DON't Until you are out of the wood. Success is assured, but we must not fal-Shout ter. Have you sent in a subsciption this week?

The Of the New Trades Unionism is entitled to the support of every worker. The time to help is now. The paper to help is the one that fights your battles. AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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

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 necleones compission houses and

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 the statement of the strouble for the stro 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

"I cannot say how long this will last, nor if the business will be taken out of Butfe. I can say, however, that not even the newspapers will be given serice, 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 divis-ion superintendent to open up."

Superintendent Moffit hinted on

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 quit and appealed to the Trades Assembly for support. The latter body apppointed 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 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 sentimeat against the union, has attempted to cut Butte off from the rest of the
civilized world.

vilized world. Before taking its final action of 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

(Continued on Page 8.)

To the Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE

The strike upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad of the United Brotherbood 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 verbage, will be in or-

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 sys-

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; I boliermaker: 29 composed of baggagemen, freight clerks, storekeepers' clerks, etc.

Later the members in Calgary, Field, Nelson, Winnipeg, etc., went out.

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 end one who, it is alleged, has a reputation for seabhing, 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.

ion of whom more anon.

In of whom more anon.

The machinists who went out in strike were also members of the faternational Association of Machinists, and when they notified the Grand Lodge of their action they received a reply from P J Conlan, fir vice president (president pro tem that in his opinion those machinism who were members of the U.B. R. Is had done perfectly right to walk on. that in his opinion those machinis who were members of the U. B. R. had done perfectly right to walk out but when Grand President O'Connet returned he dispatched Second Vieresident A. W. Holmes to Revistoke, and this individual, after lengthy interviews with the associate supterintendent of rolling stock, Grant Hall, and Master Mechanical. H. Temple interpersed with sundedrinks at the bar of the Union Hot called a meeting of the members of the I. A. M., and gave them the oportunity of voting themselves had to work, thereby relieving himself any responsibility, but upon the motion failing to pass he asserted heauthority by ordering them back or taking the consequences (the naturof which was not mentioned) they then returned to work with the exception of four who considered principle of more importance than stavis adherence to constituted authorly. adherence to constituted authorby. 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 Vau conver, was met at Revelstoke Station by the president of the local division, R. B. Farwhell, and The Wardman, to whom he is reported thave issued orders that the canchinist should work with any helpers the company furnished until such time as they received counter instructions. Up to received counter instructions. Up to date they have not come to hand 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 Revelsjoke, 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, Marshaley, 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 Al-hed Metal Workers' back to work and arrest of J. Thornton, signed J. H. Watson. This labor (?) leader is or-ganizer for the Dominion Trades Labor congress, secretary of the Boilermak-ers' union and customs officer at Van-couver, 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. 15, 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 Revel-stoke. This was called an agreement between the Allied Metal Workers' etc., but these federal unions having etc., but these federal unions having only local jurisdiction their action (as the Reveistoke union had neither proxy nor delegate) had no force nor 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 steerers they returned to Vancouver, where their action was repudiated and severely condemned by the members of Federal Union 23.

Federal Union 23.

The blacksmiths, six in number, determined to remain true to union prin-ciples 's laid down in their constitu-tion 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 heiers who were 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

union card or not. This decision, of course, did not suit the C. P. R., so they referred this matter to the board of trade, intimating that the shops would be removed, but the concensus of opinion of that body was that as the company had built the shops here for their convenience they would re-move them when it suited their purpose without considering anybody's interests except their own.

Here, again, the company was folled, but they had a few moves left and so a meeting was held with the prestdent of the board of trade at its head, George S. McCarten, solicitor, and with the assistance of several em-ployes of the company a decision was reached more acceptable to the rail-railroad octupus. Of course their action was given due notice in the col-umns of the coast dailes. The services of Mr. Marshall, of

Winnipeg, the executive officer of the Blacksmiths' union, were called in at the instance of the company, who afforded him every courtesy and he did the deed which the company wanted, viz: Ordered them back to work de-spite protestations of the blacksmiths who had stood solidly and worked with might and main to uphold the prin-ciples of their order.

The manager of Division 97, U. B. R. E., wired to the president of the International Blacksmiths' association at Moline, fil., that none of the help-ers in the C. U. R. shops at Revelstoke were members of the Allied Metal Workers, charter being surrendered January 8 and that Federal Union 35 had joined the U. B. R. E. in a body. The reply came back U. B. R. E. have no right to admit blacksmiths' helpers; turn them over to I. A. B. at once and then we will protect them. Sign-ed John Slocum.

ed John Slocum.

In order to furnish cards to unionized scabs a local lodge of Allied Metal Workers, twenty-nine in number, has been formed, the master mechanic, C. H. Temple, rendering paternal assistance to the formation of this union (!) save the mark, and William Davison, who was a former vice-president of Federal union 35 was called in from his work with a mason gang and elevated to the honorable (!) position of president of this innovation

gang and elevated to the honorable (†)
position of president of this innovation
in this part of the world.

He who runs may read that in this
struggle the C. P. R. have valuable
allies in the old organizations, as the
foregoing actions clearly demonstrate
that this is not only a fight between
the C. P. R. and the U. B. R. E., but
also between affiliates of the A. F. of
L. and the A. L. U. L. and the A. L. U.

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 laers are circulating the report that borers are scarce at Lewiston, we take this opportunity of informing mechanics and other working people that the labor market here is already 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 Ciy, Calif., April 21, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal:

Asa proof of the earnestness of the workingmen of this district, I will refer to a circumstance in connection with the organization of the Lumber-men 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 brav-Il 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 up 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 sat-isfaction that another blow had been

isfaction that another struck at the oppressors.

Another local will be organized at Smith River as soon as the charter arrives.

Fraternally,

ORDANN Organizer.

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 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, der the blacksmiths Union to order the blacksmiths back to work. Such reprehensible and traitorous conduct is in direct keeping with the scab-herding 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, Solo.

The trouble of the clerks' union at Pueblo has been settled in favor of

Brother J. R. Ware of Sequone un-lo nof California has been appointed organizer for the A. L. U.

Lynn, Mass., Heel Workers' union orders fifty buttons. The boys be-lieve in showing their colors.

The federal union recently organ. than 200 members in good standing

President McDonald is making a tour of Idaho, Washington and North-ern Montana in the interest of the A.

Lumbermen of British Columbia are organizing into the A. L. U. Several hundred have affiliated during the last twenty days.

Denver Socialists will hold a big meeting during the convention week of the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners.

The Women's Protective Union of Butte will petition the city council of

Denver, Colo., April 16, 1903.

that city for the appointment of a woman as clerk of the Free Employ

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 Reverstroke 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 th fight for early closing after a hard fight against the merchants. Member of the executive board, M. E. White was on the ground while the fight wa-being made.

New organizations of the A. L. I' are springing up all over the country Every man brought within the spher of its influence means another was worker set right as to the corremethods of fighting capitalism.

The U. B. R. E. is vigorously pros-cuting the fight against the Canadian Pacific Railway. Unions of the west are responding liberally to the appeal made by the strikers for financial as-sistance, and it looks as though or-ganized labor is determined to win this fight.

The affiliation of the United Brother-hood of Railway Employes with the American Labor Union, which he been pending for neveral months, we completed about ten days ago, as a that progressive railway organization is now marching under the A. L. P. bauner of aggressive unionism.

Deer Lodge county, Montana school teachers will be represented at the convention of the A. L. U. at Denvenest month. Several farmers loce will also have delegates there. This indicates that all classes of workers understand the necessity of organization for their own protection.

tal 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 Compers promised to kill in less than six months.

Tonapah 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

A number of requests for informa-tion regarding proxies has been re-ceived at this office. The constitution does not permit a union to be repredoes not permit a union to be repre-sented 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

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, wants the unions to know that G. W. 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.

Crecent 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.

the Western Federation of Miners are on strike or locked out. The California Mine Owners' association has an-nounced that it will crush the W. F. nounced 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 Co-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. INDEX.

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Organized Movement in Butte. World of Socialism.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORT UNIONS

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

At a meeting of the Ouray Socialist lecal on Wednesday evening, April 15, 1963, 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 indorsed 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

Besolved. That we, the members of Local Ouray of the Socialist party, fully indorne 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 socity and must be respected.

R. B. FRYE.

CHARLES J. RAMSTEAD,

why 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 Lavor, 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 seasion 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 coare patronizing the Nevins Candy Company, also known as W. C. Nevins & Co., until the said employee are reinstated.

Fraternally yours,

NEVINS CANDY CO. UNFAIR

So Declare The Many Labor Unions of Denver,

Colorado.

As soon as it became known that the women and girls engaged in the manufacture of candles 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 em-

ALL MY TIME

Is devoted to optical work. I guarantee perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and lenses complete, \$2.00 to \$19.00. Artificial eyes, \$4.50. I have the most complete optical parlors in the West. My eye remedies—Rosches' Opthal-mic Drops for inflamed eyes, granu-

lated lids, etc .- are the best.

EXAMINATION FREE. Dr. Daniel Rosche

QUEEN Sold by all Bealers UNION MARY MADE Smoked by CIGARS

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Special Fund for Organizing the Campaign of 1904.

Omaha, Neb., April 10, 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 futility of civic federations and arbitration commissions to avert these conflicts and produce harmony between the antag-onistic forces represented by the working class and the capitality class, the promulgation of decoy labor par-ties, the deterioration and breakup of the Democratic party, the abject fail-ure of the Republican party to handle the trust question, and the open ac-tivity of the capitalist class in its op-position to Socialism; all these and on every side should teach us that the time has come when Socialists must prepare for the final struggle between Socialism and cantalism. ocialism 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 rown in number until they can be ound in every city, town and village n North America. Our press extends 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. All this has come to pass after years of work and trial on the part of men and women now living, and of brave souls who have passed away ere the

dreams they dreamed came true.

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. octurers 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. We must co-ordinate our efforts and conserve our energies so that the forces that make for Socialism shall be crystalized at the ballot box in an effective demand for the co-operative commonwealth. It is imperative that the Socialist party be so organized during this year that electoral tickets can be nominated in every state in the Union for the national election of

To achieve this, the national headquarters must have money with which to work. We are developing plans by to work. We are developing plans by which every state can be covered with organizers, and every Socialist earolied as a party member. We must enter the national campaign with an organization that will place the Socialist party at least second when the voies 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 en-

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 or-

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 ganized 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. Inter-state tours for reliable organizers and speakers will be arranged. We intend to make the national office the head-quarters for the best party lecturers, real mission as the national taooi thus insuring economy in every way. real mission as the national taool 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, conrades, if you will help do it. We know that the demands upon your meager resources

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 be-tween Socialism and capitalism.

Fraternally yours, 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 na-

tional secretary or through the va-rious state committees. Acknowledg-ment will be made in the Socialist press. Prompt action is requested, and remember every penny counts.

DENOUNCED AS TRAITORS.

Forcible Resolutions Against Deserters at Virginia City, Nevada.

Virginia City, Nev., March 14, 1903. To the Officers and Members of the Story 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 Comstock Labor Union, do sub-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 alle-giance 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 Un-lon, 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 better-ment of the working man in general in this county, and which has proven itself the true friend of the labor-ing man at all times since its organ-

ization, and,
Whereas, the Comstock Labor Union is composed of men who have broken their solemn oaths to this or-ganization and for the simple reasons that the majority of the members of the Storey County Labor Union, at a regular meeting held on January 21, 1393, 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 ar gument 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

Resolved, That the members of Storey County Labor Union No. 329 do denounce the members of the socalled Comstock Labor Union in the most forcible terms as enemies to 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 Ameri-can 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 protein traitors to Storey County Labor Union will be printed in a subsequent issue of the Journal.—

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

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 pro-vided 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 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

Comrade Jones is now at work in Colorado.—Completing his Colorado work 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 WORK IN FLORIDA.

The lecture tour of Comrade J. C. Chare, ex. Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is now complete as fer as Florida is concerned. He filled 15 dates, three for labor unious 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 rational repute that has been this far south. This tour will give our movement renewed impotus. There have been four new locals and a large increase of members in the past two moaths, also inquiries from other places. We are very much handleapped for binds, yet will do our beat to nake Socialism a power in this state.

