The Worker Must Look

To the labor papers for his support. He must, therefore, support them.

AMERICAN We Are:Proclaiming The dawn of the better, br Help us spread the glad tild

The dawn of the better, brighter day, Help us spread the glad tidings.

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Circular Sent to Patrons of the Com-pany Explaining Strike.

Office Butte Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, A. L. U. Butte, Montana, April 17, 1903.

To Patrons of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company and the

Friends: In view of the inconvenience that is sure to result from the suspension of telephone service pending a settlement of the present difference between Butte Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, A. L. U., and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company; and in view of the further fact that our union may find it necessary at any time to appeal to telephone users to cease patronizing the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, we, the members of Butte Telephone Operators' Union, take this opportunity of presenting a brief of the situation. If the contest develops into a long-drawn-out fight (which we consider improbable), a complete state ment of the case, including all negotiations and official correspondence bearing on the matter will be issued. Briefly, the situation is this:

Our union was organized the latter part of December last. Then ope-rators were paid \$35 a month and were required to work from nine to twelve hours daily. The union, when organized, demanded an increase in wages, which demand was strenuously opwhich demand was stremously op-posed by the company. The company only consented to pay wages sufficient to decently feed and clothe the girls because of the pressure brought to bear by the unions.

In agreeing to the wage question the best was openly made by the

the boast was openly made by the management of the company that the increased wages would last only for a short time, as operators could be im-ported who would work for less than the union scale. (In this connection

ported who would work for less than
the union scale. (In this connection
it will be interesting to the Butte patrons of the company to know that the
management generously offered to furnish the girls soup once a day as an
inducement for them to work for the
old standard of wages.)

Only a few weeks had elapsed after
the wage settlement when the company commenced to make good its
boast that it would displace the Butte
girls with others whom it could control in the matter of wages and other
matters involving the integrity of the
union. A Sait Lake girl was imported
to take the place of a Butte Union
girl as chief local operator. Next another Sait Lake importation arrived
on the scene to replace the other
Union chief operator at the toll office.

Another point is that the imported
chiefs were given power to employ
and discharge operators, a power
which, if exercised by the Sait Lake
importations, would unquestionably
favor foreign operators at the expense

which if exercised by the Salt Lake importations, would unquestionably favor foreign operators at the expense of the local people. In fact, the purpose of the company to steadily discharge the Union girls, destroy the Union and again reduce the employes to their former condition of virtual slayery was so self-evident that the Union was forced to protest in self-defense.

The local management was notified by the Union that further displace-ment of Union girls would be opposed until such time as an understanding could be reached between the Union and the company regarding the prac-tice of employing non-union foreign operators in preference to Butte unio

fused to arbitrate in the matter of the discharge of the chief toll operator (the last Union chief to be discharged from her position), which point in-volved the principle at issue. Instead of this, the company proposed an arbi-tration on a question absolutely mean-ingless and which could not possible have determined the principle in-volved.

have determined the principle involved.

Falling to influence or intimidate the Union or its members into submitting to the union-wrecking policy of the company, the management took up the matter of disposing of the Union girls in a body. Manager Murray left Salt Lake yesterday (Thursday) morning with a force of nonunion operators. After satisfying themselves that the non-union girls were on the way and after being told by the local management that the imported girls would replace the Union girls immediately upon their arrival in Butte, the Union girls walked out.

We are confident that we are in the right. We are certain that the time has come when we must either sacrifice our principles as individuals and the integrity of our Union, or strike. We choose the latter, and we appeal to you all, as our friends in the past, to stand by us now. The unions are a unit in our support. Victory is certain in the end. The Butte patrens of the telephone service can, however, hasten a settlement and more quickly relieve the situation that is so embar-

telephone service can, however, ten a settlement and more quickly eve the situation that is so embar-sing to us all by supporting us de-

rminedly at the start.

With cordial greetings to our Butte iends and supporters and assuring ou of our wish to reach an early setment of the strike, we are,

Very respectfully yours.

Butte Telephone Operators' Union,

No. 51, A L. U

BUTTE TELEPHONE OPERATORS STRIKE

Company Attempts the Importation of Non-Union Labor and Girls Walk Out .- The Most Grasping Monopoly in the Western States Will Make a More Intimate Acquaintance With Butte Unions Than It Has Hitherto Enjoyed.

The strained relations which have existed for some time between the management of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company and the operators union resulted finally in a strike of the girls on Thursday afternoon The immediate cause of the walk out was the knowledge that the Bell company, while pretending to desire arbitration of the difficulty, was in reality only sparring for time in order to render a strike futile. While the apparent cause was the discharge Miss McDermott, the real cause v a firm conviction on the part of the union that her dismissal as chief operator was the entering wedge of the company's plan to annihilate the union. The Telephone company is always ready to indulge in fair talk, but its record as an employer of labor shows it to be one of the most grasping of grasping monopolies. It has always been hostile to unions and only a short time ago three girls who were discussing the forming of a union were called into Manager Miller's office and discharged. At that time the pirks were only certify 325 per month girls were only getting \$35 per month —barely enough for room and board. The present union was cannon balled through and the work was done wholly from the outside, so that the management did not get a chance to management did not get a chance to discharge any one until the union was a reality. When the demand for a living wage was made Mr. Wallace, the president of the company, wrote Dan McDonald threatening to put in an automatic switchboard and also declaring that girls could be gotten from the outside for \$35 because there was such a good chance for them to get married in Butte. Matrimony is evidently considered by Mr. Wallace in no other light than as a means of escape from industrial slavery. Following is a copy of the letter:



Secretary Miss Kate O'Meara.

Letter of G. Y. Wallace.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 8, 1963, merican Labor Union, Mr. Daniel McDonald President, P. O. Box No.

My Dear Mr. McDonald: I reached home this morning, safe and sound, and look back with much pleasure to the interview I had with you while in

While not agreeing entirely with your views on organized labor, I be-lieve that you understood me to say that there was a great deal of virtue in it if it was not abused, and I repeat-

As I recall our conversation and As I recall our conversation and while the matter of automatic board and importing operators was discussed I do not recall your having expressed yourself as to what position the American Labor Union would take were we to establish an automatic board or were to import new operators to take the place of those now in our employ at Butte. I remember saying that, if we were forced to do this, it would be done by us very reluctantly, for more reasons than one, but chiefly because we are a Butte institution and want to be so considered and so treated.

we are a Butte institution and want to be so considered and so treated.

We have almost daily requests from young women throughout the Middle West States for positions as operators, where they are receiving never more than \$20.00 and, as a rule, \$15.00 a month, and rightfully they think they would materially better their chances of immediate carnings with a chance that is never lost sight of by the unmarried woman, namely, that of matrimony, and especially in the west, where there are so many more men than women.

They offered the girls soup once a day if they would continue on the \$35 basis and went so far as to inquire at one of the hotels at what price soup

could be gotten by the gallon.

Miss McDermott has been in the employ of the Bell Telephone company for four years, three years of



Treasurer Miss Mary Martinette.

that time as chief operator in the toll room. During that period there has never been a complaint about her ser-vices. The office was repeatedly com-plimented on giving the company "the beset service from coast to coast."

Before the formation of the union promotions were always made from the local force. The company has always declared that every employe was in line for promotion. Shortly after the union scale went into effect a girl, who had been in the employ of the company for a long time as chief local operator was removed, the management assigning a number of reasons. No protest was made and the "improvement of service" was eagerly watched for by the girls. The only change made under the new chief was not an improvement since it made the service a little slower, the work a little harder, but was of a trival character. Finding no difficulty in making the first chalge the management decided to make another and Miss McDermott was selected as the victim, probably because of her unfailing good nature. Before the formation of the union

The excuse given in this instance was first that Miss McDermott was was first that Miss McDermott was not enforcing order. The management was reminded that Miss McDermott had never been given authority to hire or discharge nor were there any rules governing the toil room. Finding that excuse untenable the management fell back on its stock excuse that it was being done to improve the service. The operators protested that the work had always been satisfactory until the union was formed; that Miss McDermott had had her salary raised because of her efficiency and that if a change must occur then the chief operator should had her salary raised because of her efficiency and that if a change must occur then the chief operator should he selected from the members of the Butte union. Then came the charac-teristic reply of a capitalist: "The company would manage its own af-fairs." The company further inform-ed the girls that the new chief would have full power to hire and discharge. This confirmed the girls in their first suspicion about the intention of the and the girls that the new chief would have full power to hire and discharge. This confirmed the girls in their first suspicion about the intention of the company to get rid of them one by one. President McDonald was appealed to. He notified the company that any attempt to put the imported girl to work would result in the girls being called out. The management then offered to arbitrate the difficulty. McDonald consented. After waiting some time, which the company used to find girls to fill the Butte girls places, an arbitration offer came from the company which would not have done justice to a ten-year-old child. Following is the company's "arbitration offer." It will be seen that the resolution does not resolve. It does not agree to arbitration. It does not say that any one shall be bound by anything. Here is the gem:

Whereas, The general manager recommends that the disagreement between the officers of this company and their operators in Butte be referred to a committee of arbitration to be composed of three members. This company to select one, the operators at Butte one and in case these two cannot agree they to select a third, the matter to be arbitrated "Has the company the right through its managers to change the position of the operators shall be discharged or replaced only for cause." President Heaville and the sarbitration to the company and the stable and as arbitrate on the service. It being understood that the operators shall be discharged or replaced only for cause." President Heaville and the sarbitration to the company and the stable named a member of the Journal and to look after their intracests on the arbitration to look after their intracests on the arbitration committee. The came

pany named its attorney, James For-bis. McDonald's offer was forwarded to Salt Lake and meantime the company made preparations for a strike. President McDonald protested against the unfairness of the company acting in this manner and they promised to desist, but did not do so



Vice Pres. Miss Lillian Plumley.

President McDonald's Offer. Butte, Montana, April 8, 1903.

Whereas, a disagreement exists between the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company and the Butte Tele-phone Operators' Union, No. 317, of the American Labor Union; and

the American Labor Union; and
Whereas, the general manager of the
said Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone
company recommends that the said
disagreement be submitted to a committee of arbitration, to be composed
of three (3) members—the said company to select one and the Butte Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, to
select one, and in case these two cannot agree, they to select the third.
The matter of arbitration being: "Was
the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone
company justified in deposing Miss
McDermott under the circumstances
existing in this particular case;"
therefore be it therefore be it

therefore be it

Resolved, by the Rocky Mountain
Bell Telephone company and the Butte
Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317,
that the above question be submitted
to an arbitration board, selected as
outlined above; and be it further
Resolved, That they, and each of
them, pledge themselves and agree to
abide by the decision of the said arbitration board.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Tell Co.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Tell Co.

-, Manager. The Butte Telephone Operators' Union, No. 317, Per Daniel McDonald, Pres. A. L. U.

After several days a letter was re-ceived from Mr. Wallace of the Bell company refusing to accept McDonald's offer, but asking the girls to arbitrate a point which had never been raised, namely, the right of the comraised, namely, the right of the com-pany to discharge employes for cause. An immediate reply was demanded and the threat made that unless the company's plan was accepted the girls would be blacklisted. To this offer on the part of the company to arbitrate something which was not in dispute. Clarence Smith, who was representing the A. L. U. in the absence of Presi-dent McDonald, sent the following let-

Clarence Smith's Reply. Butte, Montana, April 13, 1903. Mr. A. G. Miller, Manager R. M. B. T. Co., Butte, Montana.

Dear Sir: Correspondence between your company and the Telephone Operators' Union concerning the discharge of Miss McDermott has been called to my attention today.

Inasmuch as the Telephone Operators' Union has, between meetings, left the arbitration and settlement of the American Labor.

Inamuch as the Telephone Operators' Union has, between meetings, left the arbitration and settlement of this matter to the American Labor Union, from which organization the local union is chartered, we feel justified in acting further in the matternntil the next regular meeting of the Union, which will be held Wednesday evening, shall have had an opportunity to dischas and act in the matter. We are given to understand that you demand that the Operators' Union recede from its position that the matter at issue is the discharge of Miss McDermott; that the imported operator be installed instead of Miss McDermott; that the imported operator be installed instead of Miss McDermott, and, falling this, the Union will be utterly disregarded, the member's discharged and thereafter hischtlisted from securing employment from the company which you represent.

members of the union in the matter of employment nor in favor of operators who are not members of the union and who are not known to be in sympathy with it.

Further, while the union is not ready to insist arbitrarily that Miss McDertt was discharged because of activity in union matters, yet it believes there is sufficient reason in this be there is sumcent reason in this be-lief to justify a settlement on that basis, and the union is ready and will-ing to arbitrate this matter on its merits, according to the proposition submitted several days ago. Inasmuch as the question of discharging em-ployes for other reasons is not a point in dispute at this time and has no connection with the case of Miss Mc-Dermott, we submit that the discus-sion of that question and arbitration on that basis is unnecessary and would have the effect of evading and side-tracking the main point at issue, which is, whether or not the company should have discharged Miss McDermott for union reasons and did discharge her for those reasons. The Operators' Union has appointed

an arbitrator for the purpose of arbi-trating the point that is responsible for this trouble and appeals to the fairness and justice of the case to settle the matter rightly. Respectfully yours,

CLARENCE SMITH. Sec'y-Treas. Amer. Labor Union. The reply to Smith's offer to arbi-

trate Miss McDermott's dismissal came in the shape of a notice that the company had shipped girls from Salt Lake to take the girls places.

A strike was immediately ordered both by motion of the operators' un-



President Miss Anna Brooks.

from Spokane. Three girls who were members of the union remained, Sara Rosenstein, Laura Warrington and Bertha Arbroc were the three who forgot their obligations and became scabs. At 11 o'clock the company gave up all effort to run the office and sembly was called at once and a com-mittee was appointed to co-operate with the operators and with the American Labor Union. After a num-ber of meetings covering Saturday and Sunday an agreement was finally reached under which the striking girls before the strike and the stiff necked company, which works girls in other portions of the country for \$15, has agreed to arbitrate the question submitted by Dan McDonald. The action of the trades council committee relicia no particular credit on them. From the start the members seemed much more favorable to the company's interests than to those of the telephone girls. It is perhaps the first instance in the whole history of organized labor where a committee from a subordinate organization has presumed to supersede the main body in a dispute which the main organization had in charge. After watching their work one is forced to conclude that a man may be placed on committees once too often and his efficiency thereby impaired. BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

Terms Under Which the Telephone Operators Were Returned to Work.

Agreement in settlement of the dis-pute existing between the Telephone Operators' union No. 317 of Butte and the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone

It is hereby mutually agreed and stipulated by and between the regul-arly appointed committee of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte and the Rocky Mountain Bell

Telephone company as follows:

Telephone company as follows:

I.—That the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company recoghizes the Telephone Operators' union as now organized and existing under the charter of the A. L. U. and that all the members of said union he permitted to return to their respective places without prejudice.

II.—That the Silver Bow Trades Assembly recognize the right of the employer, namely, the Telephone company, to make such changes as are necessary for the good and efficiency of the telephone service; the company, however, not to discriminate against those individual members who pany, however, not to discriminate against those individual members who

against those individual members who have walked out or the members of the Butte Operators' union.

