Philadelphia.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.—Goldsmith.

Soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.—Lord Burghley.

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.—Pliny.

Far, far beyond our ken, the eternal laws must hold their sway.—Henry George.

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A PINKERTON THUG.

One Found in the Mill Men's Union.

At a meeting of Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 125, of Colorado City, Colo., A. H. Crane, recording secretary, and a member of the executive board, was expelled.

Crane was a Pinkerton detective in the employ of the company and has been furnishing information to the company ever since the union was organized.

He was most active in matters pertaining to the affairs of the union and was given important positions because of his activity. By use of his official position he obtained valuable information, which he communicated to the mill managers.

After the action of the union, a meeting of the citizens of the city was called and the union laid its proof before them; it was unanimously voted for the citizens to wait upon Crane and request him to leave town immediately and not return.

He was escorted to his room, where he packed his belongings and thence to the street car and told to take himself out and be scarce, which he did.

The Portland mill is running, but with a very light force. Only fifteen men, including carpenters, are at work. The rolls were not running and very little was done in the line of treating ore.

Sheriff Gilbert, who is making himself somewhat obnoxious without cause, has complained that the strikers have too many pickets out, and, further, that he would escort sixteen men through the picket line to the Portland mill. If he does this they will probably constitute the mill force of the plant.

Notwithstanding the claims to the contrary, the Standard plant is working short-handed and at great disadvantage.

The men are active and determined and have the situation well in hand and are confident they will win, and that a settlement will be effected within a few days.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

The recently organized Workingmen's Union at Anaconda, Mont., is rapidly increasing in membership.

George Regan is president and R. D. Saunders secretary of a Junior Federal Union just organized at Pueblo by Brother White.

L. A. Griffith was appointed business agent of Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162, A. L. U., in place of Brother Quinn, resigned.

The Lindgrist Cracker Co. of Denver has abandoned the label of Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union and adopted the label of A. L. U. exclusively.

The boycott on the Rocky Mountain Paper Co. has made itself felt. The mill is stacking up the product for want of sale and a speedy settlement of the trouble may be looked for.

The Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167, A. L. U., is one of the most progressive unions in Denver. They are taking in from 8 to 16 members every meeting and have an active business agent in the field.

Harrison Labor Union No. 253 continues to grow rapidly, and the boys are becoming more careful and systematic in the transaction of business. The Union gives a grand ball, supper and concert on March 17th.

Secretary More of Counter Workers' Union, No. 261, of Lynn, Mass., orders 500 applications for membership, with the remark that they are as good as gold at present, so anxious are the shoe workers to become members of the American Labor Union. The Boot & Shoe Workers' National Union (A. F. of L.) is herding scabs for the benefit of the employers in breaking up the Knights of Labor, and the sterling manhood and womanhood among the really earnest union people of that district is in open rebellion against these infamous tactics. The real unionists say that the American Labor Union offers the only relief.

Member of the Executive Board

FALSE REPORTS.

Strike Condition, Misrepresented by the Colorado Springs Telegraph.

President Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer, and D. C. Capley, member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners visited Cripple Creek and attended a meeting of District Union No. 1.

As it was a secret meeting none but those present know what action was taken by that body.

The report in the Colorado Springs Telegraph to the effect that the miners of the district were to take a referendum vote this week as to whether they would go out in a sympathetic strike in support of the millmen is news here.

In the first place the millmen have not yet asked for this action, as they believe they can handle the strike themselves, at least for the present, and the miners will certainly not take such action unless the millmen ask for it.

This week all the miners' unions of the district will hold their semi-annual election of officers and the Telegraph probably surmised that a vote was to be taken on the strike question.

The report that the Portland and other mines had laid off part of their force is not true. The Portland people say they have received no orders to close down or reduce the force and contemplate no such action.

Those who are posted on the real condition of affairs are confident that a settlement will be made with the mill managers in a few days.

Anyhow the condition does not yet warrant the uneasiness felt by the residents of the district, and the rumor monger should be given a wide berth.

Our advice is to keep cool and not borrow trouble. If a strike should be ordered—and we do not anticipate anything of the kind, because we do not think it will be at all necessary—it will be time enough to worry then.

But by all means keep cool and don't believe every report you hear about the terrible disaster which will befall this district.

Those who are active in circulating rumors do not know anything about it, and are merely talking to hear themselves talk.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

Longshoremen Go Out.

The first actual sympathetic strike outside of the U. B. of R. E. members themselves, was that of longshoremen last week. The longshoremen who are out are those employed to unload the Empress and fill her bunkers with coal. The men all belong to the Union and through their agent last week they informed Mr. Charleston, who has the contract for the discharging and loading of the Empresses, that they could not work in connection with substitute freight handlers. Mr. Charleston was powerless in the matter, and so the men quit.

The C. P. R. authorities have been urging Mr. Charleston to carry out his contract, as every capable longshoreman is a member of the Union, he is

"up against it" very hard. He cannot replace the Union freight handlers and the work is practically at a standstill.

The delegate of the Union, Mr. C. H. Thompson, said to a World representative this morning:

"Ye, we are out, and you may say that we are going to stay out just as long as the U. B. of R. E. are in trouble.

"Also you may inform the public that the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Co. have a representative looking all over town for men to take our places.

"Another thing you may say is that the British Columbia Steamshipmen's Society, of which I am president, will handle no substitute labor; that is, the deck-hands, who are members of this Union with the firemen, will have

nothing to do with freight that has been handled by these men.

"No, we haven't gone out yet, but a resolution to that effect was passed at our last meeting."

Messengers Are Out.

After hesitating for some time and making one or two moves towards a strike, the C. P. R. messengers have gone out in sympathy with the U. B. of R. E. men. This is the second sympathetic strike, and there is every probability that the Teamsters' Union at their meeting will decide to make the third. The messengers have all come out but three, and they are expected to quit as soon as the other boys get an opportunity of talking to them. This seriously handicaps the telegraph office, but the officials are endeavoring to do the best they can under the circumstances.

Teamsters to Meet.

This evening a meeting will be held of the Teamsters' Union, which organization numbers 200 strong, when the present situation will be discussed. One of the teamsters informed The World this afternoon that there was a strong possibility of them going out in sympathy with the clerks, but even should they not at the present time take action, they would most assuredly refuse to haul C. P. R. freight.

"We can't stand to see the Union thrown down," said he, "as so sure as the U. B. of R. E. is not recognized, it would not be a long time before some of the other unions would go to the wall."

Dean Sutcliffe and R. M. Comstock, Jr., were fined \$50 for employing children under age in the Overland Cotton Mills at Denver. The decision was rendered by Judge Lindsay. It was the second offense.

The lower house of the Idaho legislature has indefinitely postponed the eight-hour law for miners and smeltermen.

of the humane laws of the state. He was thrown into jail, together with Coleman, pleaded not guilty to the charge and threatens the city authorities with prosecution from the railroad.

Coleman, through his exposure, has his arms badly lacerated, from which he bled profusely, and he required the assistance of physicians.

The entire East End of the city was stirred up over the occurrence of the strike and the timely interference of the city authorities Weisberger would

to a telegraph pole, handcuffing him so that his arms, being short, just barely encircled the pole.

Here Coleman stood for over two hours, shooting in water, until passers-by were attracted by his cries. Word was sent to the police station and three officers sent out. Weisberger was hunted for and finally located in a barn, when the citizens broke out and threatened him with tar and feathers. Weisberger insulted the officers, who started to protect him, and was himself arrested, charged with violation

Whether on life's peaceful plain, Or in the battle's van, The only fight that's not in vain Is where we fight for man. If you wish to get on, you must hold your ground and push hard. To stand still is to give up your hope.—George Elliot.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men.—Bishop Herno.

Trust thyself. Every heart vibrates to its own iron string.—Emerson.

At the end of life the journey is among ruins.—Sir Francis Palgrave.

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Among the many scenic attractions along the line of the Rio Grande Railroad, which is the World's Scenic Route, is the Canon of the Grand—which is as beautiful in winter as in summer, and of which Nature's most ardent admirer, Cy Warman, has said: "God was good to make the mountains, the valleys and the hills. Put the rose upon the cactus, the ripple on the rills; But if I had all the words of all the worlds at my command, I couldn't paint a picture of the Canyon of the Grand." You can get tickets via this line as cheap as via any line. Write for rates, folders, etc. G. W. Fitzgerald, General Agent, Butte, Mont.

Economic Epochs Written Expressly for The Journal By Martha Moore Avery

Disciple: I have searched the public library for definitions of wealth. But I don't find anything that is satisfactory. John Stuart Mill gives the best one, but that is lacking in the "touchstone," as you say. I see more and more that a definition must touch the quick, and that lacking the word design it is difficult to tell whether or not to put an object within the category of wealth. I find that Marshall, Walker and many others confuse wealth with the exchange of wealth, while Prof. Perry declares that "the word wealth has never been simply and exactly defined—it is doubtful if it ever can be—its attempted scientific use consequently has been a great bar to the progress of this science." Then he goes on still further into the fog by giving definitions of exchange which fail to define, although the words sound simple enough. And he finally tumbles into the ditch by assuming that value is merely a relation of mutual purchases.

Autocrat: It is no marvel that President Eliot points out the necessity of a "more exact terminology." But the fact is one can't use exact terms until he becomes acquainted with that which he attempts the definition of. Or we may put it this way, political economy becomes a science only after exact terminology is set up. That is, the lines which separate its objects and its action must be sharply contrasted. The scientific process is simply one of separation and classification. Old Dame Nature guards her secrets well, although she is ever ready to tell a genuine truth seeker all about the things used and how the thing is done.

Disciple: Simply! Yes; that's the poser. For on the surface things seem in such a horrible muddle that sometimes I doubt if order lies at the bottom of this chaos. Autocrat: Courage and patience, my friend—step by step and the longest journey is ended. Though, one may read faith for courage and patience means work, for it takes the highest order of man to greatly compass any science. Disciple: Faith, work and an objective point. Science is a severe taskmaster. Autocrat: Yes. If one didn't believe that he would find order he would not work; and if he didn't work he could not find the order that does exist; and if he did not have an objective point his effort would be dwarfed just as to no purpose. But it is also just as essential to have a point to start from. Disciple: And our point to start from is the existence of wealth and the manner of its production. Autocrat: Just so, now that we know what wealth is we must learn where it is to be found. Disciple: Oh, but it is to be found everywhere; there could be no civilization without it—not even one man could live without wealth. Autocrat: Pardon me, but you have said splendor; splendor, splendor. What your splendor relates to you do not say—what are the relative degrees of its brightness or its darkness one can't tell. It has no objects, no action and no relations. It's about as satisfactory as the dictionary definition of wealth. If one says that wealth is to be found everywhere, for the purpose of science, it is the same as though he had said it is to be found nowhere. For a glittering generality is of no aid to the understanding of any problem. It may sound profound or it may tickle the fancy, but it is froth, not substance, intellectual idleness, not work. Disciple: Yes, that is so, for after Rev. Charles F. Dole had finished speaking at the Forum last Sunday nobody knew any more about "What Is Business For?" after he had said, "It is for service" than they did before his lecture. He talked of the business of workman and the business of the capitalist as though it were all the same thing. Autocrat: Truly, nothing more. For the simple reason that one should look at an abstract principle only for the purpose of getting one point from which to make up his standard. That is to say, in the abstract world perfection is seen—in the everyday, commonplace the concrete facts are seen; we are not satisfied with the concrete existence about us, for it don't tally up to our ideals of what it ought to be, so from these two opposite points the ideal world where vague perfection lies and the solid world of fact, which is by contrast to the fanciful beauty ugliness itself, we set up one standard for action. Of course a sane man don't expect a perfect civilization to be made right off quick, tomorrow; nor does he, with Wilshire, believe that the co-operative commonwealth will come in five years. But a resolute man does expect his time to improve upon our present low estate; a man of zeal sees the means as does John Mitchell, to cut a great swath of present advantage for the wage earners, while a man of faith, abundant faith, may so swing a social force as to perform a prodigy of public service—such a man was Lincoln. Disciple: You bring this matter out clearly, sir; certainly one would not have to exhibit much common sense to show that there is a vast distance between an abstract principle which is perfect, up to one's capacity to perceive, and the limitations within which one must perforce work for the common weal, though he be never so disinterested. Autocrat: Come, come, we must to our task. You say that wealth is to be found everywhere? But where? Disciple: In the ancient world, the mediaeval world, and the modern world. Autocrat: Good; now we begin to deal with the concrete life of fact, by placing wealth in its grad divisions of historic existence. Just as the earth's crust may be the science of geology be broken up into epochs. This intellectual separation gives us a definite period to work upon. It is our purpose to discuss political economy as related to the time in which we live. But as wealth production is, after all, one unbroken whole, we want to glance back to our beginning, so to speak. On the one hand we want to note the great changes in civilization consequent upon the extension and expansion of commerce, knowing full well that the growth of commerce is dependent upon the improved methods of producing wealth. While on the other hand we need to see the progress made by the principle of democracy, which rests back upon the perception of mutual rights and mutual obligations, together with the persistent effort by those who do the heavy work of the world to climb higher and higher up the ladder towards economic freedom. Disciple: Learning the landmark by which our industrial craft has been steered one may shyly guess whether she is bound, and so set her sails and