W. R. HEALF,

The Fusion Question

For The Journal

By Charles Dobbs

Editor American Labor Union Jour-

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,

"On the floor of the committee meeting Hillquit argued, not against fusion, but that the occasion for fu-

sion had not arisen; and not only so, but in the anti-fusion resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the national committee, reported and recuprotest against this audaclous attempt ommended by Hillquit's sub-commit-tee, the last 'whereas' next preceding

the resolution reads as follows;
"'At the present stage of develop-ment of the Socialist movement of

this country there is neither necessi-ty nor excuse for such alliance.'
"If this means anything at all it at least means that with the further de-velopment of the Socialist movement



National Committee man for Kentucky.

to represent Comrade Hillquit as an advocate of fusion. Comrade Mills is most maladroit in his triumphant "if this means anything at all, Hillquit did not "argue that the occasion for fusion had not arisen." He argued, and quite emphatically, that the occasion for fusion was past and that such occasion, under no circumstances, could arise in the future.

If the member from Kansas will re-fer to the minutes of the afternoon session of January 31 he will find that Berger moved the adoption of the anti-fusion resolution when "Barnes moved to strike out the world hereafter'—motion carried." However, be-fore the word "hereafter" was stricken from the resolution there was considerable debate. The clause following the "whereas" which Comrade Mills quotes so triumphantly originally read as follows:

Resolved. That hereafter no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circum-stances fuse," etc., etc.
When Barnes moved to strike out

the word "hereafter" he made point that if left the impression that we had been favoring fusion in the recent past, but had changed our minds. Hillquit responded, defending the use of the word "hereafter." explaining that there had been times in the past when fusion was not inexcusable, and claiming that the use of the word "hereafter" emphasized the fact that "at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement" and in the future there can be "neither necessity nor excuse" for fusion. The committeeman from New York made this quite plain, and the member from Kansas surely cannot have forgotten the debate. With the word "hereafter" restored to its original place in the anti-fusion resolu-tion it is plain how baseless are the charges of the member from Kansas

against the member from New York.

In view of these facts, which are perfectly familiar to all the members of the national committee who were present at the St. Louis meeting, the pious disapprovat by Comrade Mills of those who are "provoking quarrels among the Socialists" appears like a boomerang missile which he will have difficulty in dodging.

CHARLES DOBBS, Louisville, Ky., April 29, 1903.

"The conquest ofpolitical power by

SOCIALIST NEWS.

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

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 headquar-

Plans are being developed at na-tional 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

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 suc-

John C. Chase began his tour of Texas on April 7, and will spend nearly the entire month in that state, go-ing from there to the Indian Terri-tory, thence into Oklahoma. Return dates are bing asked for him in Ar-

John Collins, who did valuable work for the Socialist party in the anthra-cite 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 Gunni-

The fair gotten up by the Socialists and trades unions of New York City to help swell the fund for a daily pa-per, 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. Ringler, 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 Coun-cil is edited by Socialists.

The Anaconda, Mont, comrades held a ratification meeting on April held a ratification meeting on April 5th. They presented Comrade Ben P. Wilson with a sack of money in token of apreciation 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 "obseques" were of a most enthusias. o the ciephant and the jackass. The "obsequies" were of a most enthusias-tic 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.

be held on Saturday and Sunday, April 25-26, in Indianapolis. State Secre-tary Oncal writes: "We expect the largest state convention ever held and 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. comrades are requested to act upon it.

................. Revolutionary Socialism Written for The Journal By Carl D. Thon

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 com-mon 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 un-abridghed dictionary with them as a To use the term without explanation is to get oneself and ones cause seriously misunderstoood. And some-times 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 cialism."

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 systematically do 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 observed by the control of the cont tinguish sharply between all such pro-grams and socialism that the social-ists use the term "revolutionary." We are not "reformers"—we are "revolu-

What, then, is meant by this term?" | at all.

And first of all let it be clearly un-And first of all let it be clearly in-derstood everywhere that by revolu-tion the socialists do not mean vio-lence or bloodshed. It is safe to say that every scientific socialist in the world would regard it a calamity to the cause, as well as humanity, to have a violent upherwal in society have a violent upheaval in society. The future may see violence and war, as has the past. Our present social problem may involve this nation and others in serious trouble, but it is quite evident that if such should be the case it would not be the result of the teachings of socialism, but rather the result of the refusal of the world to accent the socialist represent your property. to accept the socialist program. For socialism offers a peaceful solution. So, then, by "revolutionary social-

so, then, by "revolutionary socialism" we do not mean an appeal to arms. We mean by "revolutionary socialism" the capture of the political powers of the nation by the working class as opposed to the capitalistic class. This is the essence of revolutionary socialism. class. This is the essence of revolu-tionary socialism. Whoever sees clearly and holds firmly the necessity of the "organization of the working class and those in sympathy with them into an independent political party, distinct from and opposed to all capitalistic parties to capture the pow-ers of government" in order to carry out the principles of secielism who out the principles of socialism, who-ever holds this position is a revolu-tionary socialist. On the other hand the one who thinks that we are to get socialism through any of the old po-litical parties or without organizing a new socialist party, that person is not a revolutionary socialist, and, indeed, it seems to the writer is not a socialist

a new class, in this lies the essential difference between revolution and redifference between revolution and re-form," says Karl Kantsky'in his new book "The Social Revolution." (See pp. 8, 9 ff.) "Those who repudiate po-litical revolution as the principal means of social transformation, or wish to confine this to such measures as have been granted by reformers, no matter how much their social ideas may antagonize existing social forms. may antagonize existing social forms. On the contrary any one is a revolutionist who seeks to conquer the political power for an hitherto oppressed class, and he does not lose this charcases, and he does not lose this char-acter if he prepares and hastens this conquest by social reforms wrested from the ruling class. It is not the striving after social reforms, but the explicit confining of one's self to them which distinguishes the social reform-er from the social resolutionisty. er from the social revolutionist." These are exact and discriminating

words and, it seems to me, state exactly the truly scientific socialists position. And this ought, to settle the question as to whether or not one is a revolutionary (and therefore scientific) tific) socialist. It is not to be decided by the amount of property one owns or does not own, nor by the kind of clothes he wears, nor by the profession he followed before becoming a socialist, nor by the kind of religion or irreligion he may profess, but by the very simple and direct question:

Does he believe in the independent political party to capture the powers of government by a hitherto oppressed class as a means of securing socialism? If he does he is a revolutionary

Key West Temptation Cigars, Excellent smoke.

"BE MODERATE."

(From the Workers' Republic, the organ of the Socialist Party in Ire-Stand back, will yez, till I strike

the liar; no, I mean the lyre. I dedi-cate this doggrel without permission to the moderate (?) men. Some men, faint hearted, ever seek Our programme to re-touch, And will insist, whene'er 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 ob-

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

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

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 railying cry
Shall be, WE WANT THE EARTH.



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-bodded man, should not hesitate a day, but call or write for the advice of our physicians. WE UNDERSTAND YOUR AFFLICTION 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 aliments 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 Digestive 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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Manufacturers' Convention

*********** The most significant events in the | capital. This ought to jar some of the |

history of American industry have been the conventions of the American Labor Union at Denver, the Anthra-cite coal strike, the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans, the large Socialist vote and finaly the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

It is no wonder that after the in-dorsement of Socialism and the Sodorsement of Socialism and the So-cialist party by the American Labor Union, the demonstration of the pow-er of organized labor in the coal strike, the close vote of the A. F. L. for co-operation with the Socialist movement and the "surprising growth" of polit-ical Socialism; it is no wonder that, after such a procession of events an-nouncing the coming demise of capit-alism, a convention of organized cap-

nouncing the coming demise of capitalism, a convention of organized capitalists should evince "great interest in the labor question."

The address of D. M. Parry, the president of the association of the owners of the United States, has been widely published by the capitalist press, and is the best reverse argument we have seen since the president's message and the report of the coal strike commission.

coal strike commission.

He openly celebrates the defeat of the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills as the result of the political influence of this small association of capitalists with their enormous aggregation of

EDGAR B. HELFENSTEIN,

Editor Los Angeles Socialista

gray matter of the men who run the machines and have been voting for political capitalism because it bears the same "respectable" party name that "dad" used to vote.

that "dad" used to vote.

He expressed great fear for the freedom of the individual, and was careful to explain that it is for the best interests of the workingmen, in whose interests the great society of exploiters is especially organized, that they should assert their right to fight for their product individually and alone unprotected and unaided by their fellow-workers who are impelled by the same purpose. In other words, he is same purpose. In other words, he is in favor of continuing the "time-bonored" scheme of competition among producers while the combined non-producers take the product.

He has discovered a new factor in resolution.

He has discovered a new factor in production that will be a surprise in the economists. It used to be land labor and capital; new it is labor, capital and ability that much share the results of production; but everybody knows that it is the product of labor, and the Socialists know that it belongs to labor. But the new idea is that labor is not ability; that skill in production, either in operation or management, is not connected with ability.

. Labor is labor, and ability is—well, ability to skin the workers as long as

the workers have not the ability to resist being skinned; and as long as the skinned are so patriotically de-fended in their "constitutional rights" to stand separately, it is safe to say that the ability to lock stocks and bonds in the safe and go fishing will continue to take its three-fourths of continue to take its three-fourths of labor's hard-earned product.

Edgar B. Helfenstein

He recognizes the class struggle, for he says production is limited (true under capitalism), and "When one class of men get a bigger share than they formerly received, then there is less for the remaining class of men." This is true enough, for if the workers get more, the shirkers get less. He then disposes of the whole problem to his satisfaction, with that display of crudition that was once considered an excuse for turning the country over to the "wise financiers," showing that every increase in wages is followed by an increase in prices, and "ability" still absorbs the difference between the cost of living and the values of modern production. This is the same argument that the Socialist party is continually using to saow that there is no way in which labor can enjoy even a "larger share" of its own product without abolishing the wage sys

tem altogether and taking the full product to which it is justly entitled. Mr. Parry is not so slow; he sees the "ominous manifestations," the "disastrous industrial policy that characterizes labor in its present asociated capacity," and that "Socialism is steal-ing upon us at a rapid rate,"

Why shouldn't the Manufacturers' association be filled with alarm? Why shouldn't those who profit by exploitation be alarmed at the prospect of

the abolition of explanation?
The capitalists have now publicly admitted that their only hope is continued political power and their prin-cipal function seems to be their ability to hire the "ability" of capitalist educators and politicians to fool eignty million people into the idea that twenty-one hundred capitalists who waste the surplus product should still remain the associated dogs in the man-

Finally he has ourthanks for prov Finally he has ourthanks for proving that the Socialist party would carry out the interests of organized labor.
Then in the face of the statistics of
his own capitalist gozernment that
10 per cent of the population own
90 per cent of the wealth, he states
that "Socialism is a denial of individual and property rights." For every
individual to have an opportunity to
use the collectively owned means of
production and keep the fail value of use the collectively owned means of production and keep the ful value of his laber with which to secure property in the comforts of life which he has justly serned would be a tremendous denial of individual rights, wouldn't it? Come again, Mr. Parry. You have cutlined the paramount is sue for the national election of 1904; and as Mr. Roosevelt says, your association is so placed that it "can not avoid that effort which leads either to great failure or great success."

The gauntlet is down and your inevitable failure will mean the greatest success that society has yet exper-

success that society has yet exper-

Side Lights on Competition Written for :: The Journal by A. F. Skirving

It is a wise man who puts by for a rainy day, but Rockefeller evidently expects another deluge.

Money is the roof of all evil. That is the reason why hogs have got in the patch to grub it up.

After all, the magple and the trade rat possess the same instinct to put by something they can never use.

The capitalist has it: You can't fool all the people all the time, but you can generally fool the laboring man if you go about it right.

Capitalism has a knack of clothing injustice in the garb of virtue and labor kneels to kiss the hem of the garment without recognizing the im-

If your brother kept a grocery store If your brother kept a grocery store across the street from you, you would go eight blocks down the street to save five cents on a pound of tea and yet you'd be a Democrat or a Republican because your father was and vote protection to the capitalist and starvation to your children. There is no accounting for taste, as the old lady said when she kissed the cow.

cent of the world's population.

The United States produces 40 per cent of the minerals used by the pop.

The United States produces 40 per cent of the minerals used by the population of the earth.

The United States produces 23 per cent of the world's farm products.

Because the labor of the American workingmen is so productive, does not mean that he is so much better contains the worker in other countries, but only that the American capitalist is doing better than the capitalist in other countries.

We, the same as the workers in all countries, are working for our board and clothes.

How much money have yougot in the world after paying your debts?

Bo you see the point?

The compellitive system must always keep wages at the living level on account of the number of unemployed to compete for the few jobs.

As long as labor cannot buy all that labor produces there wil he unemployed workers, as the goods pile up on the hands of the capitalist he lays the worker off and the poor fellow starves became he has made too much food.

