

**Whether he calls himself**  
A democrat, a republican or a "citizen,"  
your capitalist candidate never forgets that  
he is an employer.

# AMERICAN

**Workingmen, now is your chance**  
To strike where it will be effective and where  
it will not cause you to go hungry and  
naked. Strike at the ballot box!

# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I.

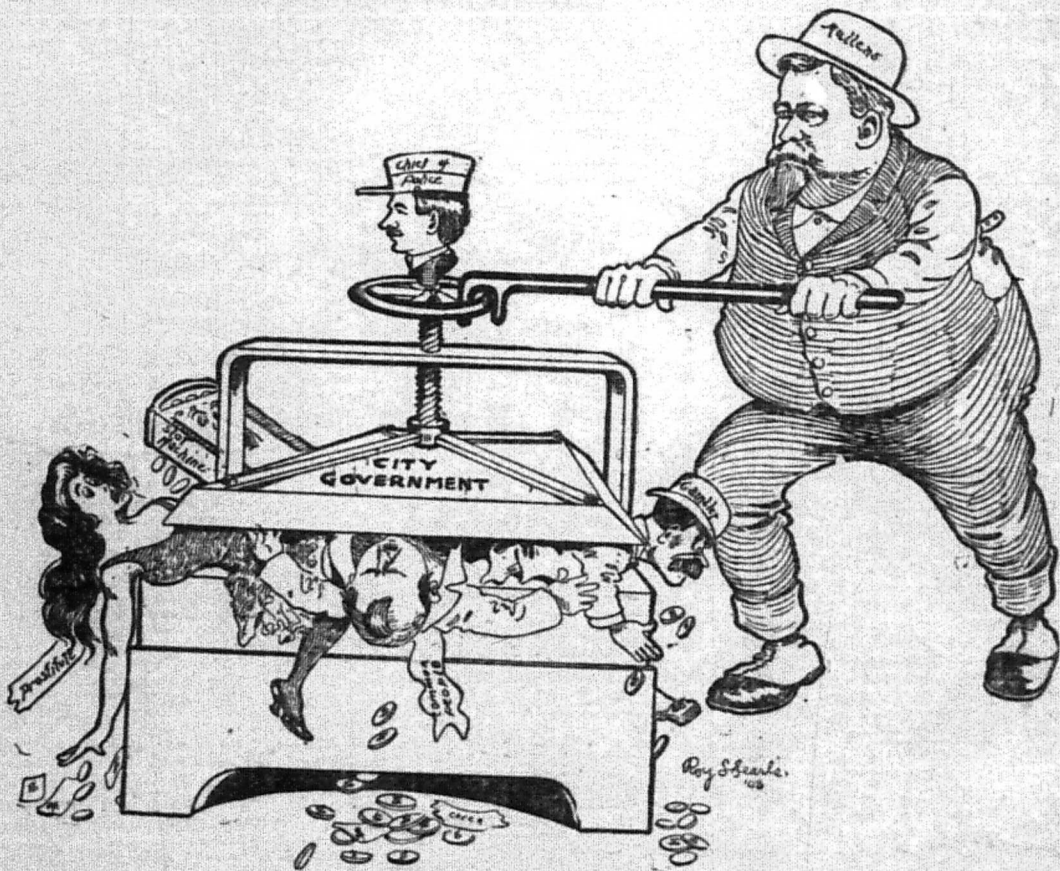
FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 26

## LEAMY AGAINST THE FIELD—DECENCY AGAINST CORRUPTION



The avowed intention of one candidate, if elected mayor of Butte. The other owns nearly all the saloons in town and has five saloon-keepers on his ticket. Would he do better?

Mr. Mullins was a member of the last legislative assembly. He knows well the fight that was made to defeat the gambling law, and knows that fight failed. He knows the laws of Montana absolutely prohibit gambling, yet he says in advance that he will, if elected mayor violate his oath of office by allowing gambling to continue in open violation of the law. Here's anarchy, from the personal representative of a party that has al-

ways denounced Socialists as law-breakers.

Read what Mullins says about gambling. They are his own words, in accepting the nomination for mayor.

"I am very thankful," he said, "for the favors shown me here tonight. If elected I hope to meet with your expectations. I am not making any special move to purify politics in this city, but I will say that if elected I will see that 'grafting' is not allowed. Whatever is collected from the gam-

blers and others will be turned into the city treasury. They say I am owned by Heinze. I want to say that I am not owned by any one. Mullins will control his own actions. Now about the fair trial; it is class legislation. If the eleven members of the legislature from this county voted wrong on that proposition, then Mr. Duggan voted right."

Patrick A. Leamy, the Socialist candidate, is the only man standing for a strict enforcement of the laws. Decency demands his election.

### CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mills and Wilson Awaken Tremendous Enthusiasm.

Benjamin F. Wilson spoke to a packed house at the Family Theater on March 26th in Anaconda. More than 300 persons were turned away



Walter Thomas Mills.

and enthusiasm was immense. The audience did everything but stand on their heads.

Walter Thomas Mills spoke on the International Trust at the Auditorium at Butte, Mont., on the 26th of March. He held a vast audience spell-bound for two hours and thirty minutes, and the applause seemed at times to shake the immense building to its very foundation.



Ben. F. Wilson.

Lecture dates have been arranged for Comrade Benj. F. Wilson in the city's municipal campaigns as follows: Butte, April 2nd, 3rd and 4th, and Sunday afternoon, April 5th, at Sutton's Broadway theater, where he will speak with Walter Thomas Mills, Sunday, April 5, at 2:30 p. m., he will hold a tremendous meeting at Anaconda. For the past week he has been speaking at Anaconda, Basin, Stockton, Great Falls and Billings. Big crowds have been greeting him everywhere.

### WHICH HAS CHANGED, MUELLER OR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY? Denounced By Republicans in 1892, He Is Now Their Nominee in 1903—What Influence Has Changed the Party?

The cartoon represents what one capitalistic candidate for mayor would do, if elected. Below is given a record of what the other candidate did when he was in office. Gambling at that time was an institution almost, in Montana. Here is the record taken from the republican platform, published in the republican press at the time. The Inter Mountain endorsed the position of the republicans with regard to Mueller. Here is the record:

Extracts from republican platform, April 6, 1892, following Mueller's administration:

"We charge that untold thousands of dollars have been expended upon the streets and alleys of this city, with but little appreciable advantage and criminal extravagance.

"We charge that an aerial ladder has been purchased at the cost of \$3,000, that is of no value whatever to the city or any one else.

"We charge that large sums of money have been illegally borrowed of certain banks in the city aggregating \$93,000, up to the 1st of Dec. 1891, and the taxpayers were compelled to pay one per cent per month, compounded monthly as interest thereon.

"We charge that notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of dollars raised by pressing the limit of taxation, the city has been and is now going in debt at the rate of \$1,000 per month.

"We charge that the city crematory was located when it should not have been and solely for the purpose of certain democratic politicians, who had real estate which they were anxious to thrust upon the city at a big price, and that the said crematory was abandoned as impracticable as soon as the scheme had been worked for all that could be got out of it with any degree of decency.

"We charge that the Dublin Guich storm culvert cost several thousand dollars in excess of what reputable contractors stood ready to do the work for on the basis of highest wages, and that such work was done in flagrant violation of law, which requires that all contracts exceeding in cost the sum of \$500 be advertised for competitive bids.

"We charge that the City Hall was built in the most substantial manner at a cost of more than \$61,000 or more than \$22,000 in excess of the contract price; it should have been built in a substantial manner and on the basis of the highest wages.

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### THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

Union Men Will Vote the Union Ticket Straight.

"Union men and women and all those who sympathize with good wages, fair conditions, liberty and freedom for the working masses—of the people—including the teacher of your children, be sure, on April 4th, to register your protest against the unfair mandates of the so-called business men's administration of your schools, who have openly made and are making the boast that the working people of Butte School District No. 1 are not qualified to attend to the business of educating their own children. The union ticket, which will, if elected, administer our schools fair to all classes of our people, is made up of the following named union men:

- DANIEL J. HANNIFAN, Miners' Union.
- JOHN J. McMULLEN, Engineers' Union.
- B. T. KING, Clerk's Union.

Mansfield, Ohio, Socialists captured the Labor League, that organization refusing to endorse a so-called non-partisan movement.

## THE MUNICIPAL SOCIALIST CAMPAIGNS

Working Class Tickets Nominated in Many Cities Throughout the Western States.

For the first time we are having independent, class-conscious, workingmen's politics in the West. Union men in all principal cities are taking part, and the best union workers everywhere are represented on Socialist municipal tickets. These are the men who stand for unionism. Read the list and support them:

- Butte, Montana.**  
For Mayor—P. A. LEAMY.  
For City Treasury—JOHN W. DALE.  
For Police Magistrate—MICHAEL McCORMICK.  
Aldermen:  
First Ward—MICHAEL J. MOONEY.  
Second Ward—JOHN LOWNY.  
Third Ward—DR. CALDER.  
Fourth Ward—OSCAR J. STENBERG.  
Fifth Ward—HARRY A. SAGER.  
Sixth Ward—P. M. JOHNSON.  
Seventh Ward—GEO. M. AMBROSE.  
Eighth Ward—W. H. PIERCE.

**Anaconda, Montana.**  
Anaconda has a full Socialist ticket composed of union men and the indications are that the whole ticket will be elected by a big majority. Here's the ticket:  
Mayor—J. H. Frincke.  
Treasurer—Mike Tobin.  
Police Magistrate—C. C. McHugh.

**Billings, Montana.**  
The Socialist ticket at Billings is composed of the best union men in town, and ought to win.

**Wallace, Idaho.**  
Mayor—Fred W. Walton.  
Clerk—W. E. Stache.  
Treasurer—John Nicholson.  
Police Magistrate—P. C. Smith.  
Councilmen:  
First ward—J. W. Fyink.  
Second ward—H. K. Heibostad.  
Third ward—Aug. Carlson.  
Fourth ward—Myron Topliff.

**Spokane, Wash.**  
Member of the Executive Board Hughes heads the ticket at Spokane. He will make a hot campaign against the plutocrats and the corruptionists.

**Tel luidre, Colorado.**  
County and City Committeeman. For mayor—Joseph Balliger.

For clerk—John J. Weigmann.  
For treasurer—Harry A. Floaten.  
Po Police Magistrate—W. A. Schiller.  
For street commissioner—B. F. Munger.

For aldermen as follows:  
First ward—C. F. McDougall, Oscar Mantyla.  
Second ward—V. St. John, M. J. Sullivan.  
Third ward—Fred Pheasy, Joseph Gontler.

For member of school board, to be voted for May 4—Miss Floaten.

**Silverton, Colorado.**  
Mayor, Casper Machus; marshal, P. J. Clifford; night watchman, Daniel Pettijohn; aldermen, Arthur Castongray, T. W. Williams and Thomas Clarke. All are leading union workers. It's a winner, boys. Vote it straight. Show the mine-owning capitalists and the boot-licking business element that the working class is going to have its inning.

**Cripple Creek, Colorado.**  
Union men are on the ticket at Cripple Creek, as is shown by the name of R. E. Croskey, secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, for clerk.

### NO-CAPITALIST POLITICS.

Declaration of the Western Federation of Miners.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has issued this declaration:

"Believing it to be incumbent upon the members of the executive board and the officers of the Western Federation of Miners to adhere strictly to the policy of the organization as promulgated by the tenth annual convention.

And realizing the necessity of carrying out this policy by all the local unions and their officers, we take advantage of this opportunity to pledge our unswerving support to the political policy of the Federation. In order to better carry out this policy, we pledge ourselves to refuse all proffers of political parties; and, furthermore, that we will use our influence both in an official and individual capacity to impress upon the officers and members of local unions the necessity of strictly carrying out this policy to the end that the W. F. of M. may become an organ-

ization of class-conscious political workers and constitute itself the vanguard of the army that is destined to accomplish the economic freedom of the producers of all wealth."

### LAST WEAPON TAKEN AWAY.

Corporation Can Get Any Kind of Injunction They Wish.

