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AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. I. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903. FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR No. 31

CONVENTION WILL BE BIG.

Hundreds of Delegates Will Attend the Denver Meetings.

In spite of the fact that the referendum will govern the election of general officers this year, a great interest centers in the sixth annual convention of the American Labor Union which will assemble at Denver May 25th. Many questions of vital importance to the American labor movement will come before the convention for discussion and settlement. From many points of view this convention will be the most important labor meeting ever held in America.

The Western Federation of Miners will, as usual, meet in annual convention at the same time as the American Labor Union. Hundreds of delegates will be in Denver attending these big meetings.

Reduced Rates.

Reduced rates have been secured from all western states and territories except California and Nevada. There is a special excursion rate from both of these states at present, of which the delegates can avail themselves.

From all points in Montana there will be a rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

From all points in Colorado, one and one-fifth fare, on the certificate plan.

From Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia it is probable the rate will be one and one-fifth fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. This is not definite as yet, as the still lower rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip may yet be secured.

The certificate plan means that the delegates may pay full fare going to Denver. By taking a receipt for payment when buying ticket, and having this receipt countersigned by the secretary of the convention, the delegate will be entitled to the fifth fare returning.

Delegates will be notified personally by letter of definite arrangements regarding transportation, etc., not later than May 15th.

Special Car for Montana Delegates.

The Oregon Short Line company will provide a special car to leave Butte Thursday afternoon, May 21st, at 4:30 for the exclusive use of delegates attending these conventions. This car will go via O. S. L. to Ogden, and from Ogden to Denver and return via Denver and Rio Grande. Other roads will also accommodate the delegates in a proper manner. It is remembered that the Union Pacific is unfair to organized labor on account of the machinists' strike, and delegates will act accordingly.

NOTICE: WE ARE IN NEED OF ISSUE OF MARCH 5TH OF THE JOURNAL TO COMPLETE OUR FILES, ANY ONE HAVING A COPY OF THIS DATE WILL CONFER A FAVOR BY FORWARDING IT TO THIS OFFICE.

AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

In Behalf of The Western Union and Against the Labor Unions

The Western Union Telegraph company, which has taken up the fight of the A. D. T. company against the Butte messenger boys, who were demanding a raise of \$2.50 per month, has gone before the federal judge, Hiram Knowles, at Helena, and obtained from him an injunction restraining the American Labor Union, the Butte local unions, the various officers of these organizations and also several of the citizens who are not even members of organized labor and a portion of whom did not even know that a strike was in existence, from interfering in any way with the telegraph company in the carrying on of its business.

The restraining order, which is almost as long as the moral law, was served on the defendants on Saturday; it recites among other things that the parties mentioned in the complaint are conspiring to injure the business of the company and prevent it from carrying on its business, when, as a matter of fact, the company ceased operations for the purpose of punishing the citizens for sympathizing with the boys' demands and withholding their patronage.

Among the number enjoined is Mr. Robert Burton, the well known mining man, who is so pronounced an individualist that he does not belong to any kind of an organization; yet he is enjoined as one of the naughty unionists who are abusing the Western Union.

It is notorious that there has never been any interference with the telegraph company by any one except the messenger boys themselves and their interference was confined, with two exceptions, entirely to moral suasion. The exceptions referred to occurred a couple of days before the Western Union drew its blinds and shut up shop in the hope of crippling the town.

The breach of the peace was of a most trivial nature, one of the young-

The California lumber workers are in the throes of a struggle the success or failure of which will determine the future existence not only of the lumbermen's unions of California, but of the entire west.

Several days ago a telegram was received at headquarters which stated that the companies had forced the lumbermen to strike; that an effort was being made to starve the strikers by closing the stores, etc., all of which belong to the lumber companies. Financial assistance was asked for to charter a steamer to bring in food for the men. The money was sent. Later a message came saying the company was making every effort to starve them out. Two thousand dollars per week, it was thought, would be required to meet the needs of the strikers. The presence of President McDonald was requested. He will probably arrive on the scene today, as he left Spokane for California on Saturday.

The executive board of the American Labor Union responded to the appeal of the California strikers at once by levying an assessment of 25 cents per member.

One of the distinguishing works of the A. L. U. since it was first organized has been the readiness with which it has always sprang to the assistance of any union, the safety of which was threatened. An appeal to the membership of the organization for aid to resist the aggressions of the capitalist class has never yet been made in vain. The present one is no exception to the rule; many unions are sending in the amount of the levy out of the treasury without waiting to collect the assessment. The following statement of the causes leading up to the strike and the conditions existing has been read before every local of the American Labor Union.

Butte, April 29.—To Local Unions and Membership of the American Labor Union: Ten months ago the American Labor Union commenced the work of organizing the lumbermen of Northern California. In spite of the opposition of the big lumber corporations, several strong unions were formed. Knowing the benefits the lumbermen of Montana had secured from their unions, and with a desire to likewise benefit themselves, the lumbermen of California showed a spirit of determination in organizing. The

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Medical men of Great Falls want to form a union. Next!

J. R. Ware, of Tuolumne, Cal., is organizing in the northern part of the state.

Federal Labor Union No. 19, Cripple Creek, Colo., shows a substantial increase in membership.

Helena Butchers' Union is a new local that is growing rapidly. Fif-

LUMBER COMPANIES IN CALIFORNIA

Striving to Keep Strikers from Obtaining Food—The Future of The Lumbermen's Unions, Not Only of California But of Entire West, Involved—Assessments Levied.

domineering corporations, with their policy of grinding the life-blood of the lumbermen into dividends for themselves, were openly defied, and the unions were organized.

Impossible to Live. Wages paid the lumbermen during the past year have been so low as to make it barely possible for a common laborer, without a family, to live in the cheapest and meanest way. For a workman with a family the wages only afforded such a living as would be deserved by a dog and litter in a kennel. Common labor, such as graders, swamper, riggers, yardmen, etc. is paid only \$35 a month, and out of this a man must board, lodge and clothe himself. Head choppers are only paid \$60 a month, and the California redwood timber, in which they work, is the hardest kind of timber to chop.

Cost of Living High. The cost of living has steadily advanced the last few years. The selling price of redwood lumber has likewise advanced. Still there is no raise in the wages of the lumbermen. Last month (March) the unions decided to ask a slight advance in wages, and a scale providing for a 10 per cent raise was indorsed by the union and presented to the management. The scale asked by the union is even lower than that paid by most of the other mills and camps along the coast.

Company Evades the Issue. The company, while apparently fair to the men, persistently evaded the question of the new scale. After nearly two weeks of delay (during which time the union had reason to believe the company was preparing for a strike) the scale had not been agreed to and the men struck.

Starve the Strikers. This lumber district is controlled by

the company (which is a part of the great California lumber trust). Provisions, etc., have to be shipped in by boat. As soon as the men struck the bloodless corporation threatened to starve them into submission. All the stores, hotels, restaurants and boarding houses were closed and every effort was made by the company to prevent the men getting provisions of any kind for themselves and families. In all the history of corporation arrogance and dictation there can be found no more contemptible, treacherous and inhuman method of fighting unions than this. The prospect of fighting hungry men and starving children counted for nothing when the company had a few greasy dollars at stake.

Must Provide for Strikers. Until families can be moved to other towns and until men can find employment elsewhere the strikers and their families must be kept from starving. The fight for fair wages must be kept up. This will require money.

It is a duty to the cause of unionism, as well as to the brothers in distress, that we respond as liberally as this time of grave necessity.

In order to make the burden equally light upon all members, and so that the money can be raised immediately, the executive board has decided to levy an assessment of 25 cents against each individual member of the organization. This assessment will be charged against local unions on a basis of membership shown by last report.

Charge Each Member. Each member is to pay the amount of 25 cents into the local union treasury, and the union is to remit for all members directly to headquarters. In order that funds can be available at once with which to buy provisions for the strikers and their families, we ur-

gently request those unions that can afford to do so, to send the full amount of assessment immediately upon receipt of this notice. It will be only a few meetings at the most when the treasury will be reimbursed from the individual payments.

Concerns Us All.

This is a strike that concerns every member of the American Labor Union, and, in fact, every union man of the country. If the lumber trust of California succeeds in destroying the unions of that state it will be only a question of time until the lumber companies of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia will try the same thing. And for the lumber magnates to defeat the lumbermen's unions would simply be an invitation to all other employers to take up the fight against organized labor. The union wages and union conditions of every member of the American Labor Union are menaced by the arrogant attitude of the California lumber trust.

We must prove to the world that there is no weak link in the American Labor Union—that whenever corporate pressure is brought to bear against any particular link in our chain of unions the strength of the entire chain is centered there.

A Supreme Test.

This, then, is the supreme test. We must center our strength in the fight for the lumbermen of Humboldt county, California. They must win this strike. It has simply resolved itself into a fight of workingmen for living wages against the arrogant, greedy and domineering trust. Labor must triumph.

Make remittance for this assessment as promptly as possible, in favor of Clarence Smith, secretary-treasurer A. L. U., and mail to box 1067, Butte, Mont.

Fraternally yours, DANIEL McDONALD, President.

CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer. H. N. BANKS, H. L. HUGHES, F. W. OTT, F. W. WALTON, M. E. WHITE, F. J. PELLETIER, C. P. LAFRAY, Executive Board.

SHUT DOWN OF COAL MINES.

Sand Coulee Operators Want Coal Mined Free of Charge.

Trouble is threatened at the Sand Coulee coal mines in Montana as a result of an effort on the part of the Lochray Coal Company to introduce the day pay system. The miners contend that now since the mine has been put in shape under the tonnage system and the men have borne the losses incident to that system in developing the mine, they ought now be permitted to reap some of the benefits resulting from their past work. Another grievance, and one which caused the mine to shut down was the refusal of the company to allow more than 2,500 pounds to a car, no matter what the car might go beyond that. The Miners' Union established a rule that the company should say how many inches above the car head the load should go, but the men should be paid for excess weight. The Rock Springs Coal Company accepted this without a murmur, but the Lochray people, because the miners would not let them have several hundred pounds of coal without paying for it, have shut down the mine. These folks seem to be animated by the true Baer spirit. Montana is too small for men of the Lochray calibre. They should go east.

RIVER DRIVERS WIN.

Company Grants All the Demands Made by the Men.

The strike of the river drivers on the Grande Ronde river has been settled. The lumber company grants all demands and will pay the men \$3.50 per day and board from the beginning of the strike till the end of the drive.

The men struck because part of their number had low water back of their dam and could work only every other day, but demanded full time, as they could not accommodate the company to the extent of staying without pay. When forty men went out the seventy-five on the lower river joined them. Many were from Missoula unions and wired strike notices to other districts. This prevented the company replacing them. The men are grateful to organized labor for this assistance. The strike lasted six days and cost the company about \$2,500 for wages in that time.

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teen new members were admitted at the last meeting.

The A. L. U. locals in New York City and Brooklyn have formed a district union.

Organizer J. R. Ware is working among the lumbermen of California, and is meeting with fair success.

The striking lumbermen in California have ordered enough official buttons so that every striker can wear one.

Unions are responding promptly to the assessment of 25 cents in aid of the striking lumbermen in Humboldt county, California.

The Federal Union at Grand Junction, Colo., is rapidly growing in membership, now having more than 100 in good standing.

At Globe, Ariz., the other day the American Labor Union organized a big federal labor union with more than forty charter members.

Denver Teamsters and Confectioners' Union are on strike, and it is possible other A. L. U. locals will be required to strike in sympathy. The situation is critical.

Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 263, Sand Point, Idaho, has adopted a union scale providing for a nine-hour day at \$3.50. The union scale will go into effect May 1.

Hope Labor Union No. 235 has created a hospital fund, into which members of the union will pay 50 cents a month, and from which they will receive benefits in case of sickness or death.

Independent shoe workers of Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., will hold convention May 9th for the purpose of forming a federation. The federation will doubtless affiliate with the American Labor Union. These are the unions that have been on strike, and in whose places the A. P. of L. through the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has been furnishing scabs.