III.—That the "Majuestions in controversy be left", be submitted to a further agricent of the present parties to this negotiation, namely, the Silver Bow Trades Assembly and the Rockly Mountain Bell Telephone company.

company.

IV.—it is further stipulated and agreed that all of the present difficulties be taken up and settled by the aforesaid two parties to this agree-

V .- Chief operators will work eight V.—Chief operators will work eight hours at a salary of \$55 per month; chief toll operators will work nine hours at a salary of \$60 per month; window clerks will work nine hours at a salary of \$40 per month; regular operators shall work nine hours at a salary of \$50 per month. Only four apprentices shall be employed at one time.

VI.—The local manager shall be in absolute authority with power to delegate authority to such employes as he may see fit.

as he may see fit.

VII.—That all employes of the com-pany are to be come members of the Operators' union after their first pay

day.

In consideration of which the strike is declared off by the Butte Telephone Operators' union No. 317. A. L. U., and in returning to their respective posttions, the members of the union pleage themselves, individually and collectively, to resume their duties without prejudice to the company and with the full intention of rendering good and efficient service and contribute that diligence and harmony that will conserve the interests of the company and the welfare of all employes.

This agreement shall be in full This agreement shall be in full force and effect for one year from

Dated this 20th day of April, 1903. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. By D. S. MURRAY,

General Manager,
H. SOMMERS,
J. McNALLY,

B. T. KING, W. W. LEA, GUS FRANKEL, FRANK L.REBEL,
F. W. CRONIN,
JOSEPH CORBY,
Committee Trades and Labor Assem

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Strike at Crescent City.

The following telegram was received on Monday night immediately preceding our going to press:

Crescent City, Cal., April 20.

American Labor Union Journal—
All operations have closed. Four hundred union men out on strike. Must have financial aid immediately, as all stores belong to company and are closed. We must charter steamer to bring provisions. Wire answer. Prospects of winning are good.

LAHOR UNION.

The telegram met with instant re-

The telegram met with instant re-sponse at headquarters, and funds are now on the way.

ALL MY TIME

Is devoted to optical work. I guarantee perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and lenses complete, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Artificial eyes, \$4.50. I have the most complete optical parlors in the West. My eye remedies-Rosches' Opthal-

mic Drops for inflamed eyes, granulated lids, etc.—are the best.

EXAMIN FION FREE.

Dr. Daniel Rosche

48 W. Park St., Butte

QUEEN Sold by all Shrewd UNION MARY MADE Smoked by CIGARS

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Six Bills Passed at Last Session of

Washington Legislature.

1. An eight-flour law, declaring that it is the policy of the state of Washington that all work done by or for it, or for any of its political subdivisions, shall be done in work days of not more than eight hours in any calendar day. This law requires that every contract for such work shall contain a clause providing for its cancellation unless it is executed in accordance with the policy of the state, and it further makes it the duty of any state officer connected with the supervision of such work to cancel any contract for work that is being performed in work of more than eight hours each.

A law requiring the protection

of dangerous machinery. of dangerous machinery.

3. A law which relates to the voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes through a board of arbitrators jointly selected by the parties to the dispute and presided over by the labor commissioner of the state. The law provides that in case the parties to the dispute, one or both, refuse to arbitrate, that the labor commissioner shall have the authority for a sworn trate, that the labor commissioner shall have the authority for a sworn statement of the reasons why arbitra-tion is declined, and of the causes leading up to the dispute.

1. A law which requires the closing

of barber shops on Sunday.

5. A law requiring the inspection of bake shops and the maintaining of

clean and healthy conditions in such

A law forbidding the employment of females as messengers for the tele graph or similar service who are un der the age of 18 years, and prohibit-ing the employment of children or either sex who are under the age of 14 years in factories, mills, workshops or stores, except upon temporary per-mits issued by a judge of the superior

court upon a showing that the labor of a child is necessary for its support or the support of an invalid parent. No anxiety need be felt as to the constitutionality of any of these laws. They will all stand the test of a support of the court decision. The form in preme court decision. The form in which the law for the protection of dangerous machinery passed made the law relating to the assumption of the risk of the occupation by an employe unnecessary, and that bill was ac-cordingly dropped.

SUCH FOOL THOUGHTS.

No Room in This Country for Socialism.

If every worker produces \$6.68 of value each day and receives \$1.7 per day for doing so, who pays and who gets the most for the workmen having the privilege to work? Machinery does much in production, but it takes the brain, the brawn and the sweat of a man, woman or child to make its product available. Would any sensible business man invest his capital product available. Would any sensi-ble business man invest his capital upon such a proposition? How long would Rockefeller's millions last if he absolutely gave away \$4.92 for the privilege to carn \$1.76? Yet that is what every worker is now doing, and his endurance gauges the capital he invests. If the capitalist would not go against such a proposition why should a workingman be expected to? How long will it take at a profit of \$4.92 per day for a workingman to attain half or whole title to any machine, or re-place the money in the pocket of the man who purchased it? Is it not a man who purchased it? Is it not a clear case of brain and strength against machinery and money? If the workman should conclude to each produce only so much as is necessary produce only so much as is necessary for himself and those dependent up-on him with his own hands what would be the value of money or ma-chinery? Could he not trade a peck of commeal or potatoes for a Corliss engine or a fully equipped railroad? Would it not be worth a Koohinoor to a capitalist to regale his olfactories over a kettle of boiling dishwater. Yet workingmen are generally content Yet workingmen are generally content with a 10 per cent, advance on the \$1.76 and call it "fair wage," and go rejoicing on election day and then rejoicing on election day and then yote for a democratic or republican pledged to the capitalist class to perpetuate the present system. Senator Hoar is right. There is no room in this country for Socialism—all available space is now occupied by capital and foolishness.—The Union Label, Evansville, Ind.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

Its Control Prevented Only by Unfair

A new German parliament is to be elected in June and the campaign promises to be the most exciting in 25 years. In popular vote, the Socialist party is the strongest party in Germany, but it is outnumbered in the reichstag by the Center party; the Socialist have only 60 members out of 39° total, as compared with 104 for the Center party. This disparity is due to the fact that there has been no change in Germany's election districts in the past 30 years and in that time the cities where the Socialist strength lies have grown thre or four times as rapidly as the small towns and rural districts, in which the other parties find most of their strength. As has been said, the Socialist vote has been increasing rapidly for a quarter of a century, and at this election they hope to pass the 3,000,000 mark as a result of the emperor's opposition, be being a kind of a Butte Miner with regard to making votes for the party he apposes.

The Gospel of Socialism By Sumner T. Claffin

My murnose in this article is to en. ! courage the comrade and fellow work-ingman who hesitates to cross lances with the opponents of Socialism and trades unionism for fear there is some thing in the economic questions involved that he can't understand with-out having read all the authorities on

the subject—a thing few men strug-ging to live and maintain families have the time to do. The essential program of Socialism and trade unionism is both clear and simple. In both instances the idea

is the subordination of what appears to be the individual good to the col-lective good. "Seek first the ideal whole and thus conserve the interests of every part" is the practical teach-ing of the carpenter of Nazareth. In joining a trade union the individual interest is thus subordinated and "an injury to one becomes the concern of

Do not hesitate to admit that trades unions are labor trusts, or that, like other trusts, they are a good thing (for those on the inside), but insist always that it is the mission of Social-ism and trade unionism to bring the whole producing class and its legiti-mate defendants into the enjoyment of this "good thing."

A man does not require to stuff his mind with the technical phrases of the great expounders of Socialism in order to understand its practical appli-cation to every day affairs. "Let the nation own the trusts." Let our servants, the government, administer the trusts as trustees. Take them by the right of 'eminent domain' (common good replacing seeming individ-ual good) whenever the people by di-

rect vote demand that it be done. The general aims of Socialism and trade unionism are plainly in absolute accord. Both being founded upon the principle of the solidarity of human in-terests and working out in the en-

SUMNER T. CLAFLIN.



National Committeeman for New Hampshire.

lightened application of the golden rule. The thing which stands in the way of realization of the theory of solidarity and the application of the golden rule principle is private capi-talism. In other words, it is the private capitalist himself.

What though he endows colleges and libraries and hospitals with the wages of the poor he has "kept back wages of the poor he has "kept back by fraud;" what though he robs Peter unblushingly and forces his blood-cursed gifts upon Paul, it is that same private capitalist with whom we have

"What, then, do you want?" he cries, and the crushed and robbed workers of a world—starving in the midst of the plenty their labor produces—reply: "We want you to get off of our backs!"

Will they do it? Well, I must say

they are just a trifle slow!

It is the mission of trade unionism and of the Socialist party to accellerate their movements, the former in the economic, the latter in the politi-

Comrades of the trade union, we must beware of those who offer us a remedy that is "just as good" as Socialism. Remember the fate of all the political movements in the interests of the people since the war. There is one party that, in relation to private capitalism, is class conscious. If you believe that the people must own in order to control the tools of production and distribution, you are a Socialist, and if a Socialist your place is in the Socialist party. A labor or reform party that does not believe this is reactionary, and neither Socialists nor the Socialist party should consort with The way of duty is now straight before us. We must conquer the po-litical power and to do this we must drop all minor differences and as work ers, with hand or brain, in every country, unite at that holiest of shrinesthe ballot box.

in private and in public, it seems to me, his personal views, providing in

every case he states those views as

distinctly his own, and not as a part of Socialism. I see no possible rea-son for denying any Socialist the right of perfect freedom of utterance. There is nothing in the Socialist program

that prevents a comrade from holding and teaching, if he cares to, atheistic views, the doctrine of the transmigra-tion of souls, or the "New Thought,"

whatever that is, so long as he teaches them as his own personal views. The Socialists should not re-

vert to the dogmatism that has caused the theological world. They should maintain a rigidly scientific limita-tion to their own philosophy, no doubt; but outside of that they should

be generously tolerant and offer to all a free floor with no favor.

When August Bebel wrote his book on "Woman, Past, Present and Future," he discussed a matter outside the limits of strictly scientific Socialism and moreover he set forth views.

ism, and, moreover, he set forth views

that were not shared by all Socialists But in his preface he says: "I mus

But in his preface he says: "I must request myreaders, and especially op-ponents, to regard the following state-ments as the expression of my person-

al opinions, and to direct any attacks they see fit to make against me alone." This is the truly scientific method.

And with this reservation, Bebel had a perfect right, it seems to me, to set forth his views as he did, whether they

were a part of Marx's or not. The principle is the same in regard to all other matters. And if the Socialist movement should grow intolerant, and seek to limit, restrain and confine the

..................... Socialism and Religion Dr. Carl D. Thompson Their Relation to Each Other

there are several aspects of the question to consider:

(1) Socialism will not, and does not cialist has a full right to express both The relation of Socialism to relig- ! ion is becoming of increasing importance in the propaganda work of the Socialists. At Madison, Wis., the seat of the state university, a furious attack was made upon Socialism recently by one of the university professors on the ground that it would destroy religion. There is before me a clip-ping from a Chicago paper that quotes Archbishop Quigley of the Catholic entirely out of order.
(2) Again, no one as a Socialist, has Church as saying that no man can be a Catholic and a Socialist. Father Heuter took practically the same ground in his recent campaign against Socialism in Chicago. At one place where the writer spoke recently the leading Socialist came to him before-hand and warned him to say nothing on religion, as all the members of the

on religion, as all the members of the locals were atheists and fighting all kinds of religion. The very next night but one, in another place, the leading Socialist astonished me by asking to have the lecture opened by prayer. I, of course, prevailed upon him not to have it so, for reasons obvious to those who understand the situation.

And now finally the attitude of some of the Socialists in various places of the Socialists in various places towards our comrades who, while ren-

dering their utmost service to the Sodering their utmost service to the So-cialist cause, will maintain a religious faith of their own as a personal mat-ter, is attracting attention. It is held by some that no Socialist speaker has a right to give utterance to religious sentiments in his Socialist lectures, and some even go so far as to hold that for the present, at least, a Social-ist speaker ought to entirely eliminate all religious teachings whatsoever from his personal utterances.

All this emphasizes the necessity of

All this emphasizes the necessity of All this emphasizes the necessity of a clear understanding of the limita-tions which the Socialist philosophy places upon its followers. To this end it should be emphasized that accord-ing to Socialism, religion is a private matter. This question has been thor-oughly discussed by the Socialists of Germany and finally decided, and their decision is recorded in the Erfurt pro-gram: This declares that religion is distinctly a private matter. And, so I understand it, that is exactly the Socialist position.

Taking this authoritative statement of the Socialist position.

A NON-UNION, UNION.

Capitalists Put to Queer Straights to Fight Labor Unions. The following statement is taken

from a plutocratic daily paper. The capitalists have made themselves ridiculous in this instance. No one will

"What's believed to be the first non-union union ever formed in this coun-

try filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state for Indiana March 16th. It is to be legally known

as the Independent American Mechan-ics' Union, and the object of its organ-ization is to present a bar to the ag-gressions of organized labor in the city of Anderson, where it is situated.

seek to interfere with anyone's religious views whatever. One may be a Methodist or a Baptist, a Protestant or a Catholic, a Buddhist, a Theosophist, a Christian Scientist or an Athelic, and the Catholic or an Athelic of the Catholic of t eist, and still be a Socialist. And the Socialist who claims that the over-throw of any form of religion or religious faith is essential to Socialism.

any right to use the Socialist move-

DR. CARL D. THOMPSON,



Author of "Principles and Program of Socialism."

ment as a means of exploiting his par-ticular religious views. Whatever his ticular religious views. Whatever his views may be, he has no right to present them as a part of the Socialist philosophy. It is quite wrong, for example, for the atheist who is a Socialist also, to parade his atheism in his Socialist speeches as a part of the Socialist philosophy. He has a perfect right to be an atheist while being a Socialist, and, moreover, he has a perfect right to speak his convictions perfect right to speak his convictions upon the subject, but he must always teach his convictions as his own personal ideas and not as a part of So-cialism. The distinction is import. In exactly the same Christian has no right to preach

non-union labor, which has resulted in the loss of much time and money by ing that the Socialist vote has grown simultaneously with Mr. Samuel Gom-pers' open opposition to Socialism.— The Liberator. the members and by contractors

It is said by the incorporators that the step taken today will be followed by non-union labor in other cities and that a state union will eventually be

Several days ago the Building Trades Council, the central labor or-ganization of Muncie, ordered a strike of all the union carpenters as a result of a dispute over wages and later ordered the bricklayers, plasterers decision to coase work. The Hodcarriers also to cease work. The Hodcarriers' Union today sued the Building Tades Council for \$5,000 damages for being deprived of work and also asked that it be enjoined gressions of organized labor in the city of Anderson, where it is situated. Its articles of incorporation say:

"The objects of this association shall be to encourage industry, economy, thrift and honesty among its members; to maintain amicable relations betwen employes and employers of labor; to assist its individual members in obtaining the highest wages consistent with the general good of all concerned; to promote all forms of productive industry and increase the employment of labor at good wages; to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimination against any of its members by any person, combination or spiracy to prevent such members from securing employment in any branch of industry, and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and his employer."

Some of the directors of the union have been prominent as union men. It is understood that the new union is the result of organized labor throughout Madison county to dictate to contractors in the matter of employing from placing the hodcarriers on the ?unfair list."—Exchange.

