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AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR No. 30

QUITS BUSINESS IN BUTTE. Western Union Telegraph Company Tries to Cripple the Town. The Western Union Telegraph company has gone out of business in Butte—at least temporarily. Local Manager L. S. Wild received orders from Division Superintendent I. Michael, of Minneapolis, to close the office. The order includes everything operated by the company in Butte and will cut out leased wires and Associated Press business. The importance of this order and the possible effects can be judged when the full meaning is considered. No messages will be received by nor delivered from any office, main, branch or railroad, and all wires leased by poolrooms, commission houses and others will be dead. Manager Wild makes this statement: "We have tried to do business here, but have been unable to succeed. There has been more or less trouble for some weeks, and in the last few days this has culminated in miniature riots and abuse of our employes. It was finally decided by the head office that it would be best to close the office and not attempt to go on under existing conditions. I cannot say how long this will last, nor if the business will be taken out of Butte. I can say, however, that not even the newspapers will be given service, for we cannot operate one branch and not the others. Our office is closed and the curtains will remain down until I am ordered by the division superintendent to open up." Superintendent Moffit hinted on Tuesday, when the striking messenger boys were pelting the office and employes with decayed fruit and vegetables, that this might be the action of the eastern office, and for a few hours the business was actually cut off, but later it was announced that with police protection the company would undertake to continue business. The A. D. T., against whom the strike was declared, quit business and the Western Union attempted to deliver its own messages. One man was employed Thursday, and in the evening it was thought that the trouble would be settled in this way. The situation had been wired to New York, and the order to close was the final result. The causes which led up to this action on the part of the Western Union was a demand on the part of the boys employed as messengers for an increase in salary of \$2.50 per month. After the messengers were organized a scale of wages was submitted to the managers of messenger service agencies in the city of Butte and signed by all of them, the A. D. T. included. Two days before the scale went into effect the A. D. T. repudiated its agreement and requested the boys to either give up the union or relinquish their jobs. As a result the boys quit and appealed to the Trades Assembly for support. The latter body appointed a committee to interview the A. D. T. management with a view to settling the difficulty. The committee was refused a hearing; the company had "nothing to arbitrate." In order to keep the little lads who are sacrificing a chance for schooling out of a beggarly increase of \$2.50 per month, the messenger company advertised for men to do the work and paid them \$5 per day. The Trades Assembly declared the A. D. T. unfair, and, as a consequence, the men refused to work for them on any terms. Another scheme was then tried and girls were put to work. This raised such a storm—everybody protesting against employing girls at such debauching work—that finally the Western Union, in the hope of arousing a public sentiment against the union, has attempted to cut Butte off from the rest of the civilized world. Before taking its final action of closing down, the Western Union, through its general manager, who came west for the purpose, made the boys an offer of a commission system basis of doing business, which, they said, would pay the boys more than the demanded increase would amount to. The boys, however, who evidently are much older than their years would imply, would have none of it. They

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE

The strike upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes has now entered upon the sixth week and, of course, there have been developments which were totally unexpected at the outset. Whilst much has been written pro and con, yet a brief synopsis from the start up to date, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, will be in order. The cause of the strike was because the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., through its officials was bent upon breaking up the United Brotherhood Railway Employes before it was thoroughly organized over the whole system by discharging some employes whose only crime was that they had the audacity (?) to become members and by transferring others who were prominent in the lodge from Vancouver to Montreal. The officials and their lackeys have attempted to becloud the main issue which is THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE, nothing more, and have received valuable assistance from the heads of the class organizations which will be dealt with later. The strike commenced in Vancouver by the men themselves, and not as the subsidized press would have the public believe, by "the paid agitator from across the border." It affected the immediate employes of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the clerical departments and in the freight sheds; later the teamsters quit work. On March 2 the members of Division 97, U. B. R. E., decided to walk out 110 of them ceased work. These 110 men were made up as follows: Forty-two helpers to the blacksmiths, painters, machinists, etc.; 28 machinists and apprentices; 1 boilermaker; 29 composed of baggage men, freight clerks, storekeepers' clerks, etc. Later the members in Calgary, Field, Nelson, Winnipeg, etc., went out. Not an individual helper who is a member of the U. B. R. E. has gone back to work, despite the press reports to the contrary. Two who were expelled from the order before they returned to work are Thomas Cusins and one who, it is alleged, has a reputation for scabbing, his previous experience being during the C. N. R. strike by the name of Dixon. The boilermaker, who went out was ordered back by the lodge at Vancouver, commanded to withdraw from the U. B. R. E. and fined \$25.00. After debating with himself for several days he complied and the fine was