Judge Landis of Lancaster, Pa., has filed a permanent injunction restraining the striking iron molders from interfering with the workmen of the Marietta Casting Company of Marietta. The company applied for an injunction to restrain the strikers from picketing the place. Judge Landis, in his opinion, says:

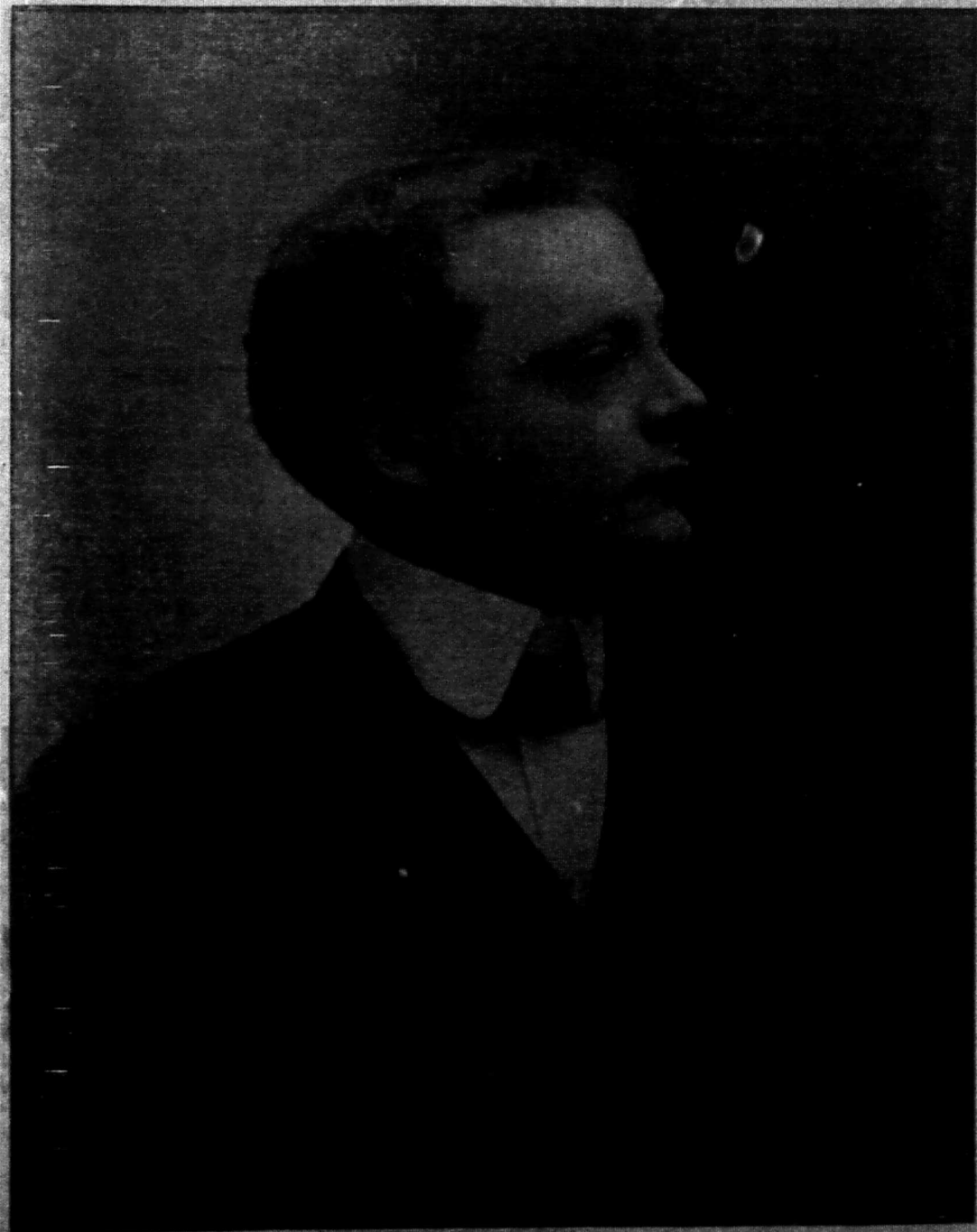
"All members and officers of lodge No. 359 of the Iron Molders' Union, and their agents, servants and employees, as well as all persons conspiring with them, and all persons whomsoever be hereby perpetually enjoined and commanded absolutely to desist and refrain from in any manner interfering with the employers of the

plaintiff and with any person or persons who may hereafter desire to offer to enter its employ, or to induce any such person or persons to leave the employment of the plaintiff, and also from calling 'scabs' or 'scabs' or any other opprobrious epithet to persons passing along the streets and going to or from the works of the plaintiff."

When the employes of the M. O. P. Co. went to Mr. Heinze to get permission to establish a hospital fund, that gentleman, in spite of the heavy support which workmen in this community had given him, refused their request absolutely. He is down on his knees to workmen once more. Will they forget how he treated them when he thought he didn't need them? We think not!

Candidate for Police Magistrate Tom Boyle, who is running on the "no principle" ticket, gets his campaign printing done in Anaconda. He should look for his support in that city also.

## PATRICK A. LEAMY



Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Butte, Mont.



PATRICK A. LEAMY



Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Butte, Mont.



# Address of a Socialist Mayor

Inaugural address of Hon. Parkman B. Flanders, mayor of Haverhill, Mass., 1903:

Gentlemen of the City Council: The choice of the citizens of Haverhill as to who should be the chief executive of the city for the ensuing year having been determined, it is my duty and privilege, before proceeding farther in the administration of office, to state my position as a Socialist mayor.

I shall assist, in so far as my power permit, the forces that are making towards a more equitable and humane industrial order than that which now obtains.

I shall resist every aggression of the corporations upon the rights of the people, and shall assist every effort made toward the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

I shall aid the workers in every attempt to lessen the hours of labor, to improve the conditions of their employment, to increase the returns for their labor power, and all else that makes for the betterment of their condition.

**The Contract System.** I recommend that the contract system be abolished in all departments, wherever possible. Work done under this system seldom comes within the estimated cost, litigation often follows, results are unsatisfactory, and labor is exploited.

The letting of work by contract is a species of auction. An auction is a sale of last resort.

The city should purchase its own material, employ its own workmen, and choose competent superintendents.

Labor produces all values, and labor should be dealt with directly, without the intervention of a contractor, whose only object is to secure profit, thereby depriving the city of the value it should receive and labor the value it gives.

**Schools.** I find this department in excellent condition and doing good and efficient service at a cost per scholar below the average for the state.

I believe that the time has arrived when we should start towards a new high school building. The present building has been long since outgrown. A much larger and more modern building should be provided.

As it will take considerable time under the most favorable conditions to complete such a structure as will be needed, I would recommend that the site be decided upon and purchased this year.

The education of our children should call for prompt attention in order that all may have an equal opportunity to receive the best possible start in life.

**City Hall.** I believe our citizens should be allowed the use of this large hall, free, when no admission is to be charged.

The expense of maintenance is very small and considerable good is derived from free public lectures, concerts, etc., the giving of which should be encouraged as an aid to education and as a healthy amusement for all our people.

**Water Board.** I believe that the best interests of the city demand that the water board be abolished and that the management of this important department of public service be placed in the hands of the city council; and that the superintendent be elected by the people.

The general court has been petitioned to enact a law to this effect, which is as follows: Commonwealth of Massachusetts—In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three.

**An Act.** Relative to the water department of the city of Haverhill. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in the general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. If this act is accepted as hereinafter provided, the board of water commissioners of the city of Haverhill shall cease to exist on the first Monday in January of the year nineteen hundred and four, and the powers conferred upon said board shall thereupon terminate.

Sec. 2. If this act is accepted as aforesaid the city council of Haverhill shall, upon the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and four, elect a superintendent of water works, who shall have charge of the water department of the city subject to the direction and authority of the city council and of any committee thereof, as the city council shall provide.

He shall have only such powers as the city council may confer upon him. His term of office shall begin on the first Monday in January, nineteen hundred and four, and shall continue for one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Thereafter the superintendent of water works shall be elected annually by the voters of the city at the annual city election, to serve as aforesaid, for one year from the first Monday in January following his election.

Sec. 3. This act shall be submitted to the voters of the city of Haverhill at the annual city election of the current year, and shall take effect upon its acceptance by a majority of the voters present and voting thereon, otherwise it shall not take effect.

**Soldiers' Relief Aid.** Time is having its effect upon the war veterans and their dependents. Many of them, by reason of age and infirmities, are unable to keep pace with the present struggle for existence. Kindness, justice and liberality should be exercised in extending to them the honorable aid which the law provides.

I recommend that a series of band concerts be given in order that life may be made brighter for those who are compelled to remain in the city during the summer months.

**Poor Department.** this department for the past few years is, in my opinion, an evidence of the improvement in poor provision and evolution which is taking place in all lines of industry.

The demand of the modern industrial life are greater than the human system can maintain at the point of efficiency made necessary to meet an ever-increasing velocity in production and distribution. As a result, those who are strong mentally and physically are preferred, being the most profitable.

As long as this remains a fact, those who for any reason can not obtain a suitable existence, must look to this department for assistance.

It is now acknowledged from all points of view that such institutions as are necessary for the proper care of those coming under the charge of the overseers should be the best possible in all respects.

I find that the overseers have not as yet used the hospital ward which has been equipped in the annex of the city farm building, notwithstanding that the need of such a ward was given as a potent reason for the building of the said annex.

It appears to me that the cases in the department, not requiring a surgical operation, could be treated successfully, and a considerable saving in expense would result if the ward was used for the purpose for which it was established. I certainly hope the overseers will see their way clear to make use of this finely-equipped ward.

I also find that the room designed for a grocery department is unused. I am satisfied that a large saving can

department is more than the service rendered should call for. I therefore ask the city council to have the committee on street lighting thoroughly look into the entire matter, and see if, as a war measure, the city would be justified in discontinuing the use of the electric arc lights, except for public squares; also if the Welsbach Co. are not under a contract with the local gas company; also to see if the service would not be as well rendered by the use of the Welsbach naphtha lights, which I consider equal in all respects to the gas lights.

The action of the local gas company in making a four hundred thousand dollar plant into one with a capital of \$1,000,000, upon which sum the consumers must pay dividends, and which if the company can succeed in making the public pay dividends upon the purchase price under existing law must be based, i. e., their earning capacity, is such that it seems to me that the time has come for the city to fight in self-defense.

If these quasi-public corporations are to be allowed to raise their capital at will, and then charge enough for the service to make it pay dividends upon the stock, water and all, then it is the duty of the city council, as well as the executive, to try and reduce the earning capacity of such plants before proceeding with the necessary steps to purchase the same.

That we should own and operate them solely for the public good, I believe to be a duty. Certainly there can be no excuse for denying the right of the citizens to pass judgment upon this question, for that is where a final decision must be looked for if it is to be rightly settled.

This is comparatively a new department, and while its work for the year 1902 was well done, I believe there are certain matters in connection with

of the waters of Kenosha lake, which is now being contaminated by a considerable amount of sewage which would be taken care of if this sewer was constructed. I wish to call your attention to the crowded condition of many of our sidewalks, which are extremely narrow. Let no opportunity pass to widen the same, even if only for a short distance at a time.

**Street Railways.** The city is now connected more closely with all the surrounding cities and towns, as well as with our own outlying districts, by the building of the various lines of street railways now operating in our midst.

While I believe they are a public necessity as well as a convenience, and should be owned and operated by the public, I am aware of the fact that this municipality under existing laws cannot operate them.

In spite of the fact that their proper regulation, which was originally vested in the mayor and board of aldermen, has been taken largely from their control and placed with the state railroad commissioners, I still believe it is our plain duty to do so far as possible keep them in the line of being public servants, who are operating a public franchise. They should be made to understand clearly that the people own the streets through which they pass, and that if the people's rights and conveniences are not properly safeguarded, the people will demand a reckoning not only with the companies, but with those who are over-anxious to grant such franchises.

I am informed that the general court is to be appealed to in order that the city may be allowed to compel the different roads to operate over each other's tracks when required. This meets my hearty approval. If the full power to do this can be obtained, it will solve the free interchangeable transfer question, as the roads would then be glad to make a transfer arrangement when they did not wish to run over a line which their patrons desired. The results would be of direct and immediate benefit to those who work in the shops and factories removed from the central portions of the city, and who depend upon the various lines of street railways for transportation to and from work.

**Board of Health.** The city council should, as far as possible, assist the board of health in its efforts to check the spread of contagious diseases.

I believe, after careful consideration and investigation, that a hospital should be furnished them for use in such cases, in order that the health of the community as well as its safety be better safeguarded.

I recommend that the city council proceed at once to construct a building such a site board may require, and in such a location as will best serve the public welfare.

**Fire Department.** I believe that this department is keeping up the high standard which has been maintained for several years past.

I regret to note that there has been evidence of partisanship shown in this department, that efficient and capable men have been dropped from the rolls because of their honest beliefs.