her helm in the wind's eye directly for her next port. Autocrat: Exactly. Above all that dull fatalism which is advocated by some Socialists who declare for the "materialistic conception of history," will be avoided unless one finds free will to the dogs and so makes of man but a dumb "of soft putty, which takes shape this way or that at the caprice of that force called progress. Disciple: You refer, sir, to the positive art principle which separates man from the lower order of creation? Autocrat: Yes. But let us sail away in imagination to the old, old world, when the race was young. That we may view the first epoch, that is to say, the period of primitive industry and commerce. Whether one considers a nomadic tribe just entering upon the pursuit of agriculture; the ironclad cast of Egyptian society; the feast at which Solomon was arrayed in all his glory; the humane law which set the Hebrew slave free at the jubilee year; the chaste beauty and grandeur of the Parthenon; the struggle between the patricians and the plebeians; the introduction of the Christian religion which shed an universal light over all the world; a group of Arabs on a raid for plunder; the crowning of Charlemagne at Rome, or the truces enforced by the Pope, all these changing phases of human history took place while the tools for the production of wealth were simple and work, broadly speaking, slaves did the work of the world. Disciple: About what time may one consider this first period as having given way to the second? Autocrat: The second period of economic history shows its definite approach in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while it may be said to have entered upon it about the middle of the sixteenth century. The preparation for the second period came about by the education of the common people. The public schools, which were attached to the parish church, gave to the children of the artisan and the bougher the learning which was then generally despised by the nobles, the countrymen of Dante and of Chaucer, as trade had been by the patricians in the palmy days of Greece. Under the stimulus of aspiration given by religion there arose the guilds, which by virtue of its economic power often controlled the municipal governments of those times. The church fostered letters, science and art; the nobles contested for the glory of the tilt in the costly tournaments, while the commoners by their association in guilds introduced the epoch of manufacture and expanded the sphere of exchange. To bring the economic facts which dominate the world's history from the middle of the sixteenth century up to the close of the eighteenth century into close range, I may say that the association of men economically free enlarged the exchange sphere, or, if you please, so augmented the design for producing wealth for exchange over the design for the creation of wealth for direct use as to make of this second epoch the balance wheel upon which the turn once for all is given to social production for exchange. Disciple: One may put it this way, that isolated production for the direct consumption of the family, which was once the general method, gradually passes over to the method of association for wealth production, now not for the direct consumption of those who create the wealth, but for indirect consumption, made possible by the creation of money. For in the last analysis the only reason for the existence of wealth is, first, to support the family unit within the group, or the state; and, second, to support the collective units as one whole, who thus by mutual protection and defense sustain themselves against other groups, or states as may come into economic relationship with themselves individually or collectively. Autocrat: Yes, and, too, you are simply saying that the existence of the exchange sphere depends upon the state, for otherwise nobody would risk the production for exchange if he were not assured if protection in his property rights. Now look at the same thing in this way. No production of wealth, no family! No production of wealth for exchange, no state! No state, no civilization! The Anarchists to the contrary notwithstanding. Disciple: I see here the three points of view, the three intellectual measurements, which you have drilled me to look for in your lectures on cosmic law. Autocrat: Good. There is also another basic element introduced into social production, that of profit, which is in the second epoch in the ascendant, while domestic production for individual consumption, with no heed paid to value, is on the wane. Or, put it tersely in this way, articles of use are now differentiated into commodities and money and a stable exchange sphere is thus erected. Disciple: Let me understand. In the first epoch wealth was produced under the authority of the upper classes, while the work was done by slaves. Of course, the goods belonged to the owners of the slaves, which were, generally speaking, consumed by them. In the second epoch a growing proportion of the wealth of the world was produced by the free artisans and masters associated within the guilds, not for their own consumption, but for the specific purpose of exchange. And as the factory system extended, the guilds broke down and the artisans were immersed into a body of wage earners, while the masters became the independent operators of capital. Autocrat: Well said, you have grasped the intellectual foundation of the economic structure, and its formation up to this point. Our next step is to note the fact that the association of men within the guild was not upon the basis of economic equality, but upon craft interest; and although the fact of advantage both to master and man is obvious from the old milestone, from the new point of departure the master forges ahead, while the artificer lags behind. For while the centralization of an industry at one point brings hither the buyers from all directions, in a word, creates a central market for the goods, which is of mutual advantage to master and artificer, the antagonisms of the aristocratic and democratic principles within the guild slowly but surely separate its members into two opposing classes—into merchants and manufacturers on the one hand, while on the other the artisans pay heavily for their temporary advantage by sinking to the position of mere wage earners. Just here, my dear Disciple, you may clearly see the point of divergence between the aristocratic co-operation and democratic co-operation—I cannot over-

charge its importance! It tells the whole tale of economic consciousness! Perhaps we may use the Socialist term of class consciousness, only one must not fall into a one-sided view of the matter and so become a bigot. Science looks at both sides and at all sides. Science seeks to know! While art seeks to build. I want you to see this matter clearly, for, as I say, it is a point of vital separation. The guilds instituted social co-operation, not upon a fraternal basis, but upon the basis of superior and inferior economic standing. Nevertheless, this social co-operation rested upon mutual advantage to all the members of the guilds; it was also a point of progress within the economic sphere proper, and moreover, it was a milestone of advance when viewed from the standpoint of civilization as a whole. Thus by this great step of industrial co-operation was the individual interest secured, while at the same time it was conserved. Please to mark this fact, no change in basic principle takes place—there is still union and antagonism, still co-operation, with its two poles of aristocratic and democratic action. Although a vast change has come over the phenomena of wealth production and a vast change within the commercial sphere has taken place. For as the design for the work of the guild extended, the distance between the superior and inferior advantage widened, until at last the strain became so intense that the union was torn apart—with the consequence of two co-operative camps instead of one; yet these two sets of men are a unit so far as the state or the race is concerned, and co-operation is still of advantage to each man within the economic sphere. Oh, my good Disciple, the simplicity of fundamental law is wonderful!

Disciple: Nay, my dear Autocrat, pardon me, it is glorious. Nothing less than the interest of the race was the problem the Great Creator could so gloriously plan and set up an universal order. Autocrat: I bow the head and bend the knee. It is not a question of blind force, but a question of the more or less conscious use of force which made of the master the modern capitalist, while the artificer has evolved into the pure democracy of the trade union on the one hand and on the other he has placed upon his own brow the dignity and the duty of citizenship. Truly the close of the second economic period registered a giant strike ahead for the race.

WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT. The fact that the Socialist movement is world-wide cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is no more encouraging or inspiring thought for the Socialist worker, especially in an isolated spot, than this: that, however ineffectual his efforts may seem, he is in the sweep of a world-movement which hurries forward to certain victory. Capitalism is engaged in a ceaseless effort to spread its power over every part of the earth, using every resource of modern life, military, religious and commercial, to subjugate the entire human race to wage-slavery and all the evils that it implies. But capitalist society, like every other organism, contains within itself the germ of its own destruction, and wherever it has established itself there also we find the Socialist movement, feeble and despised in its beginnings, but ever growing in strength and intelligence as that which it is some day to supersede, reaches its culmination.—Winnipeg Voice.

Your Duty to the Cause. If you are educated along economic lines, my friend; if you feel the existence of political evils, and appreciate the fact that Socialism offers the only remedy, whose broad road to Utopia deviates not a hair's breadth from straightforward logic from start to finish, remember there are others still at sea. You, my friend, have not the time to go into verbal oration and argument to convince some friend or neighbor of the justice in the cause of Socialism; yet it is not only your duty to help enlighten that friend or neighbor, as much as it is in your power, but it is also absolutely necessary for the good of the cause. There is one way open to you to enlighten this friend or neighbor; a way that will not only take little of your time, but will also furnish him mental pabulum in a more concise and extensive way than it would be possible for you to do by individual effort. How? Get him a subscription to the American Labor Union Journal. Your effort on behalf of your friend does not end with the good it does him; it helps you; it helps me; it helps the American Labor Union Journal pay its expenses and it helps to permanently propagate the Socialistic doctrines amongst others. If we do not loyally support a paper, as conscientiously spreading the good news as the American Labor Union Journal is doing, how do we expect to conscientiously promote the cause of Socialism ourselves? Remember, we are like unto a drop of water in the mighty ocean, individually, but hand in hand—like Shakespeare's Macbeth, we could cry, "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries Hold! Enough! ADAM P. SKIRVING.

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Aesop Down to Date

A Fable for the Workingman:
From The Union Sentinel.

A great Emperor by the name of Just Paramount Morgan ruled over a happy people in the land of Trustonia. The reason the people were happy was because some of them were permitted by this great Emperor to work hard and produce great wealth for him, and the rest of them whom he did not give jobs were happy also because they had the pleasure of hunting a job, which gave them such an incentive to hustle. In fact, these people who lived in this happy country of which I write were a very proud people and often used the term "My County," when verily they did not own a square inch of it.

They had other pet names, which they used upon a certain day in July, one of which was the "Land of the Free," which meant that they had the liberty to work at the Emperor's terms or the other liberty of starving to death. Some did both at once. There were sundry other rulers of provinces who bowed to the mandates of Morgan the Great in this fair land of Trustonia.

One of them, King Bear by name, the ruler of the Province of Anthracite, in addition to the power granted him by the Emperor, had a special dispensation of Providence giving him a trusteeship in the coal mines which were dug by the working people of Trustonia; also in the coal breakers and railroad lines which were also built and operated by these happy working people who lived in the Land of the Free.

He paid some of these happy people who worked in the bowels of the earth during the daytime (and so escaped getting sunburnt) the great sum of sixty cents for mining a ton of coal, and then in the kindness of his heart allowed some other of the subjects of the great Emperor who toiled in the great cities upon garments of silk for the nobility and garments of cotton for themselves, to buy this coal at the rate of ten cents a short ton (called by some a bucket), which was at the rate of fifteen dollars a long ton. So by this operation the happy working people were saved the trouble of spending upon other things over fourteen dollars.

There were many other Kings living in this great land of Trustonia, and each had his following of Courtiers and Lackeys. Oftimes they would make war upon one another and occasionally one would lose his crown and become the subject of one of the other ruling houses.

Another very serious trouble in this great land was the fact that about every ten years a great famine would come over the country and many working people starved to death.

None of the Kings ever starved. This was because they did not work; they worked others.

These famines were not caused by the crops falling or because the storehouses were empty, but because the crops had been too plentiful and the workers had filled the storehouses with an abundance of the goods needed by the people. The Kings would then say to the people:

"You must now lay off for a while, as I have more goods on hand than I can use or sell."

And the people wondered at the words of the Kings.

There came among the people many Prophets, saying unto them, "Behold I can read the riddle," and they did offer many plans by which the people could get food when the storehouses were full and the people starved.

One All O'Brian said unto the people and he was a great Prophet, that if the King would exchange his golden crown for a silver one all would be well. Many people listened unto him and did resolve to make him Master at Arms unto the Emperor, as in this land of Trustonia the Emperor allowed the people to choose his Master at Arms. But there came unto the people another Prophet who told them that gold was the kind of metal to make crowns out of, and the people listened unto him.

Then they who believed in the silver crown did fall upon those who wanted to make gold crowns for the Kings, and a great tumult occurred. The idle working people marched in parades, some carrying banners with one Prophet's picture and some had the picture of the other.

When the day of election came the

Kings distributed great quantities of gold and silver among the people, also a goodly quantity of vile liquid called "Booze" by those who were familiar with it. This had the effect of making the people fight among themselves and forget that they were hungry.

The advocates of making gold crowns were in the majority, and they paraded some more when they heard gold was to be the metal used.

So for many years they made gold for the Kings, and the Kings became very wealthy and the people who worked became poorer. The faster they worked the quicker the storehouses became full and the longer they had to go hungry.

Another Prophet came unto them and said:

"Behold! You did make these storehouses, aye, and everything that was in the land except what nature had placed here, you and your fathers. Do you not know that all capital is the product of labor? Do you know that the only fair play is all you produce?"

"Do you not think that King Bear's title to the coal mines from Divine Providence might be forged. Why do you give to the Kings 85 per cent of all you produce and then remain idle when they have too much on hand?"

"Why not let the Master at Arms work for us instead of the Emperor? Why have an Emperor, anyway?"

"We do all the work and boss the job as well, so let the Nation own all the industries and the people run the Nation."

"Let the Kings and all their Court go to work like the rest of us and do something useful instead of playing Ping-Pong."