The Plain Unbiased Statement Concerning The Strike and It's Cause by one who is Not Connected With Either Side.

remitted. The secretary of the union of whom more anon. The machinists who went out on strike were also members of the International Association of Machinists, and when they notified the Grand Lodge of their action they received a reply from P. J. Conlan, first vice president (president pro tem), that in his opinion those machinists who were members of the U. B. R. E. had done perfectly right to walk out, but when Grand President O'Connell returned he dispatched Second Vice President A. W. Holmes to Revelstoke, and this individual, after lengthy interviews with the associate superintendent of rolling stock, Grant Hall, and Master Mechanic H. Temple interposed with sundry drinks at the bar of the Union Hotel, called a meeting of the members of the I. A. M., and gave them the opportunity of voting themselves back to work, thereby relieving himself of any responsibility, but upon the motion failing to pass he asserted his authority by ordering them back to work, the consequences (the nature of which was not mentioned) they then returned to work with the exception of four who considered principle of more importance than slavish adherence to constituted authority. Many of the machinists urged the helpers to stand firm, as they were going out under protest and would positively refuse to work with any who were not members of the U. B. R. E. A few days later Vice-President A. W. Holmes, upon returning from Vancouver, was met at Revelstoke Station by the president of the local division, R. B. Farwell, and The Wardman, to whom he is reported to have issued orders that the machinists should work with any helpers the company furnished until such time as they received counter instructions. Up to date they have not come to hand. The next obstacle the company had to surmount was how to get helpers and although they tried promises, cajolery, threats, the men, mostly Italians, rejected all overtures. The next card to play was the importation of three individuals, Marshalsey, Palmer and another whose name is not known, to Revelstoke, claiming to be duly authorized representatives of the Allied Metal Workers', but when asked for credentials failed to produce, later acknowledging that they had come at the request of Master Mechanic C. A. Temple. He, Marshalsey, endeavored to compel the helpers to go back by threats, stating that they had broken an agreement, in support of which he showed around the shops a telegram to the effect that he ordered the Allied Metal Workers' back to work and arrest of J. Thornton, signed J. H. Watson. This labor (?) leader is organizer for the Dominion Trades Laborers' union and customs officer at Vancouver, B. C. Thornton is the present manager of division 97, U. B. R. E., and was the president of Federal Labor Union 36, to which the helpers belonged until the 8th of January, when they joined the R. R. E. in a body and surrendered their charter, forwarding it by registered mail to P. M. Draper, Ottawa. The agreement referred to was a scale of wages adopted in Vancouver between Federal union 23 and Grant Hall, who was at that time master mechanic at Revelstoke. This was called an agreement between the Allied Metal Workers' etc., but these federal unions having only local jurisdiction their action (as the Revelstoke union had neither proxy nor delegate) had no force effect outside of Vancouver, hence they could not be bound by a contract to which they had not been a party. This stroke having fizzled Marshalsey and his brace of bunco steers returned to Vancouver, where their action was repudiated and severely condemned by the members of Federal Union 23. The blacksmiths, six in number, determined to remain true to union principles and laid down in their constitution and having also advice from their grand lodge not to work with scabs, all attempts of the company to make them change their front were futile and when the officials contended that if they worked with helpers who were members of the Allied Metal Workers' they would not be working with scabs, the blacksmiths left the question of what was the definition of a scab to a committee of citizens, with the result that in their opinion any person who took the place of the helpers whilst they were out on strike would be scabbing whether in possession of a