Twenty applications for membership in the Hand and Machine Shop Shearers' Union, accompanied by a draft for \$100, covering membership fees for one year, for each, was received at the office of the American Labor Union last week. A commission was issued for A. L. Tifford, of Clearmont, Wyo., to act as organizer for the shearers, and a big increase in the membership is expected as a result.

A. L. U. No. 372 of Vancouver, B. C., is now 118 strong and President Williams says it will number 500 before two months are past, thanks to the splendid rustling abilities of Brother Holbrook, to whom he pays a high compliment.

The Donovan-McCormick Company of Billings, Montana, has assigned an agreement with the Federal Labor Union by which the company agrees to thoroughly unionize its store and comply with union wages and rules in every respect. In consideration of this the union has lifted the boycott from this company, and union men are hereby notified that the Donovan-McCormick company is now fair to organized labor.

In view of the refusal of the A. D. T. company and the Western Union Telegraph company to recognize the Messenger Boys' Union at Butte, the Western Federation of Miners has taken up the fight and has withdrawn its patronage from said company. A letter just received from Secretary-Treasurer Haywood of the W. F. of M. says that the companies will be persistently and systematically boycotted by the Federation until a settlement is made with the American Labor Union and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly.

Several applications have lately been received for individual membership in the American Labor Union. A very crude system of individual membership is now in operation, by which a legitimate workman can become affiliated with the American Labor Union individually, in localities where the organization has no locals, upon payment of \$2 as first fee and \$1.50 quarterly thereafter. The necessity for a more perfect system of individual membership is apparent, and it is more than likely that such a system will be worked out at the coming general convention of the American Labor Union, which will convene at Denver the 25th inst.

President Estes, of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, writes from Vancouver that he has just completed a trip from Vancouver to Winnipeg and return, with a side trip from Revelstoke to Nelson and return, a total distance of 2,332 miles. He reports finding the Canadian Pacific Railway strike situation generally good. The U. B. R. E. men are firm all along the line, and are being reinforced daily by other employees of the Canadian Pacific, who are striking in sympathy with the brotherhood. As usual, the old railroad brotherhoods refuse to recognize the strikers, with the result that the members of the brotherhoods are placing them-

selves in the situation of scabbing against strikers in many instances. The U. B. R. E. is making a determined fight, and, unless indications fall, will ultimately win.

Telluride, Colo., April 29, 1903. Dear Sir and Brother: I beg leave to inform you that one G. A. DEAN has been EXPELLED from this union for contempt and conduct unbecoming a member of organized labor. Fraternally yours, W. A. JACKSON.

CANDY GIRLS ASK FOR AID

Locked Out Candy Makers of Denver Appeal to Local Unions for Support

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has endorsed the action of the Candy Makers' Union of that city in declaring unfair the product of the Nevins Candy Company because of its hostility to organized labor as shown by its having locked out the members of the union for no other reason than their membership in a labor organization. It is to be hoped that such a lesson at the hands of the united workingmen of the state and nation as will impress on their minds a wholesome respect for the requirements of the rules of decency and fair play. Should such a matter as this be treated with indifference by unions it would be only a question of time until there would be a state of war all along the line, for the capitalist class are ever watchful of an opportunity to add to their dividends. The old adage "Be slow to anger, but when once aroused, conduct thyself so that in future thine enemy shall beware of thee," is a good one for unions, as well as individuals, to follow. If organized labor shows half the aggressiveness in this difficulty that the Typographical Union has shown in its fight on the scab Los Angeles Times, the Nevins Candy Company will be ready to swear that it never had anything but love for the unions and that its action in locking out the girls was only a little joke, which no one was supposed to take seriously.

The Denver Trades and Labor Assembly has sent an appeal for moral and financial aid to all local unions, requesting them to assist the girls

financially if possible, and also to prevail on the merchants of their locality not to patronize this unfair concern. The circular is as follows: "To the Unions and Friends of Organized Labor:

"Greeting—The Confectioners' Association, Local Union No. 375, a union formed by the girls employed in the candy factories of Denver to better their condition, morally and financially, having been locked out by the employers because they belong to a union. The girls were called together by Mr. Nevins, of the Nevins Candy Company, April 9, 1903, and asked if they belonged to a union. Upon answering in the affirmative, they were told their services would no longer be required. Now many of these girls are compelled to rely upon their own resources for a livelihood, and the condition of many is deplorable. Your union is requested to appoint committees and visit the various merchants in your locality, asking them to cease patronizing the Nevins Candy Company, also called the W. C. Nevins Co., and as financial aid is needed, any donation will be thankfully received and appreciated by the locked-out girls.

"Fraternally yours, D. G. COATES, President.

"A. E. ANDERSON, Secretary Trades Assembly."

P. S.—This request is endorsed by the A. L. U., the S. F. of L., Trades Assembly and District Union No. 3. Send all contributions to Lydia Jofes, Box 259.

company attempted to commence un-

ALL MY TIME

is devoted to optical work. I guarantee perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and lenses complete, \$2.00 to \$10.00.

Dr. Daniel Rosche
Opp. Lutey Bros. 48 W. Park St., Butte

QUEEN UNION MARY MADE CIGARS

GATLING GUN
Raleigh Coal Company Will Use Them on Strikers.

The Raleigh Coal and Coke company at Raleigh, near Stanford City, has erected a tower on a high hill, overlooking its property in which it has placed a gatling gun, to be used against the striking miners should occasion arise for such drastic measures.

The position of the tower is such that it not only commands the company's property and the four entrances to its mines here, but the town of Atkinsville and the road from Beckley to Raleigh stations as well.

There are at present no indications that the trouble which so recently thrived and shocked the country will be renewed. Everything is quiet and the output of coal from the mines is almost, if not quite, as large as it was before the strike began.

An electric searchlight has also been placed in the tower, which gives a light bright enough to recognize a man two miles away.

Men are four—he that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool—shun him! He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple— pity him! He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep—wake him! He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise—follow him!—Able Proverb.

The Shoe Strike in Massachusetts

Written Expressly for THE JOURNAL

The glee which capitalistic papers and politicians are expressing at seeing labor unions at war with each other and the efforts which are being made by these same papers to divide laboring men politically as well as industrially has called forth the following letter from a Haverhill comrade:

At Haverhill a fight has been on for three months past between the B. & S. W. U. and the S. W. P. U., the first a national and the latter an independent union. The Socialist party has not taken part in the struggle; neither have the republicans or democrats. The position taken by the Socialists is that this is a family row between two sets of workingmen and should be settled without political interference.

In spite of this, however, the capitalistic press and politicians of the city seized on the opportunity offered by the strike to circulate all sorts of lies concerning the Socialist party in the hope of alienating the sympathetic Socialists from the party. It might be in order to state that while they charge the Socialists with supporting the unpopular B. & S. W. U. (which, by the way, isn't true) they themselves are actively supporting that union.

The constant distortion and misrepresentation by the daily press of the actions of both independent union and Socialists also will do them little good. Very few workers will be deceived by such stuff. The trap set by the capitalist press will catch no thinking workingman.

Most of the strikers live in ward five, the socialist stronghold. Should a split in the labor vote occur, the defeat of James F. Carey, which has been unsuccessfully attempted in the past, could be brought about AND THIS IS THE AIM OF THE PLUTOCRATS. They will stop at nothing to accomplish this end. If slander is necessary, they will resort to it; if perjury is necessary that will they also encompass; NOTHING IS SACRED TO THE CORPORATIONS.

A majority are French Canadians; they have voted the Socialist ticket during the past five years. An attempt is being made to work on their national prejudice in addition to their dislike of the rival union. Already

lar Frenchmen they could find in the district against Carey in 1901, but he was easily defeated. This year they hope to disgust some so they will not vote at all; others they will, if possible, fool into voting for a French-

the B. & S. W. U., while away from town and pretends to be neutral while here. That he will not run for representative again as he will next fall accept a position as national organizer for the B. & S. W. U. Carey has emphatically denied all this and says he regrets that some of the workers are being fooled, but that they have to go through that experience before they will learn to distrust reports in the capitalist press. They must learn that it is the business of such papers to lie in regard to labor matters. He accepted an invitation to speak in Keene, N. H., under the auspices of C. L. U. of that city and the Haverhill Gazette came out the next evening with glaring headlines on the most conspicuous page, stating that he spoke under the auspices of the B. & S. W. U.

The Press is also circulating false reports in regard to ex-Mayor Chase and Mayor Flanders.

Taking advantage of the fact that Chase is on a lecturing and organizing tour throughout the South under Socialist auspices, one paper has constantly circulated reports that he was also on a speaking tour for the B. & S. W. U. and other false reports. These lies having reached the ears of Comrade Chase he wrote an emphatic denial of the whole matter, but as yet it has not been printed by the Press.

There have been disturbances by the strikers and the Gazette printed an article with scare headlines, stating that Mayor Flanders had turned over to the city marshal full charge of the police force. This statement originated in the mind of a newspaper reporter.

The city charter distinctly states that the marshal has full charge of enforcing the laws, and in case he fails or neglects to do so, then the police committee (of which the mayor is one member out of three), must compel him or cause his removal. There has been no necessity to interfere, as the marshal has been strenuous enough in law enforcement without any prodding by the committee.

The politicians are pointing to the alleged fact that the mayor of Lynn, Mass., where there is also a similar strike, has prevented the city marshal from being too strenuous in law enforcement. But they don't tell the unsuspecting and unopposed workingmen that Lynn is operating under a different form of city charter.

Stimson-Carey Debate.

The Stimson-Carey debate in Faneuil Hall closed in a blaze of glory for the Socialists. Frederick J. Stimson was a democratic candidate for Congress last Fall. In a campaign speech at Franklin he attacked Socialism in such a way that State Secretary Mally challenged him to meet Carey in debate. Stimson accepted and expressly desired that the discussion should be upon the general principles of Socialism, not on questions of municipal or national ownership, to which Comrade Carey cheerfully agreed.

On the evening the "Cradle of Liberty" was packed and hundreds were turned away. At least 2,500 were present. Mr. Stimson has been looked upon as an intellectual giant; he is a law lecturer at Harvard and an author of note, and by our opponents was expected to completely demolish Socialism. But he quite abandoned his desire for discussion of the general principles and talked of New Zealand, Glasgow, tramways of England, and the superior condition of the wage-worker of this country. What bearing this had on the scientific basis of Socialism, we have yet to learn. Carey opened, making a clear exposition of Socialism, tracing the development of the race through the ages, and showing that the change brought about by the force of industrial progress would compel a rearrangement of the relations of men and that in conformity to these changes the social ownership of the tools of production and distribution must follow.

There was no attempt on Mr. Stimson's part to show that he had any knowledge of Socialism. The audience appreciated that fact. They gave him a patient and respectful hearing, though occasional laughter and groans at the absurd statements made by him would break forth. The great wonder is that a body of intelligent people could remain silent under his misrepresentation of Socialism. But in his closing he made a statement which implied immorality upon the part of Socialists. Carey closed with such a reply as only Carey can make when wanton insult is offered to the men and women of his class. Stimson will not forget the lesson he got that night.—Worker.

There is no freedom of contract between a fasting man and a full man. The full man can wait; the fasting man can not.—Justin McCarthy.



Prominent in the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

a mass-meeting has been held for the purpose of running one of their national tickets against Carey on an opposition ticket. The politicians who are working the scheme from behind the scenes were not satisfied with the feeling displayed and had it adjourned to a later date.

The republicans ran the most popular man under the cloak of a "citizens'"

or an "independent" movement. Rest assured they will only select a wolf in sheep's clothing—one who favors THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION WHICH DEFRAUDS LABOR OF NEARLY FOUR-FIFTHS OF ITS PRODUCTION.

Among the many lies is one that Carey speaks under the auspices of

Our Real Masters

By George Fred Williams In the Arena

There have been many strikes, but somehow this coal strike has thrown a limelight across our civilization. And really all we need is to see. Men are not ill disposed, but rather dull and indifferent. So when all men get a real glimpse of truth much has been gained.