I defend the right of any public servant to express his honest opinion upon all public questions.

**Taxes.** We frequently hear a great many people complain about the high rate of public taxes, and wasteful expenditure of the same. The burden of proving such statements is upon the complainants. I challenge both statements as not being borne out by the facts.

Nothing more clearly shows the difference between benefits gained from public taxation and expenditure, and those resulting from private ownership of so-called public utilities, than does the equivalent rendered by them to the public.

A single item will suffice to clearly demonstrate this. If a workman owns a home in our city which is assessed for \$2,000, his tax to the city will be about \$25 at the present rate of taxation.

This tax pays for all services rendered by the state, the county and the municipality. It includes for the city alone such expenses as the care and maintenance of the streets, sidewalks and bridges, police and fire protection—schools which will fit our children for college if desired, and other benefits which need not be mentioned, but which will readily occur to the minds of all as they are received.

Now if this same workman lives outside of the city limits a distance of from two to five miles, and the street cars pass near his home, he will naturally prefer to ride to and from his work. He can do so four times a day, 300 days in the year, only by paying the corporation the sum of \$60 per annum. Certainly, the accommodations at times upon some of the street cars have been such as would call down upon the heads of the public officials, were they operating them, an immediate dismissal.

The single item of excessive charges is sufficient to cause me to feel justified in asking your co-operation in acquiring as fast as possible the ownership of all public utilities.

The people should own all gas and electric light plants, street car lines, telephone lines, and especially underground conduits for the reception of all wires now strung overhead, which are both unsightly and dangerous.

The franchise given to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. simply resulted in a gift to them with no material benefit to the city.

I am confident that the taxes upon our homes can be greatly reduced if public taxes are allowed to extend more into the realm of private taxes. The financial condition of the city shows a marked and uniform improvement for the past five years, as the auditor's report will show.



HON. PARKMAN B. FLANDERS, Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass.

be made if the groceries for this department are purchased at wholesale and distributed by the department direct. I shall, as a member of the board ex-officio, try to have this change made. And finally, I believe that in the various departments employing teams for municipal work other than those owned by the department doing the work, that the preference should be given to the poor department, as they can maintain horses at a low cost.

If the other departments would cooperate with them in this particular, I believe a great saving would result.

**Police.** This department is, in my opinion, doing satisfactory work, and while there is a considerable demand for an increase of the force in order that new and growing sections of the city may be patrolled, as well as to give the working force having charge of the police station day and night some relief and assistance, I feel confident that the present force under judicious administration will, for the present year as in the past, be able to properly look after all matters which should come under the authority of the police.

I believe there is a growing tendency among persons having large private plants to expect this department to do much of the work which should be done by a watchman in their employ. This tendency should be checked, and all citizens should thoroughly understand that this, like all other municipal departments, can only be used for public purposes.

Under no pretext should private interests be allowed to intervene. You will learn in the city marshal's report for the year 1902 all the details relating to this department.

**Licenses.** The voters having decided that malt and spirituous liquors shall be sold, it becomes the duty of the license commissioners to see that the law governing the sale is impartially enforced.

The police should be called upon for all assistance needed. I am of the opinion that among the minor licenses granted by the board of aldermen, the price charged for a junk dealers' license is excessive and unwarranted.

I recommend that the board reduce the same to a normal figure to correspond with the prices fixed for other licenses, which are for the sole purpose of identification when complaints are made of abuses committed by persons engaged in the business.

I believe that a price of from two to five dollars is ample.

**Street Lighting.** I am convinced that the cost of this

this department which should receive your immediate attention.

The manner of raising funds for its maintenance should be considered, to the end that all that part of the expense which is called for as a public benefit may be paid for by the public, and only that part of the expense which is clearly a betterment should be assessed upon the abutors.

As street watering is looked upon more and more in the light of a public necessity, I believe that the expense for its care and maintenance should be largely met by a pro-rata tax.

Another matter to which I wish to call your attention in connection with this department is the method of allowing the individual members of the committee on street watering to select the persons who shall furnish horses and drivers to operate the watering carts. I regard this method as pernicious and demoralizing to the department, and would recommend that you give the superintendent full power in the matter.

**Street Department.** I find that this department is, as usual, handicapped by being badly scattered over a large territory, with many of its important divisions long distances apart. This state of affairs is not cheap at any price.

If this department is to do good and permanent work of any amount it should be provided with a suitable plant.

In order that we may get the best possible service from this department I would recommend that the committee on streets investigate at once, and find a suitable place near the river front where a wharf can be procured, in order that the municipal departments may establish a coal yard for municipal purposes. The establishment of such a wharf would prevent the various departments from being at the mercy of private dealers as at present. The street department would also be able to land any articles required by them that come by water.

The piece of land should be large enough to erect the city stables thereon, store all the implements, tools and appliances needed in their work, including the steam road rollers.

The construction of sewers is also done by this department. I consider that it is a public necessity to properly sewer all sections of the city as fast as the financial condition of our treasury will permit. I would recommend that the proposed sewer through Kenosha avenue be constructed at once in accordance with the plans presented by the city engineer and accepted by the city council in 1899.

This sewer is needed for the convenience and safety of the people living in that locality, and for the protection

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**OUR PRACTICE IS THE LARGEST BECAUSE WE INVARIABLY FUL-FILL OUR PROMISES**  
**Why Our Cures Are Permanent**  
Our practice presents a peculiar feature that we believe is not found in any other physician's practice. The peculiarity is this: A case that we could not cure permanently would show no improvement whatever under our treatment. Odd as this is: A case that we could not cure per logical reason for it. We never treat symptoms. Symptoms may easily be caused to vanish and much improvement will be apparent, but it is the condition back of the symptoms that must be removed before there can be a cure. Having gained a full understanding of men's diseases and ascertained the cause of every symptom that is ever presented our treatment is always so directed as to correct these causes and do nothing else. Therefore, were we to make an error in diagnosis and mistake the cause, no results whatever would be shown. Having cured so many hundreds of cases of the same diseases we have no excuse for making errors, and are able to treat with absolute accuracy in every instance, completely correcting the disturbing condition and through this action removing every symptom forever.

**WEAKNESS**  
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# Landlords' Multiple Portion

By Count Tolstoi

A boy is born in the country. Laboring always with his father, his grand-father, his mother, he sees each year the finest crops from the fields he and his father have ploughed, harrowed and sowed—the fields that his mother and sister have mowed and reaped, binding the corn into the sheaves which he himself has helped to stack—he sees always that his father carries the best of these crops, not to his own house, but to the squire's barn beyond the manor gardens.

As they pass the manor house with the creaking cart he and his father have piled up, the boy sees on the veranda a richly-dressed lady seated at a table spread with a silver kettle, fine china, cakes and sweets; on the other side of the carriage drive he sees the squire's two sons in shining shoes and embroidered shirts playing ball on the smooth lawn.

The ball is knocked over the cart. "Pick it up, boy," cries one of the young gentlemen. "Pick it up, Johnny!" shouts the father to his son, taking off his cap

and walking by the side of the cart, holding the reins.

"What does it mean?" thinks the boy. "I am tired with work while they are playing; yet I must fetch the balls for them."

But he fetches the ball and the young gentleman takes it from the cart, sun-burned peasant boy's hand with fine, white fingers, and returns to the game without noticing him.

The boy's father has gone on with the cart. The boy runs along the road to catch up, kicking up the dust with his clumsy, worn-out boots, and together they reach the barn crowded with carts and sheaves. The bustling overseer, his canvas jacket wet with sweat at the back and a stick in his hands greets the boy's father with an oath for driving up to the wrong place. The father apologizes, turns back wearily, tugging at the reins of the exhausted horses and stops at the further side.

The boy approaches his father and asks: "Father, why do we bring our corn to him? Haven't we grown it?" "Because the land is their's," answered the father, angrily.

"Who gave them the land, then?"

"Go and ask the overseer there. He'll explain it to you. Do you see his stick?"

"But what will they do with this corn?"

"Thresh it and grind it, and then sell it."

"And what will they do with the money?"

"They'll buy those cakes with it that you saw on the table as we passed."

The boy became quiet and thoughtful. But he has little time for thought. The men shout to his father to bring his cart nearer. He pulls the horse up to the stacks, climbs to the top of his load, unties the rope, and wearily hands the sheaves up, one by one, straining his hernia with each effort; while the boy holds the old mare whom he has driven for the past two years, brushing away the flies as his father tells him, and wondering, for he cannot understand, why the land does not belong to those who work it, but to those gentlemen who play about in fancy shirts, and drink tea and eat cakes.

The boy thinks about this continually; when waking, when going to sleep, when attending the horses, but

finds no answer. Everyone says it is as it should be—and lives accordingly.

So he grows up. He marries. Children are born to him, and they ask the same question, and also wonder; and he answers them as his father answered him.

And they, too, living in poverty and submission, labor for idle strangers.

So he lives, and so live all around him.

Wherever he goes it is the same; and, according to the stories of the passing pilgrims, it is the same everywhere. Everywhere laborers overwork themselves for idle, rich landlords. Suffer from rupture, asthma, consumption; drink in despair; and die before their time. Women overstrain themselves, cooking, washing, mending, tending cattle; wither, and grow prematurely old from overworking and incessant labor.

And everywhere those for whom they work indulge in horses and carriages and pet dogs, conservatories and games, from one year to another; each day from morning till evening dressing as if on a holiday, playing eating and drinking, as not one of those who work for them could do, even on a holiday.

# Disfranchisement

Written for The Journal By "Saltire"

The scientific Socialist is, first of all, a biologist. In popular parlance, a voter must first strike to obtain the right to vote. Our class legislation requires us to remain in one specific locality a specific period of time, in order to qualify ourselves as legal voters. This minority class law is aimed exclusively at the proletariat, who has nothing but muscle to sell; and not even a hovel to live in. It, therefore, disfranchises 2,000,000 American voters at every national election.

If labor should desert labor unions and pin its faith to "pure and simple"

political action, it would speedily discover that it could no longer remain in any one locality long enough to strike at the ballot box. Industrial unionism enables us to wield the political weapon of emancipation. Without industrial unionism, capitalism could shift us at its will, and disfranchise 10,000,000 on the eve of every election. Granted that advanced industrial unionism would ultimately raise our wage from two to ten dollars per day, we would still be powerless to prevent the rise of the cost of living from two to ten dollars per day, and our condition would remain as oppressive as ever; but political

unionism, in controlling the cost of living, affords the pure and simple industrial unionist the only permanent remedy. Political and industrial divorce is death!

De Leonism, therefore, makes the revolution inevitable, and destructive anarchy the legacy of the coming generation. With 10,000,000 disfranchised American voters, the bayonet becomes the only available weapon of liberty. The two factors in economic evolution are the industrial and the political. They must be co-ordinate. The destruction of either is fatal to the effect.

Progress is the joint effect of the

co-ordinate functions of both factors. Eliminate either, and the race is doomed! The material facts of all human history are only the records of such material effects from such material causes. We can modify the effects only by modifying the cause! Selection alone can change the environment and thus modify the cause. Intelligence is the selective factor. The labor union is the first essential function of the process. Political unionism is the second and final function. They must co-ordinate to survive. Hence the duality.

Park City, Utah, March 22, 1903.

# The Industrial Armies

Written for The Journal by Thos. B. Craig

The power and efficiency of an army is relative to the genius and command of the general. Unless he has full control of his men, unless he is at all times accustomed to be obeyed, the chances are that the battle is lost. Similarly with industries. The time has come when vast industrial armies have been formed, whose success depends upon their efficiency as a fighting force in conquering all opposition (competition) and upon the absolute authority and genius of the man at the head.

Countries are forever making alliances and so are industries, only in the latter case they are known by the significant name of trusts. The spirit of the age is co-operation—in peace, in industry, in war, in strikes. The trusts are but the natural outcome of this law and opposing the trusts is opposing the law itself.

The "kings of capital" saw the useless waste in competition; they wondered why they should be forever fighting against each other in exploiting the poor, when by combination they could manufacture more cheaply

and exploit the worker more successfully.

Pierpont Morgan, the greatest commander and organizer of industrial armies the world ever knew, perceived this, and, with his accustomed energy and scheming, helped form the trusts.

The significance of the powerful army is not fully recognized even now by those workmen in different parts of the globe not in personal contact with it; but study economics and lay not idly down until your life blood is sucked out. The command of the employers over the employes was indeed substantially increased; his power was more perfect, more absolute. The military has its court-martial, the workshop its discharge and perhaps the latter is the most terrible weapon, its effectiveness increasing relatively to the growth of the trusts—soon a discharge will practically mean economic death.