LABORERS NOT NEEDED. Union at Lewiston, Idaho, Warns Men To Stay Away. Lewiston, Idaho, April 23, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal: It having come to the knowledge of Lewiston Labor Union No. 83 that employers, railroad companies and others are circulating the report that laborers are scarce at Lewiston, we take this opportunity of informing mechanics and other working people that the labor market here is already overstocked and all demands for the season can readily be filled with the present supply of labor. Labor papers please copy. LEWISTON LABOR UNION, NO. 83, A. L. U. STRIKERS ARE FIRM. California Lumbermen Walk Miles Through Mud o Join Union. Crescen City, Calif., April 21, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal: As a proof of the earnestness of the workmen of this district, I will refer to a circumstance in connection with the organization of the Lumbermen at Newburg, nine miles from here. I was to have organized at Newburg last night, but it stormed so hard that I thought best not to do so, knowing that those who wished to join lived several miles from town, and believing they would not come to town in such a storm. But I was awakened about 11 o'clock by a brother who had braved the storm to drive in here after me. When I arrived there at 1:45 a. m., I found more than thirty men who had walked from four to six miles through the mud and storm sitting waiting for me. We organized with thirty-eight members and the session lasted until 5 o'clock a. m. I reached home today at noon, wet through and chilled, but with the satisfaction that another blow had been struck at the oppressors. Another local will be organized at Smith River as soon as the charter arrives. Fraternally, J. R. GORDON, Organizer. One of the most contemptible acts since the U. B. R. E. strike was declared against the Canadian Pacific railway was that of J. H. Watson, an employe of the Canadian government and official representative of the A. F. of L., who went to Revelstoke where the blacksmiths had refused to work with scab helpers and organized the scabs into a union, granting them a charter from the A. F. of L. He then obtained instructions from the president of the Blacksmiths' Union to order the blacksmiths back to work. Such reprehensible and traitorous conduct is in direct keeping with the scabbering policy of the A. F. of L. in Colorado, and its attempt to disrupt the American Labor Union. The first installment of Japs has been imported into the beet sugar fields adjacent to and surrounding Greeley, Colo. INDEX. PAGE ONE— Quits Business in Butte. Nevins Candy Co. Unfair. Notes of the A. L. U. PAGE TWO— A Protest. Revolutionary Socialism. PAGE THREE— Manufacturers' Convention. Side Lights on Competition. Comparisons and Conclusions. PAGE FOUR— Editorial. Hughes Sharp-Shooters. Ancient Fables. PAGE FIVE— News Notes. Propaganda Brigade. Labor Events. PAGE SIX— The Class Struggle. PAGE SEVEN— The Class Struggle (Continued). PAGE EIGHT— Organized Movement in Butte. World of Socialism.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

The trouble of the clerks' union at Pueblo has been settled in favor of the A. L. U. Brother J. R. Ware of Sequoia union of California has been appointed organizer for the A. L. U. Lynn, Mass., Heel Workers' union declared the A. D. T. unfair, and, as a consequence, the men refused to work for them on any terms. Another scheme was then tried and girls were put to work. This raised such a storm—everybody protesting against employing girls at such debauching work—that finally the Western Union, in the hope of arousing a public sentiment against the union, has attempted to cut Butte off from the rest of the civilized world. Before taking its final action of closing down, the Western Union, through its general manager, who came west for the purpose, made the boys an offer of a commission system basis of doing business, which, they said, would pay the boys more than the demanded increase would amount to. The boys, however, who evidently are much older than their years would imply, would have none of it. They

that city for the appointment of a woman as clerk of the Free Employment Bureau. Organizer Salter, who has done such splendid work at Park City, Utah, is contemplating a similar work in another district. A union of scab helpers at Revelstoke is the latest addition to the ranks of the infamous. It is the creation of a creature who bears the name of J. H. Watson. The approaching convention of the American Labor Union promises to be the most important labor meeting ever held in America. No union that can possibly send delegates should neglect to do so. Pueblo retail clerks have won their fight for early closing after a hard fight against the merchants. Members of the executive board, M. E. White was on the ground while the fight was being made. New organizations of the A. L. U. are springing up all over the country. Every man brought within the sphere of its influence means another wage-worker set right as to the correct methods of fighting capitalism. The U. B. R. E. is vigorously prosecuting the fight against the Canadian Pacific Railway. Unions of the west are responding liberally to the appeal made by the strikers for financial assistance, and it looks as though organized labor is determined to win this fight. The affiliation of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes with the American Labor Union, which has been pending for several months, was completed about ten days ago, and that progressive railway organization is now marching under the A. L. U. banner of aggressive unionism. Deer Lodge county, Montana school teachers will be represented at the convention of the A. L. U. at Denver next month. Several farmers' local unions will also have delegates there. This indicates that all classes of workers understand the necessity of organization for their own protection. During the first four months of 1903 the American Labor Union has issued charters for 99 coal unions, with a to-