American workingmen must like powerly and hard work and the preserves

If we only had a chance to shove a few laws through to favor the labor-ing man we would then have an op-portunity to find out who are the real

Whie the people on this planet will very gladly accept Rockefeller's check for any small amount up to about \$800,000,000, we doubt if old St. Peter will recognize his signature.

Andrew Carnegie wrote a book telling young men how to succeed. As he is not satisfied with his own success, from all accounts, presumably his next literary effort will be an antidote to the first.

If this world was full of "Divine Right" Baers and hard working uni-versity presidents like Eliot of Har. vard it would make the "mad tea party" that Alice attended in Won-derland look like thirty cents.

"To the laborer the full product of his toil" seems to be the one plank in the Socialist platform that calls forth all these invectives, anarchy, etc.; most of the other planks have been adopted by the old parties. Strange, isn't it?

not mean that it would cease to do so if Rockefeller gave all of his wealth to universities.

"We will have mob rule under So-cialism" is the blatant howl that some of our capitalistic friends are fond of giving vent to. Those capable of rul-ing will still rule under Socialism; it's the deadheads, the figureheads and the grafters that will be weeded out.

Even with all the money that Rockefeller and Carnegle expend for libraries and universities we might still find room for a little of that \$2,0000,000,000 that Chauncey M. Depewso eloquently describes as an unconsumable surplus that we must find investments for abroad investments for abroad.

"The power of the press" is be-The power of the press is becoming a misnomer. The cry of Wolf! Wolf! has been heard so often that people have ceased to heed the cry. This was amply demonstrated in Butte during the recent election. Learny and Mullins had the three big dailies against them and what was the result?

Comparisons * Conclusions

Written for The Journal By Howard H. Caldwell

The United States contains 5 per cent of the world's population.

The United States produces 40 per cent of the minerals used by the population of the earth.

The United States produces 23 per cent of the world's farm products.

Because the labor of the American workingmen is so productive, does not mean that he is so much better other than the worker in other countries, but only that the American capitalist is doing better than the capitalist in the rountries.

the near future that America will become a free country?

As soon as we can get the desire into the hearts of American workingmen to become free and equal to anyone, they will vote for the ownership of the United States to be vested in the whole people instead of a small bunch of plutocrats.

Why not vote to own and control the tools you have made instead of voting to place yourself and your means of getting a living into the hands of some dude who spends his time and the wealth you create in Europe hobnobing with the dissipated aristocracy of the old world?

What kind of an idlot is it that organizes and fights his boss all the year for a little more of the wealth the

worker himself has created, and then on election day goes and votes his hoss or his agent into office and spends the reat of the year in begging him to pass laws to protect the worker from the greed of the capitalist?

Are you one of those intensely practical men who have always followed the above program and did not take any stock in Socialism?

It is sometimes necessary to jar you a little to wake you up. Are you commencing to find you have been asleep?
Why don't you vote to place all of us in a position to sing "My Country" instead of leaving that song to Mr. Morgan and a few friends.

The profit system is crumbling and it lays with the working class to institute colectivism as they are the enes who will gain by the change.

Don't thin kthat the class war that is now going on is any holiday sport because it is stern reality.

You must constantly fight, as when you stop fighting for your existence you starve.

Even if you turn traitor to your class it does not help you any, as, if you help the capitalist to beat the worker lower, you have to sink with

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DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—Fistula, piles, itching, etc., positively cured with out the knife.

KIDNEYS—Inflammation, Bright's Disease, diabetes, ureamia, gravel, treated successfully by our combined electro-medical treatment.

BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cyserrhea, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—We take special pride in the nuccess of our efforts in treatment of diseases of women. Fernament cures in all allments produced by abnormal or unantural conditions by our treatment, which includes static, teradic and galvanic electricity superior to any other.

WEAK NERVOUS MEN—Lost vigor, shattered serves caused by overwork, excesses and self-abuse, resulting in aweakness, night emissions, losses in urine, dizriness, italian memory, lack of confidence and ambition, pains in the back, loins and kidneys and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for business of pleasure. My system will cure, restore physical and exusual health and make you a man among mach kidneys and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for business of pleasure. My system will cure, restore physical and exusual health and make you a man among men successful, providing there is no need for surgical treatment, when it would be necessary to vant our cure.

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American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

If "labor and capital are partners" why is it that the capitalists insist on running their own business.

The labor union asks for a portion of what a man produces; the Socialist demands that man shall have all he

An English lord says the remedy for poverty is emigration. If the working populace took him at his word he would get out an injunction to restrain them.

Is it not surprising that the only theory of government ever formulated in behalf of the toiler should be op-posed by the very men whom it is its mission to benefit?

In the early days of the Christian church its adherents were accused their pagan neighbors of eating little children. The Socialist of today, with a sea of abuse, calumny and misrepresentation beating down on him, can appreciate and sympathize with the appreciate and sympathize with the early Christians. His enemies are as eless as were theirs.

The fabor union demands that he shall have a portion of what he produces. The Socialist demands that duces. The Socialist demands that he shall have all he produces. Some unions are yet to be found who op-pose Socialism. In other words, they are willing to work for a less wage than their Socialist brother. This kind of scabbing is not so general as it

The interstate commerce commission is hearing testimony which is being offered to show that a monopoly exists in the coal trade. Most people do not require any further evidence than they have already had with regard to that point. The commission either does not burn coal or else they are from Missouri and have to be shown theroughly. shown theroughly.

Statutes and the Constitution of the public have been framed in the in-rest of capitalism and against the lies not in a denunciation of all law, but in the establishment of a condi-tion which will make good laws pos-sible. interests of human life. The remedy

Slumber not in the tents of your ather, says an old proverb. The corld is advancing. Advance with it In all the wide range of our experience the only consistent thing is change. Nothing is exactly as it was. Nothing will be exactly as it is. If we do not move forward we must move backward. The choice is between progression and retrogression.

The opinion of a man upon a sub which he knows nothing is worth ing." But the fellow who knows nothing." But the fellow who knows least is usually the most obstinate about obtruding his opinion upon the public notice. Political economy, like all other sciences, requires study Be-fore you oppose Socialsm learn what it is. You will then be in a position to offer intelligent objections and not so likely to make a donkey of your.

Our capitalistic employers are be-ginning to realize the folly of forcing ages down to the starvation point is becoming apparent to them that low wages means an underfed man and underfed men can not render the same amount of service in a given lime as can the man who is given an opportunity to live properly. Were it not for the fact that concentration is going on so rapidly as to threaten the almost extinction of capitalism a change in its policy in this respect might be expected.

Every step in the advancement of the human race has been fought most vicously by some considerable portion of the human family. Galileo, who proved the carth's motion, was made through the logic of the rack and thumb screw, to withdraw his declaration; Columbus was branded as crazy; Stephenson was laughed at and More ridiculed. Every new discovery in any field is usually greeted with a chorus of unbelleving brays on the part of the two-legged assess who masquerade as men. The hopeful sign is that such braying is not so general as it once was.

CANNOT is a pigmy and a coward; WILL is a hero and a giant. CANNOT

WILL is a hero and a giant CANNOT s of the regions of darkness and the depths of despair; WILL is of the tepths of despair; WILL is of the tingdom of hope and brightness and tappiness. The man who is content or submit to the inhumanities and the robberies of the present system; who is willing hat his children, in spite of his intustry and thrift, shall go hungry and taked in order that some other man's hild shall have more than it can wear and many times enough to cat, is a striment to the race and belongs to home who could easily be spared in any plan of human relationship. THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.

Hamilton, Mont., April 6, 1963. Editor American Labor Union Jour-

Please tell me through the columns of the Journal what issue of the paper the enclosed editorial appeared ("Can-

didate Leamy's Platform," published in the Butte Miner on its editorial page during the campaign), and if that is what the Socialists really advected and the vocate, and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

TELES PICOTTE.

The editorial referred to appeared in this paper, issue of January 29, 1903. The position of the Socialist party on this question can not be defined, for the reason that no official declaration concerning it has yet been made, the majority of Socialists taking the position that, since Socialism is a rule of the majority, it is impossible to say just what the majority will do. The common sense of most must decide, and advancement in the sciences and the arts determine, what the action of the majority will be. So much for that phase of the question,

While an official declaration is lacking, all understanding Socialists must concede that the Socialist theory of political economy and the Socialist conception of justice lead to that which is confiscation (since confiscation is simply taking for the use of the government), and restitution

From the Socialist standpoint society is divided into two great classes; those who produce all and have nothing and those who produce nothing and have all. Also, that wealth belongs to the producer thereof; the fact that he has been deprived of the fruits of his toll by legal means does not make them just means.

The contention is made that rent, interest and profit are portions of The contention is made that rant interest and profit are portions of the production of labor which have been wrung from the toiler by a system which recognizes the right of one man to sit upon the back of another, provided he is tricky enough to obtain a seat and cunning enough to maintain it. Socialism does not recognize the right of one man to live in the sweat of another's face, and since nothing save confiscation will prevent this we are confronted with the necessity of taking over by means which will be legal, and, in addition, more just than are those now in vogue, which permit a capitalist, through his ownership of the things we must use in order to live, to confiscate three-fourths of the production of labor and yet dictate to the unfortunate producer where and how he shall spend and yet dictate to the unfortunate producer where and how he shall spend the one-fourth he is "graciously" permitted to have.

We find nothing in the Socialist philosophy which would deprive any man of that which is rightfully his. Only those who are in possession of things unjustly acquired have reason to oppose the coming of Socialism. It is become an axiom almost that "If you are enjoying an income which you do not earn, some one else is earning an income which he does not

Almost every plank in the Socialist platform has been used by some Amost every plank in the Socialist platform has been used by some other party. There is one exception. That exception is the plank which says "Man is entitled to the full product of his toil," and those who oppose Socialism are taking the position that he is not. The "man with a brick block in his head" is the greatest obstruction to the industrial advancement of the masses. He is willing to submit to being plundered IN THE HOPE THAT HE MAY ONE DAY BE IN A POSITION TO PLUNDER SOME ONE PLSE DER SOME ONE ELSE.

This paper stands unqualifiedly for the abolition of the wage system: This paper stands unqualifiedly for the abolition of the wage system; for the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; for the taking over by the government. DEMOCRATICALLY ADMINISTERED AND CONTROLLED, of every single thing which we must use in common, such tools or things to be operated for the benefit of ALL the people, instead of the favored, as now, to the end that every man and woman shall have the full product of their own labor. (This is a vastly different thing from government ownership as at present understood and advocated by the middle class.)

We do not believe in recommend the means of production and product of the produ

We do not believe in recompensing the present possessors BECAUSE TO DO SO WOULD BE TO DEPRIVE THE PRODUCERS OF A PART OF THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR, A THING WHICH IS ARHORENT TO THE SOCIALST THEORY OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE. Since confiscation is necessary to stop the infamous practices under which the masses are sweating blood, we stand for confiscation. Whether the Co-operative Commonwealth will accept our view we do not know nor do Co-operative Commonwealth will accept our view we do not know nor do we care. We stand for what we know to be right, regardless of the feeiings of those who would sacrifice principles to expediency. To those who think confiscation wrong we reply that nothing human ingenuity can devise could be more wrong than the system we are at present unholding and maintaining. Within a very short period of time the wealth of the nation will be concentrated in the hands of men who never produced a dollar's worth of values in their lives. From whom did they get this vast hoard? From the toilers of this country who produced it all and were, while so doing, compelled to accept such crumbs OF THEIR OWN PROPERTY as the masters of bread saw fit to let fail.

Industry as at present conducted is CONFISCATION with a vengeance; a confiscation which operates in the interest of the meanest and the lowest of the human race. We want the drone kicked from the back of the Man. Because he has sat there for ages does not convince us that he should be paid for giving up his perch. Age may hallow, but it does not justify. We trust our capitalist brethren of the press will not overlook this statement of our position. We want them to make the most of it.

HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive

****************** Labor Creates all wealth.

Under this system 52 per cent. of the people are actual producers, but have only 3 per cent, of the wealth of the country.

Nine per cent, of the population are idle, useless rich, who produce nothing; yet this small class possess 71 per cent, of the wealth of the country. . . .

Another unnecessary class—the middle class—produces no wealth and performs no function that can not be best performed by society in its collective canadity—possesses 2.5 lective capacity-possesses 26 cent of the wealth of the country.

Beautiful system-the world's useful Heautiful system—the world's useful workers do all the necessary labor and get nothing, while the idle weal-thy class do no useful work and get everything! We are truly great.

All of which causes me to remark that the motto of the Socialist party of Ireland is to the point: "The great appear great because we are on our knees. Let us arise."