ISSUES CLEARLY DRAWN.

Capitalists Combine in Europe as in America.

Capitalists Combine in Europe as in America.

German capitalist parties are realizing that they are in danger of complete overthrow by the Socialist party at the next election. In Saxony the national, liberal, conservative and anti-semite parties, through their leaders, have drawn up an agreement providing for mutual support at the election for members of the German reichstag, which takes place in June. Where a member of one of the parties now holds the seat, no candidate will be nominated by either of the others, and each is pledged to support the others' candidates in such cases, hoping thus to at least maintain their present strength as against the the Socialists. The latter expect a great increase over their vote of 2,300,000 in 1898, and anticipate a gain of from ten to fifty seats. The emperor himself has taken to making speeches against the Socialists and is widently scared at ther progress.—Ex.

seek to limit, restrain and confine the minds of its writers, speakers and thinkers to its narrow confines, it would be disastrous. Such bigotry would drive the great and noble minds out of the movement, for in this age men simply will not accept such lim-itations. Moreover it would kill prog-ress. The Socialist movement cannot afford to be anything but broad spir-ited and tolerant; and this it can do ited and tolerant; and this it can do, without at all sacrificing its rigid de-mand for pure and scientific teaching It is both significant and comfortHOLD ON



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PLUTOCRATIC APPROVAL.

Only Given to Those Who Work
Against the Working Class.
If only union men would be everything that the capitalist dailies want them to be! They ought not to strike, for innocent parties are thus injured. Neither should they make use of the boycott for the same reason. Deprived of these weapons the unions would be as harmless as a watchdog with teeth and claws extracted. The fact of the matter is, working people have but three weapons at hand. The first two three weapons at hand. The first two of these are the strike and the boycott, and these will be used, no matter how great the opposition, until they learn how to handle the thirdhe ballot. And this is the weapon the Socialists are trying to put into his hands.—People's Paper.

The workingman whose course wins

The workingman whose course wins the approval of the capitalistic press has indeed reason to ask himself: "What crime have I committed against my class that these men should praise me?"

JAPANESE REFUSE TO SCAB.

Little Brown Men Give Americans An Object Lesson in Unionism. Circular Letter No. 14 of the Ca-

once more we have to announce that the state of the strike today is in the highest degree satisfactory. Since last writing you there have been some local developments of peculiar interest. For the last week a movement has been on foot to pull out a gang of forty-two men (Japanese) who were being employed unloading steel rails for the C. P. railway.

Today we have had the pleasure of seeing them walk out in body. Our boys were assembled in front of the C. P. railway station and gave the crowd three cheers.

The most pleasing feature is that no more Japs will work there and the ultimate outcome will be the unionizing of all Japs throughout B. C. In this way a solidification of labor interest will be advanced.

We are still doing business not

We are still doing business, not-withstanding the factt hat we have a strike on, and the efforts that are be-ing made to break us. Last night, at our regular meeting, we initiated one new member, ballotted favorably on 12 more and received 7 new applica-tions, making 18 in all.

At as pecial meeting some days ago we initiated 7 members who were not union men but came out on strike with us and joined afterward. This makes 25 in all since the strike, which is very good considering the circum-Fifty Italians, who had been hired

for track work but who were asked to scab on the strikers, absolutely re-fused and quit work altogether. The daily papers make no mention of these happenings.

Ohio comrades are sending out a monthly bulletin from state headquar-ters. It is a plan which could be followed with profit by other states.

ANARCHISTS IN GERMANY.

Combining With Royalty to Fight So-

cialism.

Those people who are accustomed to confusing Socialists and Anarchists will find food for thought in the following recent dispatch from Germany: Berlin—As election draws nearer the local anarchists, of which there

are considerable numbers here, are be coming feverishly active. Already they have prepared an elec-tion manifesto, are ready to issue an ret meetings and conferences every night.

Very strangely, their efforts are not directed against the government, but against the Socialists, whom they consider their worst enemies.

They try to prove to the people the social stranger of the social stranger.

that nothing can ever be gained by voting for any of the existing parties, and point out that the Socialists in the reichstag have never accomplished anything, and that the petition of the people signed by more than three million voters, as a protest against an increased tariff, had no effect on the legislative bodies.

Government has taken no steps to restrict Anarchistic agitation, as it is hoped that it will diminish the number of votes cast for Socialistic candi-Kaiser Wilhelm recently laughingly

remarked to a personal friend that at the present time he had no more useful friends than the Anarchists.-Erie People.

Fully 100,000 men went on strike April 1. The number is being added to every day. Probably more than 150,000 are now out.

Socialists of Yonkers, N. Y., have arranged for a prize essay on Social-ism and the students of the high school were invited to participate. The board of education gave the club a list of the students' names and the York-ers Statesan editorially censures the board for so doing, expressing grave alarm at the growth of the Socialist party. If the editor thinks he can stop Socialist growth by his puny op-position he is welcome to his opinion. To one who understands the forces which are at work, the efforts of these journalistic old women who are trying to sweep back the sea with a broom are truly laughable.

The Lowell cotton mill operatives are to be starved into submission, says the daily press. The injunction wea-pon is no longer necessary. The dis-parity between struggling labor and bloated capitalism has now become so bioated capitalism has now become so great that capital can afford to sit on the fence while labor is turning up its toes. If laborers in one portion of the country are not satisfied with the crumbs which fall from the masters' tables, they are taught better manners by shutting down the works in that particular locality and starting them up in some other portion of the country where the workers have been starved into being good.

SELLING THEIR BABIES.

The Results of Wage Slavery More Shocking Than Were Those of Chattel

The black slave of ante-bellum days was free to what the American laboring man is now. The black mammy never had to take her babe to the block and sell it, but that is what the American wives and mothers among the miners and other trades are forced to do. They take their off-spring from their breast, carry it to the operator, the master, and say, "What will you give me for my child?" That is what is done day "Mer day. These white slaves form a large percentage of the producing class of the country. In fact, they are the producers. What about their rights?

In West Virginia you can't step on a piece of ground pulses you step on

country. In fact, they are the producers. What about their rights?

In West Virginia you can't step on a piece of ground unless you step on an injunction. You try to cross a river, and the capitalist thrusts an injunction at you. If one-half of the river belongs to the trusts, you have a right to think that the other half at least still belongs to God Almighty, but it seems this isn't true.—Mother Jones.



WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED. DISCOURAGED

MEN Who are just realizing the responsibilities of manhood and who find themselves handicapped in life's battle by reason of the errors and dissipation of early youth unfitting them for the station in life that is the goal of every able-bodied man, should not hesitate a day, but call or write for the advice of our physicians. WE UNDERSTAND YOUR APPLICTION and can restore you to strength and vigor.

MEN Who find themselves growing old before their time, who find the fire of youth burning low, the aches and pains of the aged slowly creeping upon them—with that pain across the small of the back and grows worse instead of better; that IRRITABLE, NERVOUS, DESPONDENT FEELING that WILL NOT be shaken off. It means you need our treatment. Consult our physicians, avail yourself of our FREE CONSULTATION and rid yourself of your allments before it is too late.

MEN Who realize that they are not as strong as they used to be, and those who are suffering from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Impaired Digastive Organs, Constipation, Faulty Circulation and the Kindred Diseases THAT COME WITH YEARS, can obtain relief quickly and surely by consulting us. Remember, there is no charge for consultation, either at our office or by mail.

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"Kirchenlexikon oder Encyklopaedie der katholischen Theologie und ihrer Huelfswissen schaften" in twelve vol-

Huelfswissen schaften" in twelve volumes (Freiburg im Breisgau, 2nd ed. 1901.) Under the article "Zins und Wucher" is a fairly good account of the position taken by the early church against usury and interest. The most exhaustive study of the subject in German by a Catholic writer on social economy which I know is that of Dr. Ratzinger in Chapter V. of his "Die Volkswirthschaft in thren sittlichen Grundlagen" (Freiburg im Breisgau, 2d ed., 1895, pp. 251 to 363).

The primitive writers in Penance included the taking of interest among the sins which required not only repentance but restitution. They reasoned that since interest is, in its

soned that since interest is, in its very nature, unjustly acquired, it is simply a theft and must be given back before the sin of it can be forgiven. (See W. Endemann, Studien in der est. The most exhaustive study of Romanisch-Kanonistischen Wirthschafts und Rechtslehr, Berlin, 1874.

chafts und Rechtslehr, Berlin, 1874, pp. 9 to 24.)
Numerous councils of the church

declared against the lending of money at interest as a deadly sin. The Third Council of the Lateran was held un-der Pope Alexander III., who decreed that the prohibition against money-

lenders should never be suspended by dispensation. This council denied admission to the altar to impentent money-lenders, absolution and Christian burial and ordered that all clergy-

men who accepted offerings from money-lenders should be suspended from their office until their bishop was satisfied that they had fully returned the offerings. (See the text in Lehmkuhl, Theologia Moralis, 6th ed. Freiburg im Braiserne 1880 vol. 1880 vol.

burg im Breisgau, 1890, vol. i., p. 680.) Shortly after his assumption of office, Pope Gregory X, summoned the Four-

teenth ecumenical Council, which met at Lyons in the year 1274. This council forbade Christian burial to

council ferbade Christian burial to those guilty of lending money at interest and ordered severe ecclesiastic penalties upon any churchman any way connected with interest taking. No amount of scholastic hair splitting can modify the stern sentences of this council. (See Lehmkuhl, op. cit., p. 691.)

In 1312 the Council of Vienne, presided over by Pope Clement V., solemnly decreed that "if any one shall pertinaciously presume to affirm that the taking of interest is not a sin, we decree him to be a hereic and fit for

decree him to be a heretic and fit for punishment."
As late as the middle of the seven

As inte as the middle of the seven-teenth century an Italian theologian, Onorato Leorardi, denounced money-lenders after the manner of St. Greg-ory the Great as not only robbers but homicides. One Usuris, Venice, 1855.) In the same century the brilliant Blaise Pascal gave a splendid defense of the old teachings against the wily sophistries of the Spanish Jesuit, Pa-dre Escobar, in his "Lettres Provin-ciales."

If the Butte Miner, finding these of.

If the Butte Miner, finding these of-ficial winds from Rome too strong for its equanimity, turns for consolation in its plea for the Christian character of capitalism to the great Protestant teachers, Luther and his associates will be found as vigorous in their pro-nouncements against interest taking as any of the church councils. In "An die Pharherm, wider den Wucher sy

as any of the church councils. In "An die Pharhernn, wider den Wucher zu predigen" (Wittenberg, 1540), Luther asserts that "to exchange anything with any one and gain by the exchange is not to do a charity, but to steal." He argues with fine scorn that "the heathen were able, by the light of reason, to conclude that an usurer is a double-dyed thief and murderer. We Christians, however, hold them in such honor that we fairly worship them for the sake of their money. * * Little thieves are put in the stocks, great thieves go flaunting in gold and silk. * * And since we break upon the wheel and behead highwaymen, murderers and house-

highwaymen, murderers and house-breakers, how much more ought we to break upon the wheel and kill, hunt

by the philosophy of Socialism; so that the Butte Miner must needs go back to the times of Urukagina in the year 4000 B. C. and search among the worshippers of Osiris for a religion vile enough to fit the crimes of capitalism

For further details upon the church's attitude toward interest tak.

down, curse and behead all usurers The entire ground of genuine Christ-ianity is fully occupied in this matter

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PHOTOS BY EVERY PROCES

Early Fathers and Butte Miner For The Journal By Rev. Father Hagerty

The Butte Miner is loud in praise of the Catholic churchmen who condemn Socialism; and it may be taken for granted that, so long as "le vent du bureau est bon," so long as the official wind is good, the Church of Rome will continue to receive wholesale consignments of editorial honey from the Clark aviaries. But the church, according to her theologians, is always and everywhere the same; and the teachings of the first century have not been repudiated in the twentieth except by those who have become recreant to her traditions. The Butte Miner is loud in praise of | are creant to her traditions.

Here, then, are a number of verita-ble Kansas cyclones from the early fathers to offset the mild zephyrs "du bureau" which have been dallying with the front hair of the Butte Miner. Men like St. Ambrose and St. Greg-ory the Great carry with them, to say the least, more weight in matters Catholic than such preachers of capi-talism as Sherman and Heuter. Indeed, such is the importance attached to the authority of the fathers that in all our theologies they are quoted immediately after the sacred scrip-

St. Ambrose, who, at the time he ras chosen bishop of Milan in the year 374, was Roman governor, stands out from the records of the past as one of the most fearless men in history. For the indiscriminate massacre which the

are worn and oppressed by necessity! You will say to me: What wrong do I commit if I board that which is mine?' And I if I hoard that which is mine? And I ask you: 'Which are the things which you think belong to you? From whom did you receive them? You act like a man who being in a theater, and having selzed upon the places that others might have taken, seeks to prevent everyone else from entering, applying to his arm uses that which should be to his own use that which should be for the use of all.' And thus it is with the rich, who having been the first to obtain possession of *those things which should be common to all, appropriate to themselves and relate them in their possession. For if tain them in their possession; for if each one took only what is necessary for his subsistence and gave the rest to the indigent, there would be neither rich nor poor." (Conclo de divitiis et pauperitate.) His illustrious colleague St. Greeney of Nessa considered the St. Gregory of Nyssa, considered the lending of money at interest so vile an evil as to call down upon it the ven-geance of the Most High. He was never one of those false teachers who "Torture the pages of the hallowed

To sanction crime, and robbery, and blood; And, in Oppression's hateful service,

libel

Numerous councils of the church promulgated decrees against usury and interest. The Council of Elvira, which, according to the famous historian, Cardinal Hefele, was held in the year 366, the Council of Arles in 314, the Third Council of the Lateran in 1179, and, indeed, every important council for almost fourteen centuries declared against the lending of money Both man and God."
St. Jerome, who is regarded as the

REV. FATHER.T. J. HAGERTY,



Author of "Economic Discontent" and Kindred Works.

emperor had ordered at Thessalonica he compelled the haughty Theodosius to do public penance of the most hu-miliating kind. There is, of a truth, scant warrant for capitalism in these sentences from the dauntless prelate of Milan: "The soil was given to rich and poor in common. Wherefore, O ye rich! do you unjustly claim it for yourselves alone? " " Nature gave all things in common for the use of all, usurpation created private

gave all things in common for the use of all, usurpation created private right." (De Nabuthe Israelita, cap. i., 2, and De Officiis, lib, i., cap. xviii.)