"Then we can buy back all we produce, and there will be no profit taken from us by Royalty. Then we will have no panics."

The people rose up and stoned this Prophet, saying unto him: "Get thee hence! You are one of those bad Socialists who want to divide up, and we do not believe in dividing up."

"What have you to divide?" asked the Prophet. "The labor of the world? That will only make it easier when the King does his share."

But the people would not listen, and the Prophet was sad.

AESOP.

STATE SECRETARIES.

National Socialist Party Organization.

(Courtesy Wm. Mally.)

California—Edgar B. Helphingstine, 145 North Main street, Los Angeles.
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Connecticut—W. E. White, box 45, New Haven.

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Idaho—A. M. Slatery, St. Anthony.

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Massachusetts—Dan A. White, 907 Winthrop building, Boston.

Michigan—J. A. C. Menton, 1215 Saginaw street, Flint.

Minnesota—S. M. Holman, 45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.

Missouri—P. S. Jameson, box 652, Sedalia, acting secretary.

Montana—Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson block, Helena.

Nebraska—J. E. Morgan, 519 North Sixteenth street, Omaha.

New Hampshire—Louis Arnstein, 18 Watson street, Dover.

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North Dakota—A. Bassett, Fargo.

Ohio—W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden building, Dayton.

Oklahoma—W. H. Sweat, Medford, Okla.

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A CITIZENS' TICKET.

Anything to Beat the Socialists—Masses Cannot Always Be Fooled.

The capitalistic class have for so long found the masses such a lot of stupid donkeys ready to respond to the whip at all times and to dine contentedly on thistles that they are not to be blamed for thinking that the masses can always be fooled. The latest game is a "citizens' movement.

(It is to be presumed that other parties are not citizens.) The object is to elect a few more servile capitalistic tools like those who disgrace the Anaconda school board. The following is from our correspondent:

An invitation political meeting was held in the Montana (Anaconda) hotel a few nights since. It is understood it was a company affair, their object being to place a "citizens' ticket in the field for the spring election. It is given out that the officials of the company are taking a very active interest in the coming campaign and that they claim they will do anything to defeat the Socialists. It is also said they are going to place a large force of men to work at the old works, cleaning up and another force on the flume, repairing. By this means they anticipate a victory for the company ticket.

No company ever goes into work of this kind for its health. Time was when Big Chief Jack White and his gang ordered Billy Hogan and Pat McMahon out of town for talking Socialism. It behooves the workmen to see to it that such a condition does not again prevail in Anaconda. Join the union of your craft and vote the ticket of your class should be the watchword of every intelligent workman, and they may then laugh at such crude devices as "citizens' movements or Helms labor party fakes.

The Decoy Weekly.

The Seattle Socialist, with commendable foresight, calls the attention of the Socialists to the dangerous character of Boyce's Weekly, a capitalist decoy weekly which has entered the labor field for the purpose of weaning labor unions from Socialism. It has hoodwinked so prominent a Socialist as A. M. Simons into contributing to its columns. As soon as a circulation is established Simons and other Socialist writers will be dropped and its present pro and con position will change to rabid opposition. It tipped its hand in its last issue. The unions are turning to politics. The Socialist goes on to say:

"Therefore, the working class must be divided. Therefore, this paper is started, with plenty of money and hired brains behind it, to make Union men believe their interests are identical with capital. They will make herculean efforts to separate the union men from the rest of the working class. They will get men like Gompers and Mitchell and Clark to be bell-wethers to lead the union flock away from Socialism.

"They will hire trained writers like Darrow and Abbot and George and Traubel, democrats with "Socialist" tendencies, to brand Socialism as 'State Socialism,' a dreadful slavery,

something to be warded off by the conservative and intelligent worker.

"Now, this is the time for real Socialist workmen and the real Socialist press to do their duty.

"Fellow Socialists, the unions may be won to Socialism in the next year if you all do your duty. Here are two million votes, all wage-workers' votes, ready for the harvest.

"The enemies of the working class see the point. What about you?"

Man's Inhumanity to Man.

The opening of a "Dog-meat Eating House" in Forst, Germany, is announced by Berlin Vorwaerts with the remark: "We keep drawing nearer the condition of a place under siege; the only difference is that the attacking enemy, who shuts off our food supply, is in our own land." We may expect to hear of the falling of the author of this statement. Capitalism has endeavored to instill into the minds of the people that patriotism demanded the concealment of every festering ulcer, every abuse, every atrocity. Like the drunken wife-beating husband, their safety lies in concealment. This bold proclamation of a German editor will drive the Kaiser to his usual methods of meeting arraignments.

The Butte Socialists have acquired a piano and a choir. The meetings are opened and closed with singing. The membership is now about 285, and more coming in every night.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1902.

Nothing produced by labor is too good for the laborers to enjoy.

Unionism and Socialism need REAL WORKERS. Are you one of that kind?

The world belongs to the workers, and they are worse than fools if they fail to take possession of their own.

The Socialist party in Germany has grown so strong that they are forcing the capitalistic parties to combine against them.

Law designates crime, and capitalists dictate the law. This makes it easy to explain why strikers and boycotters are criminals.

Workingmen who place their trust in the American Labor Union and the Socialist party are sensible men, both industrially and politically.

The charge of anarchy comes with bad grace from a man who spent three million dollars corruptly to buy a seat in the United States senate.

Workingmen of Colorado voted the state guns and ammunition into the possession of the capitalists, and must expect that class to use them.

Send us fifty cents with the name and address of a soldier in Uncle Sam's service, and we will send him the American Labor Union Journal for one year.

Socialists demand the Co-Operative Commonwealth, where every worker shall receive the full product of his toil. Socialists will end the "divide-up" practice.

Colorado unionists are being taught the same old story that capitalist governments always use the soldiery of the state and nation to intimidate the working class.

The principle of Socialism is directly opposite to the principle of anarchy. Perhaps the present capitalistic competitive system is about as near anarchy as the world will ever reach.

If Socialism savored as much of anarchy as the corrupt legislative, executive and judicial methods of Montana's millionaires and corporations, who have prostituted the state for private gain, I would renounce Socialism forever.

Capitalists give laborers just as much of labor's product as they are forced to give. Isn't it, then, silly for labor to give capitalists control of making laws to govern labor, judges to interpret them, and soldiers to enforce them.

Workingmen who realize that the interests of the robber and the robbed are directly opposite are fast being driven into the Socialist party by the bitter fight Millionaire Clark is making against Socialism through his newspaper, the Butte Miner.

Some Socialists are Catholics, some are Protestants, and some are of no religious affiliation or belief. Socialism is an economic and political science, and as such has no connection with any religious institution or belief. The capitalistic hiring editor who tries to make Socialism a religious question is either an idiot, or he believes his readers to be idiots.

Has any one noticed any disposition on the part of the Butte Miner to accept The American Labor Union Journal's invitation to debate REAL Socialism in our last issue? The opportunity was given the journalistic Sampson who presides over the destinies of the editorial page to get it out of the rat of abuse and vilification to which it seems wedded. Will it accept the chance?

If you workingmen will not trust your employer to direct the affairs of your union, why should you trust him to direct the affairs of city, county, state and nation? Your union is absolutely powerless against the government, and you allow the government to be run by your masters. Be sensible and consistent. Workingmen, depend only upon yourselves, all of the time and in all places.

Colorado is being made the skirmish line of a general attack by western capitalists against organized labor. Workingmen of the West, let us not forget that this first battle is against us all, as well as against our brothers who are directly involved. The class war is on. Let us line up solidly to meet the enemy. No retreat; no faltering; no compromise. Unselfishness, courage, determination at the outset will count for more in the start than later on in the struggle. Stand solidly together.

Why should any workingman labor two hours each day for himself, and then labor eight hours additional for the privilege of having the job? That is just what the average American workingman is doing. Statistics (compiled by a capitalist satirist, mind you) show that labor in this country receives only 17 per cent. of its entire product. The idle capitalist gets the balance. This is the sort of a "divide-up" the worker gets under the present system. And yet some workingmen are afraid of Socialism.

Wars are waged between nations because the interests of the governing class—the capitalist class—demand that they be waged. Under the capitalist wage system American labor produces more for capitalists than capitalistic gluttony in both America and Europe can consume. So wars are waged to open new markets in Cuba, in Hawaii, in China and in the Philippines. Under Socialism American labor, as well as labor of the rest of the world, will be guaranteed the full product of its toil. Labor will produce only what labor's needs demand, and there will be no surplus to dispose of in Asia and the Pacific Islands. The hours of labor will be reduced, and still labor will enjoy the best that can be produced by human labor from nature's limitless resources. Internationalism will be established: Wars will end. Peace will be established on earth as it is in Heaven, and so the full meaning of the Lord's prayer will be realized.

The situation in Colorado, where governor and soldiery are mere tools in the hands of the mine and smelter owners, should convince the workingmen of that state of the importance of controlling the directing power of the government.

It is just as necessary to convert the soldier to unionism and Socialism as it is to convert other workingmen. If you have a friend, a relative or an acquaintance who is a soldier in the regular army, or in the militia, you cannot do better than to furnish him weekly with labor and Socialist literature. Convince him of the tyranny of capitalism and the justice of the Socialist principle. To be sure, soldiers are controlled by capitalist governments, but the time is coming when Socialism will win fairly at the polls, and then we will be confronted with the transition from capitalism to Socialism. If capitalism should rebel when that time comes we want a soldierly that will refuse to obey the unlawful commands of a retiring capitalist administration. Let us educate the soldiery, and when the crisis comes in the impending conflict between capitalism and labor we will have in this country an army that will refuse to do the bidding of the capitalist class.

Father Gleason, of Chicago, says Socialism is an impossible dream, and then goes on to say that "the only remedy for the industrial evils of the present day is to take greed and sin out of the hearts of men." In this the reverend father convicts himself out of his own mouth. We submit to the person of an average intelligence that it is an infinitely easier thing to eradicate industrial evils by doing away with industrial conditions which produce these evils than it is to "take greed and sin out of the hearts of men." Socialism accepts human nature as it is and not as we would like it to be, and bases its philosophy accordingly. Father Gleason's plan is to re-create the human race on an ideal moral and religious basis. This plan is certainly nice in theory, but it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the workingman who is robbed by the wage system, the child slave in the factory, and the poor prostitute who must sell her body for bread. As a remedy for this condition Father Gleason's plan is worse than an impossible dream. It is a travesty on the name of Christ and a crime against the human race.

Baer says, "There cannot be one law for citizens and corporations and another for labor organizations." No one ever said that there was any law for corporations such as Baer represents, that is, any law that is worth the paper that it is written on.—E.

The War Department has prepared a new form of ammunition which is known as the riot cartridges; they will be issued to governors of states. The riot cartridge, as it is called, contains two balls and is guaranteed to be "effective at 200 yards."

These cartridges are made expressly to shoot down working men. Do you grasp that fact? They are made to shoot you into submission at any time you demand a larger wage than the Mine Owners' Association or the Mill Trust or some other trust thinks you ought to have. Did you ever hear of cartridges being made to shoot capitalists? Why not? Is it not because the laws are made in his interest and therefore he has no need to break them? That the Constitution of the United States has been framed in the interest of property and any law which is not in the interest of property is unconstitutional.

These riot slugs were made under Terrible Teddy, but would they not have been made under William the Slick just the same? Do not the Democrats stand for the sacredness of property rights as much as do the G. O. P? If you don't think they do just ask them. These cartridges will be fired by members of the working class into members of the working class.

Beecher said: "If I had a son in slavery and he did not make every

effort to escape, I would disown him." What would he have said of a wage slave who not only refused to make an effort to escape himself, but shot down his brothers who were attempting only a feeble struggle. Labor! Labor! will you always remain a great blind, staggering giant with no particular purpose but to beg leave for the crumbs from the master's table? Will you never claim your own?

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

Although the advance of wages was clearly a concession—or, more properly, was intended to have the effect of a concession, which is evidently causing much alarm among the capitalists, yet we cannot say that it is a benefit to the workers at large except in so far as it helps to teach them their power. An increase of freight-rates, of course, means higher prices and a higher cost of living. This partly cancels the benefit even to those working men whose wages are increased, and positively injures those who do not share in the wage advance. Had the railway employes demanded and the companies granted shorter hours instead of higher money wages, the direct advantage to the workers in that and all industries would have been much greater. That, of course, is just what the capitalists are least willing to do.—Worker.

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

DIRECTIONS TO UNIONS.

How to Keep Your Journal Mailing List Complete and Correct.

THE FIRST LIST should include all members in good standing at time list is mailed.

AFTER EACH MEETING thereafter the secretary should forward to the JOURNAL manager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana, a complete list of those admitted to membership, whether by initiation, reinstatement or transfer. If a member is admitted by transfer or reinstatement who has already paid for the paper for the current year, so indicate after the name, giving name and number of union to which assessment was paid.