Yes, we are so great that the owners of cotton mills in the South cleared \$63,000,000 last year by working little children at wages that averaged \$1.50 per week. I recommend this to the consideration of those high minded "gentlemen" and patriots who seem to think that \$1.40 a day is "great" wages for a workingman. wages for a workingman

The amount of "water" in the stock of a corporation simply represents the value of the "graft." The greater the "graft" the more "water" it will stand. The graft as a rule is far more valuable than the actual money investment in any enterprise. For instance, the actual money investment of the Standard Oil trust is but \$92.000,000, but its "graft" on the public makes it worth \$800,000,000—for it can take from labor a 19 per cent rate of profit on that amount.

The labor unions must quit fighting each other upon the political field, face the common enemy and wrest from him the powers of government which he now uses to coerce and crush us. To do this we must have a common platform of principles and a program of action that all can unite upon. The Socialist party offers this. Let us all to this most important work.

Socialism offers to all mankind op-Socialism offers to all mankind opportunity for human advancement. It
will give to every man and woman
economic security, and with this great
problem out of the way there will be
ample time for the fulfillment of every
laudable ambition that inspires the
human heart. Man is essentially a
social being, and we should embrace
all that gives us greater advantages
along this line. . . .

.....................

It is only because we have a sys-It is only because we have a system that permits a few to monopolize the good things of life that we have so much ignorance, poverty and crime. Give every workingman the product of his toll and he will give his children every possible educational advantage—ignorance will then disappear and crime and poverty will have no place in human life.

The common people have demanded that they have a say in the politi-cal affairs of the government, and in cal affairs of the government, and in many countries they have secured it. They are now demanding that they have "a say" in the administration of industrial affairs with which they are even more deeply concerned, and by the eternal God of Justice they will keep on demanding, educating and agitating until they get it.

me day the workers of the world Some day the workers of the world will run the flag of their country up over the factories, mills and work-shops of their country, and will then have something to say about the man who "dares to pull down the flag." How will you like that, Mr. Plute?

British mitting magnates are now shipping coole labor from China to work the rich mines of the Transvaal, and the working patriots of Great Britain and Cauada are out in their back yards kicking themselves for the foolish part they took in doing the fighting for John Bull when he wiped out the South African republic. It was ever thus. The workingmen fight the battles of the world, and private capitalists steal the booty. The same thing happens with us in Cuba and the Phillippines. In Cuba, for instance, the American Tobacco trust has gobbled up all the choice tobacco plantations, works them with peon labor and uses its great power to crush out labor unloss here at home.

Spokane, Wash., April 26, 1903.

SUSPENDED FOR TWO YEARS.

Boston Socialists' Action Against Martha Moore Avery.

At a regular session he'd April 14,
the Boston Socialist club voted that

Mrs. M. M. Avery should be suspended from membership in the club for two

The charges were based on a publication of Mrs. Avery of a long article in a paper connected with the Irish movement, which, it is alleged, tended to kindle strife in the organization for which the party stands and using for the purpose a capitalistic paper.

Here is the article:

"It is true that the dominant control

"It is true that the dominant control of the Socialist press is atheistical; while a large minority may be said to hold no philosophy whatever, its intellectual concepts being a mixture and a muddle between the false and the true. At one time it is held that necessity alone fashions the design, that the Great Creator is once for all displaced by 'economic determination.' displaced by 'economic determination,' while in the same breath it holds that inherent within the mass is writ the pattern of purity, which one is free to follow to perfected human life, which shall last forever. Turning to the next column, one may see the specious ar-guments of 'the intellectuals,' who de-

guments of 'the intellectuals,' who declare that the 'Socialist movement has no use for morals.'"

Shortly after the publication of the article members of the organization commenced to denounce the sentiments expressed in it, and charges were made which were tried by a committee of the Central Committee. This committee reported by a large majority in favor of her expulsion. majority in favor of her expulsion. The article in question was also published in the Journal of January 29 over the signature of its author. This was not done as an endorsement of was not done as an endorsement of views expressed by her, but for the purpose of provoking discussion and criticism, and because the columns are open to anyone who wishes to write either for or against the things the Journal stands for. Our action in publishing Mrs. Avery's article seems to have created a wrong impression somewhere, as is evidenced by the following letter from a Boston comrade. lowing letter from a Boston comrade.

Inquiry of Louis Marcus.

Boston, April 19, 1903.
Ed. American Labor Union Journal.
Dear Comrade: About the end of
January an article by Martha by Martha Moore Avery appeared in the
American Labor Journal, entitled "Religion Not Opposed to Societies." ligion Not Opposed to Socialism." A similar copy was sent by her to the Irish World, a capitalist publication for which she was tried and has since been suspended for two years. In the above named article Mrs. Av-

ery not only shamefully misrepresented the Socialist philosophy, "economic determination," which was expounded by Marx and Engels, then followed by all leading Socialists of the world, but deliberately made lying statements about the Socialist press and litera-ture, charging us with teaching atheism and immorality. Such statements as "Socialism has no use for morals," "mistake license for liberty," and others far surpass all capitalist slanders hurled against us.

Now I take the liberty to ask you have the liberty and the liberty to see your liberty.

whether such stuff meets with your approval or no? She points to you as giving your endorsement to her opinions and prides in her action as a martyr for the cause of a free press. Awaiting your reply, I remain,

Yours for Socialis LOUIS MARCUS. 330 Shawmut Avenue.

Letter to the Boston Comrade

To the above the following reply was sent, explaining the position of the Journal in the matter, and inviting discussion of Mrs. Avery's utterances:

Butte, Montana, April 24, 1903. Louis Marcus, 33 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dear Comrade: This is in acknowl-

Dear Comrade: This is in acknowledgment of yours of the 19th, in which you refer to the article in our Journal, dated January 29th, in which Martha Moore Avery writes in an unbecoming manner of the Socialist movement.

Concerning this, I will say that we were warned against Mrs. Avery's articles, because of the unfriendly attitude of many of her Socialist associates in Massachusetts. We published her articles, not because we agreed with her position, but because we felt that discussion could not, in any case, injure the Socialist movement.

I am surprised at your statement

that Mrs. Avery refers to the editor the Journal as one who stood by her in her attitude towards the Socialist party. This must certainly be a misparty. This must certainly be a mis-take on your part, for I am sure that Mrs. Avery would not make a state-ment that was not fully justified by her knowledge of our principles. Personally, I have always been one of those class-conscious, uncompromising Socialists that advocate the principles of international Socialism regardless of the effect they would have either for or against any religious destrina of the effect they would have either for or against any religious doctrine. Mrs. Avery must know this, and I am certain that she could not, in any case, construe my position to be partial to any religious teaching or institution. It seems to me that the Massachusetts ally rengious teaching it seems to me that the Massachusetts comrades could better fight Martha Moore Avery's attitude by openly discussing it than by persecuting her. Our columns are opent o discussion of the subject brought out by her article, and if none of the members of the Massachusetts Socialist party want to take up the discussion, I will refer it to Comrade Father Hagerty, whom, I am sure, will consider it a privilege to discuss the question from a standpoint opposite to that from which Mrs. Avery wrote.

Yours fraternally,

CLARENCE SMITH,
Secy. Treas. American Labor Union.

Secy. Treas. American Labor Union.

The prospectus of the Florida Socialist Printing and Publishing Co. together with an outline of the proposed paper has reached this office. The capital stock will be divided into 1,000 shares of \$1 each; it will pay no dividends and profits shall be used to improve the paper. Proxies will not be allowed. The paper will be issued weekly at \$1 per year and shall consist of 16 pages, not more than eight of which shall be given to advertising. It will reflect the views of the Socialists of the South and stand for clean, uncompromising, class-conscious Socialism,

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DRINK Capital Brewing Company's CELEBRATED BEERS

Helena, Montana

The Right Reverend Bishop Brondel, of the diocese of Montana, in a newspaper interview at Anaconda, where he celebrated mass on Sunday last, criticised Fathers Hagerty and McGrady for speaking in behalf of Socialism in his diocese without hav-ing first obtained his permission, announced his opposition to their teachings and stated it to be his purpose to begin shortly the distribution of a circular recently issued by His Holi-ness, the Pope, in which he takes a decided stand against the teachings of the Socialists. The bishop says he does this "in order that Catholics in my diocese may know the true atti-tude of the head of the church in re-gard to the teachings of Socialism."

It is not our purpose to criticise Bishop Brondel's attitude in this mat-ter. We do wish, however, to call attention to some things which he may have overlooked. In Germany, it should be remembered, the Roman Catholic church is in politics, under the name of the Centrist party. They stand for the old competitive system government, including the divine tht of kings. The Socialists in their right of kings. efforts to establish the co-operative efforts to establish the co-operative system have had occasion to antag-onize this party, not because they were Catholics, but in spite of it. The Socialist party must continue to an-tagonize all political parties, be they Catholic or Protestant, so long as such parties stand for the right of one man to live in the sweat of anone man to live in the sweat of an-

The Pope's circular was undoubtediy aimed at the condition which exists in Germany, and NOT at things as they are here. Just why such an attack should be made on the German comrades is hard to understand when comrades is nard to inderstand when one remembers it was the Socialists who were largely responsible in es-tablishing religious liberty in that country and who aided very material-ly, by voice and vote, in recailing the banished Jesuits.

Another point which should be borne in mind by our Catholic friends is that the church, when it steps out-side the domain of faith has many times taken positions from which it has had to recede. One might mention the case of Galilio, who was made to retract his absurd declaration with regard to the earth's motion, since it

gave the lie to the Holy Scriptures, but for fear some might deny the con-nection of the church with this incident, we pass it and come down to an occurrence of which we all have an occurrence of which we all have knowledge. It is not many years ago that Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, excommunicated the Knights of Labor, AND IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT HIS ATTITUDE WOULD HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED BY THE PONTIFF HIMSELF HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE EFFORTS OF AN AMERICAN CARDINAL.

Laboring men know if there was anything in the K. of L. to call for this action on the part of a cardinal who might himself one day be Pope. The might himself one day be Pope. The Knights of Labor were born for no other purpose than bettering the condition of the masses, yet they were opposed for a time by the very classes whose aims would be supposed to be identical with theirs. Surely the church is acting hastily when it places itself in a position which might be construed as a fixed opposition to those principles which deny the divine right of property or of kings and insists on the divine right of human life.

Again, it is no reflection on His Holiness, the Pope, to say that his au-

liness, the Pope, to say that his au-thority does not extend outside of the domain of faith and morals; his utterances on any other topic are not entitled to any more weight than are the utterances of any other student of like intellectual capacity. Socialism has nothing to do with the religious convictions of any man, and right here it might be as well to say teat atheism is practically unknown in the Socialist movement, more nearly unknown than in those parties which stand for the competitive system. With regard to morals, no sane man who has studied the principles (and the opinion of one who has not studied them is of no consequence. the opinion of one who has not studied them is of no consequence) will deny that the only effect of the collectivist system on morals would be to improve them. Socialists generally will await with a keen interest the publishing of the Pope's circular and also any utterance which the bishop sees fit to make with regard to his personal reasons for his onneal. his personal reasons for his opposi-tion to the only system of government which would make "Peace on Earth, Good Will Among Men" a reality.

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Dog and the Manger. A dog lay in a manger, and by his growling and snapping prevented the oxen from eating the hay which had been placed for them. "What a selfish dog," said one of them to his companions; "he cannot eat the hay himself, and yet refuses to allow those to

A coal magnate lay back in his easy chair and dictated to his stenographer a list of coal prices whereby the cost

to the consumer went up with a bound. "What a selfish Magnate!" said the consumers; "he cannot use all this coal himself and yet he makes it almost impossible for us to be comfortable these cold winter nights." A Socialist coming by proposed that they throw the magnate out and mine the of property were superior.

The Republic of Plato. This great classic, which is the

original from which all later Utopias have drawn many of their ideas, has been for centuries the exclusive property of the leisure class, since it has been issued only in the original Greek or in such expensive editions as to be out of the reach of workingmen. The new translation of Prof.
Alexander Kerr, of the University of
Wisconsin, which is being issued in
15-cent parts by Charles H. Kerr &
Company, of Chicago, is closer to the
original than any previous translation, while it is in simple language,
readily understood by any careful
reader. reader.

The Third Book, which is now be-

fore us, is largely taken up with the system of educating the young to be followed in Plato's ideal state.