We have had a glance at the feudal state. It seems like a vision of the past. The miner toiling under the lord, held to the soil like an English villein, just living and serving, his children running their little lives in the same master's mold. It is hardly even a benevolent feudalism. Mr. Baer is no sham baron. He has learned his noble lesson as lord of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, a fine type of feudalism, honest, brave, virile, the kind to which the servile instinctively doff their hats. We can hear his armor clank when he declares that the rights of the laboring men "will be cared for by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country." When the section of humanity over which God has given him jurisdiction protests against his particular kind of care he answers quite regally: "The duty of the hour is not to waste time negotiating with the fomenters of this anarchy, but to do as was done in the war of the rebellion, restore the supremacy of the law," etc. Let the powerful care for the weak and let the weak are not satisfied put them down by force. We can almost see this Duke of Alva lifting his jeweled sword with its motto, "Accipe sanctum gladium munus a Deo," etc.

But a not less interesting figure and even more significant is his "judship" Sir John Jackson, who administers justice in the United States court for the northern district of West Virginia. When the leaders of the dissatisfied men are haled before him at his command, he describes them in his published opinion as "vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners." "May I not ask the question," he continues, "whether it is not time for our lawmakers to consider the question whether freedom of speech should not be so restricted by statutes as to suppress seditious sentiments? Are communism and anarchy and all the dire evils which follow in the train of such people as you are who are preaching the most detestable heresies and doctrines to be protected by the constitution of the United States? No; never, never, never!" Then Mother Jones, who pleads for justice to the miners, gets from his "judship" a significant lecture. "I cannot forbear to express my great surprise that a woman of the apparent intelligence of Mrs. Jones should permit herself to be used as an instrument by designing and reckless agitators in accomplishing an object which is entirely unworthy of a good woman. There are many charities in life which are open to

her in which she could contribute largely to mankind in distress. It would be better far for her to follow the lines and the paths which the all-wise Being intended her sex should follow." Yet on this very day of writing Mr. MacVeagh is solemnly cross-examining Mr. Mitchell on the proposition that it is wrong to criticize the judges for their decision. It will be perceived that his "judship," like Mr. Baer, does not hesitate to expound the policy of the all-wise Being, and he is as ready to encourage charity as Mr. Baer doubtless is to do it. They are sincere, too. They do not know that the gulf between charity and justice is wide and unfathomable.

What a weird, almost demonic response came to these mediaeval sentiments of Baer and his "judship!" It quite shifts the scene and change the characters. Baer was not concerned with the public; his "judship" was trying to teach wisdom to the strikers. But up rolls a voice of thunder from multitudes who were not parties to the contest at all—strange and inconsequential, "We challenge your right to make us freeze." While Mr. Baer is claiming property in the rights of men, men come in claiming rights to his property. Those sands who are quite indifferent whether the miner is under Mr. Baer's heels or not are all at once protesting that he must use his property to keep them warm—new and startling claims, quite contrary to what feudalism has painfully preserved through the centuries. Very sudden, too; the fire goes out, we shiver, and lo! we find that the owner of the coal mine owes us heat.

Th next thought seems so plain now (but, oh, how heterodox it seemed before we shivered): "Why should Mr. Baer and a few like him lock up from us the bounty of God; why should they even own it?" "If all men need coal, why should not all men own coal?" "Why should we, then, not take this precious store and use it for the good of all?" Men have been teaching this very thing for years, who, by the way, did well to keep out of his "judship's" path. Parties and leaders who taught it seemed dangerous in the columns of the feudal press. Just a shiver and even we are startled by the public's demands. In the twinkling of an eye a great truth comes home to millions of men who have been sneering at its prophets. All thanks to Mr. Baer, who has turned prophecies and hopes into realities.

But this is not the greatest of Mr. Baer's services. Has he not also taught us the difference between genuine and bogus strenuousness? He surely has an article that is real, for he faces the president of the United States with defiance. His strenuousness is vented upon the leader of the greatest nation on earth. It is true that Mr. Morgan finally took alarm at public sentiment and

vouchsafed to the president the appointment of a tribunal of arbitration. But it is pitiable that the whole machinery of government stood still while public indignation beat against Mr. Morgan.

If the president had instructed the attorney general to proceed for the relief of the public by asking the courts to appoint receivers to operate the mines, the very act would have forced the impudent operators, not to arbitrate, but to settle with their miners. If the president had summoned congress in extraordinary session and demanded immediate action, his mere summons would have solved the difficulty.

A congressional committee found and reported in 1893 that the miners were under monopolistic control. No fact is more notorious. The arrest of Mr. Baer and his associates for violation of the statutes of the United States (1893, chapter 67) against unlawful monopolies would have restored some confidence that the law applies to the strong as well as the weak. Governors Stone and Odell had like powers, but apparently the machinery of justice has been thrown out of gear by Mr. Baer's and Mr. Morgan's touch. The Boston Herald lapsed one day into this explanation: "While equity proceedings have been resorted to in defense of the interests of the public when labor is involved, there is decided hesitancy to apply the same remedy when treating of evils due to corporate or capitalistic disregard of public rights." It was this same hesitancy that afflicted President Roosevelt and his attorney general. It was as effective as a refusal.

Mr. Baer, railroad president, faces section 5, article 17 of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids common carriers from engaging directly or indirectly in mining. The state has the right of eminent domain to take the mines and may cancel the charters of the railroads and mining companies by an act of the legislature. But Governor Stone had only troops with which to meet the problem.

The real masters of the governments and people have been disclosed in this affair, and in the light of the revelations it is not strange that Mr. Baer was bold, the president humble and the people were dependent upon Mr. Morgan's caution.

It is not to be wondered at that the present arbitration commission appears to be sitting at the trial of miners and of trade unionism rather than vindicating in advance the right of labor to organize for its own defense.

Some day we may hope for public officers who will restore the majesty of the law by enforcing it for the weak as well as the powerful. But so long as the feudal defiance finds the implements of justice without hands we shall have these woeful struggles between monopoly and labor, with the chances always in favor of the former.—George Fred Williams in Arena.

UNIONS STEALING A MARCH.

The Mainstay of the Scab Lover May Become Unionized.

The Denver News states that the Western Federation of Miners is contemplating a movement quite new in the way of labor unions. They may organize the Chinese and Japanese employed in the mines and smelters of the southwestern states and British Columbia. W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Federation, informs the News that they are willing to become organized and affiliated with the Federation, and that the American miners who, he says, refuse to work union men of their own name conclude that there is

no reason why they should forego their principles in the case of the Chinese or Japanese. Besides, Secretary Haywood says, these foreigners have frequently shown themselves to be in sympathy with unionism, and have sacrificed their own interests in aid of a cause where there was nothing to influence them other than their sympathy.

Decision Extraordinary. One of the most extraordinary court decisions ever made in labor troubles on this continent was that handed down by Justice Meredith last week at Berlin, Ont., when the officers of the local branch of the Woodworkers' International Union were fined \$100 and costs, at the instance of a

Kregg Furniture Co. of that city, for alleged damages caused the plaintiff firm because of the strike. The decision of Justice Meredith cites the Taff Vale decision in England, and says the evidence is conclusive that the men went on strike and beset the plaintiff's factory, intercepting the workmen who might be seeking employment. Not a word in the decision indicates that any violence was committed, the only offense of the men being that they went on strike and thus injured the business of the company. D. D. Mulcahy, of Detroit, International President of the Woodworkers' Union, who was in Berlin during the strike, rendering advice and assistance, is included in the decision as one of the defendants.

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A Reply to The Washington Post For The Journal by a Government Employee

Editor Washington Post: I wish to comment upon your comment upon the comment of the Boston Post upon "Socialism in Massachusetts," appearing in your editorial of March 17. Socialism must be making itself quite intelligible in Massachusetts when your Boston Democratic contemporary openly admits that "the ideal of Socialism, if fairly carried out and honestly applied, would perhaps improve the material economic condition of the average citizen."

There is no "perhaps" about it: That much is admitted even by our opponents among the economists, including such men as Professors Clark, Ely and Seligman, who nevertheless prefer the beneficent reign of "free competition," if such an ideal is obtainable. Our standard dictionaries, are not emotional or partisan, yet they concede that much to the "ideal of Socialism" without any "perhaps."

The "if" in this quotation only raises the question of honest government. And, like the poor, this we have with us always. But the Socialist meets this question better than either the Republican or Democrat. The Socialist party demands from its elected representatives their resignations in advance, signed and undated. In the event of betrayal of trust by a Socialist representative his resignation would be at once accepted by the executive committee of the state or city affected. These executive committee members in turn hold their offices under the same conditions. Should they fail to take action, the "locals" who elected them would accept their resignations and elect their successors.

This removes any necessity for impeachment proceedings, or waiting until the expiration of a misrepresentative's term of office to oust him therefrom. No honest man can quarrel with this requirement. The Socialist knows what he wants and his representatives should know it. After election, should a Socialist representative "experience a change of heart" or for any reason fail to register the will of his constituents, they have the surest and swiftest means they can invent to end his misrepresentation. Can the Republican or Democratic voter exercise the same control over his delegated representative in the interest of the execution of his mandate? Does he need it less than the Socialist?

Reverting to the question of "free competition" as a cure for the disease it causes, how strange that our astute business men, our "captains of industry," some of whom claim divine commissions, prefer "combination" and "community of interests" to "free competition," except in the field of labor.

Your "Boston Democratic contemporary" further states: "The worthless and incompetent would be given an equal share in products of industry with the energetic and talented. Socialism does not contemplate giving the 'products of industry' to any but the producers thereof, who manifestly cannot be 'worthless' or 'incompetent' if they produce. But it does demand that none of the products of industry shall go to the non-producers, who are really the incompetent and worthless. Socialism demands the elimination of the landlord and his rent by the nationalization of land and the elimination of the private capitalist and his profit by the substitution thereof of national capital."

And because the Socialist appeals to the "average citizen" on grounds of justice and self-interest and the common welfare, he is termed an anarchist by the malevolent and a communist by the unthinking who connect this latter term with days of the Commune and the Reign of Terror. The word "anarchist" is derived from two Greek words "an" and "archon," translated "without a ruler." The anarchist demands no law, no government, no society, no restriction upon individual action. The Socialist demands the most complete extension of governmental regulation and full control over the production and distribution of the necessities of life on a just, humane and scientific basis, to the end that poverty may be abolished in a land of plenty.

"Subsistence would be guaranteed to all and something of the terrors of pauperism would be removed. True enough. 'But at what a price!' Is it not worth something to have us all assured of sustenance? Is it not worth much to have the terrors of pauperism removed? Has the Republican or Democratic or any other party any such assurances to give us at any price?"

And what is the price, which the Boston Post counts too great? "Existence would be an awful monotony from which the only escape would be suicide or emigration. With the community doing everything and the individual citizen only a cog in one of the wheels of the great machine, what would become of manhood, what of progress? The fascinating element of chance, which renders life interesting, when otherwise it must be dreary, would be entirely absent. Individual initiative would be destroyed."

Mr. Editor, there are hundreds of thousands of these "cogs" in municipal, county, state and national employ, and many thousands here in this city of Washington. Are they committing suicide? Are there lives dreary and uninteresting? Is Secretary Cortelyou's rise from stenographer to cabinet officer an instance of the destruction of individual initiative? Have you heard of any wholesale emigrations from New Zealand, where some portions of the Socialist program are already in operation? How do you explain the grouch rush from all over the country for government positions?

Instead of the happy lot of the contented government employ; you, democratic Boston contemporary, commends to the average citizen "the fascinating element of chance." Yes, when he is out of a job, how fascinating to take a chance of finding another! And when he does find it, how fascinating if he is married and has the responsibilities of a family resting upon him, to be compelled to deprive them of present-day comforts, if not of necessities, for life insurance or some other form of providing for the rainy day, as there is always for the average citizen a "chance" of another spell of idleness or illness. Men are thrown out of work by the thousands nowadays, and it is not unknown for a whole town to be depopulated in consequence of one trust or order. How "fascinating" for the miner to reflect as he descends into the pit mouth that if he should be killed or maimed while at work his wife and children would have an extra good "chance" to suffer and starve. The testimony taken before the strike commission, which at times moved all present to tears, exhibits the fascination of this "element of chance."