The most fruitful form of the profit system in the days of St. Ambrose was money-lending. This trusty watchman of the House of Israel unequivocally denounced interest taking and declared it to be as bad as murder. (De Officiis, lib. iii., cap ii.) No one has ever impeached the genuineness of his Catholicism; and the Butte Miner may not deny that he was a Miner may not deny that he was a type of the perfect Christian. St. John Chrysostom, the Savonaro-

la of Constantinople, is pre-eminent among the Greek fathers. The fourth century rang with his marvellous elo-quence. His scathing denunciation of vice and exploitation earned for him the hatred of the rich and the nobility and he was banished from Constant-nople in the year 403. The people clamored for his return and forced the court to recall him; but in the following year he was again exiled by the intrigues of the immoral Empress Eudoxia to Cucusus in Armenia. He Eudoxia to Cucusus in Armenia. He continued his denunciations and three years later he was banished to Pityus in Colchis at the farthest boundary of the empire. On the way thither he died at Comona in Pontus in the year 407. Unlike Fathers Sherman and Heuter, St. John Chrysostom thundered with Attic force against the exploiters of his day: "Behold the idea which we should have of the rich and covetous; they are truly as robbers who, standing in the public highways, despoil the passersby; they convert

covetous; they are truly as robbers who, standing in the public highways, despoil the passersby; they convert their chambers into caverns in which they bury the goods of others. * * You have received your fortune by inheritance: so be it! Therefore, you have not sinned personsily, but how know you that you may not be enjoying the fruits of their and crime committed before you?" (De Lazaro concio i. and In Epist. i. ad Tim., 12.)

St. Basil the Great, who, with Gregory Nazianzen and Gregory of Nyssa, made up the memorable Cappadocian Trio, pours the acid scorn of his mighty soul upon the Morgans and Rockefellers of his time: "Unhappy ones that you are! What answer will you make to the Great Judge? You cover with tapestry the hareness of your walls, and do not clothe the nakedness of men. You adorn your steeds with most rich and costly trappings, and despise your brother who is in rags. You allow the corn in your granaries to rot or to be eaten up by vermin, and you deign not even to cast a glance upon those who have no bread. You hoard your wealth, and do not deign to look upon those who

A Dark Future in Store.

Things look serious. They are had already, and, what's more to the point, they are destined to grow worse. This is not far of

most learned of the Latin fathers and whose name is inseparably linked to the Vulgate, is uncompromising in his condemnation of that most helious part of the profit-system, the taking of interest money. (Com. in Ezekiel, xviii., 8.) He holds that "opulence is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors."

committed by the actual possessor, then by his predecessors."

St. Gregory the Great, who sent the Benedictines to convert the Angle-Saxons in Britain and who was the first Pope of that name, argues that "It is no great thing not to rob others of their belongings: and in vain do they think themselves innocent who appropriate to their own use alone appropriate to their own use alone those goods which God gave in com-mon; by not giving to others that mon; by not giving to others that which they themselves received, they become homicides and murderers, in asmuch as in keeping for themselves those things which would have elleviated the sufferings of the poor, we may say every day they cause the death of as many persons as they might have fed and did not. When, therefore, we offer the means of living to the indigent, we do not give them anything of ours, but that which of right belongs to them. It is less a work of mercy that we perform than the payment of a debt." (Opera, Paris, 1605, Regimen pastorale, cap. xxii., p. 3.)

a debt. (Opera, Paris, 1609, Regi-men pastorale, cap. xxii., p. 3.)

A reference to the two standard Catholic dictionaries will show that for fourteen centuries the Catholic church condemned money at interest as a grievous offense and enacted severe penalties against it. The old doctrine of Aristotle that money is a barren metal, which Shakespeare phrases so prettily in the "Merchant of Venice":

"For when did friendship take A breed for barren metal from his friend?"

was unquestioned till the days of his erudite disciple, St. Thomas Aquinas, The pressure of changed economic conditions, especially in the growing maritime commerce of Venice, slowly maritime commerce of Venice, slowly forced a modification of the Aristote. Ilan argument; the beginnings of which appear in the Summa of St. Thomas. In English. Addis and Arinold's Catholic dictionary, London, 1884, is as noteworthy in its field as the Encyclopaedia Brittanica is in matters of general knowledge. Under the heading of "Usury" are given the teachings of the early fathers on the question of usury and interest, and they afford cold comfort to the Butte Miner's cierical Hessians.

In German the standard authority is, beyond doubt, Wetzer & Welte's

For further details upon the church's attitude toward interest taking the reader is referred to Murray's "History of Usury" (Philadelphia, 1866), Pearson's "The Theory of Usury in Europe" (Cambridge, 1876), Cunningham's "Christian Opinion on Usury" (London, 1884), and the English translation by Smart of the scholarly work of Boehm Bawerk, "Capital and Interest" (London, 1890).

The impartial student of history is forced by the overwhelming weight of evidence and tradition to side with Ambrose, Chrysostom, Basil the Great, Augustine, Jerome, Clement V., and Popes Gregory IX. and X., and the councils of representative churchmen against such impotent henchmen of capitalism as Fathers Sherman, Heuter and Baart. The Butte Miner is welcome to its uncatholic hirelings. We prefer to stand by the true champions of the people who never bent We prefer to stand by the true cham-pions of the people who never bent the knee at the shrine of Mammon.

talism.

men who are in debt. In my opinion it has not been so dark in years.— James J. Hill, president of Northern Securities company.

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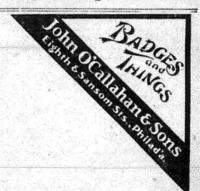
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DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—Fistula, piles, itching, etc., positively cured without the knife.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

In France sawdust is mixed with cereals as an adulterant, the adulter ation, in some instances, amounting to 40 per cent. We must have profit, you know; profit is the basis on which our civilization rests. With out it according to the capitalist, "The whole fabric of our civilization would crumble and fall to the ground." The adulterators are not theives; they are financiers and good business men and are the "fittest to survive" under our present system.

Sweden exported 20,000 tons of but ter to England last year and ate 12,000 of oleomargerine at home. tons of eleomargerine at nome. It is now in order for the politicians to howl about the "prosperity" of a system which can compel the man who pro-duces she butter to surrender it to some one else, while he himself dines on offal, but the gall that can find a defense for this and the ignorance which will accept the defense, are both infinitely greater than the sys-

Texas has just passed an anti mon bill so sweeping in its characte that labor unions are included in its restrictions. Be sure to keep politics out of the trades unions. Then, whenever you strike or attempt a boycoft the employer will always have a judge whom they elected ready to grant an injunction which will render your union powerless. But look at the fun

The capitalist class were able to find lots of men who were willing to sell what little blood they had at \$5 per pint, but the New York lady of fash lon who has been advertising for a nose tip has not been successful in finding any woman who would supply her and "a masculine nose would not her, and "a masculine nose would not reduced to the extremities that ren are. They are still able to live without submitting to mutiliation, but at

Now that the election is over, let us forget that we were republicans, demforget that we were republicans, democrats or Socialists, says the Leavenworth Labor Review. The democrats and republicans may forget it—it is the next best thing to being ashamed of what they are both. As for the Socialist, his views are founded on scientific principles, and the goal for which he strives—the wiping out of injustice—will not permit him to forget or become fractive until the goal shall be attained.

The Great Northern rallway has the Great Softiers failing and been making arrangements to put in a telephone service so as to be able to dispense with the services of telegraph operators at short notice. The genius of a great inventor is again used to deprive some poor wretch of a chance to earn his bread. This is the share of the wage worker in the advancement and progress of civiliza-tion—the right to starve for want of access to the very tools which labor itself has made.

The Bosion papers declare that Bocialism has, since the town elec-tions, become somewhat of a spectre to the legislators. In committees where members have shown a dispo-sition to do the wrong thing they have been reminded by their own party members of the gain of 10 per cent which Socialists had made in a few months, and the prediction made that unless matters pertaining to labor in-terests were not reported favorably the Socialist vote would increase 1,000

Amsterdam is bristling with soldiers as a result of the dock laborers strike The Socialists control the union move The Socialists control the union move-ment and are circulating appeals to the soldiers not to act against the strikers with such good effect that the powers have become alarmed and sev-eral persons have been arrested for circulating the appeals. As a result of the Socialist agitation, the reserve soldiery, when called out, carried red banners in the ranks. The time is not far distant when capitalism will no far distant when capitalism will no longer be able to gull workingmen into slaughtering each other in the in-terest of those who are the beneficiar-ies of a plundering system.

It is some years since that arch toady, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, declared that the "opinion was every day becoming more and more common that we ought to have a king." "He mass of the people may not agree with Mr. Reid's conclusion regarding aking but every intelligent observer does concede a change from the present system is inevitable. The process of concentration in the industrial world which has been progressing so rapidly that one-tenth of the industries have been trustfied in five years, must result either in an industrial democracy or a despotism. Between these two there is no middle course. Which will you choose?

The Tokyo (Japan) Labor World has changed its name to The Socialist.

Slavery is the price we pay for voting simply with the "winning The California Socialist, after wait.

ing four months has finally been admitted to the mails. A new style hot air syringe has been

devised "for the use of physicians and dentists." Politicians will, no doubt, take notice. An effort will be made to bring John

Sparge, the eminent writer and pub-lisher of The Comrade, to Butte to speak in behalf of Socialism.

If the claim is true that the parasitic capitalist is also a worker why is it that only the man who tolls with his hands is called a "workingman?" - lowa Socialist.

That St. Louis court forgot to au-thorize the Wabash to sell or to lease its trainmen. Will do better next its trainmen. Will time.—Labor Leader.

Some of the papers call the result in Butte a Heinze victory. Heinze and all the other capitalist politicians may well say with the old Roman gen-eral, "One more such victory and we are lost."—The Worker N. Y.

"The editor of the American Labor Union Journal, the leading Socialist organ in the city, evidently speaks from experience when he writes: Well, it is more profitable to be a rogue than an honest man."—Butte Miner Right you are, Comrade Keith, we do speak from experience. It is our experience with others. A com-parison of our bank account with that of the editor of the Miner, for in-stance, will prove that our assertion

One of the prettiest sonvenirs the "greatest mining camp on earth" yet goten out is a solid copper paper knife with an engraved handle. One seeme shows the miners at work in the depths, the bucket descending for its load of rock, which is being mined with hammer and pick. Another scene shows a herd of sheep and cattle with the beautiful waters of one of Mon-tana's many lakes and a chain of mountains rising in the background. The design was gotten up and is copyrighted by Hight & Fairfield. The sourcenirs sell for \$1 and will prove a pleasing and useful reminder of Labobr's Gibbraltar.

A St. Paul attorney was recently examining a German witness. The point involved was to ascertain what condi-tion the defendant was in from drinking liquor. The witness testified that the man was drunk. "Well," exclaimthe man was drunk. "Well," exclaim-ed the lawyer, sharply, "were you ever drunk?" "No, sir; I never was." "How many can you drink without getting drunk?" asked the attorney, going up close to the witness. "Vat you mean-kegs?" The attorney ex-cused the witness.

In order to discourage the study of political economy the capitalistic teachers in the universities have la-beled it the "dismal science." The scheme worked for years, but is no longer effective—so far as workingmen are concerned. As a result of the lively interest which the laboring class is taking in this most fascinating science. class is taking in this most tascinat-ing science, we have seen more than one intellectual gentieman worsted on the platform by a plain day's la-borer. The most notable instance of this was the defeat of Secretary Gage by "Tommy" Morgan, a factory hand from 6 years of age.

"Most of the Socialist speakers insist that Socialism

* insist that Socialism brings a man closer to the teachings of the Divine Master—a presumption not sustained, the Miner regrets to say, by the personnel of the Socialist leader ship in Butte."—Butte Miner. Shades of Caesar's wife! If the personnel of Socialist leadership — compare more than favorably with the leadership of the democratic party for instance, then the condition of the commonwealth is hopeless indeed. But the Miner is wrong again as usual. The Socialists make no as usual. The Socialists make no such contention. What they so say is that Socialism, by wiping out the incentive to do wrong, will make the teachings of the Nazarene a possibility in the practical affairs of man We may expect crime just so long as there is a premium on crime. The fact that such a premium exists at the present time is too apparent to need particularization. Come again.

The expressions "class conscious ness, class struggle and class hate oc cupy a prominent place in the lan-guage and writings of Socialists. These expressions are widely misun-derstood. In spite of capitalistic contentions to the contrary the aim of Socialism is not to create class struggies, but to abolish them. can proceed intelligently to abolish an abuse we should first try to satisfy ourselves that such abuse or evil exists. This is the attitude of the Socialist. He holds that the existence of the class struggle is a demonstratable fact, that this struggle has existed. civilist. He holds that the existence of the class struggle is a demonstratable fact, that this struggle has existed for ages, that it will continue to exist so long as one man is permitted to live on the earnings of others. To abolish classes it is necessary to give to a man the full product of his toil and thereby make all labor equally honorable. Replying to the claim that there is no class struggle we point, in support of our position, to the trades un, ions which are formed for the purpose, negative it is true, and therefore more or less ineffective, of resisting the aggressions of the capitalistic or ruling class. Class consciousness is nothing more nor less than an acceptance of the truth of the class struggles in existence. Class hate is not a hatred of individuals, but of a system, and no amount of verbal jugglery on the part of our opponents will make it otherwise. Like the French revolutionists we would kill the king, but yould let the man live. We are not advocates of physical force. We believe absolutely in the complete rule of the common sense of most.

have recently joined the Socialists, and instead of their parishioners rem-onstrating the preachers are converttheir congregations to the new

The Indiana law fixing minimum scale of wages on public work has been declared unconstitutional be-cause it interfered with "fredom of contract." How much freedom enters into a contract between parties who o unequally matched, as are the capitalist and the laborer.

Farribault, Minn., has just been the scene of one of the hottest contests in its history. The fight was between the demograts and the Socialists. No republican ticket nominated. The dem-

er to prevent the Socialists from gain. ing an official standing in order that Socialists might not be entitled to election judges. The hacks, cigars, bad whiskey, etc., which are usually supposed to do the job, failed to work and the Socialist polled a good sub-

When time is ripe for breaking from the present and advancing towards the future, hesitation is fatal. Rapid movement is the secret of victory. When an edifice which has sheltered us for centuries threatens to fall, we should shake the dust from our feet and hasten elsewhere. Life is outside. Within there is but the cold, benumbing air of tomb .- Mazzini.

HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive

We will have a reign of justice in this country when the worker under-stands his class interests as well as the moneybags understand capitalist

There is no doubt about this being an era of prosperity—John D. Rockefeller gobbled up during the first quarter of this year \$25,000,000 of property that the workers did not get. That is good for John and I do not blame him for liking the system.

Mark Hanna still maintains his reputation as a solid man—it is said of him that he would not betray a trust. Neither would Theodore Roosevelt, aithough he does talk about the men behind their backs.

It is the man out of a job who sets the rate of wages-the present com petitive system of production creates a labor surplus. Before we can get relief from the wrongs that now bear down upon labor we must have a sys-tem that under which all can have work—under which there will be no labor surplus to pull down the rate of wages. Socialism is the only system that can promise that.