A Wonderful Invention. It is interesting to note that for-

tunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor import-ance. Many of the most popular devices are those designed to benefit the people and meet popular conditions, and one of the most interesting of these that has even been invented is the Dr. White Electric Comb, patented Jan. 1, '99. These wond combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous head-aches, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively gnaranteed to make straight hair curly in 25 days' time. Thousands of these electric combs have been sold in the various cities of the Union, and the demand is constantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight. Send for samples. Men's size 15c, ladies 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill. combs positively cure dandruff, hair

Notice.—Vol. 1, No. 1, of the American Labor Union Journal of October 9, 1902, is wanted by the Montana Historical Library to complete its files. Anyone having a copy will confer a favor by communicating with this of-

coal themselves. But the consumers murmured that though their wives and bables were freezing, the rights MARCUS W. ROBBINS. WANTED-Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, III.

25 Cups of Tea

A trial package (makes 25 cups) of our finest teas, mailed for 16c., stamps or coin, Mention kind used and name American Labor Union Journal.

LUTEY BROS. Butte

COME AND EAT

Open Day and Night FOX'S CAFE
Everything of the best at popular prices
71 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA

God's Children

A Modern Allegory THIS new book by JAKES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader and will some timining for himself. It is by all odds the cleverest socialist sovel ever published in America. Read it and laugh over it, then lend it and see the converts it will make. There is no socialist label on it (only a union label), and you can get a man to read it who would turn up his nose at anything marked socialist. Batter cloth binding, handsomely printed in large type—

Fifty Cents, Postpaid CHARLES E. REER & COMPANT, Public 56 Pitth Avenue, Chicago.

JOURNAL PRINTING CO.UNION PRINTERS

PROBE 630-M BUTTE, M

Buttons for blouse waists are no longer used.

The new sets consist of 3 pins, round or oval. They come in various colors of enamel. Are extremely pretty and very cheap. Sets range in value from

35c to \$1.25



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

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

COMING TO THE FRONT.

The Effects of Energy and Judgment in the Ouray District.

We are keeping the good work going, not only here, but in the whole district.

March 26th we initiated 22 new members. By motion Bro. M. E. Pryor of the Miners' Union and myself, representing the Federal Union, were instructed to attend the new Federal Union in Montrose. An open meeting had been called, which was very encouraging. We addressed them upon the lines of organization, why they should be organized in a farming community as well as in the mining towns We were very well satisfied with our work and the work that had been done the two previous weeks, as we have sent delegates to all of their meetings. Then the meeting was called to order for the transaction of the regular or-

der of business.

First, eight were initiated. All showed their interest by remaining

must compliment the officers of Mont-rose Federal No. 353. They are as competent as et of officers as you will find anywhere. They have had no previous experience in conducting the affairs of unions.

Brother F. McKee, president, will give everyone a chance to talk upon any important question. Brother Mc-Kee is an easy-going sort of a chap and would, perhaps, be too much so if there were any "kickers" or rag-chewers." But the chronic kicker is an element that has not showed up in

Miss Pearl Abernathy, vice-president, gives the members of the Montrose union cause to pride themselves upon their choice. She has the inter-ests of the organization at heart.

Brother Tarkoff, the treasurer, is always working for the best interests of the union.

The same must be said of all of

Last, but not least, on the list is the worker of the union in the correspond-ing line, Brother Burrill Hitchcock,

the minutes, attending to correspondence, etc., but uses his tongue as well, and is untiring in his efforts to get good material for membership. With the above named officers and the in-terest shown, I predict splendid future for the Montrose union. In our next letter I hope I shall be able to chron-icle the fact that we have elected one or more persons on the Socialist ticket

to municipal offices.
Yours fraternally,
PRESS COM. O. F. U. NO. 271.
Per J. E. Souter.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

Resolutions by Lothrop Lumbermen's ... Union No. 108.

The following resolutions unanimously adopted by Lothrop Lumbermen's Union No. 108 April 12,

To the Officers and Members of Lothrop Lumbermen's Union No. 108 of the A. L. II .

Whereas, It is mainly due to the

president of the A. L. U., and Brother C. P. Lafray, a member of the executive board, that the present wage scale has been accepted by the different corporations operating under the jurisdiction of this organization without serious friction between the corporations and our organization, therefore, be it

efforts of Brother Daniel McDonald,

Resolved, That Lothrop Lumber-men's Union No. 108 extend a vote of thanks to both of said officers for so ably and well performing their task, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of said brothers, and that a copy be sent to the A. L. U. Journal for publication.

> LUTHER HAY, CHARLES PRIMALLE, JAMES DONALDSON,

Committee. Adopted April 12, 1903.

F. H. CORBETT.

Secretary.

Our Propaganda Brigade 🗫 😓

Comrade Smith, of St. Anthony, Idaho, will sell a dozen Journal cards.

Miners' Union No. 37, Gibbonsville, Idaho, subscribed for six copies of the Journal for one year, to be sent to

"Like it so well that I hasten to subscribe" is the way Comrade Tay-lor, of Lafontaine, Kan., puts it after receiving a sample copy.

Comrade Bradley, of Sloux City, Iowa, enclosed 50 cents for a year's subscription, and says be will intro-

Comrade Wilson, of Angus, Minn., says the samples of the Journal he has received are "O. K." and he subscribes for himself and another com-

Comrade Block, of New York City, subscribes for the Journal and says he

is convinced it is one of the clearest | read with advantage by every reader | and solidest Socialist papers printed.

Comrade Ryan, of Salem, Ore., says the Journal is just to his liking. He encloses money for some subscrip-tions and orders samples sent to ten separate addresses.

Comrade Fox, of Portland, Maine says he distributed a bundle of Journals among members of the Central Labor Union, and the boys all say the paper has the right ring.

Comrade Lovett, of Aberdeen, S. D., says the Journal is second to none on his list, and as a labor paper it beats anything he has ever seen. He is selfing a dozen subscription cards.

Comrade Skirving, of Billings, Montana, introduces himself to Journal readers this week with a column of sharp, pithy paragraphs that can be

Comrade Fairchild, of Stockton, Cal, says he is taking more papers now than he can read, but after see-ing a sample of the Journal he liked It so well that he could not resist the temptation to subscribe.

Comrade East, of Kibbie, Mich., says: "Thousands of men who are unconscious Socialists are everywhere voting the Republican and Democratic tickets because they are not awakened. All that is necessary is to educate them, and the Journal is doing a great work in that line."

Comrade Staten, of Butte Carpen. ters' Union, commends the Journal on its straightforward policy. He be-lieves the time is near at hand when all classes of labor, skilled and un-skilled alike, regardless of affiliation,

will stand unequivocally and uncompromisingly for the Socialst party.

One of the best works the Journal is doing is in converting members of the old party line unions to the So-cialist cause. No better work can possibly be done for Socialism than by having the Journal sent to a list of trade unionists in your town who are not Socialists. The Journal will do the rest. Special rates for the paper in bundles for trade unions.

One of these days in the near future the Journal is going to offer an ele-gant \$150 gold watch to the soldier in our propaganda brigade who sends us the largest number of paid-in-ad-vance yearly subscriptions during a stated time. This contest will probably commence about August 1, and those who expect to contest for the prize would do well to get in commu-nication with us at as early a date as possible.

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EAD THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC BERALD

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST

The painters of Lynn, Mass., have won the strike of April 1st for higher wages. The scale is now 35 cents per

Spokane stable proprietors refuse to recognize the union scale and a strike is imminent. The bosses offer \$50 a month for sixteen hours work a day.

The painters' strike in Pittsburg, which has been on for over four weeks, is still dragging on. Every day some of the small contractors give in, but the larger firms still refuse to make

All the coal companies of the Connellsville coal region have been merged into the H. C. Frick Coal Co. Thus the work of concentration goes

The Colorado State Federation has formed a new union at Loveland and received the affiliation of Ouray Fed-eral Labor Union and Silverton Trades Eighty-two "hello-girls" organized a union in Spokane last week; may they be as successful in attaining their ob-

jects as were the telephone operators The B. and S. W. Union of Lynn, Mass., has been enjoined from converting money from the sick and death benefit fund into the strike benefit fund. They have filed a demurrer.

The carpenters at the Washoe smelter at Ansconda are being laid off. There had been some talk about de-manding a raise on May 1st, but it is not known if this has anything to do with the reduction of the carpenter

Coal operators of Illinois met in Chicago on the 13th and decided to advance the price of soft coal ten per cent., to take effect immediately. It is easy, when you have control, to make the people pay any price.

The overthrow by the supreme court of indiana of the law for the payment of wages weekly leaves on the statutes the law of 1885 for monthly payments, but it is believed that the logic of the recent decisions on minimum wage and weekly payments would overthrow the law of 1885, too, because it attempts a classification of employes engaged in "manual or mechanical" labor.

The law of 1885 in recent to the

chanical" labor.

The law of 1885 in regard to the payment of employee provides that "in the absence of a written contract to the contrary" full settlement shall be made at least once a month with employes ongaged in "manual or mechanical" labor.—Muncio Star.

ed. After the work stopped a meeting was held and a committee appointed to wait upon Superintendent Harvie. The result of the conference was the discharge of the foreman. The men claimed that he was arbitrary and convinced the above officials of the value. convinced the shop officials of the val-idity of their claims. The machin-ists have all returned to work.

MISS FLO M. NEWLON.



week. The business agent was denied admittance to the restaurant so he climbed on the roof of a building opposite, and, by means of a megaphone, gave the order to walk out. You can't keep a good man down.

A strike has been declared at the mines of the Sheridan Coal Co. at Deltz, Wyo. The workers are thoroughly organized. Dissatisfaction is said to have been caused by a change in the system of payment and also by the introduction of a Phillips nipple and a new screen.

A machinew hich will revolutionize the tin plate industry has been placed on the market. It means the displace-ment of a great number of men. By and by industry will attain a condition where a small boy will be able to pro-duce everything needful to supply the wants of the people of the nation. The pure and simple labor organizations will not cut much figure in those days.

The Canadian Pacific railway, having succeeded, to a great extent, in preventing the press from publishing news of the strike, the executive comnews of the strike, the executive committee of the U. B. of L. E. is considering the feasibility of publishing a daily paper containing strike news, during the cintinuance of our fight. They believe they can accomplish this at slight cost, or without cost, and could then reach people at a distance who are at present under the impres-sion that the strike is at an end be-cause their newspapers contain no ref-erence to it.

William S. Waudby, generally endorsed by organized labor for appointment to the office of United States commissioner of labor, was an Ohio boy, apprenticed to the printing trade at Columbus, O., at 13 years of age, and became a member of Typographical Union No. 5 as soon as he attained the rank of journeyman. Subsequently he worked on the New York Herald. In 1889 he was the represen-

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Street and No.

tative for the International Typo-graphical Union at the Paris Labor Congress.

The annual financial report of the Cigarmakers' international Union for the calendar year of 1902 appears in the last issue of the Journal. The funds have increased for the year \$40,686.96. The amount expended for sick benefit was \$3,000, while the death benefit shows about \$10,000 less than last year. This is the most surprising exhibit in the whole report. Compared with ten years ago the amount for death benefit shows an increase of \$73,000 and an increase of \$15,000 and the latter \$20,000. The balance was expended in small sums by all other unions which had strikes. The annual financial report of the was expended in small sums by all other unions which had strikes.

Kirby, of the National Manufacturers' Association, in the convention at
New Orleans, denounced labor unions
as being guilty of all the crimes in the
whole category, "and he was vigorously applauded." But the National
Manufacturers' Association says it is
not opposed to labor unions rightly
conducted, and "rightly conducted'
from the manufacturers' standpoint
seems to be that they keep out of politics. The A. F. of L. was in existence
for many years without arousing the
ire of the Parry folks, but within a
a very few months after the declaraa very few months after the declara-tion for political action on the part of the A. I. U. and the W. F. of M. the National Manufacturers' Association National Manufacturers' Association springs into existence to fight the kind of politics these organizations declared for. It is a convincing proof, if proof be needed, that political action-unionism is the effective kind.

Commenting on the funeral of the striking brother who was shot down in cold blood by a deputy sheriff, circular letter No. 24 of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes says: "It has been truly said that out of every evil some good results, and so with regard to the death we so much deplore. It has aroused many of those who were indifferent to the signs of the times as they apply to social and economic conditions and they are now commencing to study these matters, instead of accepting blindly the biased opinions of others. This is what we, the common people, have been hoping and praying for, viz: a calm, dispassionate study on the part of our fellows of the social problems confronting us, for we have an abiding faith that such study will have the effect of emancipating the minds of men from the errors instilled into them by those whose pecuniary advantage is to keep the people in ignerance of their natural rights. enting on the funeral of the

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VEINS of the legs, etc., cured at one without operation. 1500 for failure.
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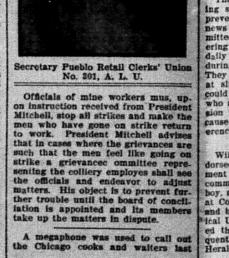
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The Class Struggle - - Written for The Journal By J. Edward Morgan

In Reply to One Seeking the Light.