The average citizen cannot trust his dependents to the future care of his fellow human beings. We do not provide for ourselves as well as do the bees and the ants. Nature provides bountifully for all forms of life, including humanity. But the "summit of creation," as he proudly styles himself, does not fare as well as the lower orders for some reason. Is Socialism more in conflict with natural laws than "free competition?" Is it less scientific?

True, "all that Socialism really guarantees us is our sustenance." "Really guarantees"—I thank thee for the word. A Daniel come to judgment! Most noble judge, most honorable judge, does "free competition" guarantee anything? But as long as the average citizen prefers his element of chance to a real guarantee he is entitled to all the fascination there is in for him.

What has raised all this commotion from Massachusetts, anyway? I quote from a Socialist contemporary, the Coming Nation, issue of February 14, 1903:

"The Massachusetts state supreme court has decided that municipal coal yards are unconstitutional, holding that a municipality cannot engage in competition with men who have invested their money in business, and, further, that it is wrong to compel a man to pay taxes on a business in which a municipality engages without paying a tax. In Massachusetts there are many private schools in which men have invested money and are paying taxes on their privately owned school buildings. According to this decision, the public schools of Massachusetts must be closed."

How about your case, Mr. Editor? Have you not invested heavily and paid taxes on your business? Run to the United States printing office and tell them of this decision. Send a telegram to R. Hoe & Co. for two new presses so you can get your share of Uncle Sam's work, which he has been so nefariously doing for himself to these many years.

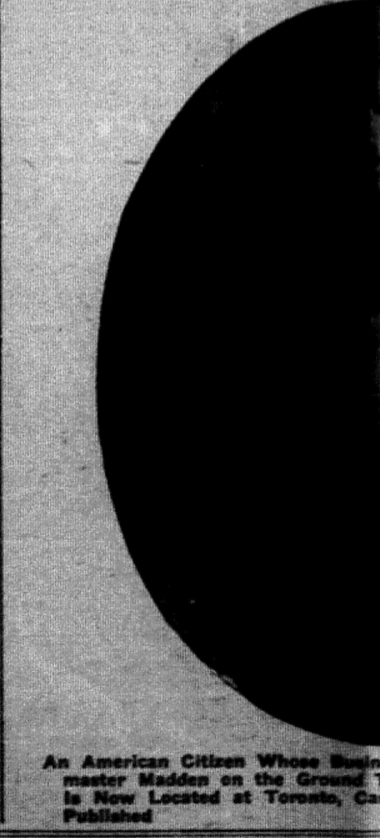
Fade away all dreams of city ownership of gas plants or street cars! Unless, indeed, in cities such as New York where the traction company has not paid taxes for many a day. But what is this wire from Ithaca, N. Y.: "Many students of Cornell University are ill with typhoid fever, caused by bad drinking water. The city authorities have closed the pumping station of the private contractor and will build its own plant, equipped with the latest improved filtering machinery." How can they think of anything so unconstitutional?

But perhaps the principles of law are not the same in Massachusetts as in New York or in the District of Columbia. Supreme courts seldom agree on anything anyway, and perhaps some differently constituted supreme court in Massachusetts will some day decide otherwise on this important question, if ever the corpse of municipal ownership rises from its untimely grave to knock again at the door of this tribunal.

The Socialists in Massachusetts have not yet decided on its interment, however. Therefore they ask David B. Hill, pre-eminent Democrat of New York, and John J. Jenkins, illustrious Republican of Wisconsin, to come to their aid in the work of resuscitation. And they must do so, or express their sympathy with the funeral, else they can no longer be considered as "influential promoters" of the cause of municipal ownership and must stand before the people as self-evident political vote-catchers. I do not know how this may appeal to you, Mr. Editor, but to me it seems like a piece of excellent political strategy, worthy of the "Massachusetts Socialists, who constitute a considerable portion of the electorate, and among whom are a number of bright men."

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H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.



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Question: To the employees of the C. N. P. C. Co: Are you more wise than the horses and can you see the way to get the pasture?
Answer: Read the A. L. U. Journal and find the leg to kick with.
THOS. B. CRAIG.

The Human Stables

Written for The Journal
By Thos. B. Craig

A few wealthy, luxurious idlers at Toronto once said within themselves, "we, with our capitalistic wand, will turn human beings into horses." They sent out a political grafter and a mineralogist to find "fresh fields and pastures new," and succeeded in finding (or, to be more correct, I should say stealing) the valuable coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass. The horses got but a very small piece of this pasture; in fact, for every seven pieces of grass their labor made to grow they obtained only one, yet even for this one the human horses with their lamps and picks were driven into the mine day after day by the "whip of threatening starvation," for if they did not work they could not eat. Various rations (some from the seventh hell) were sent here as stable bosses, whose duty it was to get out of the horses the largest possible amount of work for the smallest possible amount of living sustenance. The most successful stable boss, Jno. H. Tonkin from Pennsylvania, first made the horses work more hours for the same sustenance and, secondly, curtailed even this. At last one horse more intelligent than the rest said, "As long as we are divided it is easy for him 'to beat' us. Let us band ourselves together and whenever he applies 'oppression's whip' to one we will all kick at once." All thought the advice good. A union was formed, and what was the boss's surprise, when one morning he found that all the horses refused to work. They wished for less hours and more pasture. But the master was a hard and cunning man who understood horses well and knew that he still held them in check by the "demon of want." After seven weeks they came to him and asked him for work, or, in other words, permission to live, whereupon one horse was very sad and asked the others why they had applied the whip (strike) to their own backs "Without our work there was no pasture (cash, etc) produced, hence the

city against 62 cast at the fall election of 1902.
A fierce fight was made against the granting of a twenty-five-year franchise to a local company for gas and electric lighting privileges. The city council had granted the franchise, but the citizens took the matter up,

and a referendum vote was demanded, as provided in our state laws, with the result that both franchises were defeated by an overwhelming majority. This is the first test of the initiative and referendum law in the state, and the results are very gratifying to the friends of the measure.

SOCIALISTS GAIN AT ABERDEEN.

Corporation Franchise Defeated by Referendum Vote.
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BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cystitis, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system.
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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

The Jews.

There is an inclination on the part of cartoonists to make the Jew a type of parody. This may have been done thoughtlessly, but it is none the less wrong. It may and doubtless does, wound the sensibilities of as fine a band of workers as were ever found in this or any other movement. Hunted, proscribed, driven from pillar to post, made scapegoats of for the plunderings of the nobility and later of the capitalists, a hundred times more injured than inuring, the Jews have striven with a devotion unequalled by any other nation on the face of the earth to be true to themselves and their traditions.

Contrary to popular belief, the Jew is not a money grubber; his ideals are as high and his aspirations as noble as it is given man to aspire and the environment of centuries of enforced residence in the filth and squalor of the ghetto has not been sufficient to stifle these longings. We must not forget that "when the people of northern Europe were living in caves, clothing themselves in the skins or leopards, worshipping peculiarly formed stones and earning their victuals with a club, the Jew was pursuing the study of astronomy and other sciences and arts and teaching the worship of a living God."

In Russia the Jews are not permitted to own land. As a consequence, they are huddled together in cities and thousands are starving in the midst of a hostile populace because the ignorant peasantry accept the story of the landlords and the military thieves who plunder them that the Jew is responsible for the sufferings which a murderous system has wrought and which makes the lot of the poor, despised Jew harder to bear than is that of those who denounce him.

That there have been Jews who amassed much wealth, sometimes by questionable means, cannot be gainsaid, but the presence of the Jew in trade is not so much due to choice as to necessity. The supremacy of the Gentile nations left no other occupation open to him. To engage in trade was degrading; it was, therefore, left to the Jews.

The attitude of the Catholic church, which was then the only Christian religion, against the taking of interest and kindred other practices essential to success in trade, made it impossible for those Christians who engaged in business to succeed in competition with the Jew who was not restrained by religious scruples from conducting commercial and financial enterprises on as near an approach as possible to the methods of the present. When the Christian abandoned his religious views and began trade operations on a trade basis, the supremacy of the Jews as a race, in the financial world, was no more. Today the most heartless, the most calculating of those who squeeze the very marrow from the bones of the unwary and the unfortunate are not of the tribe of Judah.

The wealth of the Rothschild family, we are told, is due to the fact that old Meyer Anslem would not betray a trust, that he was an honest, upright, conscientious man. Shylock is accepted in many minds, as a type of Jew. It is a wrong assumption, but, accepting it as being correct, we should, in arriving at our conclusions, remember that Shylock had suffered insult and contumely at the hands of Antonio, and it is only natural that a fiery spirited, strong nature should hunger for revenge. Shylock was but human, and, smarting under the sense of injury, he availed himself of such means of retaliation as he could. Is such a man so repugnant, then? The Jew's motive was not money, but revenge. Today there are thousands who are dragging their pound of flesh, which they themselves do not need, for which they have no use, all smoking and dripping with blood of the victim, not from the breast of an enemy, but from the palpitating bosoms of tiny infants, of men and women whom they have never known nor seen nor hated.

There are many low and degraded Jews, it is true; the wonder is when one considers the surroundings that have been thrust on them, that there are not more, but in all that goes to make up a man in all that stands for civilization and progression the tribes of the House of Israel will bear comparison with any other people on the globe.

The list of those who have contributed to the development of the artistic side of man would be sadly incomplete without the mention of some Jewish names; the study of the sciences has known them well; even in warfare, before that field was closed to them, the Israelite was able to give a good account of himself. Were the Jew as black as his enemies try to paint him, the contributions of a Marx, alone, to the sum total of human knowledge would more than recompense for the shortcomings of the race.

MR. HEINZE'S MISTAKE.

Mr. F. A. Heinze makes a serious mistake when, in the last issue of his personal organ, The Reveille, he makes the remarkable statement that the American Labor Union Journal is printed and circulated by the Amalgamated Copper company.

Another mistake is made by Mr. Heinze when he states that the American Labor Union Journal has no right to advocate the Socialist principle.

In denying both of the allegations made by Mr. Heinze, we do so with a respect for that gentleman's political situation, and with no desire to oppose him because he is Mr. Heinze. We have scrupulously avoided taking any position in a political way that could possibly be construed as favoritism to either of the big mining corporations in Montana. Our position is now and has always been that of FIGHTING OPENLY, IMPARTIALLY AND FEARLESSLY FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS, regardless of the interests of any corporation in the world.

We make an honest acknowledgment that if only two interests were at stake in Silver Bow county and the state of Montana, and those were the interests of the Amalgamated Copper company on the one hand and of Mr. Heinze and his copper company on the other, our sympathies and support would unquestionably be on the side of Mr. Heinze and against the Amalgamated Copper company. This would not be because of any personal regard for Mr. Heinze, nor for any personal antagonism for Mr. Rockefeller. It would simply be the natural expression of sympathy for the under dog in the fight.

But we recognize another interest at stake, and this the greatest and MOST IMPORTANT INTEREST OF ALL INTERESTS IN THE WORLD - THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS; of those who produce all of the world's wealth. It is our political principle (and we represent the principle and program of the American Labor Union in this declaration) that the rights of any two workingmen in Montana are as great as the interests of both Mr. Heinze and Mr. Rockefeller combined; and that the interests of all the working people of this state are so much greater than both of these gentlemen that neither Mr. Heinze nor Mr. Rockefeller are deserving of recognition as individuals in the political struggles of our times; but they must be considered only in the light of parasites and robbers under a robber system. BOTH OF WHOM MUST BE THROWN FROM THE BACK OF LABOR BEFORE LABOR CAN BE FREE. From this standpoint we cannot consider Mr. Heinze as the underdog in a battle of capitalists for supremacy. We can consider him only as a part of the capitalist system (along with Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Clark) who must give way to the giant, Labor.

So much for our general attitude towards Mr. Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper company.