The soldier for the performance of some deed that advances the cause of his country obtains a piece of ribbon, a position of more authority and perhaps a little more pay; the work-

man for increasing the power of his employer and at the same time further oppression of the toiler, becomes a petty boss and obtains a little more of that he earns at the expense of his fellow creatures. The more invention improves the machines of slaughter, the greater the deaths in battle; the more invention improves the machines of production, the greater the slaughter in economic conflicts.

The soldier enlists the industrial slave at an age of tender years, at an age when he or she ought to be enjoying toys and picture books, and breathing the sweet, pure, undefiled air of heaven instead of the vile, polluted microbus stenches of the unhealthy workshop. This is one of the saddest features of our present industrial system and demonstrates not only the efficiency of the industrial army, but also augers the viler things to come. If people become not educated in economic truths and shoulder to shoulder stand and say: "We will own the trusts."

There seems, however, to be one vast difference between the soldier and

the workman. The latter purchases not only his own clothes, food and necessities of life by long-drawn hours of toilsome work, but those of the soldier and a whole host of other non-producers as well. Again we have seen countries settle their disputes by arbitration and also industrial masters and workmen, too—but mostly to the detriment of the latter. Men in the ranks of industrial armies are seeing this, but none, at present, stand in greater need of this perception than the employes of the C. & P. C. company. Remove the cause of the dispute and you will have no need of arbitration. The cause of all strikes is production for profit and not for use or in other words "private ownership of the means of production. Replace this by collective ownership and strikes will be a thing of the past. Industrial armies will have ceased to fight; recruits will be taken from strong, healthy men instead of weak children; men, indeed, will all brothers and all can safely pray "Our Father."

Fernie, B. C., March 15, 1903.

# A Call to Action

Written for The Journal By Wm. Maily

After years of agitation and education, the political storm signal points to a great battle for and against Socialism in 1904.

The Socialist party is at least conceded to be a factor to be reckoned with. Wherever the eye turns, the capitalistic class can be seen marshalling its forces for the coming fray.

What was predicted by Socialists years ago is coming to pass. Started by the significant appearance of this new force in American politics, the capitalists are working craftily toward a unification of the two old parties in order to crush Socialism.

Futile and fruitless will be their efforts! Economic evolution, the growing class consciousness of the working class, the developing oratorical, literary and executive ability of that class and the inexorable decree of inevitable justice—all, all insure the final triumph of Socialism.

But before the battle is ended, the enemies of the working class will stop at nothing to destroy the Socialist movement.

Already the leading capitalist paper of New England, the Boston "Herald," proposes that better the republic per-

ish and an autocracy be established than that Socialism be victorious.

Dropping the hypocritical mask of democracy and discarding the shop-worn republican phrases with which they have so long deceived the workers, the despotters of labor are preparing to stand out boldly for what they really believed in—a government dominated by one man in the interests of the capitalist class, a government that will continue to be used to perpetuate the existing system of exploitation, inequality and corruption.

The enemies of the working class will not always be so outspoken in their antagonism to Socialism. They will use other methods which will be the more dangerous because the mailed hand will be concealed within a silken glove. Their methods will be as numerous as their agents are vile.

The capitalist class will attempt to divide the working class, for only through division has the reign of exploitation run so long. As the workers become more and more thoroughly aroused to the necessity and logic of Socialism, as they turn more and more toward political action, on working class lines, "union labor" parties will be started and candidates proposed-

ly for labor will be put forward to divert the attention of the workers from the principles and candidates of the Socialist party—the only logical labor party in the field. And the great power of the capitalist press will be used on behalf of these abortive parties and decoy candidates.

Every workman and woman should be alive to these dangers. Every one who desires working class emancipation should be ready to point out the quicksands of capitalism to his doubting brothers. Every hater of industrial despotism and wage slavery should prepare to direct the awakening thought and quickening energy of the working class into the only channel that leads to glorious freedom.

Workers of the West, unite and organize for Socialism and victory! Prepare now to enter the national campaign next year with an organization that will enable us to meet the hosts of capitalism upon their own ground! Join the Socialist party and unite with the workers of every other section of the country in the effort to wipe out exploitation and drive poverty and every ill that follows in its train from this and every other land!

**The Benefits of Organization.** Many have come to regard the admonition to organize as a stereotyped phrase and are inclined to smile at the earnest efforts of the workers in the cause of labor when they seek to arouse the flagging spirits and hopes of the poor down-trodden, hope-abandoning creatures in our industrial field. Some who, by the way, have had the good fortune to have always worked in the locality where organization has exercised an influence upon wages and conditions, actually question their wisdom in paying dues into a labor organization. They have never experienced what the unorganized have experienced and do not realize what would befall them were they to abandon their organization and trust to the sense of justice of their employer and their individual ability to drive a good bargain with him.

There are some who reason that way, but I am convinced that the great bulk of organized workers appreciate the benefits of organization, and it is not to them that we need address a few words of argument, but to those who have not yet tested of its agents.

And yet, what argument should be necessary? Did not man in his most primitive state learn that it was essential to his well-being that he should unite with others like himself for protection or the promotion of a common purpose? When physical force ruled the world men banded together upon the principle that the strength of many in combination was more potent than the strength of many in detail. All down the history of the centuries is the lesson impressed upon us. Why should it not be even so in the industrial field of today?

It is so. For proof look around you. In a recent issue of the Iron Molders' Journal there appeared an account of the treatment allotted to the unorganized molders in Canton, Ill., by Parlin & Overdorf. They are paid low wages and in addition thereto must deposit 10 per cent of their earnings with the company as a guarantee of their good behavior. Commenting upon the case the Illinois state board of arbitration says:

"The practical effect of the system is that the men cease to be free agents. They are completely under

the subjection of their employer in a way that is most harrassing and humiliating to a free American citizen."

—Iron Molders' Journal.

**Prepared for a Long Siege.**

The American Bridge company has not yet resumed work on the Wabash bridge with non-union men, and quiet prevails in the vicinity. The strikers have established headquarters in a frame building near the American Bridge company's south side plant, and just below is the houseboat which is quartering the non-union men.

Cooks have been employed and cots placed in the house for the strikers. They have secured a number of skills and will endeavor to reach the strike breakers aboard the boat. The strikers are closely scrutinizing every movement of the occupants of the boat.

The inclement weather was the reason given by the company for its failure to begin work on the Wabash pier.

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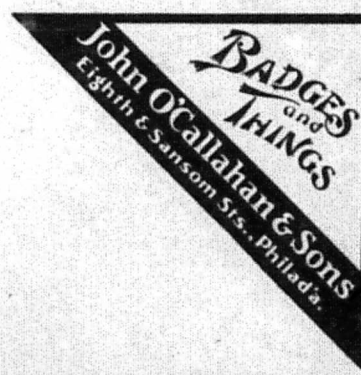
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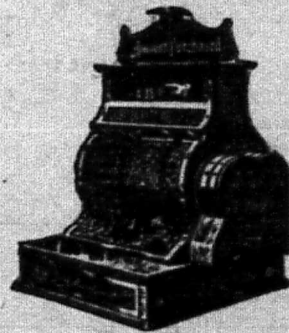
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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

Workers must be thinkers.

Labor must emancipate itself from wage slavery.

All's fish that comes to the net of the capitalistic bird editorial liar.

The cry of patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel—and of a capitalist.

Socialism appeals to men's reasons. All it asks is an honest, intelligent, impartial investigation.

Just as well try to stem the tide of the Pacific Ocean as to protest against Socialism. It is inevitable.

Patrick A. Leamy will be the next mayor of Butte, and he will have about eight Socialistic aldermen to keep him company.

Under Socialism laborers, of both hand and brain, will be rewarded with the full product of their toil. Capitalists likewise.

The international trust is the last development of modern industry. Collective ownership and operation will be the next step.

A capitalist has as much right to direct a strike as he has to advise workmen how to vote. He has absolutely no right to do either. Yet Senator Clark, through his personal organ, the Butte Miner, attempts to do both.

Laborers are in the majority in every country of the world, and a sense of common justice would demand that labor should control the governments of every country of the world in the interest of the workers. Awake, you slaves, and take possession of your own.

Duped and deluded labor of the East, that has been bargained and sold to capitalism by its alleged leaders, is beginning to see the light. The darkness of pure and simpleminded must give way to the light of aggressive, class conscious unionism. Join the fight NOW.

An eloquent speaker, battling in the cause of human liberty, once said: "The capitalist knows no country but his counting-house, no bible but his ledger, no God but Mammon. All that is good, all that is holy, all that is noble, is sacrificed on the altar of profit." It's still true.

Two capitalist parties (republican and democratic) have united against the Socialist giant and we want to predict right now that Silver Bow County, Montana, has seen it's last straight republican or democratic ticket. The fight is narrowing down to a clear contest between the forces of labor and the forces of capitalism. Draw the lines closely. Labor has nothing to fear in a fight of this sort.

A workman joins a labor union to better his condition. He is prepared to make sacrifices in order to maintain an organization that will better his condition. "How to get more," is the problem. Yet Socialism, which promises more to labor than it ever dared to ask for, is repugnant to some trade unionists. Thank God, we have very few of that kind in the American Labor Union, and the number is growing beautifully less every day.

The Populist party was prostituted by a class of men who believed in none of its principles, but who voted the ticket and participated in its councils because the personality of Cleveland was objectionable to them. To such men fusion meant no sacrifice of principle, because they knew not principle. The Socialist party will make no such mistake. Socialists realize that this sort of thing is worse than useless. Socialism, if it means anything, means a political revolution, and we can bring no revolution with the support of men who are willing to desert the party the moment plutocracy offers a bait in the shape of a temporary concession which leaves unchanged the system of exploiting the workers of a part of the products of their labor.

To say that the working people of America will not stand together at the ballot box is not only false, but it is an insult to the intelligence of the men who labor for their daily bread. The working class will stand together in the Socialist party just as solidly as they stand together in their trades unions.

Laboring people always acknowledge that mental labor, of the kind useful to society, is just as deserving of reward as manual labor. The Socialist program offers liberty in the fullest possible development of the mental faculties, while capitalism denies this development to all who are engaged in the brutal struggle for existence.

Steam, electricity, etc., has so revolutionized transportation and communication that the farthest city in Europe is brought as near to Chicago as was New York sixty years ago. Every development of modern science and invention is a confirmation of the Socialist contention that industry is international. Socialism is the only international party, and, therefore, the only party that can cope with the situation.

Patrick McGrady truthfully says that "If the Catholic Church would endorse the principles of Socialism, or if it should declare that labor is entitled to the full product of its toil, Millionaire Clark's paper, the Butte Miner, would hurl anathemas at the Vatican and denounce the Pope, and warn the people to barricade their doors at night; that the adherents of Rome were pledged to assassinate every Protestant in the land."

Inconsistency in the support of Socialist principle cannot be charged to the American Labor Union. Vice-President O'Shea announced his intention of allowing his name to come before the democratic city convention at Cripple Creek, Colo., and his resignation as vice-president was immediately accepted. Treachery to the political program is recognized as being equally infamous as scabbing against the union at the workshop.

In South Park settlement of San Francisco more than 2,000 little children under 16 years are employed. These, many of them mere babes, rise before it is yet day and return home after dark at night, seldom seeing their parents by daylight. Socialism would make it absolutely unnecessary for any child to labor, by giving every husband and father the full product of his toil. But, then, "Socialism would destroy the home."

The name of this paper is the AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL. We would respectfully ask our exchanges to credit reproductions from our columns in this way. There are so many "labor" journals and "labor union" journals that crediting us in this way does not give the average reader a correct understanding of what particular paper is being credited. We are not self-seeking, but the JOURNAL and the organization it represents, is deserving of recognition.

Scranton (Pa.) capitalists have as a part of their slaves one thousand little children, who labor in the mills and factories for their daily bread. Denied the simplest pleasures of home life, unable to secure even the rudiments of an education, these little victims of accursed capitalism are forced to work or starve. Day after day some babe is carried to an impoverished home, wounded or crippled for life. But the masters of bread must have profits, and Socialism cannot be permitted "because it would destroy the home."