total membership exceeding \$500. Including the charters issued for national unions, the membership since January 1 has increased more than 25,000. And this is the Socialist organization Compera promised to kill in less than six months. Tonaph Labor union No. 223, A. L. U., desires to know if the local unions are required to defray all the expense incurred in sending delegates to the next convention. The unions are required to bear all the expense incident to their being represented in the convention. A number of requests for information regarding proxies has been received at this office. The constitution does not permit a union to be represented by a proxy, but there can be no objection to a number of unions combining to defray the expense of sending a representative though such representative would only have one vote. Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, wants the unions to know that G. W. Gallanar, in the county jail at Redding, Cal., and who is appealing to the unions for aid, is not connected with the W. F. of M. in any manner. He is evidently an imposter who is relying upon a strong union sentiment and sympathy to relieve an unworthy character. Pueblo, Colorado, broommakers are boycotting the product of the Co-operative Broom company of that city. This company is cutting wages, and has compelled all employes to withdraw from the union or forfeit their jobs. Members of organized labor in Colorado and the west should see to it that they do not purchase brooms manufactured by the company in question. To be on the safe side demand a broom bearing the union label. Crescent City (Cal.) lumbermen are still out on strike, with good prospects for an early settlement favorable to the strikers. The big lumber company which controls the district owns all the stores, and closed all of them in an effort to starve the strikers into submission. The American Labor Union, however, telegraphed money to the strikers, which enabled them to charter a steamer for the purpose of bringing provisions from another city on the coast.

Nearly four thousand members of the Western Federation of Miners are on strike or locked out. The California Mine Owners' association has announced that it will crush the W. F. of M., and has contributed \$300,000 and pledged \$500,000 additional to carry on the fight. The federation has fought and won many bitter battles in the past, and will not flinch from the California conflict. It is a fight to a finish, and every union man in America must support the federation. The Oregon Short Line, Northern Pacific and Burlington roads have made a rate of one fare plus \$2 for delegates attending the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners conventions at Denver, May 25. This rate applies to British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon and South Dakota. Delegates must pay full fare going, and will receive the benefit of the two dollar rate returning. Receipt must be taken from local agent when paying fare, in order to entitle the delegate to the reduced rate returning. More complete instructions will be printed in the next issue of the Journal.

NEVINS CANDY CO. UNFAIR

So Declare The Many Labor Unions of Denver, Colorado. Denver, Colo., April 16, 1903.

To the Members of Organized Labor, Greeting: As soon as it became known that the women and girls engaged in the manufacture of candies and confections had been organized into a union and before any request had been made by the union for recognition in any way whatever, the foreman in the Nevins candy factory called the employes together and asked them if they belonged to the union, and all those who answered in the affirmative were discharged. On the following day the Nevins Candy Company was asked to reinstate the girls by the officers of the State Federation of Labor, the American Labor Union and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and their answer was they would not reinstate the girls while they were members of the union. So as a last resort our union, in regular session April 15, has declared the product of the Nevins Candy Company unfair and ask your organization to appoint committees to wait on the dealers in confectionery in your locality and ask that they cease patronizing the Nevins Candy Company, also known as W. C. Nevins & Co., until the said employes are reinstated. Fraternally yours, LYDIA JONES, Secretary Local No. 575, A. L. U. Endorsed by the American Labor Union, the State Federation of Labor and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT UNIONS

Take Up The Fight Against Unfair Concerns at Ouray, Colorado.

At a meeting of the Ouray Socialist local on Wednesday evening, April 15, 1903, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The business men and exploiting class of Ouray, taking offense at a circular issued by Federal Labor Union No. 271, of Ouray, and endorsed by Union No. 15, Western Federation of Miners of Ouray, calling upon the membership of both organizations to patronize only those merchants and business men who are displaying fair cards in their windows after May 1st, have organized what they term an anti-boycott league, and Whereas, The said "anti-boycott League" are now threatening merchants and business men holding fair cards with a boycott if they do not take down those cards, and Whereas, The Socialist party believes and is committed to the principles of universal co-operation, in contra-distinction to exploitation, and that the producing class is entitled to all the wealth they produce and the right of the working people to organize for mutual protection, therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Local Ouray of the Socialist party, fully indorse the action of Federal Union No. 271 and Union No. 15, Western Federation of Miners of Ouray, in their struggle to maintain their rights and interests against those who are living off their labor as just, and pledge them our united and active support to the end that organized labor shall be recognized as a factor in society and must be respected. R. B. FRYE, Secretary. CHARLES J. HAMSTEAD, President.

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CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS. A Special Fund for Organizing the Campaign of 1904.