As to the charge that the American Labor Union Journal is circulated by the Amalgamated Copper company, we will answer it by inviting Mr. Heinze, personally to inspect our books and accounts with us, and we will undertake to prove to him and to the world that the American Labor Union is paying a fixed price to the Inter Mountain Publishing company for printing and mailing the paper. We will prove to Mr. Heinze's personal satisfaction that every line of matter in the paper is edited personally by employes of the American Labor Union; that the Inter Mountain Publishing Company simply sets the type, prints and mails the paper, and this for a consideration paid by the American Labor Union. From this standpoint it can no more be said that the Amalgamated Copper company (which is said to control the Inter Mountain company) circulates the paper than it could be said that the Reveille, when printing our job work last year, was circulating the stationery of the American Labor Union. Our business is honorable and open to the criticism of the world. If Mr. Heinze thinks the Amalgamated company is circulating the Journal, we invite him to make us a bid for the job, and if his bid for the Reveille is a better one than the Inter Mountain bid (and we think he could make a better one and still lose no money) we will make a contract with the Reveille for the job, and will give Mr. Heinze the distinction of printing and circulating the Journal for a time.

As to the other point made by Mr. Heinze, that this paper has no right to advocate Socialism, we fear that the gentleman's understanding of the American Labor Union principles and program is faulty. The basic principle of the American Labor Union is that "LABOR, THE CREATOR OF ALL WEALTH, IS ENTITLED TO ALL THAT IT CREATES." The political program for attaining this principle is best stated by printing in full a paragraph from the American Labor Union Preamble and Declaration of Principles, as follows:

"Believing that the time has come for undivided, independent working class political action, we hereby declare in favor of international Socialism, and adopt the platform of the Socialist party of America in its entirety as the political platform of the American Labor Union, and we earnestly appeal to all members of the American Labor Union, and to the working class in general, to be governed by these provisions."

The above declaration was adopted at a general convention of the organization, and it goes without saying, without consulting as to the political interests of either Mr. Heinze or Mr. Rockefeller. It is notable in this connection that when these resolutions were being discussed before the conventions in Denver, the delegates who in Butte are branded by Mr. Heinze as the tools of the Amalgamated Copper company WERE THE MOST STRENUOUS OPONENTS OF THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTIONS. It is very evident that the Amalgamated Copper company had nothing to do with the adoption of the resolutions, inasmuch as nearly all of the few votes against the resolutions were the votes of the delegates from Butte.

Mr. Heinze has slandered us shamefully. He has made statements against us that would justify us in calling him a liar. But we will not do this, as we know there is nothing to be gained by such tactics. Probably with the prospect of Socialist success in this county and state at the next election, Mr. Heinze and Mr. Clark will not be the only ones to slander the Socialist movement and those true labor papers that have the courage to support that movement. MR. ROCKEFELLER WILL BE FOUND FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH MR. CLARK AND MR. HEINZE WHEN THE FIGHT CENTERS DOWN TO A STRUGGLE OF THE WORKING CLASS AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AS IS CERTAIN DURING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904. In the meantime, we can afford to judge present slanders and abuse from the standpoint of "Mr. Heinze's Mistake."

INJUNCTION AND THINGS.

As a result of the strike of the Butte messenger boys, a full account of which appeared in the Journal at the time, the Western Union Telegraph company has gone before U. S. Judge Hiram Knowles, at Helena, and there obtained from him a restraining order prohibiting the American Labor Union, the unions of Butte and all persons whomsoever from interfering with the business of the plaintiff company in any way.

Part of this company's business in the future, should the injunction be sustained, will be that of procuring boys to carry messages at the very lowest wages which WANT will compel them to accept. This is perfectly legitimate under our present system, and should anyone who thinks that American boyhood is worthy of a better end than being coined into dividends for a corporation's benefit, give utterance to his thoughts he is likely to be hauled up before the worthy judge for contempt.

There will be a disposition on the part of union men and also some of those who are not, but in whom the milk of human kindness has not been skimmed, to criticize the judge for having, by his official act, empowered a gigantic corporation, the beneficiaries of the earnings of which have neither thought nor care for the well being of our people, to take advantage of the necessities of little children, whose lot is already hard enough, one would think, since they are denied even the most meagre schooling, and are compelled to plunge into the swirl and maelstrom of the struggle for bread at an age when motherly influence and a moral atmosphere are of the first importance in the shaping of the character for fit and proper citizenship.

While deploring the condition of helplessness into which labor is being forced by the state militia, the riot cartridge and the federal injunction, not to mention the overcrowded condition of the labor market, where three men are contending for one job, it should be borne in mind that while many of the judiciary have dragged the armistice of their high office in the dirt and mire to do a corporation's bidding it does not follow that every injunction granted should be accepted as a book-mark of a dirty page in the record of a judge.

This government of ours, which so many workingmen are so enamored with and so anxious to uphold in all its pristine glory is framed wholly in the interest of capitalism-of property. If a starving man take a crust of bread belonging to another, to stay the pangs of hunger, he is, under the law, guilty of theft, and the judge before whom he is brought in false to his oath, if he, on the charge being proven, does not impose the penalty the law provides. The assertion that "the divine right of property has succeeded the divine right of kings," which Napoleon shattered on the battlefields of Europe, is not a catch-phrase but a grim reality.

It is not a question of honest men so much as it is a change of the system under which we live; a system which breeds and nourishes capitalism as a swamp breeds and nourishes malaria and kindred evils.

The injunction judges all unconsciously to themselves are doing Trojan service in showing the masses how helpless they are and must continue to be until they themselves seize the reins of government, overturn the present capitalistic system and erect in its stead a scheme of human relationship which will place the sanctity of human life above the greed for gain.

The class struggle which has come down to us through the ages is every day becoming more ferocious in its character and remorseless in its purpose. With the shrieks of the wounded and dying who fell at Bonavent, at Pans and at Chicago, shot down for the crime of having dared to ask for enough on which to live, still ringing in the ears of the

masses, with the memory of the fiendish treatment of the miners in the Cour-d'Alenes still fresh in the minds of all, will any sane man still contend that political action on the part of Labor is not only advisable but imperative?

No hatred of the capitalist class is here implied. No enmity is borne them. It is recognized that they are the creatures of a hellish system as are the masses. The class struggle renders it imperative that every man who does not desire to sink among the flotsam and jetsam; among the wreckage of failure and want; of ruined aspirations and buried hopes, must have his hand ever at his brother's throat.

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 12

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins.

The Dog and the Shadow.

A dog, crossing a bridge over a stream with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his own shadow in the water, and took it for that of another dog, with a piece of meat double his own in size. He therefore let go his own, and fiercely attacked the other dog, and he thus lost both; that which he grasped at in the water, because it was a shadow, and his own, because the stream swept it away.

A small business man who had built up quite a large trade and had

become the possessor of a few thousand dollars, thought he saw an opportunity to quadruple his money by speculating in oil. So he invested his money in a large block of stock in a Texas oil company and patiently waited to receive dividends. But a certain Papist who has a hobby for collecting oil wells, came along and shut our Mr. Business Man from the market by buying up all the land around Port Arthur and by controlling the only pipe line to deep water. Then Mr. Business Man was glad to get rid of his stock at any price and his few thousand dollars soon melted away.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

HUGHES' SHARPSHOOTERS

Pithy Paragraphs by a Member of the Executive Board.

There are 1,129,000 girls and children working in the factories of this country, while thousands of able bodied men—their fathers and brothers—go without employment or work half time at starvation wages. Such is capitalism. Under Socialism the girls would find husbands of their choice and good homes. The children would be kept in school. Which system do YOU stand for?

The wages paid to the men working in the silk industry of this country decreased from \$531 per year in 1890 to \$442 a year in 1900. At the same time the value of the product of the silk mills increased \$29,000,000 in 1900 over 1890. This shows who gets the "prosperity" under capitalism. Vote for it again, you wage slaves, you do so like to see the private capitalists pile up the dividends—some of you act as though that was of more importance than that you should have some of the good things of life for yourselves.

It is strange how these so-called "labor" papers, that are always advising the unions to "keep out of politics," are always getting into politics themselves. The fact that the candidates these papers support fluctuate with the campaign fund may be a possible explanation for this seeming political phenomenon. Of course, I would not accuse these papers of selling their influence. Oh, no!

Under capitalistic production the tools that the workers use have to

It's a poor union man who doesn't own a little restraining order.

In Butte the form of salutation has changed and "How do you do?" has given place to "Have you been enjoined?"

The subpoena served on this officer of the Butte unions says this is the 127th year of our independence. Just whose independence is meant the document fails to state.

"You have a lovely theory of government, but it won't work." Well, my capitalistic brother, granting you are right, we still have the best of it for you have a very nasty system and it does not work, either.

The old gag, "You can't change human nature," is still heard on the streets. One is reminded of the reply of Walter Thomas Mills: "It is my human nature which makes me want Socialism. It is your jack-ass nature which makes you oppose it."

Union men now realize that giving some good fellow a political job with a fat salary attachment does not mean anything for the laboring masses. They have discovered a class interest which is the nec-

essary step in the emancipation of all the people from the ridiculous (since it is self-imposed) but none the less severe tyranny of the day.

Those of our readers who do not believe in united political action on the part of the workers in support of the principles of Socialism are again invited to state their reasons through the columns of the Journal. The name of the writer will be published or withheld, as he or she may elect. The Journal is the forum of Labor. Every living being who aims to better the condition of the masses is welcome to space in these columns.

Every understanding man must concede that the Socialist theory of government contemplates first and foremost the betterment of the conditions of the man who works through the giving to him the full product of his toil. Is the opposition to Socialism which is so frequently met with among other workingmen due to their ignorance of the subject or is it due to their having been trampled on so long that they cannot conceive of a system of government where some man's foot would not be on their own necks?

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Root of All Kinds of Evil. This is the title of a 10-cent book which is issued by the co-operative publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company, of Chicago. The author is Rev. Sewart Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., and father of Charles M. Sheldon, whose Utopian novels have attracted a good deal of attention from the daily press.

The remarkable thing about this new book is that while the author has never been in touch with the Socialist movement, he has, in some way, arrived at conclusions in perfect harmony with the Socialist philosophy, while these conclusions and the arguments leading to them are stated in the phraseology usually employed by ministers. This makes the book of unusual value for introducing the Socialist thought to a large class of people who have been prejudiced by the unfounded assertion that Socialists are necessarily atheistic and that they aim at the destruction of religion. Mr. Sheldon comes out squarely for political action and advises his readers to vote for Socialism as the surest and speediest way "to establish the Christ order."

Notice.—Vol. 1, No. 1, of the American Labor Union Journal of October 5, 1902, is wanted by the Montana Historical Library to complete its Series. Anyone having a copy will confer a favor by communicating with this office.

Comrade Webster, of St. Paul, Minn., is introducing the Journal to his home city. He says he will have no trouble to sell 12 subscription cards.

Trouble has arisen among the school teachers of Anaconda over a difference in tuition charges. The appropriation having been exhausted, the teachers were given permission by the school board to run private schools in public buildings. The attendance has been good and a cut in the rate agreed on has aroused the fair mistresses of the birch to desperate action. The Trades Assembly will be appealed to to decide whether the higher or the lower rate shall prevail.

Don't miss the lecture of comrade Frank Beslim, the blind newspaper man of Colorado. He speaks on "What a Blind Man Can Do" Sunday, April 10th, at 2 o'clock.

A Wonderful Invention.

It is interesting to note that fortunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. 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 wonderful combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively guaranteed 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 35c, ladies 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

A Delightful Summer Trip. If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Deaver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio Grande system? You can't beat it for excellent service and good accommodations. Only one change between Butte and Chicago and Saint Louis. Write for rates and a copy of "With Nature in Colorado." G. W. FITZGERALD, General Agent.

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, Ill.

25 Cups of Tea

A trial package (makes 25 cups) of our finest tea, mailed for 50c, stamps or coin. Mention kind used and name American Labor Union Journal.

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THIS new book by JAMES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader into doing some thinking for himself. It is by all odds the cleverest, socialist novel 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. Extra cloth binding, handsomely printed in large type.

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News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

DISFRANCHISE THE MASSES.

Capitalist Would Deprive the Worker of the Ballot by Every Means Possible.