In Munich, Bavaria, the government is erecting slaughter houses for dogs, to provide meat for the poor. The reason for this is that beef and pork, and even horse meat, in a wholesome condition, are beyond the means of the working people. Thousands have been eating tainted meat because it could be bought cheaper, and sickness and death resulted. The government activity in the dog business would indicate that the rich are generously to part with their dear puppies in order to furnish meat to keep their slaves at work for them. We suppose the cats will be the next victim.

Jan. D. Ryan, of the First National bank of Great Falls, and also of the Daily Bank and Trust Co., of Butte, Mont., one of the purchasers of the Great Falls electric light and street railways, is attempting to get a new franchise for his purchases. He offers the city a bonus of 1 per cent. of the gross earnings, which, he says, will amount to \$50,000 during the 25 years which the franchisees are to run. According to this the payment would be not less than \$2,000 per year, representing a gross earning capacity of \$200,000 per annum. Now, wouldn't this be a nice business for the city itself to engage in, particularly when we remember that the most important part of the plant—the franchise—is already the city's property?

We are informed that Paul Huebner, A. F. of L. organizer for this district, has a reputation as a union wrecker at Milwaukee and other places. At Milwaukee he induced several unions to withdraw from the Federated Trades Council, and injured the Labor Day celebration as far as possible. It is said that among strangers he poses as a Socialist. The fact is that he

Thompson's Appeal to Butte Voters.

A City Set on a Hill. By Carl D. Thompson.

Across the continent the Socialists are struggling to save the cities. It is here that the capitalistic system reaches its culmination. Here our woes are concentrated; here our problems magnified; and here no doubt the ideals of Socialism must first be tried.

Half way across the nation the story of the municipal campaign in Butte throbs and thrills our hearts. Truly it is a city set on a hill—the crest of the Rockies, the city of the west—it cannot be hid. We are looking to you to do your duty before the world.

There is no ideal that has thrilled human hearts more or fired the enthusiasm so much as that of an ideal city—a city of righteousness. Our municipalities are not so today. And why? Because the blighting touch of unbridled greed has palsied the higher and holier instincts of humanity. The City is the special prey of modern capitalism. It has become the prostitute of modern commercialism. Her streets, her waterworks, her telephones, her gas supplies, her factories, smelters, mines—everything has become the special field for the operation of ruthless greed for private profit. The city—that has been humanity's sweetest, holiest hope—"behold how she has become an harlot!"

How shall the city be saved? Who will save it? Socialism! Centuries ago Isaiah stood up in Jerusalem and protested against the

wanton plunder of the civic life in that ancient people. He held aloft the ideal of a city of God—a City of righteousness. In later generations Brescia, of Rome, protested the plunder of his native city. Later still, Savonarola of Florence lifted up the municipal ideals of righteousness. With the years those ideals grew brighter and better. Humanity profaned by century-long plunder, hardly dare speak the word—but it is still the city of God we want—the city of righteousness and justice.

And there at Butte, in the glowing west, you comrades of the hero souls grapple the mighty giant of private monopoly. Your battle is ours. It is the world. It is the age-long struggle of humanity. Now you lift it a little nearer the victory. Socialism will save the city. Not because Socialists are any better than other human beings, for they are not. But because the public ownership and operation of municipal utilities will throttle human greed and protect the people from its ruthless tyranny.

You go, soon, to vote—a city is in the balance. A vote for Socialism is a vote for the city to be redeemed from capitalism. Any other vote is a vote to hand it over again to private greed; a vote for Socialism is a protest against the idea that the public utilities of a city are legitimate prey of private corporations. A vote for Socialism is a plea for righteousness that will be heard around the world, whose vibrant hope will thrill a continent. Vote to redeem the city from capitalism! Vote for Socialism!

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 7

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Bat and the Weasels.

A bat falling upon the ground was caught by a weasel, of whom he earnestly begged his life. The weasel refused, saying that he was by nature the enemy of all birds. The bat assured him that he was not a bird, but a mouse, and thus saved his life. Shortly afterwards the bat again fell on the ground, and was caught by another weasel, whom he likewise entreated not to eat him. The weasel said that he had a special hostility to mice. The bat assured him that he was not a mouse, but a bat; and thus a second time escaped.

It is wise to turn circumstances to good account.

A politician failing to get elected to

HOW IT WORKS.

A "Respectable" School Board Administration.

The Journal publishes herewith some statistics bearing on the economic management of the public schools of other cities. It will be seen by these figures that Salt Lake City, with a population of 53,321, aschool enrollment of 12,944, employing 315 teachers, runs its schools at a cost of

\$264,557, while Butte City, Montana, with its "respectable" school board of "business" men has only an enrollment of 6,300 pupils, a teaching force of 175 and yet the cost is \$25,900. Salt Lake has twice as many pupils, nearly twice as many teachers, and yet its expenditure is \$69,443 less.

Truth vs. Fiction.

In the face of capitalistic lying, bias and dishonesty with reference to the purposes of the Socialist movement, it is refreshing to read a really fair and honorable discussion of the question from the capitalist standpoint.

A. Schaffle, the celebrated German opponent of the Socialist principle and program, treats the subject in a purely scientific way, in a spirit, as stated in the preface to his "Quintessence of Socialism," of placing "Truth before all things." In chapter one of this work we find the following:

"The economic quintessence of the Socialist program, the real aim of the international movement, is as follows: 'To replace the system of private capital (i. e., the speculative method of production regulated on behalf of society only by the free competition of private enterprises) by a system of collective capital, that is, by a method of production which would introduce a unified ("social" or "collective") organization of national production would remove the present competitive system, by placing under official administration such labor, on the basis of collective or common ownership of the means of production by all the members of the society. This collective method of

an office moved into another state and earnestly begged the voters to elect him to office. The voters at first refused, saying that by nature they were the enemies of all Republicans. The politician assured them that he was not a Republican, but a Democrat, and thus got into office. Shortly afterwards he again failed of election and moved to another state, where he entreated the voters to send him to congress. The voters here said that they had a special hostility to Democrats. Whereupon the politician assured them that he was not a Democrat, but a Republican, and thus a second time got there.

It is wise (for some) to turn circumstances to good account.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

\$264,557, while Butte City, Montana, with its "respectable" school board of "business" men has only an enrollment of 6,300 pupils, a teaching force of 175 and yet the cost is \$25,900. Salt Lake has twice as many pupils, nearly twice as many teachers, and yet its expenditure is \$69,443 less.

partments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or cooperatively), as well as the distribution among all of the common produce of all, according to the amount and social utility of the productive labor of each.

"This represents in the shortest possible formula the aim of the Socialism of today, however variously expressed, and in some cases obscurely conceived, may be the proposed methods of attaining it."

The above is referred to Mr. Keith and other capitalistic hired liars, to whom honesty in the discussion of Socialism is unknown.

A Home Product Strictly Union Made CENTENNIAL BEER

All the product of our brewery bears the label of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States. Our employees receive the largest wages, work the least hours and enjoy the best conditions of any brewery workers in the country. Two good reasons why you should ask for Centennial. Another reason why our beer is popular is that it is the BEST BEER BREWED.

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

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ONE CARLOAD FLOOR OILCLOTH THE LARGEST SINGLE SHIPMENT EVER RECEIVED BY "THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE" ONE CARLOAD LINOLEUM

Not the first two-carload lot, but the first 300-piece lot ever unloaded at a Butte depot. The reason for these big shipments is found in the quality of the goods that go to make them up and the demand we have created for good floor coverings of all kinds. Weight is a weighty matter in determining the value of these goods, and we warrant them, yard for yard and price for price, to weigh more than any linoleums or floor oilcloths to be had elsewhere in the city. Every grade is covered with dependable enamel, the kind that does not wear off in a few weeks. Our window display will say all that's necessary regarding the beauty of the patterns.

SPECIAL PRICES AS FOLLOWS FOR THIS WEEK.

Floor Oilcloth 28c, 35c and 45c A YARD Linoleums 65c, 75c and 85c A YARD 50 Patterns of Each to Show.

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Makes the Sweetest and Lightest of Bread (Money back if you don't like it after using a baking.)

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\$150 invested in Boston & Montana stock in 1893 would have made the investor \$5,000 and \$125 invested in Butte & Boston would have made the investor \$12,800; \$250 invested in Parrot would have paid the investor \$3,400; \$70 invested in the Caledonia two years ago would have paid the investor \$4,000. We are now offering for sale 25,000 shares in the New Boston Mining company to net 5 cents per share in blocks of 100 shares. This company owns by purchase the Daphne, the Mamie, Snow Bird, Badger, Alpine and Mohawk, located at Corbin, Jefferson county, Montana. They are now sinking a shaft on the Snow Bird and have ore that samples good in copper, gold, silver and lead. They also adjoin the Alta mine, that has produced several million dollars' worth of ore. Call or address,

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Our Improved Vacuum Developer permanently restores full vision strength, vigor and growth in the weakest cases where every other fails. Guaranteed. Address: 123 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.

After waiting many months we at last have our

## COPPER SOUVENIR PAPER KNIVES

We placed the order in August last. Owing to the elaborate details the die sinkers were much longer than we expected.

The knife is 9 1/2 inches long; the handle is hollow, both sides alike; the gold pan of the placer miner divides the handle midway down; the upper view shows the mountains, trees and rivers and cattle and sheep grazing; the lower part has a shaft with two miners working with the shovel and pick crossed and bucket between, just above them; the blade tapers in width and thickness from handle to its point; down the center of the blade in connected letters are the words, "Butte, Montana." Notwithstanding the expense involved in the dies—three in number—and the cost of production we shall sell it at the low price of ONE DOLLAR EACH. Thereby making it the most desirable souvenir for the least money ever shown in Butte or elsewhere.

For out-of-town customers we shall have the same knife with a plain blade at same price.

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We have a corn cure perfectly safe, that we gladly refund the money on every time it fails. We don't want you to pay for it unless it cures. Price, 25c. Mailed anywhere. We call it

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This is an especially fine article. It makes a copious foam; possesses excellent antiseptic properties, thereby retarding decay. It is free from grit, very pleasant to use, imparting a clean, fresh taste to the mouth. Price, 25c; unusually large package.

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You don't have to come to our store. Call us up by telephone, tell us what you want and we will do the rest. We call for prescriptions, and deliver the medicine anywhere in the city. We send goods by mail or express to any part of the world.

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The SOUTHERN HOTEL gives you the BEST MEAL and BEST COOKED food for 25 CENTS at any place in the city. You get as much of any and every dish offered on the bill of fare as you wish. OUR CUISINE is unequalled. Don't forget the place and you will not forget the dinner. Come tomorrow and try one of our dinners.

## THE CONNELL STORE

We want to sell that New Spring Suit for Your Boy

Take our word for it, we will save you money. Our New Spring Stock is now ready for your inspection.

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### General Labor Notes.

As a result of a fight between union and non-union bridge workers on the new Seneca bridge at Cleveland, three men were badly beaten. The unionists declare that non-unionists shall not work in that city.

The Painters' Union of Minneapolis has adopted a new scale of 37 1/2 cents an hour for eight hours. The bosses have accepted the scale.

A machine for making hoops, to be operated by boys, has been the cause of trouble between the Coopers' Union and their employes. J. A. Cable, international president, is on the ground trying to settle the difficulty.

A vote of thanks was extended Senators Nelson and Clapp (Minnesota) for their efforts in defeating the bill abolishing four-gallon kegs of beer, by the Coopers' Union No. 62 of Minneapolis. The difficulty with Gund's brewery has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

C. E. Williams, J. S. Kemp and Charles Dahlman were elected delegates by the Missoula Farmers' Union, to attend a meeting of the state body, which will meet in the near future.

A bill to make mine inspectors elective instead of appointive has passed its third reading in the Pennsylvania legislature.

The drivers at Packer No. 3 of the Leht Coal company struck because they were required to wash the mules at the end of their day's work.

Four thousand brick makers are on strike in St. Louis for shorter hours, increase of wages and recognition of the union. Unless an agreement is arrived at speedily, sympathetic strikes will follow.

Livingston unions had a big celebration a short time ago. The meeting was addressed by State Senator Crum, Judge Anderson and Daniel Needham. The demonstration gave an impressive proof of the strength of the trades unions in that locality and the rapid progress that organizations had made in a very short time.

The newly elected officers of the Soft Coal Miners' Union are as follows: President, Patrick Gilday; vice-president, William McPherson; secretary-treasurer, Richard Gilbert; member of national executive board, Thomas Haggerty.

The Soft Coal Miners' Union scale committee is preparing a scale which demands an increase of 20 per cent. over present mining rates, an eight hour day and a flat differential of 10 cents between pick and machine mining. This will be met, it is understood, by an offer from the operators of a 10 per cent. increase, other conditions to remain unchanged.