Let the workers understand that the Democratic and Republican parties stand for the same system. Tweedle-dee and tweedledum represents their only points of difference. How nice-makes it easy for them to fuse when they get hard pushed by the Social-

To the Socialist it is perfectly clear why the employers wish to organize with their employes in opposition to the trades unions as they are consti-tuted today. Millions of dollars will be spent within the next few years to perfect this kind of organization,

The Socialistic hope is capitalist | and the unions should be thoroughly espair. to fool themselves with the idea that this movement will not amount anything, for it is fraught with rious consequences. The employing class realize well that it cannot stop the organization of the workers, and now it proposes to cripple organiza-tion by its usual methods of dividing the forces of labor. Strenuous efforts are to be made in the direction of false education. Everything possible will be done to prejudice the minds of the ignorant class of working peo-ple by pretending great friendship for them and poisoning their minds against the true class-conscious friends of the working class. The manufacturing interests of the en-tire country is strongly organized for this purpose under the leadership of D. M. Pary, who defeated the eight-hour law before the senate last winter. It must also be remembered in this connection that Mark Hanna, who pretends such great friendship for labor, through the dangerous 'physic" federation scheme, gave Parry assistance in this. This is a slumbering volcano. These people are making great preparation for this damable scheme to further reduce the forces of labor. They will spend money like water to accomplish their ends. They will make a grand concerted effort—the preamble and declaration of principles of the manufacturers' association, the merchants association and tion, the merchants association and the new organization of non-union men are one and the same. We are right and will whip them, but we must be alive to our interests. When the contest is over we will also be the better for it, for it will result in clear-ing up the contest between the work-ers and those who work the workers. Capitalism is reaching the last stages of its existence known as senile deof its existence known as senile de-cay. It is going mad in its second childhood—let it rant.

H. L. HUGHES. Spokane, Wash., April 17, 1903.

REMONSTRANCE. (A Poem by Thomas Beresford.)

To youthful minds how bright the future seems With what gay thoughts Hope's flow'ry pathway teems; What dreams of Joy and Love and Wealth and Fame,

What grand ideals, what confidence of alm, What freedom from tormenting doubts and fears And worry's cruel pangs, and cares and tears,

And worry's cruel pangs, and cares and tears,
But as the years roll by, how callous truth
Dispels the fantasies and dreams of youth;
Each fleeting year sees aims and plans prove void
Sees hopes, by failure's touch, destroyed,
While irksome toil and souring business strife
Unmask the stern realities of life.
Each year that's passed at plow or desk or mill
Sees hope and aim sink lower, lower, till
At last we dream no more of wealth and fame.
And steady work becomes our highest aim.
And oft find in crime, a last resort,
When want incites, and work is vainly sought,

And off find in crime, a last resort.

When want incites, and work is vainly sought,
Oh! what a Hell it is to beg for work
And meet with sneer or condescending smirk,
Upon employer's whim or changing mood.
And cringe, lest we incur a master's frown.
What bitter thoughts such slavery inspires
What betters what prescripted desires

What torture, what ungratified desires
To yearn for foreign lands and men to see
And books and art and nature's beauties free Yet be condemned to ceaseless toll and grind,
To stific every yearning of the mind.
Oh! pause and think, my tolling fellow man,
Can you conceive no other, better plan,
Then this which makes us lifelony wreighed sh

Than this, which makes us lifelong wretched slaves To idle plutocrats and scheming knaves?

Is this the only way for man to live?

Must we, to drones, our labor always give?

Oh! fellow toiler think, is it not strange That science gifted man should so arrange While e'en the lowest brutes find hours to play? For minutes spent to get subsistence, You sell your freedom for a pretty speech And never learn what even the brutes can

And never learn what even the bruies can teach Your mind, to ev'ry superstition tied.

Lets enemies, your thoughts and actions guide. Bare needs of life are all you get at best.

No time nor means for pleasure nor for rest.

No light, no joy, no hope, but in the grave, Yet deem it right; you are indeed a slave.

Oh man what can we say what can we write.

Yet deem it right; you are indeed a slave.

Oh man, what can we say, what can we write,
To flood your darkened reason with the light?
Can searching ren nor bold impassioned speech,
Nor pain, nor scathing scorn, your dark mind reach,
Can logic, reason, truth and common sense
Arouse nought in thee but a coarse offence?
Can burning eloquence no thoughts inspire,
Nor plain selfint rest force thee to inquire—
What is the cause?

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 10 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Bear and the Fox.

A bear boasted very much of his philanthropy, saying: "That of all animals he was the most tender in his regard for man, for he had such respect for him that he would not even touch his dead body." A fox hearing these words said with a smile to the bear: "Oh, that you would eat the dead and not the living."

A "captain of industry" boasted very much of his philanthropy, saying:

"See the libraries that I have built, the colleges I have endowed, the drinking fountains I have put up and I always make it a point to subscribe for every charky ball." A Socialist hearing these words, said with a smile to the "captain": "Oh, that you would render justice to the men that produced this wealth and then there would be no need of your trying to fool your conscience with these ex-travagues gifts."

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

BRITTON'S For All Painters' Supplies 328 S. MAIN ST., BUTTE, MONT. PHONE SIO-A

DRINK Capital Brewing Company's CELEBRATED BEERS

Helena, Montana

THE MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

To the People of Great Falls:

To the People of Great Falls:

The word co-operative means working together for the interest of all. The Co-Operative Bank now being organized in this city is to be strictly a co-operative company. It is customary for the rich people to manage the banks while a great majority of the working people save their wages and put them in the banks for the rich bankers to manage without any money-saving laboring men on the board of directors. The new bank will have a board of seven directors, each of wnom is supposed to furnish his quota of capital himself or through his friends. It is our purpose to put at least one representative laboring man on the board of directors of the Co-Operative Bank and for that purpose we desire subscriptions from the laboring people of Great Falls for \$5,000 of the capital stock of this bank. Each person so subscribing will be allowed to vote on who this director shall be. Below you will find blank for subscription and suggestive vote and after the full amount is subscribed a meeting will be held for final deafter the full amount is subscribed a meeting will be held for final de-

SOME EXPLANATION ABOUT THE PLANS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE BANKING COMPANY.

In organizing a bank there are two important things to consider. The first is safety and the second is earnings. In the organization of the Montana Co-Operative Banking Company, every precaution is being taken to secure a good board of directors, and one of the best evidences of this is the above offer to put one representative laboring man on the board to represent the people who generally represent the savings deposits in any bank. Another feature is that every employe and agent of the Bank will be bonded by some Indemnity company, so that the Bank will be absolutely safe. lutely safe.

As to our earning capacity, this Bank will stand in the very bes e position.

The great copper smelter in the city of Great Falls, employing son The great copper smelter in the city of Great Falls, employing some 1,500 men, makes a splendid field for a co-operative or a savings bank, and while this bank will pay depositers only 4 per cent, on six months time deposits, and 4½ per cent, on deposits remaining one year, its loans will nearly all be made at 10 per cent, this being the usual rate in Montana, leaving a splendid margin of profit for the Bank.

The principal stockholders of the Bank are shareholders in the Co-Operative Ranch Company. Quite a number of the Ranch shareholders are connected with the smelters or have friends there, and the outlook is good for a large business from this source. In fact, there is every reason to believe that this Bank will have \$100,000 of deposits at the end of its first year from its Great Falls business alone.

NEW FEATURES.

NEW FEATURES.

NEW FEATURES.

This bank will adopt two new features which will add greatly to its business and consequently to its profits. One feature will be the establishment of an agent in the many frontier towns and hamlets where at present no bank exists. Many of these hamlets are rich mining camps or sheep settlements where many thousands of dollars of deposits can be obtained. These agents will be under bond and will pay their own expenses, but they will be allowed I per cent of the interest on all time deposits they secure for the Bank. The other feature will be a system by which any depositor can bring or send his personal check to this bank or any of its agents and have the same certified for payment in Chicago or New York City. This feature will be of great use to country merchants in the frontier towns where there are no banks, and will bring a large and valuable business to this Bank.

A large part of the capital stock has already been subscribed, but there are still some shares untaken and one more director to name.

I would like very much to see every shareholder in the Co-Operative Ranch Company own at least one share in this bank. As I have made a success.

The money you invest in it will be money laid up for a rainy day. It will also strengthen your credit in a substantial way. I believe that the new features to be adopted by this Bank will bring it larger earnings than any ordinary western bank. Respectfully submitted, SAM H. WOOD, Organizer.

Name

SOCIALISM IN MASSACHUSETTS. A Criticism of Its Growth by the Cap-

italist Press. The Hon. David B. Hill of New York, ex-governor and ex-senator, and the Hon. John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, late chairman of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives and representative elect to the Fifty-eighth congress, should be in-terested in some resolutions now pending in the Massachusetts legis-lature favoring national ownership of the coal mines. Although the Hon. David B. is a Democrat, "for he him-self has said it," while the Hon. John J. is a Republican—so designated by his constituents and so rated in the house—this Socialistic proposition should be equally interesting to both of these eminent states,

of these eminent statesmen.

The Boston Post, an organ of Mr. Hill's party, but not an advocate of the Socialistic scheme which he in-jected into the New York Democratic platform, asserts that no one has the remotest idea that such resolutions remotest idea that such resolutions will be adopted. Assuming the correctness of that statement, it would seem to be fitting that the Massachusetts Socialists, who constitute a very considerable element of the electorate and among whom are a number of bright men, should invite Messrs. Hill and Jenkins to visit Boston and help

bright men, should invite Messra. Hill and Jenkins to visit Boston and help work up a public sentiment in support of the scheme to which they are committed. Our Boston Democratic contemporary makes these very just comments on the great idea of which Messra. Hill and Jenkins are, perhaps, the most influential promoters:

"While the ideal of Socialism, if fairly carried out and honestly applied, would perhaps improve the material economic condition of the average citizen, it would bring all to a horrible dead level. The worthless and incompetent would be given an equal share in products of industry with the energetic and the talented. Existence would be an awful monotony, from which the only escape would be emigration or suicide. Subsistence would be guaranteed to all and something of the terrors of paperism would be removed. But at what a price! With the community doing everything and the individual citizen only a cog in one of the wheels of the great machine, what would become of manhood, what of progress." The fascinating element of chance, which renders life interesting when otherwise it must be dreary, would be entirely absent. Individual initiative would be destroyed. As Mr. Frederick J. Stimson said in a recent

There is one thing more even than a man's food address: "There is one thing more important even than a man's food-and that is his liberty. All that Socialism really guarantees us is our sustenance. And for that we must be prepared to give up everything else. Freedom for food? Never! Better than free soup a free man!"

Present conditions in the commonwealth of Massachusetts loudly call for just that kind of editorial writing. That state for enough of solit-ing.

ing. That state got enough of political insanity under Knownothing rule. Socialism might be even more injurious than that vicious cruze."-Washington Post, March 17, 1903.

This article will be replied to in these columns next week by an em-ploye of the government service at Washington, D. C.

The Salt Trust.

The salt trust has got its work in, in good shape. They have held up the public to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars by doubling the price of salt. This is a safer way than by using a gun, and there is no danger of the penitentiary. I. A. Clayton, director and manager of the Inland Crystal Salt company, is gloat-ing over the fact that he has com-pletely killed al competition and oc-cupies and controls the whole field. cupies and controls the whole nead. He is now in a position to confiscate fortunes by simply deciding to do so. —Industrial Labor Journal.

Socialist Dues.

Receipts for national dues during March were larger than any month since the party was organized at the Indianapolis convention in 1901. Illinois and Ohio led, the latter opening the month of April with an order for ols and Ohio led, the latter opening the month of April with an order for 1500 due stamps. March dues showed a total membership of 14,500. The average monthly membership for the quarter year ending March 31, was 13,568, which means an increase of nearly 4,000 members since January 1st.

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

FOX'S CAFE

Copper is King IN BUTTE

This state in its broad area has diversified resources, but Butte, at an elevation of 5.758 feet, produces only copper and the gold and silver that are bi-products of that

The latest available figures show the world's product of copper to be 541.811 long tons.

The production of the United States, 281,111 long tons.
The amounts in pounds produced

by the different sections of this Montana248,600,000

cent, of the copper of the world, and that Montana, which practically, in this respect, means Butte, fur nishes nearly 40 per cent, of the production of the United States.

A souvenir, that should properly be typical of Butte, ought to be made from that metal that has Made Butte Famous, and so we of fer our latest souvenir in the shape of a Copper Paper Knife. The up-per part of the handle, representing in a general way the resources of the state, shows the mountains forests and streams with the cattle and the sheep. The center shows the placer miner's gold pan and quartz miner's tools and below the miners working in the shaft—a scene daily shown in a thousand places in Butte.

Notwithstanding the great ex-pense attending the cutting of dies for this knife and because we want It to be a winner from the start, we shall sell it at the very low price of \$1.00 each.

HIGHT & FAIRFIELD CO., Butte, Mont.

Why Pay Rent?



When your rent money will buy you a home in the Interstate Home Investment League. Any place desired. Safe and Sure. Officers well bonded. Daniel McDonald, President. Call or enclose stamp for details. 21-2 Owsley Block, Butte, Montana.

"Silver Spray beer. Montana Brew-ing Co., Great Falls.

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

TAMING A FALCON.

Organizer Salter Is Doing the Job

With Neatness and Dispatch.
Down in Park City, Utah, M. L.
Salter, organizer of the American Labor Union, has discovered a peculiar bird, which is attacking organized labor under the name of Falcon. The method of attack adopted by this feathered biped does not show any of the characteristics of the bird, the name of which has been assumed, except that of meanness. Regardless of the nature of the fowl, Brother Salter has undertaken the job of bird trainer and he is doing the work with neat-ness and dispatch. Appended is the last broadside with which he has swept the undergrowth in which the fowl has taken refuge: One More Go at "Falcon." . . .

Falcon: If you knew as much of unionism as other lunatics in Provo. you wouldn't make an ass of yourself by asking kindergarten questions; and as much of courage and decency as a skunk, you would come out of your contemptible hiding-place and sign your name to your vomit. I refer you to the proceedings of the 5th annual

convention of the American Labor Un-ion, and to the adage that reads: "God hates a coward."

If you were such a great citizen as you pretend to be when you murder truth with vivid protestations of layalty to white and union labor, why didn't you report the violations of the eight-hour law to the district attarney, and not leave the prosecution all to me? Crawl out of your nest and take off your mask or "go 'way back and sit down" on your rotten eggs un-til you hatch out a better breel of buzza'ds.

M. L. SALTER.

SPIRIT OF TRADES UNIONISM.

"Puritan Simplers," an Almost Extinct Species, Discussed by Pernie, B. C., Press Committee.

Editor American Labor Union Journal. Just a line through the columns of the Journal to let the public know that Local 319 of the A. L. U. is still

We are now nearly six months old, with a fairly good membership, yet for some reason I do not know the meetings are but poorly attended.

Perhaps they do not understand the meaning of unionism as the A. L. interprets it. They have in mind, some of them, the idea of simple trades unions, formed to protect their crafts and not for discussing problems, social and political, for struggling humanity. In unity there is strength, but the greater the unity the greater the strength. Some men favor localizing their unions, declar-ing they would be better off financially by becoming an independent organization. Men of this calibre are either absolutely ignorant of the true principles of unionism or avowed enemies

the workingman. To these men I would say, the day of simple trades unions is past. It has been at the zenith of its power

We of the A. L. U. belong to an organization of advanced unionism that

will usher in socialism. Advanced unionism demands more of a man than the mere paying of dues. He attends the meeting of his, union not only for the transaction of business, but also to interchange ideas on the social and political questions of

That under the head of "Good and Welfare" they study the best means of delivering themselves from the thraidom of wage-slavery by finding a solution to the labor problem.

This hart of the meeting, I believe,

ought to be the brightest of the even-ing. It would, if all do their share, believing that, out of honest differences of opinion, we arrive at sound and logical conclusions.