Editor, American Labor Union Journal—Since Comrade Saltire of Park City has written of disfranchised laborers, I will write these few lines. We have secured universal suffrage in the United States, and in the near future will have equal suffrage. To overcome those enfranchised voters, the middle class has disfranchised the workers under the guise of resident and such qualifications. To illustrate how it worked: Suppose 15,000,000 people refuse to be dominated by 1,000,000 capitalists. The people will gladly reduce their voting strength by legislating against the transient element, but not against so-called residents. Next time the capitalists have not so large a majority to overcome, so they can safely carry some measure to get rid of illiterates. Next time there are less voters than ever and a majority can easily be secured against another minority.

Fraternally yours, PETER JOHNSON, Murray, Utah.

McDonald at Harrison.

Harrison Federal Labor Union No. 253 sends the Journal word concerning the last visit of President McDonald, whom they call "Uncle Dan," to that locality. It appears the organization chartered a steamboat and sent a committee to Coeur d'Alene with orders to bring him in "dead or alive." A business meeting was called, which lasted from 10 a. m. until 1 a. m., a continuous session of fifteen hours. The opera house was secured for the open meeting, the regular hall being too small to accommodate the crowd. President McDonald spoke on the duties of a union man, and was greeted with considerable applause. The Journal is in receipt of a number of letters from Harrison Union, all of them bearing on this visit, which occurred just previous to the Butte telephone strike. One letter says McDonald's mind seemed to be occupied with the troubles of the girls. The writer closes his letter by saying, jokingly, that the Idaho boys do not think he should attempt to "corral" all "the girls when there are so many of us who have such a pleasant bachelor smile."

LARGEST MEETING YET HELD.

Sand Point Union Men Turn Out in Force—Music and Speeches.

Sand Point, Idaho, April 27, 1903. Editor American Labor Union Journal:

We are glad to say that Daniel McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, was here Saturday night, this being his first visit to Sand Point and the union boys were more than tickled to meet him and form his acquaintance. Our union arranged a big public meeting for the occasion and the Sand Point band was on hand and made music that pleased the listeners.

This was the largest labor meeting ever held in this town. It was certainly a big success, and we are all well pleased with its results.

Brother McDonald spoke for over an hour and a half and told us more about unionism than we ever knew before, and he put us in touch with the real purpose of organized labor. He did our organization a great good

by leveling down prejudice and modifying aggressive opposition to our union and stimulated new courage and stirred new activity, and roused new interest and set a deep determination in the minds and hearts of the laboring men here that unionism is a good thing for them.

As a result of this meeting we have received a number of new applications and initiated eleven new members the next day (Sunday), at which meeting President McDonald again spoke for more than two hours, and gave us a great deal of information that will be of value to us in conducting our union business, and our members were all more than pleased with his advice and instructions.

President McDonald has a standing invitation to visit our union again, and we shall insist upon it before long.

C. E. MULLIN, President No. 233. A. L. U.

Read the advertisement of the Underhill Garment company in another part of this paper.

These Hills Around Butte

Furnish about one-fifth of all the copper produced in the world. That's why our latest souvenir is made of copper. It's a paper knife, nine and a half inches long; good proportion. The die work is fine, illustrating Montana's industries; it sells at sight. The makers have had trouble in keeping us supplied. They say it shall not occur again, though. We sell it for \$1.00, making it the cheapest souvenir in the market. Mailed on receipt of price.

Hight & Fairfield Company BUTTE, MONTANA.

Why Pay Rent?



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

Our Propaganda Brigade

"Think your paper is A No. 1, and will get some subs." writes Comrade Little of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Three subs. are sent in by Comrade Bradley of West Superior, Wis., with the remark that "the Journal is doing good work."

Soulsbyville, Calif., Miners' Union subscribes for fifty copies of the Journal for one year, for distribution at regular meetings each week.

"You people have struck the right idea of a progressive labor paper," says Comrade Leonard of Minneapolis, Minn., as he encloses \$5.00 for twelve subscription cards.

The Journal is now mailing more than a ton of papers every week, and early all of them are paid-up yearly subscribers. Guess an aggressive labor paper don't take in this country, eh?

Comrade McNally of Portsmouth, N. H., says the Journal is far and away the best labor paper published, and its circulation should be pushed by every Socialist in America. He closes by saying, "Yours for Socialism and the American Labor Union."

"I want to congratulate you on publishing the best labor paper I have ever seen," is the way Comrade Nash of Minneapolis, Minn., puts it. He adds that if such a paper as ours could be put into the hands of every union man in the country in less than two years Sammy Gompers and Johnny Mitchell would be looking for other stamping grounds.

Comrade LaVigne of Beverly, Mass., suggests the idea of the Socialist party of the United States bringing the celebrated German Socialist, Bebel, to America during the coming summer. He claims that Bebel would greatly strengthen the American movement by lecturing in the principal cities of the country under the auspices of the Socialist party.

The Journal has received advance proofs of a new pamphlet by A. M. Simons, entitled "Class Struggles in America." In our judgment, this is the best work yet written by Comrade Simons, and he is the author of a number of interesting and instructive works on Socialism and economics. The book is copyrighted by Chas. H. Kerr & Co's. co-operative publishing house, and will soon be for sale by that company.

Worcester, Mass., Socialist local subscribes for ONE HUNDRED Journals, to be sent every week for a year. The Journals will be distributed among trades unionists who are not Socialists. The Worcester people think there is not a propaganda sheet in the country that brings as good results for this particular line of work as the American Labor Union Journal. Many bundles of the Journal, from

10 to 100 copies per week, are being subscribed for in this way and for this purpose.

The Holland government still refuses to dismiss the militia and cases of insubordination are multiplying; agitation on the part of the Socialists continues.

At the municipal elections in Copenhagen, the anti-Socialists polled 16,500, while the Socialists polled 14,400. Another election and the plutocrats will be "out of business" in that city, and there will be at least one town in Denmark where nothing is rotten.

Bishop Quigley says he stamped out Socialism in Buffalo. Socialism evidently has not heard of it; the vote increased 50 per cent at the last election. Perhaps the bishop has not yet told them they were dead. They never will find it out at the present rate unless he does.

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"Silver Spray" for invalids. Montana Brewing Co.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

INVASION OF CHINESE.

Flocking to the Hemp Fields of Old Mexico.

The Mexican laborers in the hemp fields of Yucatan are to be displaced by Chinamen. The advance guard has already arrived on the field. They number 57 coolies, but 25,000 are soon to follow and join their countrymen on the plantations. They come under contract. In the light of this, it would seem that the action of the Western Federation of Miners in attempting to organize the Chinamen into labor unions is not taken a moment too soon, as these coolies will undoubtedly drift across the line into the United States in spite of every precaution which might be taken to keep them out. They are coming into the country every day almost direct from China, for that matter. An inspector can always be found who will be willing to see double for the sake of the coin of the nation. We have absolutely no protection from Chinese competition except by lifting them up and teaching them to demand fair wages.

Los Angeles, Cal., will henceforth rank as a union town. Last week about 250 members of the building trades struck to enforce the card system. They are nearly all back at work again, their demands having been granted and the membership of the unions very much increased. The printing pressmen were also compelled to strike to enforce their wage scale; the raise demanded was conceded and shops are again running full force. The new scale is as follows: On three platens, \$15 to \$18 and \$1 for each additional platen press; on cylinders, \$18 to \$21; foremen, \$24 to \$25. During the struggle the Master Printers' association was formed, its members pledging themselves to resist "all unreasonable demands of labor. It would appear that the association were not agreed as to the present demand being unreasonable.

The Omaha Business Men's association has announced its intention of resisting the demands of the 2,000 or more men who went on strike on May 1. If the laboring men of Omaha will only stand together the members of the business men's organization will be begging for mercy and denying their connection with that body inside of two months. A similar organization once sprang into existence in Great Falls, Mont. Unions which had withdrawn immediately re-affiliated with the Trades Assembly and a plan of campaign was adopted. Two houses, one a clothing, the other a grocery, were found that were not in the association and to these houses the patronage went. In two short weeks the business men were on their knees and to this day nothing further has been heard of the B. M. P. A.

The longshoremen's strike at Montreal is assuming a more serious character. There are about a half-dozen vessels in port now, and on four of these work will be commenced soon.

Most of the non-union laborers are Italians and Jews. Some days ago 300 men and their sympathizers went from ship to ship, crying "Kill the Jews." The police on guard at various piers drove them back at the point of revolvers. Mayor Cochrane has requested that the militia be called out.

The Federal Labor Union of Ouray, Colo., passed a resolution that hereafter union men should patronize union stores only. A special session of the Chamber of Commerce was immediately called and the action of the union denounced. This shows the feelings of the middle man whenever he finds his pocket affected.

Considerable friction has arisen between the employer and the employed on the Chicago street railways. The men are working under a contract. A charge of discrimination in favor of non-union men was submitted to an arbitration committee. The result was a "Scotch" verdict for the company, "not guilty, but don't do it again."

The labor unions of New York seek to it that newly arrived immigrants are instructed in the principles of American unionism just as soon as they enter that city. This work, which includes protecting the unwary from the unscrupulous, has cost the unions of the metropolis a great deal of money, but they have stayed nobly with their self-appointed task.

Pursuant to the action taken at a mass meeting at Mahoning City last week 10,000 miners returned to work in the Mahoning district, waiving the Saturday short workday, pending a settlement of the dispute by a board of conciliation. The Shenandoah valley men have as yet made no move to accept the company terms, and are still idle.

In Brussels the Co-operative Manufacturing society has grown so enormously that other businesses than those originally handled have been purchased, among which is a large textile factory. They have also purchased a number of houses at O-

tend, the Newport of that part of Europe, for the use and benefit of workmen's families. A fleet of vessels engaged in the fishing trade has also been acquired and a Parisian paper says that "the red vessels of Socialism will shortly cast anchor before the royal castle."

The National Livestock Association has subscribed to a fund of \$26,000,000 to fight the beef trust. This simply means that these two will get together and the large cattle raisers will in future be a party to the squeezes on the price of meats. The consumer will continue to pay the freight and numerous other things.

The annual report of the steel trust shows a net profit for 1902 of \$133,308,762. This is \$20,000,000 more than in 1901. The Union Laborer, commenting on this, says that if "the interests of the capitalists are identical it naturally must follow that the employees of the trust are amassing wealth very rapidly. Unfortunately, however, such is not the case.

The Western Federation of Miners has withdrawn its patronage from the Western Union Telegraph Company as a result of the fight between that corporation and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. This will have the effect of crippling the Western Union throughout the entire northwest. It bids fair to be the most expensive labor fight the telegraph company has ever provoked. The west has unions which believe in sticking together.

It is reported under scare headlines by the Daily Free Press of Redding, Cal., that the A. F. of L. is furnishing scabs to break the strike of the Western Federation of Miners against the Mountain Copper Company at Keswick, Cal. We doubt the truth of this statement for the reason that such action would be suicidal on the part of the A. F. of L., since it would unquestionably result in the loss of every affiliated organization west of the Missouri river. The A. F. of L. has furnished strike breakers in the past, is doing it now in the shoe trade

in Massachusetts, and it has been tolerated, but forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue. Such action as that mentioned by the Free Press would be the last straw.

The Canadian parliament has imposed a head tax of \$500 on Chinese immigrants. This is practically prohibitory.

The strike at Gloversville and Johnstown has been on six weeks and has cost \$125,000. Two thousand glove makers are idle.

"Force" and "H. O." Oatmeal Companies have withdrawn their advertising from the scab Los Angeles Times.

New Bedford, Mass., will put into operation at once a systematic method of helping the striking operators of Lowell. Details are not at hand as to the plan adopted.

The union label must appear on all books used in the public schools of Montana in the future. An effort was made to knock the law out, but it was unsuccessful.

The workman who opposes Socialism is twin brother to that other workman of fifty years ago who had to be dragged into the union by the hair of his head.

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Spirit of Capitalism

— Ey —
LUCINDA B. CHANDLER

"May the eternal curse of God abide upon you and all who believe and teach your doctrines world without end."

"Amazement is a faint expression of the mental result of reading two letters received from a woman unknown to me, who had read first, my article in *Wilshire's Magazine* for May, and afterwards my little leaflet, *THE MEANING AND MISSION OF DEMOCRACY*."

The first question arising in my mind after perusing these specimens of self-righteousness and denunciation, was whether in any considerable portion of the members of the sects that profess to follow the teaching of Jesus who summed up His gospel in the command to "Love one another," there abides such a denunciatory spirit and religious fanaticism.