The United Mine Workers are planning to carry into effect the decision reached at their last convention to extend the work of the organization throughout every section of the mining regions of the country. "The miners of the far West and Southwest are to be brought in to our organization," said Vice-President Lewis, "and we are assured of success almost before we start."

The Messenger Boys of Anaconda are unionized.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway servants, after expending 50,000 pounds sterling, have decided to give up the fight against the Taff Vale decision.

The Kalspell Bee has experienced a political change of heart.

Lynn Labor Council is raising funds to sustain the striking shoe workers.

Only 4 per cent. of the business ventures that are launched succeed. The other 96 per cent are "confiscated" by the immense power of organized capital.

The engineers, firemen and passenger brakemen on the New Jersey Central have been granted an increase of 10 per cent. to take effect April 1. The report does not say how much freight rates have been advanced, but we may rest assured the public will have to stand the "raise."

The striking structural iron workers on the Pennsylvania capitol at Harrisburg have asked the carpenters to quit also. Should they refuse the Federated Trades Council of Harrisburg will take the matter up.

The Boston and Northern and the Old Colony railways have refused the demands of the motormen and conductors for a uniform rate of 25 cents an hour and recognition of the union. The men are now voting on a question of striking and one may be ordered—if the railways forget to obtain an injunction.

### Socialist Notes.

The Dayton (Ohio) comrades have a full ticket in the field, and are making a vigorous campaign.

Big crowds of people are listening to Carl D. Thompson, who is touring Minnesota for Socialism.

Socialist national headquarters is sending Comrade M. W. Wilkins of California on an organizing trip through the Northwest.

The Socialist ticket at Telluride, Colo., is composed of the most aggressive union men in the camp. It should be elected from top to bottom.

Socialists of British Columbia and other Northwestern Territories, are arranging a series of about 50 dates for Benj. F. Wilson, commencing April 15th.

The Socialist party of Indiana has issued a call for a state convention to be held April 25th and 26th at Indianapolis, for the purpose of planning a vigorous campaign for the coming year.

J. Edgar Morgan, State Secretary Socialist party of Nebraska, has been employed by national office to make an organizing trip through the South. He will commence his work

James O'Neal, secretary of the Socialist party of Indiana, has returned from a visit to Colorado, and has again taken up his duties as State Secretary. He says our Western labor movement is inspiring to the Eastern comrades, and will blaze the path for those who follow the "pure simplicious" of the East.

The old party politicians at Boise, Idaho, are working a shrewd trick. They have established a paper called "The Unionist," which is edited by an alleged labor man and printed by the republican party. The paper is particularly hostile to Socialism, which only goes to prove that the old parties are uniting against the Socialist party, as they are also doing in Montana, Massachusetts and other states.

Socialists of Butte, Anaconda, Helena, Great Falls, Billings, Livingston, Bozeman, Hamilton and Red Lodge have municipal tickets in the field, to be voted upon at the coming election. The candidates everywhere are union men and are deserving of the support of working people who realize that the interests of the working class and the capitalist class are directly opposed to each other, industrially and politically.

Santa Clara, Calif., local is making arrangements for a lecture by Comrade E. V. Debs.

Victor, Colo., has a full Socialist ticket in the field.

The Chicago comrades have a circulating library. They have over 300 books as a starter and others are coming in.

### Notes of the A. L. U.

A trades and labor assembly is being organized at Lewistown, Mont.

A half dozen charters were granted for unions in British Columbia during the past week. Organizer C. M. O'Brien has been doing the work.

The labor union at Charleston, Wash., while not thoroughly organized, is rapidly increasing in membership, and expects to be in good condition soon.

Our Calgary comrade correspondent reports that the U. B. R. E. strike has reached that place, and the Canadian Pacific business is tied up completely.

Many applications for individual membership are being received at headquarters of the American Labor Union. Two dollars should accompany every such application.

The office of San Francisco Federal Union, A. L. U., is at 211 Parrott building. Friends of the American Labor Union in San Francisco should make application for membership.

The Federal union at Kalspell, Mont., has been experiencing some trouble with the flour mill company at that place, but it is expected that the matter will be adjusted peacefully.

Member of the Executive Board White has just returned to his home in Leadville from an organizing trip to Mesa county, Colo. He says the unions at Grand Junction are in good condition.

The Greenhood Garment Factory, which is reported would move to Seattle, will remain at Helena. Greenhood garments are made of the best material and bear the label of the American Labor Union.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has secured the arrest of President George Estes of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees on a charge of interfering with "His Majesty's" mail service. It is probable that Brother Estes will be bound over for trial before the next sitting of the assize court. It is evident that the government of Canada is just as much a lackey of the capitalist class as the government of the United States.

The manager of the sugar beet factory at Greeley, Colo., is opposed to union labor, and it is reported that he is importing a trainload of Japanese from California to work in his beet fields. Such a movement is a danger, not only to the workers of Greeley, but throughout Colorado, and should be promptly and severely rebuffed by the union men of that state. Let the manager of the sugar beet factory understand that his product will be boycotted out of every union city and state, if he pursues this infamous policy.

An amusing incident in connection with the American Labor Union victory over the Colorado & Southern Railway is an Associated Press report, fathered by General Manager Herbert of the Railway Company, in which it is stated that the strikers acknowledged and declared the strike and boycott off. The unconditional surrender of the company to the strikers was a bitter pill for Manager Herbert to swallow, and we are not surprised that he has seen fit to sugar-coat it with this falsehood.

### Our Propaganda Brigade.

Comrade Foster of Lancaster, Pa., sends for a bundle of JOURNALS, and will push the circulation.

Several thousand copies of the JOURNAL are being used by Socialist municipal campaign committees this week.

Comrade Apperson of Portland, Ore., subscribes for a big bundle of JOURNALS to distribute among the railway employes.

Comrade Claffin of Manchester, N. H., orders 125 copies of the JOURNAL, and says that it is the best labor paper in America.

Comrade Acker of Milwaukee sends in a bunch of subscriptions, and says the Milwaukee comrades are enthusiastic over the JOURNAL.

Comrade Maxwell writes that local at Lexington, Ohio, is highly pleased with the JOURNAL. He pronounces our paper the very best for propaganda work among unconverted trades unionists.

The Western Laborer speaks of the A. L. U. as "the big western union with the political pipe-dream attachment." It may look that way to "us" as "up a tree" is the east, but to us of the boundless and filibuster west it has a different aspect, and the way "the big western union" is stretching out and adding to its membership and power is a pretty good indication that the "pipe-dream" will, at no distant day, become a most substantial reality. Better get a seat in the head wagon, Brother Kennedy—Puckie Corrie

## Wilson's Bee Hive

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, PICTURE FRAMING

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High Class Work At Moderate Figures

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A POSITIVE CURE

For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Disordered Kidneys. No cure no pay. Cures quickly and permanently the worst cases of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, no matter of how long standing. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. Price \$1.00, or by mail, postpaid, \$1.20, 3 boxes, \$2.75.

THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CO., BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

## "TRYING TO CHEAT GOD"

By MARCUS W. ROBBINS, GRANTS PASS, OREGON

15 Cents, Postpaid

A collection of 12 essays written from the socialist standpoint. If you would like to read a biting arraignment of "Captains of Industry," Government by Injunction, The Supreme Court, etc., get a copy.—A. M. Simons says of it: "It is really something new and refreshing in the midst of a vast mass of commonplace material for socialist propaganda."

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SPECIALIST

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of men and women.

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WHOLESALE WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Agents for Lem's St. Louis Beer, Waukegan Arcadian Mineral Water and Ginger Ale, C. H. Evans & Sons' Celebrated Ale and Stout.

Shaw's Pure Malt Dry Climate Cigars, Manuel Lopez & Co. Clear Havana Cigars.

## THE PACIFIC HOTEL

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802 East Park St., Butte.

Convenient, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Free Baths, Excellent Table.

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

## C. R. BURKET

Proprietor

PIPESTONE SPRINGS, MONT.

## HANDY FRENCH FRY SLICER

French fry potatoes are seldom seen on the family table on account of the difficulty of properly slicing them. This is the only simple utensil yet devised for slicing French fry potatoes in a uniform and attractive manner. It is very rapid in operation, and a necessity in hotels and restaurants where large quantities of French fry potatoes are used.

Price 30c Each :: Agents Wanted

### BUTTE NOVELTY WORKS

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15 to 17 N. Arizona St., Butte, Mont.

## Your Banking

No matter how small, no matter how large, the

### DALY BANK & TRUST CO.

Of Anaconda.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

Will give it careful attention. We try, by courtesy and fairness, to meet the needs of all.

John R. Toole, President  
M. B. Greenwood, Vice President  
Louis V. Bennett, Cashier  
F. C. Norbeck, Assistant Cashier

## BUTTE MONT. CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

Under state supervision. Five per cent. interest, payable quarterly, paid on deposits.

## Money to Loan on Real Estate

F. AUG. HEINZE, President.  
A. N. Clements, Cashier.

## The Silver Bow National Bank

This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers. Collections promptly attended to. Transacts a general banking business. Pays interest on time deposits.

Directors—Charles R. Leonard, F. Aug. Heine, S. Marghossian, A. Balmforth, R. A. Louis, C. W. Newton, T. R. Hinds, John M. Ginniss, Fayette Harrington.

## STATE SAVINGS BANK

Cor. Park and Main Streets, BUTTE, MONTANA.

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits.

DIRECTORS:  
John A. Creighton, Jameson V. Kemper, George W. Stapleton, Anthony H. Barrett, Thomas M. Hodgson, Ernest E. Lovell, James O. Hodgson, Morris S. Larney.

## Our Spring Goods

Are Here in Endless Variety

### OUR PRICES

DEFY COMPETITION

Our Goods are Strictly Union Made

### DAN KOWSKIE

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

305 N. Main St., BUTTE

## The Dora Studio

PHOTOS BY EVERY PROCESS



# Nominees for General Officers of American Labor Union

Butte, Montana, March 31, 1903.

To Officers and Members of the American Labor Union:  
In compliance with Section 6 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the American Labor Union, I herewith publish, in alphabetical order, a list of the nominees for general officers of the American Labor Union, subject to the general election to be held the last Monday in June, 1903, together with a list of the unions nominating each, declaring those who are eligible candidates for the offices for which they have been nominated.

### NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION:

Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Indiana—Nominated by:  
Grand Forks Federal Union, No. 231, Grand Forks, B. C.

H. L. Hughes, member Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Ida.  
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 144, Anaconda, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.  
Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.  
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.  
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.

L. C. Kelly, nominated by:  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.

Charles Kinder, member Great Falls Messenger Boys' Union, No. 295, Great Falls, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Great Falls Messenger Boys' Union, No. 295, Great Falls, Mont.

Daniel McDonald, member Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.  
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.  
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Street Carmen's Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.  
Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Nine Mile, Mont.  
Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.  
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.  
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.  
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.  
Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.  
Beer Drivers' Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.  
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 83, Lewistown, Ida.  
Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.  
Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.  
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.  
Billings Labor Union, No. 183, Billings, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Firemen and Engineers Helpers' Union, No. 158, Denver, Colo.  
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.  
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte, Mont.  
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.  
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalspell, Mont.  
Butte Rope-men's Union, No. 184, Butte, Mont.  
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.  
Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, Denver, Colo.  
Leadville Musicians' Protective Union, No. 189, Leadville, Colo.  
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.  
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.  
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Ida.  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.  
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.  
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Ida.  
Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Ida.  
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.  
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.  
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.  
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.  
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers' No. 276, Cincinnati, O.  
Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.  
Blodgett Creek Union, No. 287, Hamilton, Mont.  
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.  
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.  
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.  
Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.  
Milan Federal Labor Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.  
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Ida.  
Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.  
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.  
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.  
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Hope Labor Union, No. 283, Hope, Ida.  
Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.

### NOMINEES FOR VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN LABOR UNION:

D. C. Coates, member Denver Federal Labor Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.

George Elliott, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Missoula Federal Union No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary Treasurer Western Federation of Miners.  
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.

H. L. Hughes, member Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash.—Nominated by:  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Street Carmen's Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.  
Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Nine Mile, Mont.  
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.  
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.  
Butte Rope-men's Union, No. 184, Butte, Mont.  
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.  
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Ida.

J. W. Hughes, member Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Lewistown Labor Union No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.

Frank C. Ives, member Missoula Federal Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.