The union is the place to thrash nied this privilege are nothing but capitalistic organizations.

For what does a man join a union but to protect himself from his em-gloyer. He realizes that their interests are not identical. The aim of one is to make a living, the other to make a profit. Yet when election time comes around men cast their votes on party lines. The capitalist is class-conscious always; the workingmen

cab on those days.

No proletarian is a free man under the present system. The means of production being owned by capitalists, he must work for them or starve.

Prother unionists, I appeal to you to callze the class struggle and become class-conscious always. For only by a class-conscious political movement can we free ourselves from the chain that binds us.

Pause and think what past humani-ty has done for you. The blood that was split, the suffering that was en-dured, to give a voice in the govern-ment, namely, the vote. Why do you

so misuse it after the price it coat?
You owe a duty to struggling humanity. Fulfil it by studying the economic conditions of the poor, and vote aright. E. CRAIG. Per Press Committee.

ORGANIZING THE MORMONS.

New Unions Organized at Park City, Utah, by M. L. Salter.

Carpenters' Union, organized March 23rd. President, C. A. Ormiston; sec-relary freasurer, Al Emery. Delegate to Assembly, C. A. Ormiston. Bartenders' Union, organized March 31st. Election of officers postponed until April 5th. Delegate to assembly, M. E. Gartiv.

M. E. Garity.

Barbers' Union, organized April 1st. President, A. N. Martin, secretary-treasurer, W. F. McLaughlin; delegate

treasurer, W. F. McLaughlin; delegate to assembly. Frank D. Aubrey. The following are delegates to the assembly from other unions: Retail clerks, S. C. B. Marshall and James Ryrne; cigar makers, J. E. Carrol; ty-pographical, F. M. Finneo; federal, G. A. Bates; teamsters, J. D. Malin.

day night April 3d; president, Andrew Peterson; secretary-treasurer, S. M.

The Clerks' Union held a meeting lesday night, at which a committee three was appointed to act with like committee from the Miners' alon, to wait upon the merchants, lative to closing up at 6 o'clock, instend of 7, as at present. The com-mittee from the Clerks' Union is com-posed of G. E. Cushing, John Welsh, L. W. Bircumshaw; from the Miners' Union, Bartly McDonough, Ed Boyle and M. L. Saiter. Every firm in Park ity, with one single exception, has used the 6 o'clock closing agree-

'Who says I can't organize the Mormons? Butta Gentiles, buckle on your armor," says Bro. Salter, elated by he growth of the spirit of brother hood among men.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND

Net Gain of the A. L. U. in Park City,

Utah—Saintly Notes.

The energy of "Soltaire" A. L. U. organizer in Park City, is shown by the following list of unions which have been chartered during the past sixty days: Barbers,

bartenders, carpenters,

clerks, federal, musicians, painters (since consolidated with carpenters). teamsters and a Trades and Labor As sembly, organized in Park City, Utah within sixty days, with which I affiliated the miners, engineers, Typographical and cigar makers unions—a total of 8 unions and one assembly organizer, and a total of 12 unions consoli-dated within two months. This sig-nifies a net A. L. U. gain of from 1200 to 2000 members within the next 90 days, or less, and at least 200 new Journal subscribers on the permanent list! In addition, I am prosecuting violations of the 8-hour law in mills, he powder magazine law and the anticompileting the A. L. U. organizations, I shall assist the W. F. of M. in perfecting the organization of the miners and engineers, and the Utah dist union of the Western Federation Minera I only regret that I have no U. B. R. E. commission, which would enable me to organize the 16 resident railroad employes of Park City before I leave it. I abhor gaps in organizations. Thoroughness is essential to success. It is vital! The unification of all labor unions is abso-lutely imperative. A joint meeting of all unions at least semi-annually is an omnipotent factor of assimiation, fraternity and unity! Organize voters as well as workers! The sympathetic strike is lahor's only effective weapon. Salt Lake waiters and cooks struck independently and lost. Denver cooks and waiters struck sympathetically and won. The machinists of the Union Pacific struck independently (A. F. of L. deserting them) and struggled for l. deserting them) and side of defeat.
16 months in the shadow of defeat.
The U. B. R. E. strike on the Canadian Northern; A. L. U. organizations strike sympathetically, and the victory is won in 10 days. All but the blind and the Gomperite

recognize the necessity of unification. The farmers tributary to organized cities must also be organized. Omit no man or woman who toils and votes for the working class. In the lesser mining camps of the west, organize one miners union and one Federal minn, thereby obligating every urban worker within the camp and every rural worker without the camp All national and international organizations are and international organizations are gravitating into the American Labor Union, which is a voters' union as well as a workers' union, and which must change its name at its pext convention to suit its new jurisdiction. venion to suit its new jurisdiction, viz. the International Labor Union: its official organ must become the compulsory official organ of every member of every affiliated local, national and international union.

Then all hall the universal ten day industrial strike, and the one day po-litical strike at the ballot box, and the sun of freedom rises upon the weary workers of the world to set never more!

SALTAIRE, Park City, Utah, April 7, 1903.

Telluride, Colorado.

CAPITALISTS FUSE.

A Good Showing Made in Spite of the Combination.

The American Labor Union Journal: The capitalists of this city held two separate conventions; then they got together and fused the two tickets into one on all candidates except police magistrate. In spite of this we elected one of the six aldermen, but they feel so sore over it that they are going to contest his election. This is only the second round-up we have had. but we have them bunched now and some of these days we will cause a regular stampede and run them over

regular stampeds and run them over the precipice, or compet them to stand and be branded. Our vote averaged 157 for Socialism and 697 for capitalism. Fred Pheasey has the honor of being the first Soclaist elected in this county. He will be one of the aldermen in the Third ward in spite of the contest. Vincent ward in spite of the contest. Vincent St. John, president of the Miners' Union, is so popular here that he ran about 56 votes ahead of his ticket in the ward where he was running for aldermen, so there are really more St. John men here than there are Socialists.

Ou candidate for member of the school board is already nominated and we will give them another chase on May 4th, and we intend to keep it up until we control not only the school board, but the city and county as well. No matter how long it takes, we are in the fight to win, and WIN WE WILL. Fraternally yours.

A. H. FLOATEN

Wilson's Bee Hive HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

PICTURE FRAMING

DINNER

The SOUTHERN HOTEL gives you the BEST MEAL and BEST COOKED food for 25 CENTS of 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 unexcelled. Don't forget the place and you will not forget the dinner. Come to-morrow and try one of our dinners.

DAN TEWEY, Prop.

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Saginaw, Mich., is in line with a subscription of ten copies.

Comrade Johnson of Helena sends

in a sub for twelve months. He likes

Comrade Achord of Gibbonsville, Idaho, sends in six yearly subscrip-

Comrade Harris of Ashland, Ore.,

says he is taking several papers, but cannot resist the desire to help the Journal.

From Milwaukee comes a list of twenty-five with more to follow. Com-rade Brennon is the marksman. Every shot a bull's eye.

us that the Journal is the best propa-ganda literature he can find and or-ders ten copies for free distribution.

tions to the Journal.

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24 West Park St.

Helena, Mont., promises a bunch of

Comrade Ratike of Alameda sends in for a bundle of Journals to sell at the propaganda meetings which are held every Sunday in Ben Hur hall.

The Ohio camrades are bringing the Journal before unaffiliated unions with a view to getting them acquainted with the aims and objects of the A. L. U.

Comrade Brokken of Cleveland O. says the Journal is what a labor paper ought to be and appeals to the comrades everywhere to support the only official labor publication of a national character that represents the "new

Comrade, of Washington, D. C., who is a government employe sends us a reply to the Washington Post's criti.

does not sign the article, which is an able one, because he does not wish to interview "Comrade" Madden. The article will appear next week and the comrade will circulate the papers among the employes of the government service.

A WORD TO THE COMRADES.

Rescults Can Only Be Accomplished by Hard Work-Turn on the Light and Rout the Twin Evils of Ignorance and Oppression.

The Journal is going to the 100,000 mark before the year 1904. To be a Socialist is not su'4cient. You must work for the coming of Socialism. The most effective method of working is to rustle subscribers for the Journal. This paper enjoys the distincSocialism is not a

tion of being the biggest, brightest, best Socialist-labor paper in these United States. See that it is placed in the hands of every trades unionist in the nation so they may know that the nation so they may know that the great national organization. The American Labor Union, has declared for this thing known as Socialism, which Parry and other capitalistic vermin are denouncing. Your "pure-and simple workingman will then rea-lize that Socialism is not a had thing for the laboring man. If it had been the A. L. U. would not have declared for it. Thus we get them to think. After this the rest is easy. The most forceful writers are contributors to the Journal. Once we get a man where he is willing to reason we guar-antee to knock the capitalistic cob-webs off him in short order. Push the Journal. It is doing your work. See that it is given a chance to do that

THIE

Our Propaganda Brigade 🤝 🐝

The demand has been made by the coal miners of Northern Colorado that an eight hour day go into effect after May let for every man employed in the mines. The demand will be grant-

The Southern Pacific railway has been aiding the U. P. in its fight with the machinists. Engines with S. P. brasses, but with the name painted out on the cab, have been found on the U. P. A strike on the S. P. will probably

will become a party to the affairs of the postoffice department scandal. A special committee of the central labor union of this city, which has been se-cretly investigating the matter, has formulated charges of favoritism, in-competency, etc., against certain mail equipments of the division. The clearges allege that the mail bags do not conform to abe specifications that had been accept to the chief of the division. Col. Thomas P. Graham, Other charges allege among other

Colorado smeltermen are organiz-ing a fight for an eight-hour law. things that a worthy and needy white woman is discriminated against in favor of negro women employes.

The A. D. T. Co., which is being boycotted by the American Labor Union, are talking about a commission basis of settlement. Labor unions know what the commission business means and will have none of it.

ciation is making an effort to make the Brewery Workmen's Union useless in Waterbury, Conn., Worcester and Springfield, Mass., by having con-tracts signed which are all in favor of the employers.

Frank Rodgers, a Central Pacific striker who was shot down in cold blood by a young hoodium constable, has died from his wounds. The 'meral was one of the largest eve held in Vancouver. After the funeral an open mass meeting was held for the purpose of denouncing the outrage. A number of the most prominent of the representative citizens addressed the meeting and suitable rese, lutions were passed.

Frank Buchanan, of the Structural | Want Incorporation of Union Dis-Bridge and Iron Workers, predicts a general labor war very shortly.

The unfair Los Angeles Times is feeling the effects of the red hot fight which organized labor has been mak-ing on that sheet. Ad after ad is dropping from its columns as a result of the letters written by union men.

The Cigar Makers' Union of Cleveand has windrawn one of its dele-gates from the Trades Assembly be-cause he has accepted a republican nomination for vicemayor. They de-clare that they are getting tired of "no politics in the union," but the union leader in capitalist politics. Their ac-tion was generally commended.

A bill has been intoduced in the Virginia legislature that makes it a misdemeanor "to persuade or procure any servant who shall have contracted in writing or orally to serve his employer to unlawfully leave the service of his master or employer. This is the way they did down there before the Civil war.

In Paterson the Association cf

United Silk Weavers met in conv tion last week. The agitation of the United Textile Workers' International Union to have all unions within the textile industry amalgamate into one industrial organization, was not well accepted by the silk weavers, they deciding to maintain their independent organization, but apply for char-ter from the A. F. of L. Within the silk weaving industry. silk weaving industry they will claim all branches and organizers were ap-pointed to get all outstanding silk pointed to get all outstanding silk weavers to come under the folds of the organization. Another important move was the adoption of a resolution to have the incorporation of the union annulied, it being one of the few organizations that were incorporated. The Socialist party was unanimously endorsed as the working class political party.

We cannot always oblige, but we can always speak obligingly.—Vol-

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YOUNG MEN, guilty of sins in their nth and troubled with Seminal Weak-ss, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, spondency, Aversion to Society; Kidney subles, Gonorrhoca, Gleet, Stricture, philis, or any diseases of the Genito mary Organs can find a safe and speedy e. Cures guaranteed.

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VARICOCELE, PILES and KNOTTED YEINS of the legs, etc., cared at once without operation. Soo for failure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thousands of you who have communited offenses against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching hacks, Loss of Sexual Power, Failing or Lost Vishity, Frequent or Family Evacuations of the Bladder, accompanied by more or less smarting and the escape of particles of albumen in the urise with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of pour manhood. There are hundreds who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The dectors will guarantee a perfect cure in all anch cases and healthy restoration of the Genito Urinary Organs.

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Is the title of our book which describes those troubles. Write for it, enclosing at stamp for postage and receive question hat for perfect system of home treatment. Thousands cured at home by correspondence. Consultation free. Our honest opinion always given, and good, homes, careful treatment given to every patient. Ad-

Our present capitalist society with woman in a dependent condition, re-verses the natural process of sexual selection as far as the human race is

concerned. The number of men able to "support a wife" is always le 2 than the number of marriageable women.

Each mother usually wishes to see her daughter marry well, so she educates her with that end in view. The one

great essential quality of mind which must be developed with a view to the marriage market is "tact." The girl who can most artfully flatter the vani-

ty of a man and make him believe that his wishes are her only law (of course having her own way in most things without his suspecting it) such a girl

under our present civilization stands the best chance of surviving and leav-

ing children to continue-the process of evolution. This is the way the mothers of the race are selected. For the

fathers, only one point is essential, to get money. No matter whether the money is earned, inherited, begged or

stolen, the man who has it is the one who is likely to be represented by off-

spring in the next generation.
Establish collectivism, thus setting woman free, and we enlist one of the

strongest forces of the universe in the

mighty task of changing human nature.

A free and educated woman will not allow a degenerate to become the father of her children. She will insist

on one who at least approaches her ideal. Thus the best developed men will be the most likely to leave de-

scendents and the improvemnt of the race from one generation to the next

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A collection of 12 essays written from the socialist standpoint. It 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 propoganda."

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Socialist Standards of Morals For The Journal By Chas. H. Kerr

cal moral standards that we see around us in the capitalist society. It is not quite so easy, but possibly more useful, to bring clearly to our minds the standard of morals which grow out of the Socialist philosophy. I say standards rather than standard, for there is one which will apply to the fr', re collectivist society and another which is related to this present transition era with its many complications and paradoxes.

The former, though it does not at

once concern us, is the easier to un-derstand, so let us begin with it. Scientific socialism does not propose

to 'change human nature except insofar as human nature can actually be changed by modifying the surrounding conditions which act upon it. It recognizes that people are mainly moved by the desire to obtain pleasure and avoid pain, and it sees further that, speaking broadly and admitting certain exceptions, it may be stated as a general rule that pleasure tends to the upbuilding of the individual life and pain to its destruction.

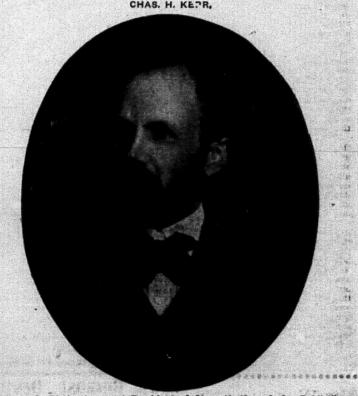
The Socialist, therefore, concludes that the general human instinct for pleasure is a safer guide than the ori-ental maxims of self-renunciation. But whose pleasure is to be sought?