The outworking of competition, which is economic warfare has established capitalism as owner of the resources of subsistence and monarch of opportunity for the worker, making the worker producer a beggar for opportunity. And the writer of these letters is by no means exceptional in considering capital a BENEFICATOR.

The following quotations made from these letters are a glaringly hideous reflection of a spirit which expresses the creed and logic of capitalism. If it also expresses to any considerable degree the economic creed and logic of the church, then, indeed, the moral paralysis is appalling and we need not only economic redemption by common ownership of the means of subsistence, but moral redemption by enlightened conscience, vitalized reason, and the spirit that makes the interests of others identical with our own.

The first letter received begins: "I have just been reading an article from your pen in *Wilshire's Magazine* for May, and I am led to answer the question of its title or rather of the closing paragraph: 'Shall man or things be crowned with supreme consideration by all intelligent and moral forces.' The only answer possible to the question is, NEITHER. Because to God alone belongs 'Supreme Consideration' under any and all circumstances."

"You said, the system of profit making is the great despoiler of manhood, the independence of manliness has been taken from the worker, because in producing the machine he has enlarged the power of the owner of the machine instead of enlarging his own advantages to make more of himself."

"You seem to lose sight of the FACT (underscoring the writers) that BUT for the CAPITAL of another man YOUR man would not have MADE his machine anyhow. And your are not willing that capital should have ITS just reward—, of which it is JUST AS DESERVING as the man who MADE the machine THROUGH the BENEFICENCE of capital, quite as certainly as though his own brain power to invent the machine, that he couldn't put on the market or even 'develop' without the aid of capital. The majority of capitalists did not INHERIT their capital, they MADE it. And having made it they are ENTITLED to the benefits thereof, AS MUCH as your other laborers."

(What EARNERS of capital? J. P. Morgan and J. D. Rockefeller!)

"I am as poor as poverty (so far as this world's goods are concerned,) but I thank God, that I don't consider myself ENTITLED to a SHARE of my neighbor's goods because he has capital and I have none."

"And the IDEA of universal brotherhood is FROM the BOTTOMLESS PIT to begin with, because on this earth

there are just two classes of creatures that we CALL HUMAN! A FEW of them belong to GOD, but the GREAT MAJORITY belongs root and branch to the DEVIL!—That class wants the earth and the fulness thereof and shall never have it—if they had it forthwith we should have a new line of capitalists which would be as much HARDER to endure than the present line as possible."

"What the world needs most of all things is LOVE FOR GOD and FAITH in Him. Then these labor troubles which are in very truth the outgrowth of self-seeking would be ended. It is the DEVIL that STIRS up all this abominable mud between labor and capital, for the one is naught without the other."

"Never since the world began was the earth so full and OVERFLOWING with wickedness, as it is today. Never a time when the earth had upon its surface so many DEVILS in the guise of men as today. There are infinitely more of them among the unions than even among the capitalists."

"There never can be, never ought to be an EQUAL division of capital any more than of brain. GOD GIVES to one man MORE than He gives to the next man, and the next man has no right whatever to complain of this difference, for God has a perfect right to do as He pleases, same as the worker has power over the clay to make one vessel to honor and another vessel to dishonor. Man is but clay anyhow, and the most of it is mighty poor clay at best."

"It isn't this CLAY MAN nor anything, that shall be crowned with SUPREME CONSIDERATION but the everlasting and ever present God who made the clay man and all the other things."

As man's conception of the Supreme—of a God—must necessarily be his highest ideal, and, consequently, man must be considered a being of exalted possibilities or of a debased nature according to the quality and grade of this ideal, it is possible from such a concept as this writer presents, to understand why the enslavement of human beings by fellow men has from earliest recorded history prevailed, or at least from the time when savagism discovered that a live man working for his benefit was better for the conqueror than a dead man."

But the second letter commenting on my brief dissertation on THE MEANING AND MISSION OF DEMOCRACY more forcibly displays the interpretation of "God's Word" that enthroned privilege, and worships power, than the first letter, and includes curses among which is the one placed at the head of this article.

The letter begins: "Last night some one handed me a leaflet of yours and I am asked to give my opinion of it. You said that democracy is human brotherhood. It abolishes class privileges. Now classes are a part of the divine order of things on this earth, and they never can and never ought to be abolished. When there were only (?) Cain and Abel, these two were not equal, because one of them was acceptable in God's sight and the other was not acceptable. Therefore no equality was possible. Cain realized this and so killed the man, brother though he was, rather than have a man on the earth who was better or superior to himself."

"It is the same spirit that actuated Cain that today would try to COMPEL men to be equal, when God has not made them so, nor will He have them so. Jesus said The poor ye have ALWAYS WITH YOU, and they shall always be with us."

"Again, if all men are equal where are the servants of any man? Now it is a fact that there are 'Sons' in God's family, and ALSO that there are servants, and these TWO classes are not and CANNOT be equal."

Here is the same argument chattel slavery held as justifying the ownership of the negro.

"I'm glad you said 'Today we have reached the CRISIS which must determine whether the principle of equal right and social justice (which can only be an intolerable injustice), shall preserve us as a republic.' Better no republic on the face of the earth, than that the SCUM OF HELL which is today rampant all over this land, should ever attain the equality that you find so precious to teach."

"You PROVE your ENMITY to GOD AND HIS WRITTEN WORD when you say 'There can be no rulers in a democracy.' Is Heaven a DEMOCRACY with NO rulers? God says of ONE that is called Faithful and True that in righteousness He doth judge and make war and he should smite the nation, and he SHALL RULE them with a rod of iron."

"Your hatred of rulers proves that your works are as evil as your words are. We who are on the LORD'S side have to fight against spiritual wickedness the wide world over, BECAUSE this wickedness is helped on by YOU and those LIKE you who belong body and soul to the DEVIL."

"You make a sort of God of man, though the average man is a beast and lower than the BRUTE creation in his aims and deeds. You shall go with the rest of the wicked to that eternal Hell prepared for the Devil and all who belong to him."

The quotations given are only a small proportion of the vituperative expressions, and personal or quoted "curses" contained in these letters. It is doubtful if from any slave owner in ante-bellum days was ever heard language so violent and manifesting so vindictive a spirit as these letters contain.

In a reordering of the social state through economic justice and the freedom of industrial equality, the spirit of class rulership not only as an economic factor and most subtly disguised in capitalism, but an ethical factor in the inbred and long established dogma of a partial God, whose vengeful destructive spirit is on par with most primitive savagery, is to be met and overcome.

The awakening that is demanding a social order of justice is the development of the higher nature of man and at the profound depths of the Socialist movement for equal opportunity through equal access to the means of production; it is a truly religious movement, a problem of right relations, or righteousness.

Representative government has conspicuously failed to develop civic morality and citizen responsibility. Theology and the church foster a ruling class and supreme authority has promoted economic slavery along with the mental and spiritual slavery of its votaries.

Rulership, authority, mastery, this trinity has been the power in church and state hindering the progress and development of the individual and the justice and harmony of social order. Though nineteen centuries ago the key to this harmony was proclaimed in the New Commandment, by Jesus, the church has not promoted its application to industry and economic relations more than in the self-seeking of property. The world wide struggle is on of Man as owner of himself, or as the creature of rulership, authority, and mastery.

LUCINDA B. CHANDLER.

Economic Discontent

By Father T. J. Hagerty
Part Twelve

Socialism does not repudiate all private ownership, but only the private ownership of the tools, machinery, factorites, railroads, mines and whatever other things constitute the means of production and distribution of wealth. Under Socialism a man may privately own the product of his own labor and the commodities for which he exchanges his own labor. His clothes, books, food, house, piano and carriage are his individual property when he has earned them by his own toil. But no man may privately own the earth nor any portion thereof; for the earth is the common property of mankind whence they are to derive the means of subsistence. Man has not created the land out of his own labor and, consequently, no individual can justly claim it as his own. It is God's testament to the collective people for all the ages. Similarly no one man can appropriate to himself, and shut out all other men from the accumulated knowledge of the centuries because knowledge is a social product. Nor has any one man or set of men own the machinery of industry for the plain reason that all mechanical inventions are the crystallization of the thought and genius and labor of thousands of men in every age and clime. "Every ship that comes to America got its chart from Columbus. Every novel is debtor to Homer. Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor." (Emerson,

Representative Men, Essay I.) Since the social co-operation of men is necessary to the production of wealth today, the folly of private ownership of land and machines is apparent when you isolate the owner thereof from the help of all his fellowmen. Let the millionaire stand alone without any servants to wait upon him, without any workers to operate his railroads and machinery, without any one to bring him food, or make his shoes and clothes, let him be utterly excluded from the society and assistance of all other men, let him be compelled by necessity to make his own plows and till his own fields, and his efforts would be only as the toll

"Of dropping buckets into empty wells
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Socialism, moreover, does not interfere with the home life except in so far as it liberates the family from the thralldom of industrial bondage. It does not, as Spencer so erroneously argues, demand that "the legislature must enact a national dietary, prescribe so many meals a day for each individual, fix the quantities and qualities of food, both for men and women, state the proportion of fluid, when to be taken, and of what kind, specify the amount of exercise and define its character . . . and employ a sufficiency of duly qualified officials

Success.
"The young man, on entering life, finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses. The ways of trade are grown selfish to the borders of theft, and supple to the borders (if not beyond the borders of fraud). The employments of commerce are not intrinsically unfit for a man, or less genial to his faculties; but these are

now in their general course so vitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive, that it requires more vigor and resources than can be expected of every young man, to right himself in them; he is lost in them; he cannot move hand or foot in them. Has he genius and virtue the less does he find them fit for him to grow in, and if he would thrive in them, he must

empowered to direct every one's domestic arrangements." (Social Statics, p. 407.) Socialism allows the largest individual liberty in such matters consistent with the public welfare. We have boards of health today in every big city, but no sane citizen complains that they unduly interfere with his domestic arrangements. These boards of health rightly interpose wherever any one's domestic arrangements are of such an unsanitary nature as to endanger the health of the community. Socialism would do no more.

Socialism has nothing to do with the conscience of men. It does not dictate the dogmas nor mode of worship for the nation. Unfortunately there is a notion current among churchmen that Socialism is anti-Christian, agnostic and atheistic. It finds expression, for instance, in Bishop Quigley's wild statement that Socialism "denied the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, eternal punishment . . . and the independence of the church as a society complete in itself and founded by God." (The Literary Digest, April 12, 1902, p. 508.) As a matter of fact, Socialism has no more to do with religion than astronomy or biology. Socialism is an economic science, not a system of dogmatic beliefs. It is as much beyond the scope of Socialism to deal with divine revelation as it is beyond the range of the Republican party to advance a new exegesis of the Davidic Psalms.

sacrifice all the brilliant dreams of boyhood and youth in dross. . . . We are all implicated, of course, in this charge; it is only necessary to ask a few questions as to progress of the articles of commerce from the fields where they grew, to our houses, to become aware that we eat and drink and wear perjury and fraud in a hundred commodities."—Emerson.

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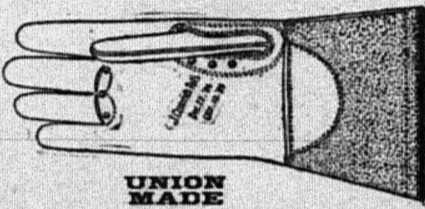
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Socialism in Maine

Written for The Journal FRED E. IRISH

It is related of Hercules that while still a babe in arms he strangled two monster serpents that crept to his cradle, and while we can not hope to equal this feat of the infant god in our struggle with the hydra of capitalism, the Socialist movement in Maine has already caused the enemy no little anxiety by reason of its rapid growth and aggressive tactics.

us. In two months time we gave them another opportunity to laugh by polling 878 votes for Debs. This time a false note might easily be detected in the laughter. Then came the state election of 1902, with 1973 votes to the good, followed by municipal elections this spring in which nine cities and towns gave our candidates 1920 votes, or within 53 of the entire state vote six months ago, and now the laugh has died away entirely.

has been able to turn the comrades aside, although all were young in the movement, and sadly lacking in that trades union training which makes for labor solidarity. But from the first our motto in Maine has been "No Compromise! No Political Trading!" and as we have sown, so have we reaped and shall continue to reap.

strength. We have no debts, political, financial or otherwise. We are sure of our men and the heartiest accord exists throughout the entire state. Across the fertile fields and mountain ranges; over lake and stream and valleys fair we extend the glad hand of Socialist fellowship to our comrades of the west, and believe we have caught somewhat of that enthusiasm and determination which leads onward toward the Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE NEW MAN.