ADDRESSES should include street or box number in cities, and should in all cases be written plainly and clearly.

KEEP A COPY of every name forwarded to headquarters, for reference. By requesting copies of lists many unions cause hours of work at headquarters that could just as well be avoided if copies of the original lists would be kept on file.

ALWAYS BE CORRECT AND UP-TO-DATE, as it is much easier to do this work properly if it is not allowed to accumulate.

IF IN DOUBT about anything connected with the Journal, do not hesitate to write to headquarters.

WE WANT YOUR NEWS, and will be very grateful if your local correspondent will write for the paper at least once each month.

Fraternally yours, CLARENCE SMITH, Manager Journal.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY ought to paste this in his ledger for ready reference.

Butte, March 8, 1902. To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union. Brothers: By virtue of authority vested in us by Article 4, Section 1, of the constitution of the American Labor Union, we hereby order an assessment of two cents a week per member in good standing in your union as shown by your last quarterly report ending December 31, 1902.

This assessment is levied for the purpose of raising money for and in support of the Denver Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, A. L. U., who are engaged in a strike contending for union principles and the right to organize for the purpose of protecting their interests, demand their rights and maintain their liberties. This

right the management of the Colorado & Southern railroad has denied the blacksmiths and their associates by refusing to confer with the committee from the union and ignoring the rights of the Blacksmiths and Helpers on the premises, by discharging a committee who was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the management of the company and trying to bring about an amicable settlement of this controversy.

This clearly shows how unfair, how unreasonable, how despotic, how tyrannical and how antagonistic the company is to organized labor. As a result the Blacksmiths and Helpers are out on strike and look for our moral and financial support. So come to their rescue by immediate and generous response to this assessment.

This action on the part of your union will establish new determination, revive new hope, create new activity, arouse new courage, stimulate and stir new enthusiasm, so essential to the successful termination of this controversy.

Your union is therefore assessed for each member in good standing at the rate of two cents a week beginning March 8, 1902. This assessment is based on the membership of your union as shown by the quarterly report for quarter ending December, 18993. Bill for the present weeks is enclosed herewith. The amount per week will be the same for each succeeding week until the strike is settled. Unions desiring to pay two, three, four weeks or more in advance in order to avoid weekly remittance, may do so.

We would ask that your union allow this amount immediately, as this is of great importance to the Blacksmiths and Helpers and they need our financial support now. So don't postpone this matter until some other meeting night, but attend to it at once. A prompt response on the part of your union to this call will be appreciated by us.

With kindest wishes for your future prosperity, we remain, Yours fraternally, DANIEL McDONALD, President American Labor Union. CLARENCE SMITH, Sec'y.-Treas. American Labor Union. D. F. O'SHEA, Vice-President. H. N. BANKS, H. L. HUGHES, F. W. WALTON, F. W. OTT, M. E. WHITE, F. J. PELLETIER, C. P. LAFRAY, Executive Board.

Ancient Fables Modernized No. 4 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Ass, the Fox, and the Lion. The Ass and the fox having entered into partnership together for their mutual protection, went out into the forest to hunt. They had not proceeded far when they met a lion. The fox, seeing the imminency of the danger, approached the lion, and promised to contrive for him the capture of the ass, if he would pledge his word that his own life should not be endangered. On his assuring him that he would not injure him, the fox led the ass to a deep pit, and contrived that he should fall into it. The lion seeing the ass was secured, immediately clutched the fox, and then attacked the ass at his leisure.

entered into partnership together for their mutual protection, formed a Civic Federation to settle all labor troubles. They had not run many months before they met a "captain of industry" who proposed to run his business to suit himself. The politicians seeing the imminency of the danger, approached the "captain" and promised to contrive for him the capture of labor, if he would pledge his word that their own lives should not be endangered. On his assuring them that he would not injure them, the politicians led labor before an arbitration board composed of capitalists and induced labor's submission. The politicians and the "captain" openly declared their partnership and gave labor the law-haw! MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

Labor and some politicians having

BRITTON'S FOR WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE AND ALL PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.... 328 S. MAIN ST., BUTTE, MONT. PHONE 810-A

JOE. Poor mother! She loved us both, I know, But her heart was somehow wrapped in Joe; And whether 'twas toddling home at eve, Or early morn when he took his leave, His cheery whistle was always heard Like the joyous tune of the robin-bird; And it brought her smile like the sun-light's glow, For mother was somehow wrapped in Joe. She'd meet us both at the shanty door, Her face lit up with the smiles she wore; And bidding us welcome, take the can, And pat the head of her "little man." For both of us totled in the breaker grim From dawn of day till the twilight dim; And mother was proud of us both, I know. But her heart was somehow wrapped in Joe.

I know not why; perhaps his age, Which made heroic the fight he waged, For I was twelve years old, and he Was only yeight and a babe to me; Or perhaps the smile that his features wore; Or again perhaps 'twas the name he bore (He was called for father—she told me so). But her heart was somehow wrapped in Joe. He was ten months old when at early morn Poor father's corpse to our home was borne, Crushed by a fall in the dead of night, His life snuffed out like a candle light, And the shock crushed mother's heart as well. But she rallied somewhat after a spell, And battled the world, come joy, come woe, For me and sister and baby Joe.

I've seen her stand with a look of pride In her lovely eyes that she couldn't hide; I've heard her laugh at the tales he told Of the roughish lmps where the huge screens rolled. For he was the king of her heart elate; His grimy clothes were his robes of state; And never did king such homage know As hers to him—she was wrapped in Joe. One day the screen in its journey round Dragged Joe beneath—oh, horrors! I found His mangled body and severed limb And the life-blood rapidly leaving him. We brought him home; he had barely breath To utter the last good-bye, for death Stole softly in, and the dreadful blow Broke mother's heart; she was wrapped in Joe.

I've tried to brighten her path since then, But mother will never be glad again; Her voice is laden with tears and sighs, And grief looks out from her lovely eyes; She moves about with her old-time grace, A sad, sweet smile on her patient face; In a hillside mound where the daisies grow, Her heart lies buried, wrapped up in Joe. —James S. Boyle in Mine Workers' Journal.

WE ARE NEXT.

Following the Taff-Vale Railway Co. decision, under the terms of which the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain has been compelled to pay \$115,000 for damages incurred as a result of a strike, the Mine Owners of Yorkshire have brought suit against the miners for \$140,000 damages, and the courts have tied up the funds of the Union in consequence. In Berlin, Ont., suit has been commenced on the same grounds against the woodworkers for \$2,000 damages. The British unions have become so alarmed that they are building up an enormous fund for the purpose of entering into the parliamentary elections. They declare that industrial organization is useless without political action. No man is a Socialist, he be preacher or layman, who does not want to end the distinction between idle capitalists and their enslaved workmen.

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We carry in connection with our tailoring 75 to 100 uncalled-for suits and trousers which we sell at less than ready-made garment prices. Every garment we guarantee to have been made to order.

See them and save not 25 per cent., 50 per cent., but actually 75 per cent. by buying one.

Suits made to order from \$15 up. Trousers made to order from \$5 up. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

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Hardware, Storage, Stove Repairs.

GEORGE OECHELI. New and Second-Hand Goods. Telephone 923-B. 42 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.

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Bought in bond. Double stamp goods. Positively nothing else used. Full quarts, full pints and full half gallons or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

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A Letter Will Fetch It. Send us your name, postoffice and express office address and 40 cents in stamps to pay express, and we will send you free one month's treatment of our celebrated Cascadia Blood and Rheumatic Cure. If it cures, you can send us \$1.50; if not, you need not send us anything. It is the best remedy that medical science has been able to put forth. Cures cases of a lifetime even after all other remedies have failed. Gives quick relief and cures permanently rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, nervousness, malaria, backache, asthma, constitutional catarrh, kidney troubles, Bright's disease, diabetes, heart weakness, paralysis, creeping numbness, stiffness of the joints, bad blood, ulcerations, nervous headache, and all blood and skin diseases. No remedy ever produced will so certainly and surely cure rheumatism as Cascadia Blood and Rheumatic Cure. It makes no difference whether you are suffering from inflammatory, acute, chronic, nervous, muscular or any other form of rheumatism, or whether every part of your body is aching and every joint is out of shape. Cascadia Blood and Rheumatic Cure will positively give instant relief and effect a permanent cure. It cleanses the system of all impurities, purifies the blood and restores the patient speedily to health. We also make the celebrated Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure, which cures by absorption after all others have failed. We make Rea Bros' Cascaria, which cures all liver, kidney, stomach and bowel troubles. These remedies are on sale at the leading stores throughout the country, or we will send a free sample treatment prepaid by mail to any one who will send us their name and address on a postal card. We are making this free offer in order to introduce our celebrated remedies. The Pile and Fistula Cure and the Cascaria will be sent by mail free. The Cascaria, being too large to mail, will come by express. Only those interested need apply for this treatment. There is no string tied to this proposition. It is yours for asking for it, and we mean just what we say. Drs. Rea Bros. & Co., Dept. A. L. J., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise our established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

JAFFRAY AND TONKIN.

Mr. Robert Jaffray, president of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., and of the Toronto Globe, passed through Vancouver enroute East from Southern California, where he has been spending some weeks in the hope that his health may be benefited through the kindly climate. He is accompanied by General Manager Tonkin of the Coal Co., and will pay a personal visit to the mining section, where the strike differences are still in statu quo, with the probability of no change occurring until the mediation committee named by the Provincial Mining Association gets to work. Mr. Jaffray expresses the hope that success will crown the efforts of this disinterested committee.

Many Women

Suffer agonies for years from headache when the remedy lies in their own hands. The trouble often comes from defective vision and when properly fitted with glasses, the pain passes away. We have such cases every day.

Our optical department is the finest in the state. Besides making a thorough examination we are able to fill your prescription in our own shop, as we have the machines for cutting, grinding and drilling, so with us the usual delay is avoided.

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Dry Skin Cold Cream

OUR COLD CREAM IS JUST WHAT YOUR SKIN NEEDS IF IT IS DRY, ROUGH AND CHAPPING. COLD CREAM SUPPLIES THE LACK OF THE NATURAL OIL OF THE SKIN. OUR COLD CREAM IS PURE ENOUGH TO EAT. VERY NUTRITIOUS AND BENEFICIAL TO A DRY, ROUGH, WRINKLED, FADED, CHAPPED OR MUDDY SKIN. TWO SIZES, 25C AND 50C PER JAR.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE.....

ARTHUR A. MARKS, Mgr. Tel. 359

Thursday, March 12, Twenty-Round Glove Contest, Jerry McCarthy vs. Frank Dunn. Five hundred dollar side bet and the gate receipts. Prices of admission: \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for stage seats. Seats ready Wednesday.

Alexander Mackel LAWYER

Removed to 108 Pennsylvania Block

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We are the Montana distributing agents for the REVERSLIP HORSE SHOES AND CALLS. Our contract with the factory allows us to sell them only to blacksmiths. We carry a complete stock here in Butte. For prices write to HARDWARE DEPARTMENT ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO., BUTTE, MONTANA

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Our Improved Vacuum Developer permanently restores full manly strength, vigor and growth in the nervous system where everything else has failed. Immediate and surprising benefit guaranteed; failure impossible. Send particulars. Address FRANKS RESTRUCTURE CO., 2000 1/2 Ave., New York, N.Y.

The Strike Is Spreading

Sympathy and Support Are Extended the U. B. R. E. by Kindred Labor Bodies.

'Longshoremen and Teamsters Decline to Handle Cargo Touched by Substitutes of the Strikers--Both Company and Men Profess a Readiness to Accept Disinterested Mediation--The Situation Reviewed.

The strike commenced by the U. B. of R. E. against the Canadian Pacific Railway is growing. The strikers have the sympathy of practically all the other unions in Vancouver, and the majority of these have written proffering their aid. The result is that the strike is bound to grow unless mediation is shortly accepted, and if it goes on will deal a crushing blow to the business of the city. The longshoremen engaged in discharging the Empress of India have quit work on the ground that they cannot work with the substituted freight handlers. The coal handlers are also out. So are the telegraph messengers. The teamsters are to meet this evening to say whether or not they will have freight that is to be or has been handled by the men who are taking the strikers' places. This was, no doubt, in the minds of the members of the board of trade when they made their offer of mediation on Tuesday evening. The Brotherhood has expressed a willingness to accept this offer, while the company suggests as an alternative, arbitration by other union interests identified with the road. The hopeful sign of the day is that both parties express a readiness to arbitrate. The C. P. R. is now refusing freight. The sheds were locked this morning and none was taken for the Charmer. Freight for Victoria is being handled on the Evans, Coleman and Evans' wharf, and is being shipped on the Joan to reach Victoria via Nanaimo and the E. & N. R. R.