Omaha, Neb., April 19, 1903. To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—A great opportunity confronts the Socialists of this country. The rapidly growing sentiment for Socialism, the working class, tendency towards independent political action, the increasing number of industrial conflicts and strikes, the utility of civic federations and arbitration commissions to avert these conflicts and produce harmony between the antagonistic forces represented by the working class and the capitalist class, the promulgation of decoy labor parties, the deterioration and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject failure of the Republican party to handle the trust question, and the open activity of the capitalist class in its opposition to Socialism: all these and hundreds of other evidences apparent on every side should teach us that the time has come when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and capitalism.

For years we have been sowing the seed for the ripening harvest. Socialist papers and literature, agitators and writers, scholars and thinkers have grown in number until they can be found in every city, town and village in North America. Our press extends into every state and territory, and turn which way it will, the capitalist class sees the doom of the present system written in an increased Socialist vote.

One thing above all others remains for the Socialists to do at this time. The circulation of the entire Socialist press must continue to increase. Our lecturers and speakers must continue to attract larger and larger audiences and the capitalist press must give more and more attention to Socialism, but we must be organized to take full advantage of the agitation, education and publicity that will surely follow.

To achieve this, the national headquarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist enrolled as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organization that will place the Socialist party at least second when the votes are counted. This can be accomplished if the Socialists themselves but choose to will it so.

We therefore call upon you to contribute what you can to a special organizing fund, to be used by the national headquarters for immediate organizing purposes. We cannot have a strong and effective organization unless we have organizers, and we can not have organizers so long as we are without the necessary funds to ensure their taking the field. While the regular revenue of the national office is growing steadily, yet part of this must go toward relieving the party of its legitimate debts, which have already been unsettled too long. These debts must be cleared as soon as possible and we have already begun a systematic effort to bring this about.

The special organizing fund will be used to the best advantage of the entire movement. Many states, already organized, need assistance in order to relieve delinquent locals, to encourage other locals, now working, and to organize new ones. If we can get the organized states into a condition where a steady revenue is assured the respective state committees and the national committee, the states will be strengthened and provision thereby made for extensive operations in unorganized states. An organizer must be sent through the Southern states, where interest is growing, and where organizations that will provide tours for speakers must be formed. Interstate tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the headquarters for the best party lecturers, real mission as the national tool thus insuring economy in every way, guaranteeing a systematic method of conducting our propaganda, and at the same time enabling this office to fulfill its real mission as the national agitation bureau of the Socialist party.

All this can be achieved in a comparatively short time, comrades, if you will help do it. We know that the demands upon your meager resources are never ending, but we wish to impress you with the fact that \$1,000 expended for organizing purposes by this office within the next few months will return in increased revenue and membership many times over before the year closes; and we want, and should have at least that sum by May 1. We do not wish to go to the expense of issuing subscription lists, but we request that locals get out such lists in their respective localities. There are many sympathizers who will subscribe to our fund if their attention is called to it.

Socialists of America, you must act now so that the Socialist party can enter the national campaign next year fully equipped to meet the enemy in the first great national struggle between Socialism and capitalism.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary. Approved: J. P. ROE, JOHN M. WORK, ERNEST UNTERMANN, GEORGE H. TURNER, SAMUEL LOVETT, Local Quorum.

Note—Contributions will be received direct at this office by the national secretary or through the various state committees. Acknowledgment will be made in the Socialist press. Prompt action is requested, and remember every penny counts.

DENONCED AS TRAITORS.

Forcible Resolutions Against Deserters at Virginia City, Nevada. Virginia City, Nev., March 14, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the Storey County Labor Union No. 329 of the American Labor Union: Brothers—We, the members of your special committee to draw up resolutions denouncing the members of the Comstock Labor Union, do submit the following for your worthy consideration and approval:

Whereas, certain members of the Storey County Labor Union, who had taken a most solemn oath of allegiance and who had pledged their most sacred honor to remain true and faithful members of the Storey County Labor Union, and who have violated that oath by leaving this body and forming the Comstock Labor Union, an organization which they started in direct conflict to the Storey County Labor Union and the American Labor Union, and

Whereas, the Storey County Labor Union was the original union and that we that fought for and obtained the raise of wages and the betterment of the working man in general in this county, and which has proven itself the true friend of the laboring man at all times since its organization, and