Socialist Headquarters, 519 North 16th

Dear Comrade-Your letter of inquiry as to the fundamental principles quiry as to the fundamental principles of Socialism to hand. My article published in Opportunity of Denver, which you enclose, was written with the intent to show the real attitude of the Socialist party to these so-called "Opportunist" middle class reformers, who pretend to teach a mid form of Socialism, hoping by bailing their hooks for proletariat suckers to make a twilty haul in the event of a goodly sized fusion reform party trotting after the Hearst band wagon in ting after the Hearst band wagon in

1904

I am glad be note that you are in search of solid ground on which to stand in your earnest investigations of socialist philosophy. By this scientific basis on which the whole philosophy of Socialism rests you will never discover by reading such superficial programment shorts. The Opportunity incompetent sheets as Opportunity. As well expect "figs of thisties, grapes of thorns, or even the adoption by the capitalist class of the "Communist Manifesto" of Marx as a working class catechism

In short the whole Socialist move ment is a revolutionary class struggle of the proletariat of the world to over-throw the capitalist class now riding on the backs of the working class. In this class struggle the proletariat will overthrow the present capitalist system of wage slavery, which in the nat-ural evolution of industry must soon fall of its own weight.

Here is a safeguard in our haphaz ard investigation of the Socialist program from the conglomerate mass of rubish and gush sausaged out by the middle-class "reformers" and the so-called "intellectuals" and sent out broadcast over the country labeled "respectable Socialism" or "popular Socialism." Nothing is Socialism, or Socialism." Nothing is Socialism, or has it anything in common with So-cialism, that has not for its prime object the complete abolishing of the wage system. We have but to under stand the class struggle and the class. ing of class interests to understand from what class to expect a genuire Socialist program and a clear exposi-

Socialist program and a clear exposi-tion of Socialist philosophy.

Mathematics, astronomy, chemistry have not antagonistic class exposi-tions. All are agreed upon these sciences. Why? Because the accept-ance of the reduction of these past philosophies to exact sciences does not effect us in our class antagonisms. But why these antagonisms or But why these antagonistic class ex-positions of biology, Sociology, his-tory? Surely it is because the acceptance of the reduction of these pholoso phies to science would and does effect us in our class autagonisms. How long would the exploiting capitalist system remain intact, once Darwin, Morgan, Marx became universally accepted by all classes as authorities in their special investigations? Thus highery and seciology though reduced. biology and sociology, though reduced to exact sciences by Darwin and Marx, are still kept shrouded in a closk of mystery by the hireling scientists and economists of the capitalistic school. Now who are interested in the over-

throw of the capitalist profit system? Surely not those who make their liv-ing from profits, rents and interest, or in other words, not those who live by exploiting directly or indirectly wage labor under the wage economy system. If any of the upper or middle class advocate Socialism they are, if not pretenders with axes to grind, either the exceptional idealists, philanthrop-lists, or they who are far-sighted enough to discern the social revolution so close upon us. In such cases, as Marx clearly points, "they defend not their present, but their future inter-

But aside from these exceptions, the Socialist movement is of necessity strictly and naturally a working class revolt against the system that has rerevolt against the system that has re-duced them to the most abject and galling form of slavery yet known. But this working class uprising is far more than organized class in re-volt. In a revolution more pronounc-ed and decided than any revolution in past history, since it has for its weapon of attack (what the proletared and decided than any revolution in past history, since it has for its weapon of attack (what the proletariat has never before had in its struggie with the dominant class), a clear, cut, scientific working class program, revolutionary in spirit and founded upon the laws of sciology as reduced to a science by Marx in 1848, and on a clear understanding of the evolution of the classs struggie, as also made plain by Marx. Marx discovered the great secret, so long locked up in the womb of evolution, so to speak, that gave him power to properly analyze all past records of nations, all history, evolution and revolution, and, greater than all, to determine the course of future history and that discovery is this: That all human institutions, political, jurdic, religious, educational have an economic foundation. That out of the prevailing mode of production and exchange grow the institutions, manners, customs, ideas and general character of a people which from their very origin must conform to the economic structure of society that gave them birth. And that every change in the economic base—or simpler, with every change in the method by which a people get their living, comes a corresponding change in special institutions. With this discovery history became an open book to Marx, the only philosopher and economist up to his time who had penetrated history deep enough to discover the underlying principle that determines its course. He knew with this discovery that law, religion, morality were not the supposed results of racial, national or individual consciousness, but rather the logical and natural outgrowth of prevailing conditions of society, moral, religious and political cloaks, so to speak, to fit the economic structure and to protect the ruling class from suspicion and attack by the subjugated classe, be they chattel—slaves of the "good old days" of Ancient Rome, feudal serfs of the Middle Ages, or "free born wage alayes" of the present capitalist systems.

So, you see, instead of industrial successive stages of the development conditions shaping themselves to of each, meet the requirements of shifting or in the light thrown by Marx on all advancing racial or national con-sciousness, expressed in law, moral-ity or religion, on the contrary these cloaks conform and reshape them-selves to fit at the various stages of industrial evolution, the prevailing economic structure of society.

economic structure of society.—
For a thorough conception of this discovery of Marx, which is generally known as the "materialist conception" of history, you should not fail to read and digest "Economic Foundations of Society, by Loria, As you are an attorney, Loria's profound chapters on "The Economic Foundations of Legal Sanctions." "The Economic Foundations," "The Economic Foundations of Legal Transformations," "The Economic Foundations of Divers Legal Institu Transformations," "The Economic Foundations of Divers Legal Institutions," as well as a chapter on "The Economic Foundations of Politics," will especially interest you. No student of scientific socialism is properly equipped for battle against capitalism who neglects Marx and Loria although Loria seems not to have understood the program of the Marxian Socialists and criticised the Utopian writers in their hopes to mould society by a spread of sentiment, to a certain idealistic pattern. This criticism of the early Socialist writers is the same as the present criticism of modern sentimentalists by the scientern sentimentalists by the scientern of the sentimentalists of the scientern of the sentimentalists by the scientern of the sentimentalists of the scientern of the sentimentalists of the modern sentimentalists by the scien

modern sentimentalists by the scientifis socialists.

A few months of mental discipline, steadily pounding away over Lewis Morgan's "Ancient Societies" will not come amiss to the student of sociology in a "war of words" with the intelectual, trained hirelings of capital. But, back to my subject: "The Materialist Conception" was the key that did for Marx in history what

By J. Edward Morgan

past history how plain it is to see that the slave economy gave way, not because of a radical change in national consciousness, which came to view slavery as immoral, but rather because the slave economy reached that stage in its development when it became wholly inadequate to satisfy the growing wants of seciety, and true to the course of history, it gave way to the more elastic serf economy.

Now mark that with the passing of the old system and the coming of the new, new social institutions come as an economic garb woven to fit and to give political, moral and religious give political, moral and religious sanction to the new feudal system. But the evolution of industry goes on. The wants of society increase. New discoveries and inventions are made. A world of ever-expanding enterprise, an Eldorado of profits lies in store for the ones who can produce at the least expense of human energy the commodities that a rapidly evolving society demand.

Mark here the economic basis of the new society that has the old feudal system in the throes of revo-lution. The feudal system of industry, with its production of commodities monopolized by close guilds is wholly inadequate to supply the rapidly growing world market. New lands, new peoples, new markets, machinery, steam and electricity. A revisition is indicated in the second sec collinery, steam and electricity. A rev-olution in industry. Up springs the manufacturing system and the wage economy, with wage worker and capi-talist, and to the front in the indus-trial conflict comes the manufactur-ing middle class. The old guild mas-ters are pushed aside. Markets grow.

J. EDWARD MORGAN.



National Committeeman for Nebraska.

the discovery of the law of attraction did for Newton and his contemor-aries in the domain of natural philos-ophy; and in his perambulating in the erstwhile wilderness of history it served him as faithfully as the com-pass serves the mariner adrift on the dark and turbulent seas. Along with which is the vital central feature of the Socialist movement of the world, and one of the three basic principles of Socialist philosophy, viz: ... "The Class Streen!e"

Class Struggle."
In brief it is this: That the his-In brief it is this: That the history of the race since the breaking up of the early comminal groups has been a history of class struggles, or, as Marx so tersely puts it, "Freeman and slave, patrician and pleblan, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word, oppresor and oppressed shood in constant opposition to each other, carried on an uninterrupted, now hiden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended in either a revolutionary reconstruction of society at large, or in the common ruln of the contending classes." Out of this struggle for life between the classes, with the revolutionary crumbling and rebuilding of the economic bling and rebuilding of the economic base of society in the evolution of production, came the complicated ar rangements of society "into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank under the three social systems that came in their order of industrial that came in their order of industrial evolution, viz: the slave economy of ancient society, with its patricians, knights, piebians, slaves. The serf economy of the middle ages with its feudal lords, vassals, guild masters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs. And the wage economy or present capitalistic system of exploitation, with its millions of propertyless, defenseliess and ragged proletarians, its struggling, grasping, but rapidly dying middle class, and its handful of world owners controllers of the world's in. dustry and commerce, and sole en ployers—masters of the world's ragged and homeless proletariat al-ready in the throes of revolution. The passing of the slave and serf economies did not lessen the class antag-onlsms, but, as Marx clearly shows, under the wage economy the struggle has greatly intensified.

struggle has greatly intensified.

The natural evolution of industry, and the concentration of wealth and the privileges and powers that wealth give, into the hands of a few, has, by forcing the middle class to the wall in the competitive struggle for supremacy, simplified the class antagonisms as the divisions of society have grown less complex, and, as Marx puts it, "divided society into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other, bourgeois and proletariat, or the fastforming world organization of the ruling, capitalist class, and the homeless, working class of wage slaves, men, women and children of all races and nationalities.

nationalities.

In studying the various economic systems of society, it is interesting to note in the light of the "materialist conception" of history, the economic causes that gives hirth to each system, the revolution that deposes them there hirth to a new system as well.

The small manufacturer can no longer supply the demand with his limited capital. No longer a useful factor in production he is pushed aside and production he is pushed aside and goes to the wail with his former victims, the small craftsman and guild masters. The giant, modern industry, absorbs or puts to the wall the industrial middle class. As Marx says, "The industrial middle class gives way to industrial millionaires, leaders of whole industrial armies—the modern bourgeois." ern bourgeois."

ern bourgeois."

So we see, with the growing needs of society, the invention of machinery, harnessing of steam and electricity, and the inadequacy of the feudal system to keep pace with the expanding markets, capitalism sprang into existensee from the ruins of the old order.

order.

"We see, then." says Marx. "the means of production and exchange on whose foundation the bourgeois build itself up, were generated in feudal society. At a certain stage in the development of these means of production and exchange, the conditions under which feudal society produced and exchanged, the feudal organization of agriculture and manufacturing

and exchanged, the feudal organization of agriculture and manufacturing
industry, in one word, the feudal relations of property became no longer
compatible with the already developed
productive forces, they became so
many fetters. They had to burst
asunder; they were burst asunder."

Can we say that the transition or
revolution from feudalism to capitalism was the result of a slowly evolving national consciousness, or did the
system of serfdom go the way of sayagery, barbarism and the slave economy, and as the present wage system
shall soon go, from purely economic
causes? From the individual struggle
for life in primitive savagery has deshall soon go, from purely economic causes? From the individual struggle for life in primitive savagery has developed the class antagonisms we so vididly trace through the slave, serf and wage economies in the light of the "materialist conception" thrown upon history by Marx, and especially are we reinforced by invincible allies when we call to our aid such writers as Lewis Morgan, with his "Ancient Society." and Achille Loria, with his impregnable bulwark. "Economic Foundations of Society."

So feudalism by a revolution in industry gave way to the present wage economy, which rests for its economic base upon wage slavery, and has for its sole and vital support that here-tofore unsolvable enigms, made plain by Marx, which, paradoxical as it may seem, is at once both the life and death of the capitalistic wage system, viz., surplus values.

And with the fall of the serf economy note the transformation of social institutions—the economic garb,

And with the fall of the serf economy note the transformation of so-cial institutions—the economic garb, law, morality and religion, to fit the new economic base.