The railroad has published the following statement:

Vancouver, March 4, 1903 To Shippers and All Interested:

Owing to our freight handlers at Vancouver having gone out on strike, this is to advise that we cannot accept any freight for shipment by rail or water until further advised.

B. W. GREER, General Freight Agent. W. M. KIRKPATRICK, Asst. Gen. Freight Agent.

The strikers' press committee today gave out the following:

"News has been received that all the shopmen, machinists, storemen, freight handlers and clerks, to the number of 100, were out at Revelstoke on the same issue, and in support of Vancouver.

"The situation in Vancouver has reached a more acute stage through the refusal of the longshoremen to handle any scab freight. This has practically tied up the waterfront. The Empress of India was discharging baggage this morning, one package at

a time, but otherwise nothing was doing. The executive of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is extremely pleased at the willingness, as expressed last night, of the Vancouver Board of Trade to offer the services of a committee in the capacity of arbitrators to endeavor to effect a settlement between the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

"The suggestion, if carried out, should minimize the difficulties confronting the various business houses of Vancouver, inasmuch as trade would continue as heretofore to run in its regular smooth channels and disquieting rumors as regards sympathetic strikes would be laid to rest.

"The strikers do not anticipate that the C. P. railroad will refuse to agree to so disinterested a proposition as that about to be made by the Vancouver Board of Trade, a body composed of the most intelligent and successful merchants, men of integrity and experience, who are well able to handle so difficult and delicate a matter as a question of mediation.

"Encouraging reports continue to arrive at the executive headquarters of the Brotherhood.

"Special meetings are being held nightly by the various unions in the city to discuss with the executive of the Brotherhood, matters appertaining to the strike.

Cause of Strike.

President George Estes' statement of the cause of the strike is as follows:

"The strike which has occurred in the membership of the U. B. R. E. in the city of Vancouver was forced on the organization against its will by the C. P. R. R. in the hope of destroying it, to prevent its becoming stronger. No requests or demands for increased pay, shorter hours of service or conditions differing from those hitherto in force were made by the Brotherhood or by any division in Vancouver.

"Officers of the C. P. R. R. have been calling members of the Brotherhood into their offices and warning them against continuing as members thereof. They have been advised that further promotions would be denied them, and that if they considered their own welfare they should leave the U. B. R. E. immediately.

"In the case of the freight handlers some 60 or 70 men, their committee was advised that the entire body must leave the U. B. R. E. immediately if they expected to have the present schedule of rates of pay continued for another year.

"C. P. R. detectives, including one

McDonald, were placed on the track of Harold V. Poore, the general instructions from the Brotherhood to work through to the Atlantic coast. These detectives shadowed and followed his every movement, and did all in their power to dishearten him and cause him to turn back.

"They at first offered him, on behalf of the C. P. R., preferment and all kinds of concessions, provided he would abandon the work of organizing for the U. B. R. E., and at the same time advised him that his work would be made as difficult as possible, and every hindrance thrown in his way if he continued.

"Statements, seemingly inspired by the C. P. R., were forwarded from Montreal, purporting to have been telegraphed from Winnipeg, to the effect that the great seven months' strike which the U. B. R. E. has been engaged in on the Canadian Northern railway, was settled on the understanding that employees of the C. N. R. were to withdraw from the U. B. R. E., when the opposite of this was the truth, and the C. N. R. employees are now very rapidly joining the U. B. R. E. at that point.

The local trouble, which had already become acute, culminated on the 26th inst. by the discharge of H. P. Forrest, outstanding clerk in the local freight office, and a very old and worthy railway employe, and one who is entirely competent in every way, and is so admitted by all who work with him. He was advised that his discharge was for the following reason: George C. Hamilton, also a member of the U. B. R. E. and a resident of Winnipeg, forwarded a shipment of household goods, sometimes designated as settlers' effects, from Winnipeg to Ashcroft, and then came on here, and, deciding to have the shipment forwarded here, naturally called at the local freight office of the C. P. R., and presented the prepaid shipping receipt, which was issued to him by the C. P. R. at Winnipeg and requested that the shipment be ordered to Vancouver. Mr. Forrest, who happened at the moment to be serving at the counter, complied with Mr. Hamilton's request by writing a letter in Mr. Hamilton's name to the agent at Ashcroft, requesting that the shipment be forwarded to Vancouver. The request was complied with by the Ashcroft agent, and for this Mr. Forrest has been discharged, and the allegation made to him by the C. P. R. officers that he had defrauded the company by this action, owing to the fact that the local rates on settlers' effects from Winnipeg to Ashcroft, plus the local rate thence to

Vancouver is cheaper than the through rate from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

"Of this, however, Mr. Forrest had no knowledge, not being either a biller or reviser, and had been in possession of that knowledge, his action was still proper and in accordance with established methods and practices on all railways in North America. That is to say, when patrons desire shipments forwarded the local freight staff invariably complies with such request. The fact that the sum of the two local rates happened to be less than the through rate covering both local hauls cannot prevent a shipper from forwarding goods from Winnipeg to Ashcroft, and then re-shipping to Vancouver whenever he desires to do so, and, moreover, the through rate is not in excess of the combined locals because of the fact that the general freight department of the C. P. R. has issued instructions to use for the through rate combination of the locals, if such combination would make a lower rate. Therefore, from every possible point of view the action of Mr. Forrest was eminently right and proper.

"However, he was discharged and the charge of fraud hurled against him—but the real cause was to precipitate trouble with the U. B. R. E. and crush the organization, if possible.

"Following this, David Inches, Jr., business agent for Division No. 97, U. B. R. E., at Revelstoke, was discharged without sufficient cause, and not only has abundant evidence been furnished of the intention of the C. P. R. to destroy this brotherhood but the officers of the C. P. R. have stated plainly that they will spend a million dollars to destroy the U. B. R. E. because the plan of organization is laid on a foundation so broad and deep that they are unwilling that it shall gain a footing in Canada.

"There being no possible hope of an amicable settlement with a management whose open and avowed policy is the destruction of this organization it has pursued the only course open to it, that is to say, after 48 hours' notice, the members of the clerical department of the C. P. R., connected with the U. B. R. E. have ceased serving that company, and earnestly appeal to all union men in Vancouver and British Columbia to support their just cause, which is merely to preserve the union principle, or the right of these men to become and remain members of the organization which they have selected."

A meeting of the general body of the U. B. R. E. is being held this afternoon.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY

CORRESPONDENTS

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Idaho Union Adopts Forceable Resolutions.

At a meeting of Idaho Falls Union No. 330, A. L. U., held on March 24, the following resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the American Labor Union Journal for publication:

Whereas, the people of Idaho voted for an eight-hour law and the republican legislature refused to enact the wishes of the people into law as expressed by the people and

Whereas, William Owens, representative from Bingham county, added insult to injury by stating that the less hours laboring men worked the more time they would spend in dissipation; therefore be it

Resolved, That Idaho Falls Union, No. 330, recognizes in the republican party an enemy to organized labor and be it further

Resolved, That we consider William Owens a lick spittle of plutocracy and demand that he resign and retire to private life.

JAMES H. WEIRMAN, President.

GUS CARLSON, Secretary.

ROLL CALL BOOK.

It is a Great Factor in Increasing the Attendance.

Louis Mayer of the Denver Beer Drivers says: About two years ago our Union adopted a roll call book, where every member who is present at the meeting is marked down on the book, and for this reason we generally have very well attended meetings. At the first meeting in January, the sergeant-at-arms made a report which showed the result, how the members took interest in the meetings of last year. As we meet twice

a month or 24 times a year, a good many members were found with from 20 to 24 marks on the book. The lowest figure, with 10 marks, was credited to Henry Weise, a member who lives only a few blocks from the meeting hall, but we will excuse him for the reason that he has to sleep from 10 to 15 hours every night. I hope that Weise will make up his opinion to reduce his sleeping hours this year, especially on meeting nights. Wake up, Henry, you will be a long time dead, and then you can sleep forever.

At our last meeting a communication from the Denver Bartenders' International League, L. U. No. 18, was at hand. They asked for moral support. They informed us that they had a very hard up-hill fight in organizing their craft and asked us to patronize only such places where the union label is displayed, and where the bartender wears the button.

The secretary was instructed to notify Bartenders' Union that we would comply with their request. It is no wonder that these people have a hard up-hill fight to organize their craft, and they will not have any success as long as they are affiliated with the incorporated Trades Assembly, a body where a number of unions are composed of scabs which were organized by the notorious Pierce, the famous scab organizer of the A. F. of L.

Well, does anybody believe that these would-be union men possess any union principles, or do you think that Bartenders' Union can expect any assistance from these people? Abernethy!

Why don't you join a body which is more progressive and where you can expect more help, for instance, the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, the only bona fide central body in the city of Denver. The incorporat-

ed Trades Assembly is a dual organization and cannot accomplish anything whatever.

I am very sorry to report that we lost one of our members, Brother Peter Gushova, who lost his way in a snowstorm about nine miles away from Denver. He was found in a serious condition and brought to the county hospital, where he died on February 25th. His remains were shipped to Goodland, Ind., where he was born. Labor Union No. 60 honored the deceased comrade with a wreath of flowers, and nearly all the members escorted the body to the depot. He was about 37 years of age, unmarried and had no near relatives in Denver. May he rest in peace.

It looks very strange that by all occasions the union may give, such as entertainments, parades and meetings, the members who are working for the Ph. Zang Brewing Co. always sends the smallest delegation, for a reason which I am not able to explain, but all these members are married; it seems to be very certain that their better half keeps them home as a safeguard, so that they should not get into bad company. Rats!

STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Writers of Crooks and Curves Embrace Unionism. By R. C. Smith.

In March, 1901, was organized the Butte Stenographers' Association. Almost every stenographer residing in Butte was at the initial meeting of this new young but powerful organization.

A great many objected to being connected with the association on account of its affiliation with a labor union, considering themselves too "exclusive" to be connected in any way with "labor unions." However, since a few faithful members have interest-

ed themselves in securing the court reporters and most prominent law stenographers as members of the association, the stenographers who belong to the "exclusive society" find that membership in this organization is most beneficial to them, since it places them where they can readily secure the most remunerative positions; and, by coming in contact with the ablest stenographers and exchanging views, it encourages them to try to excel in their particular work, thus giving better satisfaction and placing them in a way to secure better positions and better salary.

So, by the persistent and conscientious work of a few, this organization has increased in membership far beyond the fondest expectations of any, and has jumped into great favor with the court reporters and most prominent stenographers; and business men and lawyers find it a most satisfactory source from which to secure the most competent help in their particular line.

The association has now established very comfortable headquarters in the Pennsylvania block, where the members meet to have discussion or to talk over things of interest to the stenographic profession.

I hope that this little article will kindle a spark of hope in the hearts of all those who chance to read it, and encourage the stenographers of the entire country to organize for mutual protection, encouraging every one to leave nothing undone to improve themselves, and in this way merit the support of every business and professional man in their community.

Any information desired regarding the association can be secured from the secretary. The officers of this progressive organization are: Gertrude Pierce, president; Jane E. Murphy, vice president; Lottie Williams, secretary.

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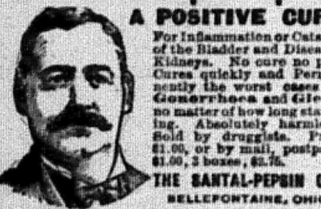
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BUTTE PLUMBERS STRIKE.

An Electrical, Labor-Saving Machine Is the Cause.

The plumbers employed by A. J. Walker went on strike last week because of the too practical usefulness of an electrical machine he has invented for thawing out water pipes. It deprives the plumbers of a certain amount of labor. These plumbers were ordered out by Journeymen's Union, No. 41, and although an adjustment of the difficulties was attempted, none was made.

The plumbers demand, according to the report, that Mr. Walker take his machine and lock it up. This he refuses to do. One of the members of the union stated that they were determined to fight the question to an issue.

On the other hand, Mr. Walker will stand by his electrical machine and claims for it many advantages, not least of which is the fact that it saves digging up the streets and thus leaving a pitfall for an unwary traveler. More than this, he says it is a great saver of time.

He has been working on it for two years, having got his idea from the reported use of some such contrivance in Chicago back in the year 1900. Having perfected his plans, A. B. Elliott of Wyoming and Park street manufactured the contrivance, but the plumbers who knew on what principles he was working were skeptical of its practicableness, and it was not until they had witnessed its efficiency on several different occasions within the last two weeks that they realized that it was a labor saver.

Figuring thus that it hurt their trade and was taking work out of their hands, the matter was brought up for consideration at the meeting of the

union on last Monday night, and the foreman at Walker's shop was instructed to ask him to put the machine away until next Saturday. This he refused to do and was thereupon informed that the plumbers in his employ would be ordered out.