Whereas, the Comstock Labor Union is composed of men who have broken their solemn oaths to this organization and for the simple reason that the majority of the members of the Storey County Labor Union, at a regular meeting held on January 21, 1903, voted to affiliate with the American Labor Union, and for personal prejudices against the president of Storey County Labor Union, W. A. Burns, have seen fit to form this opposition union for the purpose not to fight for wages or the principles of unionism, but for the one aim of disrupting and breaking up the Storey County Labor Union, by trying to stir up dissension in its ranks and spreading malicious falsehoods by argument and persuasive talk to try and induce the members of the Storey County Labor Union to violate the oath they have taken and join the so-called Comstock Labor Union.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, be it

Resolved, That the members of Storey County Labor Union No. 329 do denounce the members of the so-called Comstock Labor Union in the most forcible terms as enemies of the cause of unionism and brand them as scabs and traitors among their fellowmen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions denouncing the Comstock Labor Union, and its members as enemies to our just cause, be sent to each separate branch of the American Labor Union, with a list of the names of the scabs who belong to the Comstock Labor Union.

F. STRASSER, J. W. KIMMINK, J. C. DEIVAR, Committee.

(The list of names of those who have proven traitors to Storey County Labor Union will be printed in a subsequent issue of the Journal.—Ed.)

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

A Novel Method of Socialist Propaganda Adopted by Comrade Jones.

Comrade Charles Oliver Jones is just starting a unique campaign of education for Socialism. He has provided himself with a complete outfit of moving or animated pictures of the most modern type. His repertoire of pictures illustrates most vividly the contrasts in social conditions; so that the pictures not only draw the people to hear the message of Socialism, but they make most impressive the Socialist lecture which the people are thus induced to hear.

This entertainment becomes not an expense, but a means of revenue to the locals for further propaganda. The receipts for one evening at Aspen, Colo., were \$132.

Comrade Jones is now at work in Colorado. He will enter Nebraska and Iowa. Then probably he will go farther east. His work is under the direction of Frederick G. Strickland, Aspen, Colo., to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

THE WORK IN FLORIDA.

The lecture tour of Comrade J. C. Chase, ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is now complete as far as Florida is concerned. He filled 15 dates, three for labor unions and 12 for Socialists; owing to the change of national secretary, three dates were unfortunately left out. We regret this as the movement in this state is in need of all the effective speaking it can get. This tour was arranged by the National Labor Lecture Bureau, and we are receiving reports from the locals, complimentary to Comrade Chase and his speaking. This is the first party speaker of national repute that has been this far south. This tour will give our movement renewed impetus. There have been four new locals and a large increase of members in the past two months, also inquiries from other places. We are very much handicapped for funds, yet will do our best to make Socialism a power in this state. W. R. HEALY, State Secretary. Longwood, Fla.

The Fusion Question

A Protest For The Journal By Charles Dobbs

Editor American Labor Union Journal: Comrade—Permit me to call attention through your columns to a most unfortunate misstatement in the lengthy discussion, by Committeeman Mills, of Kansas, of the work of the national committee at St. Louis. In the course of his attack on Hillquit, Mills says: "On the floor of the committee meeting Hillquit argued, not against fusion, but that the occasion for fu-



CHARLES DOBBS. National Committee man for Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1903.

Revolutionary Socialism

Written for The Journal By Carl D. Thompson

Socialism is not a reform; it is a revolution. This is the position held by all the scientific Socialists everywhere. But such a statement made without explanation in conversation with a non-Socialist, or in a lecture to an ordinary audience is almost certain to be misunderstood. When the word "Revolution" is spoken the common people think of violence, of bloodshed, of armies and navies. It does not matter what the "scientific" and "dictionary" definitions of the term is—common people don't carry an unabridged dictionary with them as a rule. To use the term without explanation is to get oneself and ones cause seriously misunderstood. And sometimes while listening to the speech of Socialists one cannot but feel that they are not always entirely clear themselves as to just what is meant by the expression "revolutionary socialism."

And yet we need some designation that shall distinguish us as socialists from those who merely wish to patch up the present system and keep it. The old parties, every one, and new ones every day springing up, all claim to be reformers. And they really do advocate reform measures. How then can we socialists distinguish ourselves from them? There is certainly a radical difference. It is to make the point of difference clear and to distinguish sharply between all such programs and socialism that the socialists use the term "revolutionary." We are not "reformers"—we are "revolutionaries."

"BE MODERATE."