C. P. J. Laffey, member Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.  
Blodgett Creek Union, No. 287, Hamilton, Mont.

E. S. Norton, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.

Earle Oakes, member Great Falls Messenger Boys' Union, No. 295, Great Falls, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Great Falls Messenger Boys' Union, No. 295, Great Falls, Mont.

D. F. Shea, member Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.

Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.  
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.  
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.  
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.  
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.  
Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.  
Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.  
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 83, Lewistown, Ida.  
Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.  
Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.  
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.  
Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 183, Billings, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Firemen and Engineers Helpers' Union, No. 158, Denver, Colo.  
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.  
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte, Mont.  
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.  
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalspell, Mont.  
Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, Denver, Colo.  
Leadville Musicians' Protective Union, No. 189, Leadville, Colo.  
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.  
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.  
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.  
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Ida.  
Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Idaho.  
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.  
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.  
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.  
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, O.  
Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.  
Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.  
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.  
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.  
Marysville Federal Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.  
Milan Federal Labor Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.  
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Ida.  
Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.  
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.  
Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.  
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.  
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Hope Labor Union, No. 283, Hope, Ida.  
Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.

F. W. Ott, member Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.—Nominated by:  
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Ida.  
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.

F. S. Sanden, member Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Helena Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.

M. E. White, member Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.

Casper Wright, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Rollin H. Wright, member Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

### NOMINEES FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION:

R. E. Croskey, Secretary-Treasurer Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Theo. Fischer, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Missoula Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Clarence Smith, member Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149—Nominated by:  
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.  
Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.  
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Butte Street Carmen's Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.  
Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Nine Mile, Mont.  
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.  
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.  
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.  
Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.  
Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.  
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Ida.  
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 83, Lewistown, Ida.  
Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.  
Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.  
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.  
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.  
Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 183, Billings, Mont.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 144, Anaconda, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Firemen and Engineers Helpers' Union, No. 158, Denver, Colo.  
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.  
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte, Mont.  
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalspell, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.  
Butte Rope-men's Union, No. 184, Butte, Mont.  
Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, Denver, Colo.  
Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 189, Leadville, Colo.  
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.  
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.  
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.  
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Ida.  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.  
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.  
Salmon Federal Labor Union, No. 230, Salmon, Ida.  
Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 231, Grand Forks, B. C.  
Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Ida.  
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.  
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.  
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.  
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.  
Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.  
Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.  
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.  
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.  
Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.  
Milan Federal Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.  
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Ida.  
Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.

Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.  
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.  
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Helena Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.

Samuel Beaver, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Edward Boyce, member Western Federation of Miners, Gardner, Ida.—Nominated by:  
Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte.  
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.

David C. Coates, member Federal Labor Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

J. A. Cody, member Laundry Workers' Union, No. 259, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Charles E. Coleman, member Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.

John L. Compton, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.  
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.

Charles S. Cranston, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Missoula Federal Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

R. E. Croskey, member United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

John W. Dale, member Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.  
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.

G. W. Davis, member Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.

Eers Davis, member Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.

John Derringer, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Ben Deters, member Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Boyd T. Dickinson, member Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.

Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.  
Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Ida.  
Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.  
Helena Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.  
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, O.

### NOMINEES FOR MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD AMERICAN LABOR UNION:

Frank Andrews, member Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.

G. H. Bachenberg, member Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.

Harry N. Banks, member Beer Bottlers' and Bottle Drivers' Union, No. 160, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.  
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.  
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.  
Butte Street Carmen's Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.  
Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Nine Mile, Mont.  
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.  
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.  
Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.  
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Ida.  
Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 83, Lewistown, Ida.  
Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.  
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.  
Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.  
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.  
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.  
Billings Federal Union, No. 183, Billings, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.  
Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.  
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.  
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.  
Kalspell Federal Union, No. 175, Kalspell, Mont.  
Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 189, Leadville, Colo.  
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.  
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.  
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Ida.  
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.  
Kootenai Federal Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.  
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Ida.  
Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Ida.  
Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Ida.  
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.  
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.  
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.  
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.  
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, O.  
Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.  
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.  
Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.  
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.  
Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.  
Milan Federal Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.  
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Ida.  
Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.

J. C. Barnes, member Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Silverton Federal Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.  
Laramie Federal Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.  
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.  
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Ida.  
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 83, Lewistown, Ida.

Samuel Beaver, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Edward Boyce, member Western Federation of Miners, Gardner, Ida.—Nominated by:  
Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte.  
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Shoemakers' Union, No. 27, Butte, Mont.

David C. Coates, member Federal Labor Union, No. 252, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

J. A. Cody, member Laundry Workers' Union, No. 259, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Charles E. Coleman, member Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.

John L. Compton, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.  
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.

Charles S. Cranston, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Missoula Federal Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

R. E. Croskey, member United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.  
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

John W. Dale, member Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.  
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.  
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, Butte, Mont.  
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.

G. W. Davis, member Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Biscuit and Candy Makers' Union, No. 333, Helena, Mont.

Eers Davis, member Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.  
Federal Labor Union, No. 199, Helena, Mont.  
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.  
Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.  
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.

John Derringer, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.

Ben Deters, member Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:  
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.  
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Boyd T. Dickinson, member Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:  
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.  
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.



Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.

George Elliott, member Federal Labor Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.

Martin J. Elliott, member Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.

Wm. Erler, member Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Lonrad Graff, member Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.

T. C. Kahn, member Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—Nominated by:
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Henry Hall, member Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:
Helena Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.

William D. Haywood, member Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.

H. O. Hazleton, member Federal Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.
Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.

H. L. Hughes, member Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash.—Nominated by:
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.

Frank C. Ives, member Federal Union, No. 43, Missoula, Mont.—Nominated by:
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

J. E. Keig—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.

Luke Kelly, Butte, Montana—Nominated by:
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.

J. J. King—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.

C. P. Lafray, member Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.—Nominated by:
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.
Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.

Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Ida.
Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.

John T. Lawrence, member Federal Labor Union, No. 231, Grand Forks, B. C.—Nominated by:
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.
Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 231, Grand Forks, B. C.

William R. Leonard, member Western Federation of Miners, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:
Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, Denver, Colo.
Wm. Liddell, member Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.—Nominated by:

Anaconda Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.
Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.

E. Lindstrom, member Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont.—Nominated by:
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.
Daniel McDonald, member Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:

Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.
J. P. McDonald, member Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Helena, Mont.

Anthony McBride, member Street Carriers' Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.

Charles Metzger, member Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.—Nominated by:
Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.
A. E. Neuberger, member Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 221, Helena, Mont.—Nominated by:

Barbers' Protective Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont.
Teamsters and Drivers' Union, No. 177, Helena, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 190, Helena, Mont.

W. H. Osborne, member Bodie Labor Union, No. 99, Bodie, Cal.—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 10, Cripple Creek, Colo.
D. F. O'Shea, member Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:

Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.
Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.

F. W. Ott, member Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.—Nominated by:
Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.

Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.
Street Carriers' Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.
Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont.

Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.

Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.
Lewiston Labor Union, No. 83, Lewiston, Idaho.
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.

Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.

Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont.
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.
Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union, No. 158, Denver, Colo.

Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.
Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.

Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.
Kalispell Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalispell, Mont.

Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.
Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 180, Leadville, Colo.
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.

Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.

Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.

Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Idaho.
Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Idaho.

Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Idaho.
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.

Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, O.
Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.

Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.
Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.

Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.
Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.

Milan Federal Labor Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Idaho.
Federal Labor Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.

J. S. Pauley, member Butte Laundry Workers' Union, No. 4, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.

F. J. Pelletier, member Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont.
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.

Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.

Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.
Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
Billings Federal Labor Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont.

Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.
Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont.
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.
Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.
Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte, Mont.

Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.
Kalispell Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalispell, Mont.

Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.

Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Idaho.

Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Idaho.
Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Idaho.
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.

Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.

Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.
Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.
Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.

Milan Federal Labor Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Idaho.
Joy Pollard, member Western Federation of Miners, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:

Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.
J. C. Froyest, member Western Federation of Miners, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Nominated by:
Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 215, Cripple Creek, Colo.

John Riordan, member Western Federation of Miners, Phoenix, B. C.—Nominated by:
Butte Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.

Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.

B. F. Tolbert, member Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Idaho.—Nominated by:
Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Tin Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

S. A. Wainwright, member Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont.
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.

Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.

Federal Labor Union, No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.
Butte Street Carriers' Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.
Butte Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 90, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.
Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, Butte, Mont.
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.

Butte Ropemen's Union, No. 184, Butte, Mont.
F. W. Walton, member Wallace Labor Union, No. 150, Wallace, Idaho.—Nominated by:
Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
Bakers' Union, No. 7, Butte, Mont.

Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.
Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.

Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.
Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.

Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.
Street Carriers' Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.

Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont.
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.
Superior Labor Union, No. 49, Superior, Mont.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.
Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.

Quartz Labor Union, No. 57, Quartz, Mont.
Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Firemen's Union, No. 60, Denver, Colo.
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Idaho.

Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.
Butte Brewers' Union, No. 80, Butte, Mont.

Lewiston Labor Union, No. 83, Lewiston, Idaho.
Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.

Hamilton Federal Labor Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.
Billings Federal Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont.

Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.
Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.
Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union, No. 158, Denver, Colo.

Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.
Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.

Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.
Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.

Kalispell Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kalispell, Mont.
Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.
Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 180, Leadville, Colo.

Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.

Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.
Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.
Billings Laundry Workers' Union, No. 225, Billings, Mont.

Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Idaho.
Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Idaho.

Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Idaho.
Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.

Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.
Musicians' Co-Operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J.
Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, O.

Victor Lumbermen's Union, No. 279, Victor, Mont.
Denver Engineers' Brotherhood, No. 280, Denver, Colo.
Boulder Flour Mill Workers' Union, No. 288, Boulder, Colo.

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 290, New York, N. Y.
Farmers' Union, No. 298, Missoula, Mont.
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo.

Marysville Federal Labor Union, No. 302, Marysville, Mont.
Milan Federal Labor Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash.
Priest River Lumbermen's Union, No. 316, Priest River, Idaho.

Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborers and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash.
Women's Protective Union, No. 148, Butte, Mont.

Matt Ward, member Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.—Nominated by:
Brickmakers' Union, No. 28, Anaconda, Mont.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 144, Anaconda, Mont.
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.
M. E. White, member Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.—Nominated by:

Workingmen's Union, No. 5, Butte, Mont.
Butte Teamsters' Union, No. 15, Butte, Mont.
Butte Clerks' Protective Union, No. 12, Butte, Mont.

Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont.
Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont.
Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont.

Butte Barbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butte, Mont.
Anaconda Clerks' Union, No. 35, Anaconda, Mont.
Street Carriers' Union, No. 36, Butte, Mont.

Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont.
Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont.
St. Regis Lumbermen's Union, No. 50, St. Regis, Mont.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union, No. 51, Butte, Mont.
Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, Spokane, Wash.
Mullan Labor Union, No. 62, Mullan, Idaho.

Brewers, Malsters and Coopers' Union, No. 76, Denver, Colo.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 77, Butte, Mont.
Lewiston Labor Union, No. 83, Lewiston, Idaho.

Missoula Clerks' Protective Union, No. 85, Missoula, Mont.
Teamsters and Team Owners' Union, No. 101, Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo.

Lothrop Lumbermen's Union, No. 108, Lothrop, Mont.
Hamilton Federal Union, No. 109, Hamilton, Mont.
Silverton Federal Union, No. 112, Silverton, Colo.

White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C.
Billings Labor Union, No. 133, Billings, Mont.
Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont.

Stablemen's Union, No. 157, Butte, Mont.
Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, DeBorgia, Mont.
Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 163, Denver, Colo.

Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo.
Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo.
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont.

Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo.
Kalispell Federal Union, No. 175, Kalispell, Mont.
Laramie Federal Labor Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.

Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 181, Laramie, Wyo.
Leadville Musicians' Protective Association, No. 180, Leadville, Colo.
Denver Expressmen's Union, No. 195, Denver, Colo.

Bitter Root Lumbermen's Union, No. 198, Florence, Mont.
Butte Theatrical Ushers' Union, No. 202, Butte, Mont.
Carriage and Hack Drivers' Union, No. 206, Denver, Colo.

Pocatello Federation of Labor, No. 217, Pocatello, Idaho.
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash.
Kootenai Union, No. 228, Kootenai, Idaho.

Hope Labor Union, No. 238, Hope, Idaho.
Salmon Federal Union, No. 230, Salmon, Idaho.
Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, Harrison, Idaho.

Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 255, Durango, Colo.
Heel Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn, Mass.
Teamsters and Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo.



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## Great Falls Department

**Workingmen of Great Falls,**  
We appeal to you to stand by us in this our first municipal fight. Our cause is your cause; it is justice. We work for the upbuilding of man. Selfishness plays no part in Socialism. We work for all and against none—for the masses, not for the classes. We want everybody to prosper, and we want fair play.