The thawing machine works entirely by electricity. The current is conducted from the power company's wires through a heat generator and in turn by connections at two faucets each side of the frozen part of the main the heat is sent along the pipes. So far, according to Mr. Walker's statement, it has worked like a charm, and he added: "I have in no case violated the rules of either the electricians or the plumbers' union, having in every instance paid a man of each trade to make the pipe and wire connections."

There are only two blocks in the city which are not paying the elevator boys' scale. Unless these places come to time during the week a banner will be placed and "something will be doing."

Members of organized labor should not forget the masque ball given by the Elevator and Bell Boys' Union. These little lads will be your successors in the union field and they deserve all the encouragement possible for having made the start at such an early age.

The members of the new unions and also the members of some of the old unions would do well to get acquainted with the constitution and by-laws. A working knowledge of Roberts' Rules of Order is not a handicap to any one, though some of the boys act as though they thought it was.

HOT RACE FOR PRESIDENCY.

Charles Mahoney Wins by Two Votes Over Charles Rowe at Election of Union.

Not in a number of years has the race for president of the Butte Mill and Smelters' Union been so close as that held last night at the rooms in Eagle hall. A number of the other officers were also closely contested.

The result of the election was not given out until a late hour of the night. It is as follows: President, Charles Mahoney; vice president, James E. Benton; recording secretary, Budd Jones; treasurer, Hans Young; financial secretary, J. W. Whitley, sergeant at arms, Henry Reker; inner guard, T. T. Updegraff; trustees, John Morgan, Joe Harrington, Gus Hess and George Powell.

Statician, Harry Schultz; delegates to Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly, Charles R. Ryggs, Charles Rowe, J. W. Whitley, T. N. Judah, T. T. Updegraff.

Mahoney had only two votes more than Charles Rowe for president. The contest on the other officers was also close in many cases.

The Mill and Smelters' Union of Butte donated \$200 to the Socialist campaign fund.

Butte Typographical Union No. 126 held a meeting at Pioneer hall Sunday afternoon, at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of certain senators in voting for the Anderson bill, which if passed by the legislature would give a large amount of the state printing to concerns outside of Montana.

Lieut. Gov. Coates spoke before the smeltersmen Thursday. He was given a good reception.

The appointment of judges for the city election has been made. On motion of Abe Cohen there will be one Socialist, one laborite, one republican and two democratic judges in each ward.

The old reliable Workingmen's Union meets every Friday night at 121 North Main street. The attendance is always good and the debates interesting. The old-time agitators of unionism in Silver Bow County are nearly all in the Workingmen's Union, and they are all Socialists. This union has established a sick benefit of \$10 a week for nine weeks and a further sum of \$50 in case of serious accidents. There are initiations almost every meeting and other indications of a live set of officials.

The barbers' meeting in Masonic Hall on West Park street was well attended; the boys were very busy at the secretary's desk, and it was 8:45 p. m. when the gavel dropped. A great deal of business was transacted, it being found necessary to suspend the rules in order to dispose of the more important matters. The Partello charges breathed their last, Partello being exonerated. A contract for a flat rate with all the drug shops was decided on. It was also decided to withdraw from the Montana Trades Council. The meeting adjourned after endorsing a full list of candidates for the elective officers of the American Labor Union.

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

At its last regular meeting the Silver Bow Trades Council had under consideration matters of the greatest importance to organized labor. One feature of the wage struggle on which they were called to pass, was the right of a local union to involve the interests of the whole union movement without consulting the central body. The discussion of this matter called forth arguments along economic lines which will compare favorably with any thing which has ever been written on the question of human advancement. The plumbers had declared a strike on the "electrical pipe-thawing man." Had any of that craft been present at the council Sunday they would have gone away with the impression that their own "pipes" need some attention. The council put itself unanimously on record as being opposed to the reported action of the Plumbers' Union in the treatment of Walker.

There was some little commotion caused by a delegate opposing the seating of a newly-elected member, on the ground that said member had once before been expelled. After debate, it was decided to seat him first and investigate him afterwards. A committee was appointed for that purpose. In appointing this committee a clash occurred between the chairman and the vice, the latter claiming the right to appoint minority of committees. The chair ruled otherwise and no appeal being taken, the ruling stood.

The Symons Dry Goods company's trouble with the Musicians' Union was referred to a committee. Brother Heebour, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, was given the floor to speak on the seating of delegates from his union in the council. He was resisted by the carpenters. It is a conflict of jurisdiction between these two.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

ANACONDA NOTES.

On Tuesday evening, March 3, the Workmen's Union of Anaconda held a splendid meeting at Socialist hall, corner Commercial and Cherry streets. There were eight new members initiated. On March 10 the union will hold a meeting in the same hall. All members of the A. L. U. invited.

On the evening of March 4 Professor Leamy spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience at St. Mark's church upon the subject of "Silent Forces of Christianity." His address was well received and appreciated by all present.

The Clerks' Union held a splendid meeting last week. There were twenty initiations and five applications for new members. All the clerks who have been working in this city for over thirty days are members of this union. The Anaconda Clerks' Union is one of the most progressive unions in the West. It is made up of some of the very best men in the labor movement. You will hear from the boys in the future. R. S. 28.

At the regular meeting of the Mill and Smelters' Union No. 117, A. F. of M., Anaconda last Friday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—Joseph Bracken. First Vice-President—Hugh M. Irwin. Second Vice-President—James Storror. Recording Secretary—Frank Regan. Financial Secretary—P. F. McNerney. Treasurer—Michael Tobin.

Stay away from Colorado City.

Pittsburg is to have a labor temple.

The Stratton property in Colorado is to be operated under lease.

A Chicago paper avers that the wild geese in that locality are wearing fur coats.

A. S. Edwards begins his tour of Montana at Great Falls on the 19th, 20th and 21st.

North Carolina and South Carolina have passed anti-child labor laws; all within the past thirty days.

Organized labor at Nebraska City, Neb., will make a general demand for an advance in wages May 1st.

The striking lathers in Chicago have won out. An increase from \$3.00 to \$3.50 has been gained for 250 men.

Two hundred the setters who have been on strike eight weeks in Pittsburg are now very hopeful of winning.

The Wabash union leaders are making preparations for a fight to set aside Judge Adams' sweeping injunction. Ten thousand teamsters and freight handlers, through their secretary, announce their willingness to strike in support of the demands of trainmen and firemen.

The trained nurses of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary are on strike against an objectionable superintendent.

After a shut-down of eleven weeks the Griffith Charcoal Iron Tin Mill of McKeesport was again placed in operation.

Lynn strikers have rejected the manufacturers' proposition, and refuse to consider anything except complete independence.

In the event of Judge Adams' injunction not being dissolved, the Wabash employees will strike as individuals. It will involve 50,000 men.

The shops and factories of Berlin, Germany employ 233,762 workers, 72,440 being women and 4,242 children under the age of 14 years.

Three hundred weavers in the Bristol Cotton mills at New Bedford, Mass., will go on strike because of poor yarn and poor filling furnished.

It's a cinch that you do business with Rockefeller if you stay up later than 7 p. m. In addition to the oil he controls the copper output of the world.

The Benjamin Greenwood company of Helena, manufacturers of overalls and similar goods, is contemplating the removal of its plant from Helena to Seattle.

A strike for the scale price of \$3.50 per day may shortly be called by the 1,900 painters and decorators of Pittsburgh. The master painters have heeded the demand.

Employers' liability bill failed in the California senate. The influence of mine-owners and other large employers of labor was plainly in evidence against the measure.

The latest development in the fight between the combined workers and the capitalists of Great Britain is an order from the court prohibiting a union from paying strike benefits.

A delegation of trainmen of the New England, New York and Hartford railway met at Newport, Conn., to formulate a demand for a 10-hour day and extra pay for overtime.

All building trades men are warned away from Denison, Texas, until further notice. Also from Cincinnati, Dallas and Long Branch. Plasterers are warned away from St. Louis.

From facts gathered in the last six months the remarkable condition is revealed of the existence of more child labor in New York City than in all the states of the South combined.

The New Castle Herald makes the announcement that Vice-President John Chappell, of that district, has practically decided to become a candidate for president of the A. A. against Theodore Shaffer.

The C., St. P., M. & O. have effected a settlement with conductors and trainmen; the advance is, in many instances twenty-five per cent. Yardmen at Chicago receive 12 1-2 per cent. advance.

President Burt, of the U. P., wants the striking shophmen to come back to work on a "piece-work" basis. He does not, however, ask the scabs who are partially filling their places to work by the piece. Funny, isn't it?

As a result of the discharge of 38 employees who became members of new unions formed in the meter department and among the statement issued by the People's Gaslight and Coke company of Chicago have gone on strike.

Twenty-eight thousand children, according to last census, are employed in the cotton mills at less than \$1.50 per week. The vast profit to the factories in 1900 was \$63,000,000. Yet the manufacturers say they are paying all they can afford.

Unless a substantial increase in wages is granted the 10,000 men employed by St. Louis brick making concerns by Tuesday, a strike is expected. The men met yesterday and gave their employers two days in which to consider their proposition.

For the first time in the history of street railroading in Cleveland, Ohio, a union has been recognized and a contract signed by a company and the local union officers. It provides for arbitration and the scale ranges from 20 to 23 cents per hour.

Springfield, Ill.: At a joint conference of Illinois miners and operators the latter refused to grant an increase of 10 cents in the northern district. A strike of the entire state is field and 3 cents in the Wilmington expected in consequence.

The sugar workers have effected an agreement with the Western Sugar Refinery and wages have been advanced from 19 cents to 25 and 27 cents per hour. There is a further demand for time and a half for overtime yet to be adjusted.

Denver Butchers' Union has adopted a new scale and is about to ask for a substantial increase in wages. The average wages paid at present is \$14, and the butchers want \$18 a week. The proposed scale affects 800 men, including meat cutters, salesmen, drivers, luggers, slaughterhouse men and sausage men.

The Central Federal Union of New York has received a telegram from Washington, from W. H. Frazier, of the National Seaman's Union, stating that efforts were making to have the allotment bill passed, and asking that body to send a protest against it without delay. It was decided to send a telegram at once protesting against the bill. It was further decided that a letter should be sent to follow the telegram.

The Retail Clerks' Journal offers to bet Max Morris, who has been acting in the role of a dictator, \$25.00 that there is nothing in the Constitution which authorizes him or the executive board to expel a member. It is up to Morris to show whether he is a dead-game sport or a piker.

The Colorado tin soldier who recommended the mustering out of a company of the militia "because they were nearly all union men," has no fool notions about the interests of laborer and capitalist being identical. He knows they are not, but he elects to serve capitalism because there seems to be more in it.

The difference in capacity between a skilled workman and a machine is in some cases simply enormous. A good match-maker, without the aid of machinery, is able to make about 8,000 matches in a day of 8 working hours. In the same time a machine will make about 17,000,000, or about 300,000 boxes.

President McDonald, of the American Labor Union, has received an invitation to be present at a joint meeting of the Helena labor unions, which will be held on the evening of March 11. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion and President McDonald is down for an address. He has accepted the invitation.

The California fruit growers, packers and canners are circulating literature for the purpose of inducing young men and women to come to that state to pick fruit. It means only employment for a few weeks at very low wages. Were good wages paid and comfortable surroundings provided there would be no need to look outside the state for help.

Another Injunction. In the shoe strike at Lynn, Mass., Judge Richardson, of the supreme court, has handed down a decision enjoining the officers and members of the Cutters' Assembly "from interfering with the plaintiffs' business by patrolling the street or sidewalk in front of, or in the vicinity, of the premises occupied by them for the purpose of preventing any person or persons, who are now or who may hereafter be in their employment, or desirous of entering the same, from entering or continuing in it." An injunction preventing organized labor discriminating against the scab label of the B. S. W. A. strike-breakers may be expected. There is now no limit.

A Seven-Hour Day. A demand for a seven-hour day, rather than a reduction of force, during the slack season is being voted on by the Chicago Machinists' Union. Should it carry a bitter struggle may be expected. Employers look upon it as the forerunner of a general demand on the part of organized labor for a seven-hour day.

The Lowell Textile Council, composed of delegates of all the unions organized among cotton workers, has made a demand upon the seven cotton corporations of this city for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, effective March 31. Eighteen thousand operators are affected.

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The Journal
By Clarence Smith

There is no possible way by which local labor unions can protect themselves absolutely against losses through carelessness, negligence and dishonesty of local officers. The best managed business institutions in the world occasionally lose from this cause. It is a fact, though, that labor unions not only suffer more than their share in this respect, but that many of the most serious losses could be avoided through the exercise of even ordinary judgment in the selection of officers, and common caution in conducting union affairs.

Why should not the labor union be as strict in its affairs as the capitalist, corporation or trust? Is not the union just as important to the worker as the corporation or trust is to the capitalist? Does not the powerful, aggressive and well-managed labor union give confidence to the workingman, just as the financially strong and carefully managed corporation gives confidence to the capitalist stockholders?

Naturally Honest.