(From the Workers' Republic, the organ of the Socialist Party in Ireland.) Stand back, will yez, till I strike the har; no, I mean the lyre. I dedicate this dogrel without permission to the moderate (?) men. Some men, faint hearted, ever seek Our programme to re-touch, And will insist, whenever they speak, That we demand too much. 'Tis passing strange, yet I declare Such statements cause me mirth, For our demands most moderate are, We only want THE EARTH. Our masters all, a godly crew, Whose hearts throb for the poor, Their sympathies assure us, too, If our demands were fewer, Most generous souls! but please observe, What they enjoy from birth Is all we ever had the nerve To ask, that is, THE EARTH. The Labor Fakir, full of guile, Such doctrine ever preaches, And whilst he bleeds the rank and file, Tame moderation teaches. Yet, in his despite, we'll see the day, When, with sword in its girth, Labor shall march in war array To seize its own, THE EARTH. For Labor long, with groans and tears, To its oppressors knelt, But never yet to aught save fears, Did heart of tyrant melt. We need not kneel, our cause is high, Of true men there's no dearth, And our victorious rallying cry Shall be, WE WANT THE EARTH.

SOCIALIST NEWS.

Local charters were granted during the week at Rock Springs, Wyoming; Tucson, Arizona; Patton, Ala.; and Coats, Arkansas.

Comrade Frederick G. Strickland may tour the middle western states during the summer under the direction of the national lecture bureau.

Comrade George D. Herron has placed the entire arrangements of his lecture for the Socialist party under the control of the national headquarters.

Plans are being developed at national headquarters by which every part of the United States can be covered by organizers and speakers for the Socialist party.

Requests for organizing material relative to the organization of new locals have been received from various places in Nebraska, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Vermont.

The national secretary has initiated a referendum of the Alabama locals for a state convention to form a state organization. The convention will probably be held in May.

Territorial Secretary Sweat, of Oklahoma, is working hard to convince the membership of the value of the dues-paying system, and while he says the work is harder than digging post-holes, he is confident that he will succeed.

John C. Chase began his tour of Texas on April 7, and will spend nearly the entire month in that state, going from there to the Indian Territory, thence into Oklahoma. Return dates are being asked for him in Arkansas.

John Collins, who did valuable work for the Socialist party in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania during the big strike of last year, is there again. Collins reports that the field is as fertile as ever, and that the work of last year shows permanent results.

The Colorado State Committee granted charters to six new locals on March 26th and the state secretary organized another at Sterling on March 29th with 28 members. Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett, state organizer, is having an interesting time in Gunnison county.

The fair gotten up by the Socialists and trades unions of New York City to help swell the fund for a daily paper, to be known as the Daily Globe, opened on March 28 with a tremendous crowd. It is expected that nearly \$20,000 will be realized from the fair, which lasted eight days.

Comrade Robert B. Ringier, of Reading, Pa., writes: "Things are moving here. We have 180 members in the local. Polled 1149 votes in the municipal election; 249 in spring of 1902." The Union Sentinel, official organ of the Federated Trades Council is edited by Socialists.

The Anaconda, Mont., comrades held a ratification meeting on April 5th. They presented Comrade Ben F. Wilson with a sack of money in token of appreciation for the services this enthusiastic little fighter is rendering to the cause. Wilson delivered the funeral sermon over the corpse of the elephant and the jackass. The "obsequies" were of a most enthusiastic nature. Comrade Clarence Smith, secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U., who made such a hot race for state senator for Silver Bow county, was present and spoke in approbation of the grand results achieved by men who knew how to vote as they struck.

The Indiana state convention will be held on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26, in Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and will perfect plans for continuous agitation for the coming summer." Oneal also makes the suggestion that "party members who are also trade unionists, watch their trade journals for the names of isolated Socialists and forward them to the national office." Many Socialists in isolated places may be "discovered" in this way, as they usually give expression to their convictions through their trade journals. The suggestion is a good one, and comrades are requested to act upon it.