That of the individual or of others? In a collective society, where all are on an equal footing, there will be no

It is easy to criticise the hypocritical moral standards that we see round us in the capitalist society. It—shirking, for the well-being of every member of the commonwealth will be promoted by the industry and effi-ciency of every other member. In this respect there will be a marked change in public opinion, for under the profit system, when a steady job is at a premium, the loafer and the tramp are naturally regarded by most people as less harmful than the industrious

> In other matters public opinion will change more slowly, but it is safe to conclude that the changes will be in the direction of greater freedom and less meddling. The right of people to think for themselves in matters of religion is already pretty generally conceded. There is also a healthy re-action against Puritanism in the matter of amusements, and it is pretty clear that the next generation will recognize each other's rights to decide such matters for themselves. It cide such matters for themselves. It is important to remember that the capitalist system is responsible for most objectionable features of popular amusement. The concert hall saloon, often utilized as a clearing house for the traffic in womanhood, is an extreme example of what is most degrading in popular amusements today, and it may be asked whether a Social-ist society would have no way of bringing an effective public opinion to bear to suppress such things.
>
> But consider a moment. The girls

CHAS. H. KETR.



Author of Distinction and President of Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Publishing

conflict between the two. Labor will be so organized and inter-related that the easiest and most natural way for any individual to obtain an additional pleasure for himself will be by putting his energy into work for the common good. It will thus be easy for every child growing up in such a society to grasp the truth, obscured now by the contradictions of capitalism, that the surest way to secure happiness for

contradictions of capitalism, that the surest way to secure happiness for one's self is to act in such a way as to promote the happiness of all.

Here we have reached the central principle of Socialist ethics. It takes man where it finds him, intent on personal pleasure; it does not repress his natural instincts, and yet it lifts him up to a higher outlook and fits him for the larger world life for which the material progress of capitalist society has prepared the way.

In the light of this principle it becomes clear that actions injurious to society which might be performed after the stage of collectivism has been reached would be the result of ignorance, of the failure of the offender to understand his own real in.

fender to understand his own real in-terests and the way to get the most

terests and the way to get the most happiness for himself.

At least four-fifths of the so-called crime today is directly due to our system of private property, which deprives so many of the opportunity to earn a living and makes it extremely difficult for the great majority to obtain enough wealth to gratify their legitimate desires. All theft, all crimes of violence accompanying theft, and all petty fraud come clearly into this class. Again, at least four-fifths of other crime is indirectly due to the same causes and would be reto the same causes and would be re-moved by collectivism. If it were not for the profits of the saloon-keeper, drunkenness would cease to be a pub-lic problem. If women were not de-pendent on their husbands and if men pendent on their husbands and it men and women both received the product of their own labor, crimes due to fam-ily troubles would disappear. If there were no privileges of exploitation to quarrel over, the most frequent cause of hatred and violence would be re-

Mil this enables us to understand the Socialist program of transforming the state so that it shall no longer have to do with the government of persons but shall concern itself with the administration of things. Under collectivism it will not be for any one's interests to disturb the social order or to injure his neighbors. This is not a prediction that no one will do anything of the kind, for people do not always act according to their own real interests. There will doubtless be, especially in the first years of collectivism, a few degenerates who have become unfitted to live with their fellow men and whom society must must subject to restraint and isolation to prevent them from injuring others. But such cases will be rare. Ninetynine adults out of a hundred may be safely trusted to regulate their own conduct with better results for the commonwealth than if it were regulated by state officials.

But will conduct be regulated by public opinion if not by law? To a All this enables us to understand

who are drawn into such places are daughters of the disinherited, forced to work long hours for the bare necessities of life, and so deprived of normal pleasures that the hideous surroundings of the concert hall seem delightful, while the sale of their bodies seems the only escape from burdens too much for their strength. Now collectivism will give every girl the chance to grow up amid beautiful surroundings, trained by competent teachers, so that body, mind and self-control are well developed, and with the opportunity to earn by short hours of useful labor enough to gratify every reasonable desire for the comforts and refinements of life. Will it take any to work long hours for the bare neces refinements of life. Will it take any coercion to keep such a girl out of concert saloons, assuming that any one in a collective society were to try to start

Here is the key to the whole solu-tion of the sex question of the future. The economic independence of woman The economic independence of woman and the symmetrical education of every girl will alter the social problem of the sexes so it will no longer be recognized. Today in the case of all but the propertied classes, capitalism lies in wait for the little girl before she is tired of her doll (if indeed it has ever allowed her a doll). It chains her at unhealthful and monotonous work, deprives her of innocent pleasures and sets before her just two possible loopholes of escape, the sale of her person for life or its sale to transient buyers. If she has exceptional bravery and resolution, she may hold out until she If she has exceptional bravery and resolution, she may hold out until she can contract a happy marriage, where there is love on both sides, but even then it often happens, as the pathetic old proverb goes, that poverty comes in at the door and love files out at the window, and she feels obliged for the sake of her children and for lack of any escape to drag out an unhappy life, making all about her equally

unhappy.
Sometimes an innocent and ignorant girl, ignorant because of the stu-pid prejudice against teaching girls the things most important for them to know, loves "not wisely but too well." Because her lover is robbed of his earnings by our capitalist system he earnings by our capitalist system he may prove unable to provide a house for her; or he may have wilfully deceived her; the practical result is the same. Hypocritical society holds up its hands in holy horror and condemns her to choose between death or a 1 e-lihood to be carned thereafter by selling her body to whoever wishes to buy it. For fear she may become too wealthy in this way it forces her to give an occasional sum out of her carnings to judges and policemen.

Socialism proposes to make each

give an occasional sum out of her carnings to judges and policemen.

Socialism proposes to make each woman financially independent and to so arrange things that her material comforts cannot be in the least increased by marrying. She will not, therefore, be in undue haste to marry the first man she meets, but will walt till one presents himself who comes up to her ideal.

Science tells us that the directing force that has developed the wonderful beauty we see in many species of birds is sexual selection on the part of the formale.

What rational motive would there be for a collective society to interfere with the freedom of each woman to choose for herself—to interfere either by law or by coercive public opinion? Remember, the only true test of the wisdom of such interference is wheth. wisdom of such interference is whether it would or would not promote the general happiness. Now the happiness of each individual is an important factor in the general happiness. If we are going to thwart the intense desire for union on the part of two people who have a part of two peoples who have a part of t ple who love each other; or if we are going to chain two people together when they loathe each other, we must be very sure that we are making enough happiness elsewhere to coun-terbalance the direct misery we are causing, else we shall be acting irra-tionally. If, by interfering with people's personal desires we could greatly increase the chance of happy lives for their children, we might be justi-

fied in interfering.

But the laws of prenatal influence show us that if a mother is unhappy during the months preceding the birth of her child, that child is likely to be handicapped for life with an unhappy disposition. Again, common experi-ence testifies that children brought up ence testifies that children brought up
in a home that is held together only
by force of law and custom are less
likely to receive proper training than
children of parents who love each other; or even children of women divorced
from their husbands.

Again, under conditions of economic
freedom, no effective control of people's private affairs would be possible
even if desireable, unless we have a

even if desireable, unless we have a general system of benevolent bureau-cracy such as Bellamy suggested in cracy such as Bellamy suggested in his earlier work, and this is absolutely opposed to the ideas and wishes of International Socialists. The reason why such control would be impossible is because under collectivism every citizen will be guaranteed a comfortable living on the single condition of doing a few hours of useful work each day. His fellow citizens cannot deprive him of his liberty nor cut him off from the chance of making a living because they disapprove of the way he because they disapprove of the way he uses his hours of leisure. What they may do if his conduct is obnexious is may do if his conduct is obnoxious is to refuse to live in the same house or work in the same shop with him. Means of travel, however, will be greatly improved and cheapened, and those who prove uncongenial in one place will go elsewhere. There will doubtless be, under collectivism, a large survival of Puritanical people. They'll naturally drift into communities of their own. There will doubtless be local groups of people among whom will be a tendency to carry self-indulgence to an extreme, although under a rational system of educating the young this tendency must soon disappear.

this tendency must soon disappear. The general code of ethics, tending more and more to become universal, will apply to every act the test of its effect on the happiness of all. Cruelty will be instantly condemned and repressed, while in judging actions where no cruelty is involved, the tendency will be to leave each individual to be the judge of his own conduct. Moral estimates of the conduct of others will still be made, however, by those who wish to make a rational choice of friends. In applying the central principle to specific acts, certain broad rules, resting on their reason-

choice of friends. In applying the central principle to specific acts, certain broad rules, resting on their reasonableness and on their general acceptance, will no doubt be developed. What these will be, it is impossible to foresee, but in the case of one supremely important subject, the relations of the sexes, a prediction may safely be made.

Woman, when her economic independence is established, will be an absolute dictator in matters of love and marriage. The so-called "double standard" of morals is the unhealthy outgrowth of a class of society where the women of the subject class are the natural prey of the men of the ruling class. When all women are free, all men must conform to their standard if they wish their companionship and no normally balanced man would find life attractive without it.

Now, there is a sublime ideal in the heart of every woman, foreshadowed.

normally balanced man would find life attractive without it.

Now, there is a sublime ideal in the heart of every woman, foreshadowed in the love-songs of the robins, growing into sight in the literature of every nation in proportion to the growth of the workers toward freedom, compelling today at least a nominal acceptance in all civilized countries, the ideal of a pure and changeless love between one woman and one man till death do part.

Woman in freedom will use every moral force to realize this ideal and it will be realized. The absence of governmental coercion will not lead to a carnival of promiscutty; it will leave woman free to demand the name fidelity she joyfully accords.

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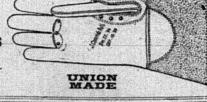
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Psychological Effects Written Expressly for The Journal

Of Environment

It is a psychological fact that a man

having been formed by his environ-ment is most often the least capable person to judge of the good or evil

qualities of those surroundings. His constant contact with his own condi-tions has bred a familiarity that too

frequently disarms him of the power to criticise. A large part of the work-ers in every trade, having always per-

haps been laborers, having always been exploited, have grown accus-

The sweatshop worker born and bred | in the slum or ghetto, having never known clearer air, cleaner dwellings, or less hard work, is often so numbed

that he cannot conceive of a change.

I have gone frequently into these districts and come back sickened by the life the workers are forced to live. I have gone again to live in these neighborhoods for a year at a time and know that the man in the ditch needs a complete mental jar to arouse

MAY WOOD SIMONS.



Associate Editor of the International Socialist Review.

tomed to seeing the goods they pro duce taken from them, and the stulti-fying effect of all this has made them fying effect of all this has made them mentally unable, in many cases, to understand their condition until it is pointed out to them. Many a rural dweller isolated on his little farm falls into the same apathy and has no conception of how, through his economic condition, he has been deprived of not only many of the bare necessities of life but as well the beauties of art and literature, the wonders of science, the literature, the wonders of science, the broadening effect of travel and contact with other minds. He cannot see the narrowness of his own life.

him from "the death in life" that his

him from "the death in life" that his work has brought him to.

Our very system of production is admirably fitted to dull the mental activity of man and to destroy, his power to rebel against his environment. Machinery has reduced the greater part of labor to a mere mechanical routine. chanical routine.

The arm rises and falls automatically as the butcher in the great Union Stock Yards strikes the beef in the head or cuts the throat of a hog. The brain lies dormant. The factory work-er stands all day before his machine moving his hand in rhythmic motion

with the rise and fall of the hammer that strikes a piece of steel. The garment worker sits endlessly sewing seams in coats, or vests, or pants, the same in cut and material.

.....By May Wood Simons......

Adam Smith, in his famous illustration of the pin factory, showed the marvelous increased productivity of labor resulting from its division. Since his time this subdivision of labor has gone on increasing greatly, until today every article of use is the result of

ierous processes. Various economic writers have pointed out this increased power of production from each workman being assigned to do a small part of the work required in producing an article. They have regarded the laborer as merely a productive machine, not as a man. Few writers have seen fit to point out the effects of this extreme subdivision of labor upon the mental life of the worker himself.

A foreman in one of Chicago's larg-

est manufacturing establishments re-cently said to me: "The thing that impresses itself upon me in the organization of labor today, next to the fact that a man is practically fixed in his position and has no hope of rising to any better place, is the fact that work in its highly specialized form is turn. in its highly specialized form is turn-ing men into mere automata. There are men working in the factory with me who tell me that, in order to protect themselves from com-plete mental destruction, so monotonous is their work, that they begin in the morning with some pe-riod in their childhood and keep their minds fixed on recalling as many of minds fixed on recalling as many of these early events a spossible. Some are driven half mad with the running through their minds of some rhyme or meaningless phrase. Others find themselves unable to withstand the strain and are forced either to lose their mind or leave their work."

The capitalist system finds in his very fact that the work-r falls into this pathetic state mentally, forced into it by his monotonous round of work, one of its sources of strength in maintaining itself. Now that capitalism has served its purpose in social evolution and economic conditions are ready for change—how long would it continue to exist if every worker could be aroused to think and to recognize his true condi-tion? This work of awakening the la-borer to his rights is progressing. The Socialist organization as a great propagandist, political organization, is the only body that today is carrying on this educational campaign, year in year out, for the purpose of bringing the laboring class to a point where it can intelligently and effectively take into its hands the guiding of all indus-tries and all social conditions.

Chicago, April 6th, 1903,

Damned, Not Born, Into the World By By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Before the assembly on labor at Albany recently Doctor Louise Fiske Bryson and others revealed the facts in connection with the child labor question that ought to make us all blush with reddest shame.

Twenty thousand children in New

York City, so Doctor Bryson informed the committee, "too tender to even know what work means, are at work in the mills, stores, factories, and stunted and diseased bodies are to be their heritage. They are old at sev enteen; their lives are over at forty. They are rather damned than born into the world. Under the conditions in which they are brought up we are producing a nation of dwarfs. To thousands of little children the country is free only in one sense—free to die in. We are murdering our children

We are murdering our children right and left; and, to make it all the more pathetic, we don't seem to mind

This last remark would seem to in-American people are amazingly cruel, but emphatically repudiates any such instantation.

The American people are not cruel. The people of New York City are not

If it was known that 20,000 children

If it was known that 20,000 children were being deliberately tortured in this city the people would be shocked by the news nor would they rest a moment until the torture ceased.

And yet that number of children are teing tortured in the city, and there is no public outcry against it, no rising up of an incensed people so bring the shame to an end.

And why this seeming apathy? The

And why this seeming apathy? The

WHEN SOCIALISM COMES.

Common Sense of Most Will Dictate Methods to Be Pursued.

Methods to Be Pursued.

When the morning of the Co-operative Commonwealth dawns on the world no one will be quite so surpresed as the Socialist himself. It is always the unexpected that happens and the coming of Socialism will be no exception to the rule. We are not so presumptious as to believe that we are bringing Socialism, for it evolves out of social forces beyond our control. We only go ahead through the forest, hinxing the trees and clearing away some underbrush where the road must be cast up for the oncoming hosts of human progress.