Men are naturally honest and well-meaning, and of all the union officials who are found to be short in their accounts, or who even abscond with the union funds in the hope of escaping punishment for past embezzlements, it is safe to say that nine out of every ten enter upon their duties with pure motives and the intention of rendering an honorable account of their stewardship.

The Real Cause.

In almost every such case the trouble arises from the fact that the officer in question failed to appreciate the responsibility of the position, and neglected to keep his accounts in the proper shape. The average workingman is not an expert accountant, and unless he gives the work of union secretary or treasurer careful attention the time will soon come when he himself will not know whether his account with the union is correct, or

whether a careful checking up would reveal a discrepancy. And is it natural that he should appreciate the responsibility of a position, which, if properly attended to, would require a goodly share of his dearly earned recreation, without compensation? Certainly money cannot buy honesty; but it is equally certain that a payment for a service involves an obligation to perform the service. In the same manner forcing an office upon a man with no compensation attached is not calculated to impress upon that man the importance of his work or the responsibility of the position.

The Remedy.

As said at the beginning, there is no way to entirely avoid these difficulties. At any rate a preventative is better than a cure, and if local unions will adopt the preventative precautions the worst forms of the evil can be guarded against.

First, of course, comes the selection of the officer. Make your elections a serious thing, and with some idea as to fitness for the positions. Because a brother is agreeable in the shop, buys booze after working hours and makes a good fellow of himself generally, is no reason why he should be elected as financial secretary or treasurer of a local labor union. The thoughtful, earnest member is generally the best fitted for any position; but if you feel under obligations to recognize the "good fellow," make him president or vice president, where he will do the least harm.

Having selected the most capable member for the position, the next thing should be to attach a reasonable salary to the office. If a proper performance of the duties of the office will require five hours, or ten hours, or twenty hours of time each week, make a salary covering that many hours at the union scale. Your officer will do work that is just as important to one member as to another, and there is no reason why the membership should receive the benefit of all the work at

the expense of one member. By paying a reasonable compensation for the service, every member will be doing his share. Again, in this way the membership will have the right to insist on good service.

The finances can be further safeguarded by bonding the officer in a reliable surety company. In spite of all that has been written and said on this subject by union men, this is the safest and best system of bonding. Fix the bond at least double the amount the officer is expected to have in his possession at any one time. Pay the premium out of the funds of the local, AND SEE THAT PREMIUMS ARE PROMPTLY RENEWED AS THEY EXPIRE. Premiums are small (about \$4 for \$1,000 usually), and if accounts are audited regularly they guarantee absolute protection.

Next comes the matter of financial reports to the locals. Quarterly reports should be positively insisted upon, and monthly reports would be better. The American Labor Union provides blanks for quarterly reports, and a rigid adherence to this system of reports will make it an impossibility for discrepancies to cover a longer period than three months. No excuses should be accepted for non-compliance with this report system, especially if the officer is being paid for his services. Even if no salary is attached to the office, the acceptance of the position should involve the responsibility of a proper performance of its duties.

In fact, it is only a question of using the same care in union business as you would in your own business. The reason this same care is not used in the unions is because too many are concerned, and what is everybody's business is nobody's business. For the carrying out of these suggestions, and other rules for a proper and business-like management of union affairs, we must depend on the little handful of workers in each local union, and to these I would especially refer this article.



Comrade D. C. Coates, of Colorado, Who Has Been Speaking to Crowded Houses in Butte.

Comrade Coates concluded his series of Auditorium lectures in behalf of Socialism on Saturday night. He spoke for nearly two hours and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. Comrade Coates is a well-grounded, class-conscious Socialist, but lacks the bitterness of expression which is so admired by some divisions of the movement. In every lecture, except the first, he emphasized the fact that advancement could only be attained along the lines of the class struggle. In his Saturday night speech he took occasion to reply to the scurrilous attacks of a capitalist newspaper. The charges made he branded as false in every particular. He then paid his respects to the editor of the paper making the charges. "This man," said Comrade Coates, "has been prominent for years as a republican; he had been the private secretary of a republican governor; had served on important committees. He was now betraying his party, prostituting his talents and selling the knowledge he had obtained in positions of trust in order to earn a paltry salary as a democratic editor."



Comrade Walter Thomas Mills at the Grand Opera House, Butte, Mar. 20.

Professor Mills is one of the greatest exponents of the theory of collectivism in the lecture field today. As he himself says, he only knows one language (the English) and only the small words in that, but he knows enough small words to make the Socialist theory plain to any one.

Viewing His Possessions.
J. P. Morgan and party went on board a government launch at Havana and, escorted by the captain of the port, visited Morro castle and Cabanas fortress.

Keep Away from the Klondike.
Dawson Trades and Labor Assembly has issued a circular letter to the unions of the Pacific coast. It warns labor to remain away from the Klondike, and says that when living expenses are taken into account, that Klondike wages are the lowest on the coast.

It is better to be sitting than standing; it is better to be lying down than sitting; it is better to be dead than living.—Arabian Proverb.

Love is Powerless

Written Expressly for The Journal
By Fred W. Montrose

For over a thousand years the same old maudlin cry has rung out from pulpit, press and people: "Love, more love," and to what extent has it succeeded? If such folly has wrought any change in the hearts of men, where is it to be found?

Here and there in this loud stunting tide of human care and crime a heart is found whose sweet tenderness and beauty has been ruthlessly and ignominiously crushed—"neath the telling blow of gold." Yet day by day in sermon, song and story, the cry is "Love! Love! when there is no love. Why will men refuse to recognize the true standard of mankind? Is it not dire folly to assume that eventually this cry of "More love" will bear its fruition? Is not a thousand years enough for any experiment? Let us fearlessly face the facts that men in this strenuous age are no longer deluded by an exhortation on love. Yet here we have the Rev. J. Monroe Markley, who tells us, through the medium of a Post editorial, that all that is needed now is a better expression of love that now exists. Yet, I would enquire, how can the toll-worm laborer express anything but contempt for a cruel, heartless master? If you imagine there are none such in Denver, go visit the habitations of the poor when they return from the weary toll of the day and see what I have seen. How is an expression of love possible when women and children freeze to death because men make coal scarce and prices high in order to

hoard more gold and revel in luxuriousness at the expense of the tolling masses?

When women gasp and swelter in the summer heat and children die in order to swell the bank account of some multi-millionaire ice manufacturer; when the great common people sit in darkness because kerosene oil, stored in Mother Earth by kind Providence for the use of all, is made, by inequitable laws, to yield fabulous wealth to the few idle parasitical bond-holders of the Standard Oil company?

Think you that men are angels and though pressed harder and harder on each succeeding day against the black wall of despair they shall express love for their persecutors.

How can love be expressed by the "great common herd," as Dean Hart calls us, when we see our dear one sick for the common things of life, and children forced to work like animals in the coal pits to pay the rent debt of a parent killed in the mines? (Evidence given at the strike commission.)

I answer that men can no more become moral, or grow in morality, with bad social conditions, with the poverty and lack of material comfort due to the fierce competition of the present system of industry, confronted by ever-recurring sight of unequal opportunities of this earth, when a few enjoy all the bounties of nature at the expense of the millions.

President Elliot, of Harvard, after his eulogy of the scab, said: "I believe long hours and hard work best

for everyone (except himself). Hard work is the foundation of civilization. No man can work too hard or too long if his health permit."

Go tell that to the farmer, warped and bent by the toil of years. Go tell the weary worker in the dingy factory, giving the best of his waking hours to his task. Go tell the stunted daughters of the poor, pale and wasted from the unnatural burdens placed upon their young shoulders. Go tell the poor widow, struggling over the wash-tub from early morn till set of sun. Go tell the little children at the cotton mills, whose greatest sorrow is hunger, and expect from these an expression of what their stunted lives have never known.

How can love be expressed when winter is in the heart when the wretched, dumb with excessive misery, suffer with meek resignation the tyranny of the oppressor. Human blood stagnated in the breast of want and death in that despairing hour losing its terrors, comes as a friend in the hour of despair, and the very poor of the very "common herd" (as Dean Hart would have us), barred from the commonest things of earth, take strange council with themselves, and in their deep humility of forcible destitution believe they are the burden of the world.

No! no! Mr. Markley, you have another guess coming. Your vista of things as they are is no better than predecessor of fifty years. Delve deep into the problem of human desires and human advancement, and see if you cannot find a better solution than a mere expression of love.

The Corporation's Holdings.

Glasgow may fairly claim to be the most self-owned city in the world, owning water, gas, electric light, tramways and telephones; also 11 parks and galleries; 13 public baths and wash houses, a fruit and vegetable market, 1 dead meat, 1 home and 2 foreign cattle markets, besides markets for cheese, birds and dogs, and old clothes.

Four slaughter houses with offices belong to the rate payers, 4 hospitals, 1 buying ground, 2,488 dwelling houses, 78 lodging houses, 1 family home, 372 shops, 49 stores, 43 warehouses, 12 halls, 2 hotels, 2 churches, 1 studio, 1 theater, 1 pawn office, 1 nursing home, 1 powder mill, 1 laundry, 1 bake house, 1 gospel tent, 1 panorama, and 1 golf course. The provender used in the stalls of the cleaning department is grown upon a 1,000 acre farm belonging to the corporation, while they also own stone quarries and 900 railway wagons. In behalf of the city the corporation carry on business as market gardeners and manure merchants, besides building tramway cars, reclaiming bogs and collecting and selling waste paper, etc.

Several other cities and towns are following Glasgow's lead and acquir-

ing property of various sorts, with the hope that the income therefrom will reduce the rates, but no individual corporation owns such a varied assortment of property as does the city of Glasgow, and its possessions are steadily increasing.—Scottish American.

In addition to the municipally owned industries, there is a co-operative institution of such magnitude that it maintains buyers in all the chief marts of commerce of the civilized world, owns steamships and is constantly expanding. In spite of this, Glasgow has as much crime, as much suffering, as much violence, as any other city of like population.

Seventy persons own one-half of Scotland, and with the continuance of the wage system and the increase of labor-saving machinery the time is not far distant when seventy persons will own practically all of it.

Rent.

The architect of the universe caused the sea and the dry land, the coal to form and the trees to grow, the laboring class built the houses from the material which nature provides without money and without price. When the houses were finished

Markle threw the members of the laboring class, who occupied these dwellings, into the street and sacrificed the life of a poor decrepit old woman who had labored all her life long, but like all other laborers had been plundered by the wage system of most of the fruits of her toil. In this eviction Markle committed a murder as surely as though he wielded a dirk or fired a bullet into the frail old heart. Why, the eviction? Because Markle in his character of custodian of God's created wealth would not permit them to work upon the soil, except at his terms and his dictation, and therefore they could not pay the rent. Rent to God? Oh, no. To Markle, who, like Emperor William, is God's vice-regent on earth. The statement that the laboring class by the application of their labor force to the natural wealth of land and sea produce the wealth of the world and the capitalist class by means of iniquitous man made laws appropriate this wealth in the production of which they have had no share. If this is not confiscation with a vengeance, what is?

Oakland, California has nominated a full Socialist

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X-RAYS.
(By John M. Work.)
Always remember that W. R. Hearst is a fakir.

This is the season of the year when the feative old-party office-seeker is abroad in the land, toadying to everything that has a vote. The old adage that pride goeth before a fall is here reversed. Humbleness goes before a rise. As soon as the election is over the office-seeker who has become an office-holder swells with pride and snaps his fingers at the dupes before whom he crawled previous to election day.

Americans are the most fidgety people on earth. Lack of self-possession has developed into an American trait. Few indeed are they who can carry a level head, even on ordinary occasions, much less in times of excitement. This is another crime charged to the same old villain, the system. It drives people so hard that it is a wonder they retain their senses at all. The constantly increasing population of the insane asylums is proof that thousands of them do not. They succumb to the terrible strain. Give us a rest.

Senator Beveridge says that when a public servant feels sure of his place his energy gives way to idleness. It surely is very likely to give way to

idleness so far as serving his constituents is concerned. I have not observed, however, that it produces any idleness in the way of serving the interests of the gentlemen who put up the campaign funds. Socialism pro-



JOHN M. WORK.
National Committeeman of the Socialist Party.

poses to remove the main inducements to corruption in office. But it also proposes to make public servants removable at any time. They will not feel sure of their places unless they do the square thing.

What is the matter with extending

the Monroe doctrine around the world? Some day the time will come when a cry of distress from any quarter of the globe where brutal might is trampling on right will elicit a stern "Hands off!" from every nation worthy to be called civilized.