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THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page 6.)

timental speculation and placed on a scientific basis. For a clear conception of the progress of Socialist philosophy from sentiment to science it is well to read Frederic Engel's "Utopia to Science," also his "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

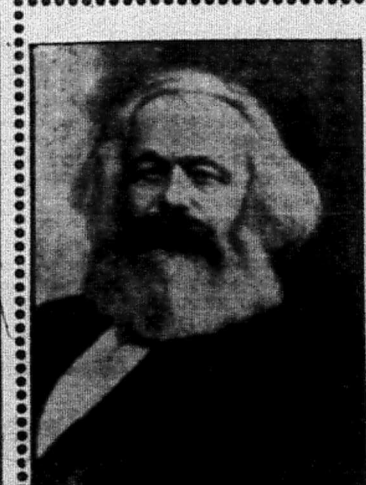
Now note, that with the improvement of machinery and the consolidation of capital into the modern powerful joint stock concern, the capitalist class has turned out of employment a world army of strike breakers, the hundreds of thousands in all lands that capital cannot employ.

earlier epochs, would have seemed an absurdity—the epidemic of over production. Society suddenly finds itself put back into a state of momentary barbarism. It appears as if a famine, a universal war of devastation had cut off the supply of every means of subsistence.

The weapons with which the bourgeois felt feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeois itself. But not only has the bourgeois forged the weapons that bring death to itself, it also has called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.

force—or, in plainer words, state capitalism—is the natural and logical feature of the next platform of the dying middle class. But the working class must turn a deaf ear to all reform and palliative quack cures of the passing Democratic party, no matter who their "leader" or what the latitude, longitude, height, depth or nothingness of their platform.

If you read carefully, with at least one eye open, the so-called "Socialistic" articles appearing in middle-class papers and magazines now deluging the country, you will readily see that they advocate nothing in keeping with revolutionary Socialism, but only such measures as are directly in harmony with the economic position of the exasperated and hopeless middle class.



KARL MARX, Who formulated the class struggle theory, which, according to Engels, is destined to do for history what Darwin's theory has done for biology.

Marx declared that "the history of all hitherto existing society is a history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted—now hidden, now open—fight, a fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

soap box orator quote from Marx, Ricardo or Engel.

Ricardo's discovery is this: That under the capitalist system of production the competition of the workers who are divided into two ragged and starving camps from the very desperation of the workers drives the wage down to the margin of bare subsistence, who works the cheapest gets the job. Who can live the cheapest can work the cheapest, so inevitably, as Ricardo shows, down goes the standard of living to the bare level of subsistence on the coarsest and cheapest of foods.

Note—However, it is well here to note that wages do not determine the standard of living, but the standard of living determines the wage of the working class in any country, and standard of living set by competition of workers.

Since the working class get only that portion of their product in wages which is absolutely essential for their standard of living as a class, it is evident that as a class they must and do consume their wage; but getting as they do in this country but one-seventh of their product as a wage, it follows that they can only consume but one-seventh of the product they make for the capitalist.

Let Marx speak here. He says: "Modern bourgeois society, with its relations of production and exchange, and of property, a society that has conjured up such gigantic means of production and of exchange is like the sorcerer who is no longer able to control the powers of the nether world whom he has called up by his spells."

like every article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuations of the market.

From the foregoing from Marx in "The Manifesto" it is plain that the accumulation of surplus products for which the capitalists eventually find no market, having fully developed the industries of all nations, and completely exploited the markets of the world, will paralyze and put to a standstill the world's industry and create a world unemployed problem that the capitalist class, cut off from their profits, cannot solve.

To a close observer of present industrial development, and the allied maneuvers of the world capitalism, as shown by the capitalist chart, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the elements of destruction, already greatly preponderate over the elements of construction in the capitalist system of industry; that true to the course of history, obedient to the law of economic determinism, no longer adequate to the demands of society, it must go the way of its predecessors, the slave and serf economies; and that accompanying the throes and agonies of death, the labor pains of the wage economy with its sphinx riddle of surplus values herald the long predicted birth of the new child the final economic form—Socialism, an industrial society of economic equals—the co-operative commonwealth.

In their effort to capture the powers of government the dying middle class, through their political exponent, the reactionary Democratic party, note the rapid changes in their platform from free trade to free silver and now to government ownership of some things," coal fields in particular. Note the desperate efforts of the Tom Johnson, Bryan, Hill and Hearst wings of the conglomerated and sadly demoralized Democratic confederacy. What a sight to the student of rational economics to watch the maneuvers of Millionaire Hearst with his palliative, mendacious public ownership platform spread with so-called Socialistic bait, in the hope of catching sentimental Socialist suckers who find it pleasant to bite at the capitalist hook, with the barb plainly in view, than tumble into the thick of the fight in the ranks of the proletariat with a revolutionary program and the class struggle for its vital central feature. "Public ownership of public utilities" with the wage system continuing in

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