The discovery of the economic foundations of society, a scientific analysis of the class struggle in the evolution of society, and the correct solution of the source of surplus values by Marx reduced the study of so-ciology to a science, and thus the so-called Socialism of the early Utopian economists was rescued from the wil-derness and hase of sophistry and sen-

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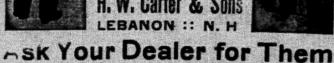
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force-or, in plainer words, state cap-

italism—is the natural and logical feature of the next platform of the dy-

ing 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 mothingness of their platform. The

nothingness of their platform. The working class has a mission to per-

form and that mission is to free them selves from economic bondage. To

the capitalist system. This the middle

class will not do, cannot do. Marx makes this plain. Note his words:

"Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoise today, the proletariat alone is a really revolu-

tionary class. The other classes de-cay and finally disappear in the face

of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product. The lower middle class, the small manu-

facturer, the shop keeper, the artisan

the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoise to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the mid-

die class. They are, therefore, not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay,

more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their im-pending transfer into the proletariat, they thus defend, not their present,

but their future interests; they desert their own standpoint to place them-

If you read carefully, with at least one eye open, the so-called "Socialis-tic" 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 ex

selves at that of the proletariat.

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r Spray" beer made from



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 sen-timent to science it is well to read Frederic Engel's "Utopia to Science," also his "Socialism, Utopian and Sci-

Touching briefly on surplus values, which I have herein called both the life and death of the capitalist wage economy. It is this—the profits of the capitalists which come to them, not as the old economists and modern day economists of the capitalist brand would have us believe, as the "reward of abstinence," but as clearly demon-strated by Marx in his "Capital"— that monumental work that has shivered the spears and shields of all-com ers, capitalistic economists of his day and this—as the product of unpaid labor exploited under the wage sysin the production of commodi-Now note, that with the imirove-

ment of machinery and the consoli-dation of capital into the modern powerful joint stock concern, the capitalist class has turned out of employment a world army of strike break ers, the hundreds of thousands in all lands that capital cannot employ. The competition between the two armies of the working class, the employed and the unemployed, enables the capitalist class, who own and control for private profit the whole machinery of production, to buy labor power at its lowest cost of production, the cheapest workers taking the jobs. Here is vividly demonstrated the iron law of wages as discovered by Ricar-do, and that gave the puppet, ple-faced economists of his day the string halt, nightmare, hollow horn and va-rious diseases to which the econo-mists of the capitalist school are subeven to this day, on hearing a

earlier epochs, would have seemed an absurdity—the epidemic of over pro-duction. Society suddenly finds itself duction. 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. Industry and commerce seem to be destroyed. And why? Because there is too much civilization; too much means of subsistence; too much industry, tee much commerce.

industry; too much commerce.

The productive forces at the disposal of society no longer tend to further the development of the conditions of bourgeois property. On the contrary, they have become too pow-erful for these conditions by which they are fettered. And so soon as they overcome these fetters they bring disorder into the whole of bour-geois society, endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to comprise the wealth created by them And how does the bourgeois get over these crisises? On the one hand by the enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other hand by the conquest of new markets and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones; that is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crisises and by diminishing the means whereby crisises are prevented.

The weapons with which the bour-geois felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeois liself. 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.

In proportion as the bourgeois, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same procapital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat—the modern working class developed, a class of laborers who live only so long as they find work, and who find work so long as their labor increases capital. The laborers who must sell themselves necessal are a commedity selves piecemeal are a commodity,

KARL MARX,

..............

Who formulated the class struggle theory, which, according to Engels, is destined to do for history what Dar-win's theory has done for biology.

Marx declared that "the history of all hitherto existing society is a his-tory of class struggles. Freemen and slave, patrician and plebian, lord and serf, guild master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted mother, carried out an distribution of a revolutionary reconstitution of so-clety at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

soap box orator quote from Marx, Ri-

cardo or Engel.
Ricardo's discovery is this: That under the capitalistic system of pro-duction the competition of the work-ers 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 standard of living to the bare level of subsistence on the coarsest and cheapest of foods. Then it follows, as pointed out by all clear thinking economists, that money is not wages, but only a check to buy wages, or to buy that portion of labor's product back, which is absolutely necessary for the reproduction of labor power.

From this it is self-evident that any increase in so-called wages, meas-

increase in so-called wages, measured in dollars and cents, must be fol-

lowed by a corresponding increase in the cost of living, or in other words, in the cost of producing labor power. 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

dent 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.

Here is the secret of the capitalist system, having within itself both the elements of life and death, in its sphinx riddle solved by Marx—surplus value. Capital manufactures for a profit. This profit must be exploited from labor, the source of all values, and is expressed in surplus values. But capitalists must find a market for their goods. This they have found, after home markets were most thoroughly exploited, by invasions into foreign countries, as yet not fully developed by the capitalist system of industry.

Ict Marx speak here. He says:

"Modern burgeois 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."

For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoise and its rule. It is enough to mention the commercial crisis that by their periodical return put on its trial, each time more threateningly, the existence of the entire bourgeois society. In these crisines a great part, not only of the existing products, but also of the previously created productive forces, are periodically detroyed. In these crisines there were not in sufficient that, in all

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

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. Unable to solve this world problem, it must go the way of the victims who failed to solve the aphinx riddles in ancient legend. But in this instance it is the

solve the sphinx riddles in ancient legend. But in this instance it is the sphinx, capital, who, unable to solve its own riddle, devours itself.

Unable to solve the unemployed problem, the unemployed, rather than die of quick starvation, or be reduced to some lower form of serfdom under military despotism, having the power, and seeing their opportunity, will solve the problem themselves by taking over to themselves and operating for use collectiely, the whole curriculum of productive and distributive forces, both natural and artificial, the private ownership of which, by the private ownership of which, by the poverished conditions and enslavement of the working class.

To a close observer of present industrial development, and the allied maneuvers of the world capitalists, as shown by the capitalist chart, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the elements of destruction already greatly preof destruction, already greatly pre-dominate over the elements of con-struction 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 quate 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.

trial 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, maudiin public ownership platform aprend with so-called Socialistic balt, in the hope of catching sentimental Socialist suckers who find it pleasanter to bite at the capitalist hook, with the barb plainly in view, than implie into the thick of the fight in the ranks of the proletarist with a revolutionary program and the class struggle for its vital central feature. Public ownership of public utilities" with the wage system continuing in

with the economic position of the ex-asperated and hopeless middle class. "Opportunity," from which you clip my article criticising that sheet for its false pretensions, claims to be a Socialist publication, and makes bids for support from the Socialist organization. But note the admission of the editor in reply to my accusation. He writes:

"Between Mr. J. Edward Morgan and the Divine Right Baer and the hypocritical egotists of his class, there is the great middle class of sober, earnest American citizens, citizens who think for themselves, and allow others the same privilege. It is to this latter class that 'Opportunity' appeals, and we would be disappointed peals, and we would be approval of if our policy received the approval of Edward Morgan either the narrow J. Edward Morgan or the supremely selfish Baers.' The middle class "think for them-

selves' most certainly, and so does the big capitalist class, and both classes in thinking for themselves, and themselves only, are engaged in a pearly ended death grapple over the fleece of the working man, the products of whose labor has enriched the big capitalists to the envy of the little capitalists or middle class. Now the working class, who are being fleeced, have also begun to think for themselves, and they have decided to re-fuse to be fleeced by either big or lit-tic fleecer, and to this end they have organized their class. Now having or-ganized their class to put an end to fleecing, shall they wait for one or the other of the capitalist fleecers, big or titule to help them carry out a work-ing class? "Opportunity" is run in the interest of the little fleecers, who want to capture the political powers, that they may find an "opportunity" of growing fat and developing into big fleecers, second to none. This is the program of the Hill, Johnson, Bryan and Hearst reactionists, to say nothing of the smaller fry of Johnny-Jump-Up opportunists scattered from Galveston to Halifax.

But this letter is miles too long. I

must plich tent soon or it will reach to the co-operative commonwealth. You say you are bound to reach the right cable, if you "have to pull all wires." Try Karl Marx; he will land you safe, though somewhat the worse for wear and loss of deep-rooted ideas, if your journey with him a few moons. Read "Principles of Scientific Social-Read "Principles of Scientific Socialism," by Mr. Chas. Vall; also "Scientific Socialism," by Thos. Bersford. The American Labor Union Journal and Miners' Magazine should be closely read by every union man in the United States. They clear up the foggy mind and teach them how to institute an effective strike.

Trusting my uncle, the old man, J. Pierpont Morgan, will fook sharp to the completion of his projects, that we may soon have your legal as.

we may soon have your legal as-sistance in the drafting of a consti-tution for our industrial democracy, the co-operative commonwealth, I am, Fraternally yours, J. EDWARD MORGAN,

State Secretary and Organizer for Ne.

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TheOrganizedMovement in Butte

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The Bulwark of Unionism Has Very Busy Sessions.

A man prominent in the affairs of one of the national labor organizations said recently that one of the greatest dangers threatening the solidarity of the trades union movement was the question of jurisdiction. Each week seems to bring forward some new dis-pute which threatens to rend national and local bodies in twain. The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly ems to have more than its share of this sort of thing, seeing that it is apart from the centers of manufacture. In all recent disputes the Assembly has shown a truly magnanimous spir-it, giving its decision without excep-

thon to the weaker unions who were asking for protection.

The stronger, older bodies who claimed their field was being invaded have resented this; criticisms regarding the duality of the new organizations because the strength of the second tions have been indulged in and some unkind feeling aroused and naturally the delegates who give their entire time every meeting night, sometimes remaining far into the morning, in the interest of unionism, with no desire for aught save even-handed justice to all, are becoming just a little impatient and are beginning to say to themselves "how long are jurisdiction disputes to continue?"

Yet these difficulties are merely an evidence of industrial advancement, and so long as we move forward in the various branches of trades just so long will these differences increase and multiply.

This is an age of specializing. By subdividing industries the manufacturer has discovered that better results can be obtained and subdivision is the order of the day, with the consequent jurisdiction disputes. Trades unionism must empatically recognize the right of every man to earn a liveli-

hood.

The fact that a man is master of only one branch of a trade will not shut him out of the central bodies of organized labor. He will not be forced to abandon his calling because he is not proficient in all its branches. Twenty five years ago the superintendent was the whole thing on a rallway, he was supposed to know trans. way; he was supposed to know trans portation, track, mechanics, traffic and finance. Today it has become sys-tematized and divided. One man looks after track, another looks after trans-portation, another equipment, another

finance and so on. The shoe trade | The United States senate might take has been subdivided into innumerable | a pointer or two from the Trades Asbranches; the Typographica I Union found the Allied Printing Trades Council an absolute necessity. If other trades unionist would accept the situation as it is, and as it will continuous ue to be; if the craftsmen will bend thier energies in arriving at a plan of relationship of the various callings which are growing out of the subdi-vision of industries now going on, there is no doubt that a peaceful solution can be arrived at,

The delegates from the Working-men's Union reported that the rec-ommendation of the Assembly had Assembly had ommendation of the Assembly had been adopted and their organization would look after the various boys' unions in the future. The boys are having a little trouble with one of the bowling alleys about changing shifts: another alley proprietor insists on their doing porter work. The Work-ingmen will endeavor to straighten these things out.

A painter who is at present a mem-ber of the Miners' Union in good standing, sent in a communication af-fecting the Painters' Union. On mo-tion of a committee the matter was referred to the painters for an answer.

The Woman's Protective Union ask ed the indorsement of the Assembly for a resolution asking the incoming mayor and city council to so amend the ordinance governing the free employment bureau that a woman might appointed as an assistant. The en dorsement was given.

Notice was given by a delegate that on next meeting he would make a mo-tion covering the dispute between the Symons Dry Goods company and the Musicians' Union. A committee which had this matter in charge made a report some time ago in which the Assembly did not concur. The matter has been permitted to rest since that time in the same shape as when first brought in. It is expected to dispose of the matter entirely at the next meeting.