An over-dressed woman in a street-car was recently heard to remark that she felt sure there would be a special place provided in heaven for the rich, where they would not have to associate with the poor. This sounds like a fish story, but it is an actual fact. And, what is more, the woman was serenely in earnest. It is difficult, indeed, to fathom the depth of ignorance, pride and prejudice in which a person who can sincerely make such a statement is immersed. It is one of the ghastly compensations of capitalism that it assassinates the hearts and intellects of the rich. If anything, great luxury is worse for the individual than great poverty. It saps the true and good, leaving the false and vain and cruel and beastly. The exceptions only prove the rule. It is to be noted also that the woman was thoroughly class conscious. She was not unlike the rest of her class in that respect. The capitalists look after their own interests as a class, with the assistance of the non-class-conscious workingmen. The workers have no one to blame but themselves for their sufferings and their degradation.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary's Report for 1903.

Term of Leon Greenbaum. Secretary William Mailly is sending out the report of finances. By it will be seen that Colorado, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Massachusetts, Kansas, Iowa and Indiana are easily in the lead in payment of dues. North Dakota almost doubles Montana. If we know anything about Montana Socialists, the report will tell another story in the near future.

Month of January:
Received for National Dues.

Alabama	\$ 7.50
Arkansas	2.70
Colorado	79.85
Florida	5.00
Idaho	5.00
Illinois	60.00
Indiana	27.95
Iowa	50.55
Kansas	54.35
Kentucky	10.40
Louisiana	6.80

Maine	10.00
Maryland	3.60
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	15.00
Minnesota	27.00
Missouri	18.55
Montana	9.55
Nebraska	19.70
New Hampshire	8.75
New York	50.00
North Carolina	1.50
North Dakota	17.75
Ohio	45.00
Oregon	12.85
Rhode Island	5.00
South Dakota	4.57
Tennessee	8.80
Vermont	5.20
Virginia	1.00
Washington	31.60
Wisconsin	74.40
Wyoming	9.60

Total national dues.....\$734.52
Received for supplies.....19.44
Received for strike fund.....23.79
Miscellaneous.....3.20
Total receipts for month.....\$780.95

Exchange (M. O. checks)	\$1 1.82
Miscellaneous expense	5.75
Express	3.43
Office equipment	5.20
Office help	80.00
Post age	14.71
Printing	51.27
Stationery	2.30
Telegrams	9.94
Leon Greenbaum, salary	83.33
Jas. S. Roche, salary	60.00
Expense of natl. committeemen to annual meeting	371.76
John C. Chase, acct. labor lecture bureau	100.00
Office rent	15.00
Strike relief	23.79

Total expenditures.....\$828.40
Recapitulation.
Receipts for month.....\$780.95
Jan. 1 balance on hand.....370.91
Total receipts.....\$1151.86
Total expenditures.....828.40
Feb 1 balance on hand.....\$323.46
WILLIAM MAILLY,

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

NOTES.

From the National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Charters have been granted to new locals in Huntington, Hardy and Diamond, Arkansas; Asheville, N. C.; Litcher, La.; and Huntington, W. Va. The latter was organized by Comrade Owen Bowen of Ashland, Ky.

The Chicago Comrades ordered 10,000 copies of the national platform for the municipal campaign. New copies of the platform, printed on better and with improved typographical appearance will soon be ready.

Comrade John C. Chase's tour in the Southern states has been remarkably successful. He will spend March in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. A Jewish literary society in Birmingham, Ala., has made a special request for a lecture by Chase.

An enthusiastic report from Butte, Mont., is to the effect that the Socialists expect to carry the city on the first Monday in April. An active campaign is in progress.

The national secretary is sending out a letter to Socialists in unorganized places urging them to organize. If you know of any such, send in their names to the national office, 10-11 Arlinton Block, Omaha, Neb.

A referendum of the locals of Arkansas for a state convention to form a state organization has been initiated by the national secretary. Comrade John C. Chase will probably be present to represent the national committee. Comrade Father Hagerty writes that Arkansas is in good shape for Socialist agitation.

Requests are coming in daily from unorganized places in all parts of the country for materials and information on organization, the Southern dates being especially well represented.

Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio and South Dakota have led in the orders for supplies and organizing materials from the national office during the month of February.

The Socialists of Dayton, Ohio, are first in the field with the Seattle platform, and the nominees are all wage earners.

Walter Thomas Mills is preparing a special article for the Journal.

Comrade Pierce of Boulder, Colo., writes that the Socialists have put a full ticket in the field for the municipal election.

Samuel Lovett, Socialist national committeeman for South Dakota: "Allow me to congratulate you on the appearance of your Journal. It is chock full of good things. I will get you some subscribers."

The city council council of Copenhagen elected a Socialist, Comrade Jensen, who is a house painter, as mayor. After election there was a torchlight procession of all the trades unions, and the crowd was enormous.

The Socialists are not mourning over the past nor worrying about the future life. They are concerned about the present. The everlasting now. It is as plain and certain as an axiom to them that if the present material existence is properly provided for man will attain to his best in this life, and will be ready for "any fate."

Figures compiled by the Coal Trade Journal, the authority on matters pertaining to coal, show that the American production of coal in 1902 was 26,500,000 tons greater than in 1901. Now, then, who will be so foolish as to assert that the miners shirked, or that they are responsible for the coal famine and incidental high prices?

The Independent Press of Sheridan, Wyo., is the latest addition to the ranks of revolutionary journalism. In its introductory the Press says editorially: "We shall advocate uncompromising Socialism. We are fighting measures, not men. We have faith in the sanity and integrity of men and women, therefore we shall try to teach the truth of the cause we stand for."

A guilty conscience is said to be its own accuser. The capitalistic class having confiscated the production of the working class through the wage system are impelled, through recognition of the guiltiness of their own acts, to believe that; since labor has shown, by embracing Socialism, a disposition to demand its rights, capitalism has no reason to expect any more consideration from labor than it has shown to labor. In other words, the confiscator believes he will be confiscated.

National Secretary's Report for February, 1903.

Omaha, Neb., March 4, 1903.
Received for ational Dues from state cominittees:

California	\$ 20.00
Colorado	36.10
Connecticut	35.75
Florida	25.00
Idaho	5.00
Illinois	110.00
Maine	7.50
Massachusetts	50.00
Michigan	5.00
Missouri	15.35
Montana	20.00
New Jersey	90.00
New York	50.00
Ohio	65.00
Oregon	9.20
Pennsylvania	25.00
South Dakota	4.60
Washington	11.35

Locals in unorganized States:

Alabama	\$.20
Arizona	1.20
Arkansas	.50
Louisiana	6.20
Tennessee	2.70
Vermont	2.00
Virginia	4.70
West Virginia	1.40
Wyoming	4.30
Washington, D. C.	1.00
Total	\$611.05

Received for Supplies.....17.79
Donation Kentucky State committee.....29.32
Miscellaneous.....40.52
Total receipts for month.....\$696.68

Expended:

Exchange	\$.22
Expense (office)	23.15
Express	10.10
Freight	20.73
Office Equipment	12.95
Office help	49.00
Postage	33.94
Printing	10.25
Stationery	19.80
Telegrams	7.45

Expenses of National Committee to recent meeting.....388.84
Salaries:
Leo Greenbaum.....\$20.83
J. S. Roche.....12.00
W. E. Clark.....48.00
Samuel Lovett, act. sec. and ex.....42.00
William Mailly.....60.00
Total.....182.83
Office rent.....15.00
W. E. Clark, traveling ex.....17.30
Miscellaneous expense.....31.23

Recapitulation:
Receipts for month.....696.68
Feb. 1, balance on hand.....323.46
Total receipts.....\$1020.14
Total Expenditures.....832.70
March 1, bal. on hand.....\$187.44
WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary Socialist Party.

Father Hagerty speaks in Spokane March 22nd.

In New York, as the Board of Health has shown, they are poisoning sick people daily with adulterated medicines because medicines are sold for profit, and that only.

Over in Jersey they are killing school children by the dozen, because to abolish grade crossings would cost money, would reduce dividends, would be unbusiness-like, and roads are run for profit and that only.

We want an order of things in which the mean and cruel passions are under complete control and all the benevolent and generous passions aroused, we want to see in this country egoism replaced by ethics, honor by honesty, and decency of a sense of duty.—Robespierre.

The Socialistic theories of the Mine Workers are responsible for great trouble in the anthracite coal regions, declares the counsel for the operators.—Butte Miner.

Exactly, and the penal statutes of the states are responsible for "great trouble" to the small crook. The larger ones, however, are able to escape their application.

General Sherman, the father, once said that war was hell, while Father Sherman, the son, announced, some days ago, that Socialism is hell. With three million Socialists in Germany, as well as a large increase to their ranks all over Europe as well as in the country, it is no wonder that the religious teacher should be anxious as the tide of emigration seems to be setting in that direction.—Union Leader.

The Socialists of Reading, Pa., are jubilant of their largely increased vote at the city election.

The Mill and Smeitemens' Union of Butte has donated \$200 to the Socialist party campaign fund.

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For Spring Worth \$20 to \$30 For Spring Worth \$20 to \$30

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MARCH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	COPYRIGHT 1901	NEW YORK	MADE IN U.S.A.	

March is the month when the heavy winter overcoat is usually discarded and the new spring overcoat, in all its freshness, does duty in protecting the body during rain, snow, sleet or sunshine.

We showed about 200 new spring coats last week, but the wintry weather kept many from appreciating the wonderful bargains our buyer in New York secured for our Butte Customers.

\$20.00 to \$30.00 Overcoats for \$14.75

Dark gray melton overcoats, single breasted and long with worsted serge linings and satin sleeve linings; sizes 35 to 42 inches.

Dark brown covert overcoats, single breasted, short box style, with worsted serge linings and satin sleeve linings; sizes 34 to 38 inches.

Short, single breasted box coats of black and white tweed, lined through with rich silk, sleeve linings of satin; sizes 33, 34, 35, 38 and 39. Only \$14.75 each.

Single breasted box coats of tan covert, linings of fine twilled silk, sleeve linings of satin; sizes 35 to 37 inches. Only \$14.75.

Short, single breasted box coats of dark gray and tan covert, nobby English style, lined through with fine silk serge and satin sleeve linings; sizes 34 to 42 inches.

Fine black vicuna overcoats, single breasted, medium length, lined to edges with heavy silk, sleeve linings of satin. Sizes 35 to 40 inches.

Short, single breasted box coats of light tan covert, with fine worsted serge linings and satin sleeve linings; all sizes from 34 to 44 inches, inclusive. Only \$14.75 each.

Fine covert box coats, short and nobby, two shades of tan, strapped seams, worsted linings and satin sleeve linings; sizes 34 to 40 inches.

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COLORADO SOCIALISTS.

Cripple Creek Puts Full Ticket in the Field.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Feb. 24, 1903.
Edr. American Labor Union Journal:
The Socialist party of Cripple Creek met in mass convention Sunday afternoon and nominated the following full city ticket to be voted for at the spring election, April 7:
Mayor—George Seltz, president of the Miners' Union No. 40.
City Clerk—R. E. Croskey, secretary District Trades Assembly.
Attorney—Sylvester W. Taylor, attorney-at-law.
Treasurer—Daniel E. Wray, Miners' Union No. 40.
Engineer—Edgar P. Steen, secretary Electrical Workers' Union.
Street Commissioner—Augustus C. Allen, Miners' Union No. 40.
City Marshal—John Troxel, Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 24.
Aldermen—First ward, Fred O. Newberry, Cooks' and Waiters' No. 24; Louis Noble, Engineers' Union No. 82. Second ward, Edwin A. Emery, president Engineers' Union; Andrew J. Downey, secretary Tailors' Union. Third ward, Henry E. Rickert, ex-president Cooks' Union; John P. Collins, Miners' Union No. 40. Fourth ward, P. Wolenburg, Miners' Union No. 40; Guilford R. Freeman, Federal Labor Union No. 19.

The convention adopted the Seattle platform and elected the following as a central campaign committee: W. H. Leonard, Charles F. Priffel, James H. Parks, Bernhard Stark and K. Jensen.

The ticket is regarded here as an exceptionally strong and will poll a full vote.

MILLS ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

Wise Sayings Contained in The Socialist Teacher.

"Will not Socialism destroy ambition?"
"Not unless a man will work harder and with more interest in what he does when he gets a small part of what he produces than when he gets it all."
"Will not Socialism cause disorder?"
"Not unless fair play will make a man a villain."
"How are you going to settle with capitalists for what they will lose when Socialism comes?"
"Don't know. But it is more important for the working people to find out how the capitalists are going to settle with the working people for what the working people must lose as long as capitalism stays."
"Will not the coming of Socialism injure religion?"
"Not unless it is necessary to have a man disgraced with what the Lord is doing in this world in order to get him interested in what he is going to do in the world to come."—Socialist Teacher.

MARX CAPITAL FREE.

The American Labor Union Journal offers as a premium to the comrade sending in the largest number of subscribers for March, 1903, a copy of Marx "Capital," handsomely bound in cloth. These books sell at \$2.00 each.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

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Enclosed find..... for..... subscription to the American Labor Union Journal.

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