And when the hosts actually arrive, there will be some of our markings that they will not observe. This will disappoint us some. However we will then have to learn that we are to rejoice that humanity has arrived at its new reconstructive period, and adapt ourselves gladly to the conditions as they are and not as we thought they would be.

Our movement is itself forging ahead out of its speculative period into the day when things must be brought to pass. Men who were noble

answer is plain: The people do not | cred thing. Is it the same in our fully realize what child labor fully realize what child labor means. They have never clearly seen the extent to which it injures the bodies and minds of the children, leaving them before they are fairly grown physical and mental wrecks.

But this is a good time for a full awakening of the public mind upon this all important completed.

this all important sumbject. The infamy has lasted long enough.

We claim to be a Christian people. Is it not about time, then, that we had furnished some proof of the fact that our claim is other than a lie?

The first and greatest of Christians said one day: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for such is the kingdom of heaven"—a very tender, beautiful word, indeed! And when the little folks came to him, he "took them up in his arms and blessed them."

Others, in these modern days, cry out: "Suffer the little children to come unto us, and forbid them not, for of such is the material that industrial slaves are made." And they take the little ones and make them old and out of their childhood!

Jesus was a Christian and because he was a Christian he loved, not only the children, but everybody, and be-lieved unreservedly in the sacredness of buman life.

Jesus was always happy in workin for the best happiness of human kind, and in beholding that happiness, in watching the rejoicing of clean, glad, joy filled men, women and children, he found his reward—the only reward

he cared for.

Have we his spirit? Do we look upon humanity as he looked upon it? Do we feet toward it as he felt. In Jesus' eyes humanity was a precious, a sa. pioneers in an earlier phase of the Socialist movement often find it most difficult now to adapt themselves to the rapidly changing conditions.

"Clear in conscience, broad in tactics" must be our motto from now on. Wider and wifer our influence must extend; more and more liberal our propaganda must become. Old class lines are breaking up. The intellectuals, small land-owners, shopkeepers and small factory owners are losing their economic security. Their lot becomes a parallel to that of the wage carner. One mighty exploiting class, small in numbers, is over all. Our exploiters are crushing us all into one mighty melting pot, and thus the new humanity is being moulded. Only he is class-conscious who realizes that ALL the exploited must form one great body of resistance to the system of exploitation, until Master and Man are succeeded by one grand Brotherhood of Labor, wherein each worker shall receive according to the labor he has rendered.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

What is and What is Not. cialism is not opposed to relig. Neither is Socialism an ally of ion. The Socialist party bears

If it is we will stop the unspeakable

crime of child labor. We will rise up and end the system which is working such harm to our little ones, which is undermining their health, cramping their minds, embittering their lives and making their existence a curse

and making their existence a curse instead of a blessing.

New York is making ready for the celebration of her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, from Wouten Van Twifer to Seth Low! from nothing to the metropolis of the new world—the second city on the planet, in many ways the first.

Well may we celebrate!

But would it not be just as well, in the midst of the rejoicings, to reverently pause and ask ourselves the question: "What are we celebrating? The long lines of buildings, including the world-renowned 'skyscrapers?" The millions of population? The ships that sail on all waters? The machinery that almost staggers The ships that sail on all waters?
The machinery that almost staggers us by its perfection? The wealth that rises up before the mind like a great mountain of pure gold?"

Are these the things that we will be celebrating—these and nothing else?
Then it will not be much of a cele-

The giory of a city—whether the city of New York, London or Timbuc. too-consists in the quality of the hu-man life it can show.

The greatest city is the one that is able to show the most, the fullest, the sweetest, the richest human life.

By the time the great anniversary is ready, therefore, we will hope that something will have been done at Albany to save our children from the blight of the iniquitous system of child labor.

the same relation to religion as it

the same relation to religion as it does to medicine, surgery, art and historical and scientific research. It has nothing whatever to do with any of these for the simple reason that Socialism is purely an economical and political question. Will anyone say that the democratic party is a Catholic institution because Bishop o'Sullivan was elected a democratic member of the Vermont legislature? Certainly not. Religious bellef or unbelief is not a test for membership in the Socialist party. The supremetest is whether a person believes in the complete overthrow of the present wage system and the substitution therefor of the co-operative commontherefor of the co-operative common-wealth. You may be a Protestant, a Catholic, or of no religion at all, but if you believe in this you are a So-cialist.

REV. FATHER HAGERTY.

As it Should Se.

Unionism and Socialism seem to be getting closer together many of the big cities, and the smaller ones as well. Politics is accountable, and after all, politics rule the man as well as the hours. It is the one theme that is now on top in Jacksonville, and will be till the end of the city contest.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal.

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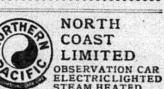
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News of the World of Socialism

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

Results Given from Twenty Citles Show How We Met the Enemy in the Buckeye State.

The municipal elections are over partial results are found to

and the partial results are found to be as follows:

Ashtabula, 71. Union Labor ficket in the field. Held their own O. K. Bellaire, 71. Increase of over 10 over fall of 1902.

Hamilton, 96. S. L. P., 76. Last mu-nicipal ticket in field.

nicipal ticket in field.

Springfield, 280; 75 gain over spring of 1902.

Bucyrus, 78. Spring of 1902 had

Sucyrus, 18. Spring of 1892 had 54. Very jubilant.
Cleveland, about 2900. In spite of Tom Johnson, held their own, but the official count will have to determine the exact figures of our vote.

Columbus, 94 to 111. First trial. 1. P., 46. Xenia, 141. Good gain over former

elections in spite of fierce fight.
Cincinnati, 3751 for mayor, Ticket
ran about 3909. Small gain over fall of 1902. Immense gain over spring of 1902. Cox machine dominates.

Findlay, 140 votes in the first at-tempt. Large gains over fall of 1902. Elyria, 34 to 61; 50 per cent in-

crease over last fall.

Toledo, 549 for mayor. Ticket ran about 1400. The Golden Rule Jones fight was awful hard and burt our ticket. Comrades will now work to

build up a good class conscious organ-ization and line up all sympathizers. Youngstown, 75 to 150. First trial and 100 per cent increase. Greatly en-

Dayton, 1220. Spring of 1902, 320. Fall of 1902, 974. Greatly encouraged and will now fight harder than Councilman in Eighth ward ever. Councilman in Eighth ward polled 451. Monree Township, Putnam county,

25. Constable received 108 votes.

Lexington, 20. Republicans and Democrats fused on school board, and

Socialists got 87.

Mansfield, 128. Very good increase. Now working for new members. Fostoria, 76 to 80. Councilman Fourth ward, 101. Good increase.

Hurrah! Massillon, 57 to 65. Held our own over last fall. Union labor candidate

elected majority.

Akron, 275 to 300. Gain of 75 over fall of 1902. First municipal ticket. Fraternally yours,

W. S. CRITCHLOW,

At Plattsmouth, Neb., the Socialist vote trebled over last election.

The Socialist vote in St. Louis was 3,056. This was the first campaign.

M. W. Wilkins will begin his north-western tour in Oregon during the coming week.

In Saginaw, Mich., the vote was very light, but the Socialists held their

Socialists of Aldine, Tex., have carried the town, getting more votes than the old parties combined. J. Stitt Wilson is taxing the seat

ing capacity of the halls in Los Au-geles. He spoke last Sunday on "The Life Message."

The annual state convetion of the New Hampshire Socialists will be held at Concord on "Fast Day," which has been appointed by the governor.

John C. Chase began his Texas tour at Dennison on April 8 and will con-tinue in that state until May, going from there into Oklahoma territority.

weeks to organizing work in Alabama for the national party, giving special attention to the Birmingham district. where the city campaign is in pro-

Dan A. White, secretary and organ-izer of Massachusetts, will visit Rhode Island for the national party next week and tour New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine during May and June.

At Liberal, Mo., Comrade George Mellor regained his seat in the town council, where he made a good record before, and an increased vote was polled for the entire ticket.

elected on a three-cent fare issue, the workers preferring to save two cents on each street car ride to securing the full social product of their labor. The Socialists held their vote of last fall, which was 2,000.

A new local of the Socialist party was recently formed with twenty char-ter members at Claremont, N. H. This is the first local formed in the Con-necticut Valley in New Hampshire, but one is soon to be organized at Littleton, fifty miles further up the river

At Cincinnati Swing, Socialist, polled 3,774 votes for mayor, after a hot campaign and comrades express themselves as satisfied with the results. Definite figures have not been reported from other Ohio places, but the capitalistic press admits general increases

John W. Slayton is booked to speak as follows: In April: Thursday, 16, McMechen, W. Va.; Monday, 20, East Liverpool, Ohio; Central Trades Council; Tuesday, 21, Waynesburg, Pa., Carpenters' union; Wednesday, 27, Carnegie, Pa., Carpenters' union; Thursday, 23, Reynoldsville, Pa., Trades Council; Friday, 24, Ridgeway, Pa., Central Trades Council; Saturday, 25, Lorain, Ohio, Carpenters' Union; Tuesday, 28, Newport News, Va., Building Trades Council; Wednesday, 29, Norfolk, Va., Socialist party, Slayton will spend May and June in Ohio, Wissensin and Missouri.

In Missouri 233 votes were cast for the Socialist candidate for mayor at Joplin, an increase from 97 last fall. Sedalla gave 225 for Socialism against 998 for the combiner Democratic-Re-publican fusion ticket.

The Socialist party polled 529 votes The Socialist party polica and total in Hartford, Conn., in the city election on Tuesday against 327 a year ago and 126 two years ago. The Economic league (union labor with democratic backing) is dead,

Minnesota continues to develop as a Socialist stronghold. At Crookston the vote for mayor was as follows: Republican, 489; Citizens, 324; So-cialist, 218. Socialist polled 100 last election. Farribault gave Socialist candidate for mayor 141 out of 802, which gives the party official stand-

In Colorado Fred Pheasy was elected alderman at Telluride. In nearly all the cities the fight was between the Socialists and the Citizens' tick. At Aspen the Socialist mayor-candidate polled 346 votes against 533 for the Citizens' ticket, and at Boulder 346 votes were polled against 1,221 for the Citizens'. Increases were reported in other places.

COMRADE J. W. FRINEKE.



Socialist Mayor-Elect of Anaconda (Courtesy of Anaconda Labor-Socialist)

Comrade Latimer, of the Liberator, formerly of Scattle, is lecturing in

Waukegan, III, reports a rapid growth of membership of the Social-

Comrade Boon.er has been touring the state of Idaho. He is said to have in contemplation the starting of a new paper at Wallace.

A Woman's Auxiliary Club has been organized at Idaho Falls, where a hot fight is promised. "If your feet are cold come to Idaho Falls," says The

On the anniversary of the revolutionary outbreak of 1848, the Berliners who went to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of the fallen were met at the gates by two armed guards who inspected every wreath and clipped every inscription which did not conform to their ideas.

In Ohio the effects of hero worshi and cheap reform were again felt in the results at Toledo and Cleveland. in the former city Sam Jones was re elected mayor and the head of the So cialist ticket suffered to the extent of between 800 and 900 votes. Keogh, Socialist mayoralty canditdate, got 549 votes, the other candidates polling an average of 1,406. The mayoralty vote two years ago was 482 and last election Hayes polled 1,571 for

No haman being need trouble himself about a landlord's rents, other to be sure than the landlord himself. The happiest state which the human race could conceive is such a mobility of labor and such an extension of the cultivable land and productive industry which man gives to cultivable land as to produce that plenty in which rent finds no place .-- Professor Thorold Rogers.

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ENORMOUS GAINS.

Socialist Vote in Maine Increased One Hundred and Sixty-two Percent In Six Months -

Socialists had tickets in nine cities and towns in Maine at the spring election. The vote polled was a gain of 162 per cent over the vote polled in the same cities and towns at the fall elections, six months previous, and within 53 votes of the total number cast in the state at that time.

The towns and figures are as fol-

Vote Cast. Percent of Gain.

Auburn239	526
Lewistown207	352
Rockland 99	300
Bath540	100
Freeport 39	140
Portland475	49
Skowhegan258	3
	1470
	-
Lost	£ .
S. Portland43	3
Biddleford20	4
	a de comment
	7
Total gain(Signed) FRED E.	
(Signed) FRED E.	Inton.

Official Standing Gained. Minneapolis, Minn., April 9, 1903.

American Labor Union Journal. Dear Comrades: City election at Farribault, Minn., gave Miller, socialist candidate for mayor, 141 votes out of a total of 802. Over 18 per cent. First time they had a candidate in the

them official standing. Yours fraternally, S. M. HOLMAN.

Congratulates Montana.

field at a local election. This gives

Minneapolis, Minn., April 9, 1903.

American Labor Union Journal.

Dear Comrades: Congratulations
on your great victory in Montana.
Things are certainly coming our way. Result o felection at Crookston,

Yours fraternally, S. M. HOLMAN, Secretary.

The Socialist vote in Chicago was as follows: Socialist party, 11,212; S. L. P., 1,-

062, while Independent Labor party has 9,999. In Ward 33 the Socialist party candidate for city council, Wm. Johnson, has been elected by 228 plurality. In this ward the vote was as

 follows:
 2.888

 Hall, dem.
 2.888

 Johnson, Soc. Party.
 3.116

 Dabney, rep.
 2.119

 Field, proh.
 150

 Nelson, S. L. P.
 36

Comrade Bigelow and M. Lena Morrow are speaking with great success in the land of the Golden Gate.

God is the arm, Chance is the sling, Man is the pebble. How are you to resist, once flung?--Victor Hugo.

"That the long hours of labor, not only for men, but also for women, and the uncertainty of a sufficient wage, render the domestic duties and affections impossible to our great industrial centers becomes evident of itself."—Cardinal Manning.

the history of the party in Ohio in point of new members obtained. Close-ly following this comes the month of February, with a still greater increase. A total of 331 new members have been admitted during these two months, and the party membership in the state is now over a thousand.

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Choice dark mixed covert coats, single breasted, box style, very nobby, lined throughout with worsted serge, sleeve linings of the same; sizes 34 to 39 inches. Sale price, \$10.75.

Black cheviot single-breasted spring overcoats, medium lengths. spring overcoats, medium lengths,

lined through with worsted serge, satin sleeve linings. All sizes 35 to 40, at \$10.75. \$20.00 to \$30.00 Coats Only \$14.75

Black worsted cheviot overcoats, gle breasted, medium length, lin-ings of rich silk, sleeve linings of itin. Sizes 35 to 40 inches. Short, single-breasted box coats

of light tan covert, with fine worst-

of light tan covert, with nne worst-ed serge linings and satin sleeve linings; all sizes from 34 to 40 inches inclusive. Only \$14.75 each. Fine covert box coats, short and nobby, two shades of tan, strapped seams, worsted linings and satin sleeve linings. Sizes 34 to 40

inches Cravenette Rain Coats. The genuine Priestley's cravenette

raincoats, dark gray mixtures, long length, guaranteed rainproof and good for all weathers; usual price \$30.00 Sale price, \$14.75.



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English box coats, short and nobby, serge linings and satin sleeve linings. Sizes 34 to 40 inches. Short, single-breasted box coats of black and white, tweed lined through with rich silk, sleeve lin-

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inches.
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