The Painters and Decorators' Union vs. The House Cleaners' Union was next in order and occupied the atten-tion of the Assembly until a late hour. Quite a little feeling was manifested by the parties in interest, but in the main the feeling was good and the different phases of the points involved were handled with the greatest care.

a pointer or two from the Trades sembly of Silver Bow County on sembly of Siver Bow County on the matter of decorum in debate. While the points in dispute were of a vital character to the chief parties in in-terest, the self control shown by them was remarkable. In addition to their regular delegation the painters were also represented by a committee. The cleaners had not been seated, owing to the protest of the painters. Presi-dent McDonaid of the American Labor Union was present and was given the floor in the course of the debate. He stated that in issuing a charter to the House Cleaners he had been governed House Cleaners he had been governed by the Assembly's action, After considerable discussion, in which nearly all the delegates took part, the motion to seat the House Cleaners' delegation carried and a committee was appointed to inquire if the paper cleaners had compiled with the instructions of the Assembly. Two of the delegates from the Workingmen's Union did not vote on the question of seating, although the union had inseating, although the union had instructed them to do so and in support of seating. A third delegate from that body gave notice on the floor of the Assembly that he would prefer charges against these men for falling to comply with the instructions of their union,

The grievance committee was in-creased for the purpose of taking up some matters which have been lying dormant owing to the press of busi-

One of the jolliest crowds and one of the most hospitable ever gotten together in the history of the city was that which was gathered together at the smoker given by the Allied Printthe smoker given by the Allied Printing Trades at Eagle hall on lower
Main streef Sunday afternoon. Fully
two hundred people were assembled,
and songs, recitations, boxing matches,
dances and addresses wer the order of
the day. John Swinton was in charge
of the refreshments, and he did full
credit to that spirit of generosity
which is characteristic of the printing
craft in every part of the world. Those craft in every part of the world. Those present will remember it with pleasure always.

The daily papers report a strike among the Chinese laundrymen for an increase in pay. Their demand is said to be \$4 for outside and \$6 for inside work. Our Chinese reporter is not in working order this week and we have not been able to verify the

Spring Overcoats

All Strictly New Garments at Very Low Figures

Here there are just as stylish Here there are just as stylish a lot of spring weight overcoats as ever you saw; short, medium and long, for sunshiny days, for wet days, for all weathers; a choice lot of garments secured by our buyer in New York at most advantageous figures. Because we bought a big quantity for little money we have made the prices small to close the lot out quickly. See window disquickly. See window dis-

> Spring Overcoats \$16 to \$20 Values Only \$10.75 Each.

Dark gray diagonal cheviot single-breasted overcoats, me-dium length, lined through with twilled serge, sleeves lined with satin; sizes 35 to 40 inches, satin; sizes 35 to 40 \$18.00 values for \$10.75.

Single-breasted box coats of tan covert cloths, lined through with twilled serge; sizes 34 to 39 inches. Sale price only

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, 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 satin. Sizes 35 to 40 inches. Short, single-breasted box coats

of light tan covert, with fine 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

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.

Spring Overcoats \$20 to \$30 Values Only \$14.75 Each.

Dark grey overcoats, single-breasted and long, with worsted serge linings and satin sleeve lin-ings. Sizes 35 to 42 inches. Dark grey covert single-breasted

English box coats, short and nobby. serge linings and satin sleeve lin-ings. Sizes 34 to 40 inches.

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

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

Short, single-breasted box coat of a greenish drab covert, strapped seams, skeleton linings, twilled silk sleeve linings, very nobby style. Sizes 34, 36, 39 and 40 Dark mixed tweed, short single-

breasted box coats, well made with linings of worsted serge and sleeve linings of satin. Sizes 34 to 39 inches.

Watch Hennessy's Window Display

Hennessy's Butte Montana

News of the World of Socialism

At Aspen, Col., the Socialist mayoralty candidate polled 346 votes against 533 for the citizens' ticket.

Democrats and Republicans fused at Sedalla, Mo., but the Socialists polled 25 per cent of the total vote just the

At Boulder, Colo., 346 Socialist votes were polled against 1,221 for the citizens' ticket. Increases were reported in other places.

At the parliamentary bye-election in Valence, France, the Radical-Socialist candidate, Mallard, was elected with 9.176 votes in Argusson the Radical-Socialist parliamentary candidate was elected with 1,439 votes.

The first Socialist has just been elected to the city council in Stockholm, Sweden. Ernst Blomberg, the victor, is president of the iron and steel workers union, who defeated a banker by 19,000 votes against 15,000.

In the Leicester, England, bye-election for guardians, the independent labor party's candidate, Amos Sherrirff, was elected, overcoming a previous liberal majority. In Bath, England, the labor candidate defeated the

printing office at Washington, is re-"his" employes must not agitate for Socialism. Printers threaten to take the matter up and find out whether Palmer has the right to do their reading and thinking for them.

There is no election in New Hampshire till the line up in 1904, but the Granite State Socialists keep right on with the campaign just the same. It is desired by the state committee that all Socialists who can should meet with the convention whether or-ganized or not.

A couple of years ago the capitalist papers were plaintively describing the industrial ruin brought on Haverhill and Brockton by the rise of Socialism there. The inhabitants of these cities seem to have enjoyed the alleged disaster, having elected more Socialist officials than ever. Now let us see if Butte and Sheboygan and Battle Creek will be ruined.

The recent alarming spread of the Socialist propaganda in the Austrian army has caused the minister of war to issue a secret decree ordering all commanding officers to take the severest measures against the spread of Socialism amons the troops. He fur. Socialism among the troops. He fur-thermore declares that there are many agents at present in the ranks furthering the cause of Socialism by means of pamphiets. All cases of this kind are to be immediately reported.

Albert E Hill, editor of the Nash-ville Labor Advocate and prominent in union affairs in Tennessee, has been visiting in England and writes to his paper that "the Socialist move-ment is growing very rapidly in the kingdom and nearly all of the organ-lzations have levied special assess-ments for independent political ac-tion." Mr. Hill also states the unions and Socialists are working together to capture the control of government.

Progressive Unionism. (From the Catholic Citizen.)

The Socialistic movement among the laboring class, as a political force, has certain points of tactical superiority over the usual trade union movements in politics. The tendency of labor movements in politics has been to yield very soon to the dissolving influence of quasi-public interests, corporate power and party manipulation. The older parties bid for the labor ote as soon as it becomes formidable; and it speedily crumbles away and amalgamates itself with the older political organizations. It requires a sort of fanaticism to hold labor together with any hope of permanency under a party leadership of its own. This fanaticism has ship of its own. This fanaticism has been furnished by the cuit of Socialism. The earnestness of the Socialism and the tampered with. The Socialistic program is too radical to be merged into the platforms of the older parties. Labor in politics under the Socialist banner is something which can not be bribed, cajoled or bought. Its chances of realizing results are, consequently, better. suits are, consequently, better.

The general results of the p pal elections in Ohio are very satis factory and the comrades are now working harder than ever to get everything shaped up for the fall campaign. The official count from Youngstown gives them from 135 to 220 votes instead of the amount reported formerly. This is a large increase and they feel much elated over the results. Cuyahoga Falls received 42 votes in their first attempt with a ticket which is good for the size of the town. Many comrades out ide of the state fall to comprehend the terrible struggle that took place here this year. The state legislature in special seasion adopted an entirely new set of code laws for the government of municipalities. These laws were a radical departure from the old system and they were made in such a manner as to give the municipal officers largely increased salaries and unusual powers of appointment. The mayor was granted an unusual amount of patronage to distribute among its faithful ones. On account of these new laws all city officers were elected this sping, thus making a new set entirely. Both parties made the greatest fight ever known in the history of the state. They held shop noonday meetings, open air night meetings, ward meetings, made house to house canvass and, in fact, adopted every method that is known to the Social ists for propaganda work. In spite of all this work we have not only held have increased our vote and in many cases doubled and trebled it. Thus the comrades have great reason to feel proud of the results attained. The batfactory and the comrades are working harder than ever to have increased our vote and in many cases doubled and trebled it. Thus the comrades have great reason to feel proud of the results attained. The battle this fall will be a fight for governor and we will systematize our work to such an extent that we bope to have every county organized and the majority of them working with a ticket in the field. The fight in Obio is on from now and we hope to show the plutes such a fight as will put them out of the business entirely in the near future. Oblo will bear watching.

Comrade Joseph Wanhope, who for three years occupied the position of editor on the Chicago Socialist, will assume charge of the Erie (Pa.) Peo-

The official call for the Ohio state convention has been issued and all preparations are being made to have a large and enthusiastic meeting. It will convene at Columbus on May 30. at 10 a.m.

A total of 229 new members were admitted into the Ohio Organization during the month of March. This is a large increase over January and February and is the largest month in the history of the party.

The tour of Father Hagerty for the central states will begin from Van Buren, Ark., on May 15th. Comrades in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana desiring dates should ap-ply promptly to Ohio state secretary.

Arrangements for the summer agitation tours in Ohio are being made more perfect in their details. This will be the most systematic attempt ever tried in this state and we feel from the results so far that it will be a decided success. If comrades in other states desire to secure the plant they states desire to secure the plans they can do so by enclosing stamped en-

As a result of the attempt to bribe one of the employes of the Vorwaerts, that paper now carries the following We have at our office sixty marks, which were paid to one of our messengers on January 13th, in the Schiller restaurant, as an inducement scenets restaurant, as an inducement to break faith with us and reveal secrets to the political police. Owner of this money can secure the same on receipting for it and proving his identity."

In Recanati, Italy, two Socialists, Prof. Mariano Patrizi and Edmondo Gigli, and one Radical were elected to the common council. In Condigoro to the common council. In Condigoro elections were held for eight common councilmen. The Socialists formed no alliance, and with a majority of 231

alliance, and with a majority of 231 votes won a complete victory.

City of Cantania in Sicily has carried, by a heavy majority, a referendum proposed by the Socialists in favor of the establishment of municipal hakeries. Announcement of the result was celebrated by a great parade, 20,000 persons marching with torches and rod flags. Parade was followed by a public meeting, at which the Socialist deputy. De Felice, delivered an eloquent address.

Hagerty in Montana.

Father Hagerty spoke in Butte and Anaconda last week on the class struggle to crowded houses and to good purpose. Such men as Hagerty good purpose. Such men as Hagerty clear up the atmosphere and make real Socialists out of maudin sentimentalisis who sometimes crowd into the movement. The reverend father showed clearly that the attitude of a true exponent of Socialism should be not one of appeals for mercy and pity, but rather of one who demands justice and will have it, relying not on hindbers and tears, but on cold, clear, solid logic to maintain his position.

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When you buy linoleum, be sure you get linoleum, because if you are satisfied with floor oilcloth you should not pay near as much for it. Our linoleum is linoleum; there is no makeshift about it—it's the generale, e. well-seasoned, thickly enameled, color-retaining, wear-resisting kind that has made the house of the people linoleum headquarters for years. At the prices we name below is yard for yard, the thickest and best to be had.

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Union labor. QUITS BUSINESS IN BUTTE.

Temptation Cigars. Hand made.

(Continued from Page One.)

reasoned that the company could afford to pay the raise demanded if they could afford to pay the commission which amounted to more than the increase. The commission basis has been productive of more abuses to labor than almost anything else which has been tried under the capitalist system. The boys rejected the smooth scheme, and the Western Union, which had taken up the A. D. T. fight, pulled its curtains. Within a week the Postal Telegraph company will be in a position to handle all the business of Butte and the Western Union will have been irreparably crippled in one of the best cities for telegraph work in the entire West. The newspapers are still receiving the Associated Press reports over the Postal from Helena and, while some of the poolroom magnates are growling, the people are prepared to fight it out on the present line if it takes all summer. Unless all signs fail, the Western Union will have a chance to pull its service in more than one western town before organized labor gets through with it.

The arrogant action of this corporation, which exists solely and entirely on the tolerance of the people, has shown more clearly than tone of printers' ink could have done, how unjust is the system which permits private ownership of the things we must use collectively. Were telegraphic service as necessary to our existence as he air, the Western Union would still have had it in its power to deep in

Journal subscription, cards, 50e each. Buy some now.

use to us. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and the despotic manners of the masters of wealth—wealth which was in the first instance wrung from labor—is arousing even the most conservative to a realization of fearsome inequalities and injustices of a system which permits these things to be, and is hastening the day of atonement.

J. W. Dale has been appointed to the position of superintendent by the Anaconda school board. The selec-tion meets with general favor. No more capable, conscientious or pains-taking gentleman could be found with-in the entire range of their relevation. in the entire range of their selection; nor could they have found a more un-

Building Trades Union No. 255, of Durango, Colo., is still pushing the boyout against the Democrat, a daily paper of that city that has been open-ly abused and defied the unions. The union is publishing a weekly paper in opposition to the Democrat.

The United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees has issued a circular letter to members of the craft everywhere, appealing for a more thorough organization. The U. A. is affiliated with the American Labor Union and has accomplished splenifd results for those members of the craft who have already affiliated. Employes of hotels and restaurants everywhere who wish to organize will be given prompt attention if they will apply to R. E. Croskay, secretary-treasurer Cripple Crosk, Colo.