We want you to know that both old parties combine against justice here in Great Falls. They violated this law when they, as councilmen, while appointing election judges, refused to listen to our petition for representation. This is a matter of record and a slap at the common people.

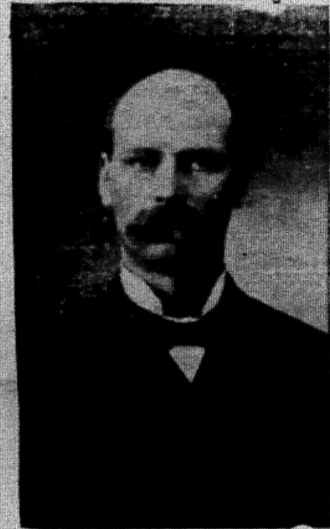
Workingmen, free yourselves from the parties that seek to dominate, subjugate and deprave you. Vote for the principles of Socialism which means

### Brotherhood of Man.

Do not be slaves to the opinions and misrepresentations of the classes. Do your own thinking. Be not guided by the suggestions of those classes, but be a thinker and co-worker with your fellow-workmen. Consult your conscience when you vote, and remember that every time you cast a ballot in the interest of one club, one bank, one lodge, or one person, that you are violating your rights by voting against the people. Every time you so vote through fear you violate a law higher than man-made laws. In this appeal we hope we are addressing a class that does not need a captain on election day to pass around the sample ballot instructing you how to vote.

The democratic and republican tickets are made up to suit the banks, the social clubs, the cliques and the classes. Occasionally they select a laboring man for a place in order to catch your vote, who thus becomes a traitor to you because he stands in with the capitalist class for a selfish purpose. Vote for those who stand for the people—the Socialist.

### J. C. CROWLEY,



Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Great Falls.

We are asking the voters of Great Falls to compare our ticket with the old party tickets. Note well the personnel of it. Have we not selected good and representative men in their respective places? Are we not entitled to your suffrages for this reason? and will you not rebuke the old parties by giving us your support in appreciation of this? It is well known that they manipulate and intrigue to catch the honest citizens vote and combine to carry out devilish schemes to tax and oppress the people after they have once gained the offices. We ask you to join us and turn the rascals out. Vote for honest, manly John C. Crowley for Mayor. His qualification for the office is complete. In the interest of the common people we ask you to support him and while you are doing this don't overlook George I. Dickinson of the First ward, R. J. McDermund, Second ward; A. J. Carpenter, Third Ward, and W. A. Doyle, Fourth ward, for aldermen; Erik Olson for city treasurer, and Hiram L. Hull, for police magistrate.

### A Capitalistic Scheme.

A rich corporation is just at the present time seeking to secure an ironclad franchise of Great Falls. They have still a franchise to run eight years longer. Apparently these owners of our street car lines and electric lights are afraid that if they do not take advantage of us at this time, they would not later on get an opportunity to make many millions out of us. They must have heard from all over the civilized world the opposition against granting franchises of that nature to private individuals and corporations, hence their alarming haste.

A bribe of one per cent is offered to the city to make it incumbent upon all the people that are to own property and reside in this city for the next 25 years to pay this corporation a handsome profit—extortion rather. All over the United States the people have been buscoed into just such schemes, and we do not hesitate to tell the seekers of such an unreasonable franchise that we do not trust them. The present franchise has eight more years to run. There is no doubt that during that time ways and means can be devised for the city to own its own utilities of that kind. And if it cannot, there is plenty of time during these eight years to grant them a franchise if necessary. Even then the right should be retained by the city to purchase at any time these plants at their constructive value. Where there is a will there is a way, and no one knows better than these would-be incorporators that a growing city like ours can own its own lights, telephones and car service as well as other less progressive cities. Under a Socialist government we can have street cars in every street; telephones and electric lights in every house in both city or country.

The Socialists of Great Falls were the first to take an active stand against granting this franchise. Both of the local daily papers here are favoring it, which shows too plainly which way the wind is blowing from, and the necessity on the part of the believers in municipal ownership to be up and doing.

### HIRAM HULL.



Socialist Candidate for Police Magistrate of Great Falls.

### TICKET OF THE SOCIALISTS.

Candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Police Magistrate and Aldermen Are Nominated By a Mass Convention. Adopted in convention assembled, February 18, 1903, in the city of Great Falls, Montana.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!"

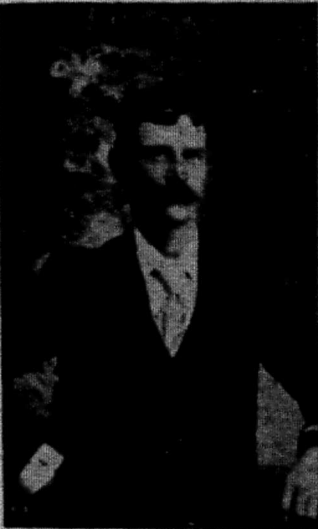
We, the Socialists of Great Falls, Mont., in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the state, national and international socialist party platforms.

We affirm our unflinching adherence to the program of international evolutionary Socialism.

In presenting our candidates for municipal offices to the working class voters of Great Falls, we base our appeal upon the following declarations:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political condition labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence, whereby the laborer receives but a small per cent of his production, and which places him into the position of a beggar—for an opportunity to work.
3. So long as the present competitive system or capitalistic system remains in vogue the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and distribution and will appropriate, through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class.
4. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for private profit continues.
5. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class, and that is the ballot.
6. The fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party, distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded upon the interest of the working class. The Socialist party is organized to meet these demands, and is therefore the party of the working class. We demand that all shall do their proportionate share of necessary productive labor. He that labors not, neither shall he eat.
7. We warn all laboring classes against the so-called government ownership movement, the principal aim of which is to induce the government to buy watered stock and properties

### ERIK OLSON.



Socialist Candidate for City Treasurer of Great Falls.

of fictitious values.

7. We favor the collective ownership of electric lights, street car lines, telephones, smelters, railroads, mines, factories, and, in a word, of all the sources of wealth and the machinery of production, exchange, communication and distribution, but oppose purchasing the same at a price greater than the constructive value thereof. Also oppose the policy of legislating against the power of said collective control, and all other restrictive measures against the interest of all the people.

8. We oppose the further issuing of franchises for public improvements to private individuals or corporations,

but if a franchise be given, the city shall retain the right to purchase the same at any time at its constructive value.

10. Meanwhile, until the nationalization of all industries shall have been achieved, we will be guided in the administration of state and municipal affairs by the question: "How will this measure affect the interest of working class?"

11. Woman suffrage—We demand placing the ballot in the hands of men and women alike, without property qualification.

12. We demand the election of all municipal, as well as state and national officers, by direct vote of the people.

13. In accordance with these principles, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Great Falls in such a manner as to promote the interest of the working class.

14. In conclusion, we appeal to all to study the principles of Socialism, to vote the Socialist ticket at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth, based upon this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.

### John C. Crowley.

John C. Crowley, candidate for mayor in Great Falls, is too well known to need any introduction to the people. He is one of our substantial men, having been engaged in business here as contractor and builder for many years, and has been prominently identified with the movements in the interest of the city and its people. His property interests here are extensive and he is here to stay. He joined the K. of L. when first organized in this state; is also a member of the Bricklayers' Union. His sympathy is naturally for the amelioration of the working classes. We highly recommend Mr. Crowley to the voters of Great Falls.

He is in every way qualified, has the education, the executive ability, and the energy and enterprise to act. He desires and asks the confidence of the people at the city election.

You can vote for one who understands your position and is one of you, not only now, on election day, but always the same John C. Crowley, a man of the people. Cast your vote for one whom you can always recognize will recognize you—John C. Crowley for mayor of Great Falls.

### Erik Olson.

Erik Olson, the nominee for treasurer, has been in Great Falls and vicinity for the last fifteen years engaged in carpenter contracting, locating permanently here two years ago, now pursuing carriage making. He advocated Socialism for ten years and was an organizer in 1900. He has a good education and business experience; has invented and patented several useful labor-saving devices. Mr. Olson was candidate for state representative last fall and received the highest vote cast for the Socialist ticket.

Mr. Olson has always been a strong union man and stood firmly for the principles of Socialism and unionism. He is now treasurer of the local club and entitled to the votes of every true and intelligent citizen. Vote for Erik Olson for treasurer of your city.

### Hiram L. Hull.

Hiram L. Hull, candidate for police magistrate, is surely well known, having lived in Montana since 1879 and in Great Falls since 1886. He is now a resident of the Boston Heights, is a carpenter by trade and in good standing with all labor unions.

Mr. Hull has always been alive to all reform movements and is probably the oldest Socialist in the state, having helped to organize the first Socialist section in Chicago in the year 1870. He is a man of good judgment and eminently fitted for the office of police magistrate. You will be voting for the people's interests, and also your own, by voting for Hiram L. Hull.

### George I. Dickinson.

The candidate for alderman of the First Ward, George I. Dickinson, was born in Connecticut in 1856. He is a painter by trade and has contracted in that city for the last fifteen years. He has lived in the First ward during all this time and his reputation for honesty of purpose, integrity of character, unselfish devotion to the common people, heartfelt interest in the working class and steadfast and unflinching adherence to the cause of Socialism, has earned for him a name which sends the chills up the backs of the friends of capitalism.

Mr. Dickinson was a charter member of the Minnehaha lodge, K. of L. Socialism was born and bred in him. He has been connected with the Socialist club of Great Falls since its inception.

The voters of the First ward will consider their own interests, or the interests of the people, by voting for George I. Dickinson for alderman of the First ward.

### A. J. Carpenter.

A. J. Carpenter is well known in this city as one who has always been with the people in their battle for the right. For the past dozen years he has stood in the ranks of the many who toll that the few may be idle. He will be with the voters of the Third ward on election day and with the people always. Remember this, and, in the cause of the people, vote for A. J. Carpenter for alderman of the Third ward.

### W. A. Doyle.

The candidate for alderman of the Fourth ward, W. A. Doyle, has lived in that ward for the last thirteen years and has always prominently identified himself with all movements looking towards the bettering of the condition of the people. He is well qualified by training, experience and past record to fill the position in a manner acceptable to those who deserve the best there is to get. He is thoroughly fearless and independent and so man or power on earth ever has, or ever can, influence him.

Mr. Doyle came to this city in the spring of 1890, and, as bookkeeper for the contractor on the R. & M. smelter. He has kept tab on every shoveler of mortar from the start till the works was ready to be put into operation. He has followed gardening as an occupation most of the time since, except

*Hannons Big Estate*

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Patent colt skin shoes, Bluecher style, with mat kid tops and medium weight soles. Very nobby black Russia calf skin shoes. Bluecher style, with toe caps and medium weight soles. Latest out. Patent colt skin shoes, laced style, with mat kid tops and medium weight soles. Very stylish. Fine velour calf shoes, laced style, strongly made, with double sole. One of the latest lasts. Fine vicci kid shoes, laced style, medium shaped toes and medium weight soles. Favorite with many.

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**CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.**

R. J. McDermund.

R. J. McDermund, candidate for alderman of the Second ward, is a man who always had to hoe his own row in the world, a mill-wright by trade, at which he has held responsible positions in the United States and Canada, for six years with Gates Iron Works of Chicago as traveling mill-wright and foreman in millwright department. He spent two years in Alaska. He is now building himself a home on the West Side, and, if elected, is the right man in the right place.

Mr. McDermund was a candidate for the office of county clerk and recorder on the Socialist ticket and jotted a big vote.

His belief is that the Socialist party is the party of the people. He has actual knowledge of the hard and sharp corners of this world and means to earnestly do his share towards rousing them off through Socialism.

Workingmen, wage-earners and strugglers can vote to better their present conditions by voting for R. J. McDermund for alderman of the second ward.

Two years as weaver in the smelter, during which time he was a very active member of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union. He was a charter member of the First Knights of Labor assembly organized in this city. He assisted in reorganizing the Society of Montana Farmers and, as secretary-treasurer and organizer of that society, in three months' work built up a society of more than 150 members. He is now secretary-treasurer of the Home Industry Club of Great Falls, whose object is to "teach, preach and practice home industry."

Mr. Doyle's Socialism is of the kind that believes every man is a Socialist, more or less, and that the main thing is to open the eyes of those "who have eyes, but they see not," who knock against the present conditions and yet do all in their power to continue them; who have got so used to the harness that they fear to work out of the collar.

Voters of the Fourth ward, vote for W. A. Doyle for your alderman and you will have an advocate of your rights, first, last and all the time.