(Written for the A. L. U. Journal.) The rats of the teeming mines have holes, And the foxes of commerce burrough well;

The man in whom reason sits enthroned, The man of love, of faith, of power; The man for whom the ages groaned in travail till his coming hour!

This man shall scorn your caisoned wells, Your skyward, climbing, ravening dens, Your ghastly cities with reeking slums, And your unkempt fields and fens!

But under his touch the earth will smile And every sea shall a message bring, For man who has dwelt a serf awhile Shall forever dwell as a king!

And the world—this beautiful world of ours— Shall discover its treasures rare, And love shall abide and faith shall build And the God of Power shall be there.

And then shall the "Son of Man" appear, As the clouds of the fables flee away, And Justice shall wipe away each tear In Heaven's millennial day!

SUMNER T. CLAFLIN. Manchester, N. H., April 6, 1903.

FRED E. IRISH



Socialist State Secretary for Maine.

WHO'S A MONKEY?

(We shut our eyes and call it night, We grope and fall in seas of light.) Go to the monkey, thou voter! Consider his ways and be wise.

Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valley where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest? Do they buy the coconuts from the great-great-grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart young monkey, with superior ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 500 years ago?

Do they allow a small gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, and the paths and the trees and the springs and the fruits to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while all the work was going on?—Socialist Voice.

— By —

CHARLES L. FOX, of Maine

The Municipal Coal Yard

The deeper men suffer the more silent they become till they reach a certain point and then that silence is broken once and forever, unless indeed the cause of that suffering lies in the hands of the Almighty before whom we all bow and whose discipline alone is righteousness and light. But when that suffering comes from the hand of men it then becomes our right and our duty to alter the conditions that surround us, and to alleviate the suffering attributable to human agency and human greed.

We face a gigantic, world-wide conscious uprising of the whole people, of those who have not, asking pertinent questions of those who have. We face a new century with new needs. In behalf of the people of this state we have come to you today with a petition to request you to aid the people of this state in their desire to obtain coal and wood at cost by the permission to cities of the right to establish permanent coal and wood yards.

It is said by superficial men that "anyone will sign a petition," and so petitions are said to be the laughing stock of legislative committees, something to be left unrolled upon the desks and thrown into the waste basket with a cynical sneer at those persons who troubled themselves to secure the signatures. There are petitions and petitions and there are petitions that have been known to have become declarations of independence. It is but a small thing to write one's name and it is an easy thing to laugh at the trembling handwriting of the working man—but the hand that wields the hammer and the plow plow trembles with strength and not with weakness: We bring you the united demand of the laboring voice embodied in these petitions, and it would be well to weigh these words and weigh them carefully. And we utter them without bitterness and without recrimination.

We laboring men of Maine do not come before you as beggars. We do not supplicate you for a favor. That day has passed and the day of justice to labor has begun. We no longer beg—

We Demand our just rights. It is the joint labor of this state that has created the wealth of this state. It is the joint labor of this state that supports the august bodies assembled in this house.

We know that men go hungry and their children ragged, not because there is any lack of food or clothing but because the creators of wealth have no money with which to buy their own productions. We laboring men know that the earth's great reservoir of power has been tapped, that the problems of production and universal abundance have been solved. And now that the problem of production has been solved we know that there is only one great problem remaining for solution and that the problem of distribution.

We bear in mind the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Capital is the fruit of labor and could not exist if labor had not first existed." If these words mean anything they apply to the distribution of wealth. And if they apply to the question of coal and wood at cost.

We know that the cost of living has increased even as much as 49 per cent, while wages have been raised only a small fraction of that amount, or have remained stationary. We therefore demand relief and it lies in your power to grant by legislation

a part of the relief we seek. Will you grant it?

The constitution declares for the general welfare and there can be no blessing of liberty where liberty does not exist. And what liberty had the people of this state during the coal famine, but the liberty of silence and of submission to oppression and to injustice? Who, therefore, violates the constitution of the state? The few who have oppressed the many who have come to you today requesting that the welfare of the whole shall be substituted for the greed of the few? How widely, how very widely in this question of distribution of coal have we departed from the welfare of the people! For years an artificial price has been maintained by local dealers until some of them have acquired large properties out of an article, coal which by its unavoidable necessity in this cold, bleak climate should be sold as nearly at cost as possible—should be sold for the welfare of the people. And so we drifted along for years, regarding this form of oppression as a legitimate and accustomed thing. And perhaps we might still have been dreaming, and the social conscience still atrophied, but for that rude awakening that followed the strike in the coal fields. We heard the sharp cry of injustice from the coal miners, of evictions, of years of cruel extortion from widows and little children by the inhuman taskmaster, Markie. We saw Markie and the independent operators allow the coal to pass into the hands of speculators. We saw the local dealers of Maine also turn speculators and advance the price of coal in the hour of the people's necessity. Taking advantage of our helpless condition to advance the price of coal upon the flimsiest of excuses. One of the dealers stated that he advanced the prices "to protect his patrons."

Pocket a Profit. It has been publically stated in one of the journals that four members of one of the retail coal firms will pocket a profit of \$50,000 each by spring. This means a profit of \$200,000 to that firm. Another writer states that there is a small dealer in Portland, personally known to him, who makes no concealment that out of 1,000 tons of hard coal in his shed at the beginning of the coal strike he has made \$15,000. Does this statement appear incredible? Sold by basketfuls and sold to those who cannot protect themselves this statement is highly probable.

Gentlemen, can you imagine a city coal yard owned and run in the interests of the people which would take advantage of the people in the hour of their extremity? Such a thought is repugnant to the constitutional idea of justice, contrary to the facts or municipal experience and supremely ridiculous to the common sense of the common people. Would the people abuse themselves? Would they act like the local dealers and take advantage of those who earned limited wages? Would the people act like the dealers who grant advantage to the rich who have the power to make contracts at the lowest purchasing price, while the men with uncertain employment pay the increased cost of every rise? It is the men whose dollar is worth two dollars to them, generally the men with large families, who bear the brunt of all financial fluctuations.

We do not ask you to protect the rich, for they can protect themselves. We do not ask you to protect the pauper, for they are already protected by charitable organizations, but we

do ask you to protect the great masses of our urban citizens who are neither rich nor paupers—the great mass of our people who need protection but who are now without it.

Protection! It is protection that we want and that we are here to ask. We want protection against the rapacity of local coal dealers, protection against their powerlessness after they have exhausted all the profits that there are in sight. It is the acme of the viciousness of the system that allows any man or combined set of men the false liberty of extortion in the face of public need. A comparison of the coal rates of Randall & McAllister and A. R. Wright Company of the city of Portland show a practical collusion in the advance of anthracite during the months of December, 1902, and January, 1903. In December, 1902, it was \$10 in each concern. In January it was \$12 in each concern. Soft coal also made an inexplicable rise and while this was in progress people were taking to their beds as a protection against the cold. One family was found breaking up their household goods for fuel children were doing what is called stealing coal from the cars, throwing it out in the daytime for their fathers to pick up by night.

The city of Portland threw open to all comers the wood from the demolition of the old city stable. Wood also had advanced in price and a horde of women and children fell upon this wood as a godsend of relief from the oppression of the local dealers. Well-dressed women joined the children. I saw one woman who created a marked impression upon me. She was the wife of a workman, young and tastefully dressed. She was carrying a heavy bundle of wood, fearlessly and without shame. Hers was the righteous cause and the

Shame of Her Act rested with the local dealers of Portland. The blood of the city of Portland was beginning to boil in the veins of its citizens. And while all this was going on and in the very face of the public need a conspiracy appears to have been formed under the name of the Maine State Coal Dealers' association. What relation is there between the formation of this association in November, 1902, and the advance of coal immediately following that date, in December, 1902, and January 1903? Is this conspiracy or is this a piece of infamous imposition? Article one of the constitution states that the object of the association shall be the better acquaintance and social intercourse of its members, mutual protection and the general improvement and elevation of the coal trade in Maine. They seem to have succeeded in the constitutional requirement of "elevating" the coal trade, but we have come down here to elevate the elevators.

Cities and towns are at the mercy of an organization formed for selfish interests. We are confronting the fact that the cities and towns of Maine stand face to face with an organized power whose interests are different from and opposed to the common welfare of the citizens of these cities.

The people have recognized their powerlessness in the hands of these dealers and dictators. And they have not only appealed to you by petition, but they have formulated that demand, and are using the ultimate and strongest language of the American citizen by carrying the question to the polls. Bangor, Bath, South Portland, Lewiston and Auburn will vote upon this measure the first of next month. Portland has already declared

for it with such vigor at the polls that the city government has voted to establish a woodyard, and has appointed two city committees, one from the city government and one from the citizens to investigate the question of the municipal coal yards. I understand that members of the citizens' committee have signed a petition favorable to the establishment of municipal yards. We are thoroughly convinced that if the voice of the people could be obtained by the ballot this state would go overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment of permanent municipal coal and wood yards. From 90 per cent to 98 per cent of the people who have been asked to sign these petitions have done so with vigorous comments that brook no misunderstanding.

The people of this state are the sovereign power and the question of the supreme court of Massachusetts has and should have little effect in the state of Maine which possesses its own supreme court which alone can guide our actions.

The speaker discussed the adverse decision of the Massachusetts court at some length, styling it arbitrary and not well-weighed, and then said:

It now remains with you. You remember the dangers to health and to the prosperity of the state which accompanied the last coal famine. You are aware of the liability at any moment of a recurrence of the same conditions. You have yourselves been witnesses to the greed of the private coal and wood dealers. You have seen these dealers powerless at last, prostrate before the conditions at the time when the city alone could have been powerful. You have seen people suffering from cold, dragging baskets of fuel on sleds, carrying refuse wood, stealing coal from the cars, burning their furniture and in their last extremity appealing to the city for help. And you have seen the city of Portland in the last extremity take action. In the hour of their weakness when all else failed the people appear to have been serving them equitably. We ask now that power, that municipal power now awakened shall continue its beneficent work.

We ask you to protect the cities from a combination of dealers formed to protect themselves in a manner contrary and opposed to the true welfare of those cities. We ask you in the name of justice to abolish the shameful scenes of private charity by men who have voluntarily advanced the cost of coal to an almost prohibitive point to many. When men are willing to work and are reduced to the cold charity of coal dealers, then the whole system of coal distribution is rotten to the core.

Away with charity! We want it from no man. Give us justice, municipal justice to all men alike. We ask that the poor man or the man with a small wage can at all times of the year buy coal at exactly the same price accorded to the rich.

The competitive struggle for existence is hard enough and bitter enough without being forced to compete with the rich man in buying fuel to make a home. Man against man is bad enough, but home against home is devilish. And this can be changed and justice done to every man in every city by you, gentlemen of the committee, by you and your voice in aiding this wish of the great mass of your constituents in their just demand for coal and wood at cost through the permanent establishment of municipal coal and wood yards.

Mr. Fox spoke with great earnestness declining to be interrupted till he had concluded.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

614 State Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin

News of the World of Socialism

At Arlington, N. J., the Socialist vote increased from 39 last year to 54 this year.

Father Hagerty is filling ten dates in Arizona. He will speak in the principal mining camps.

Two new Socialist locals have been organized in Minnesota, one at Badger and the other at Waterville.

Big Socialist meetings are being arranged for Denver during the time the conventions will be held there in May and June.

State Secretary Willett of Montana says: "Keep your eyes on Montana and you will be surprised at the way we tally up in 1924."

Harry McKee will hold meetings in Colorado, Wyoming and California on his way home to San Diego, under the direction of National headquarters.

Local charters have been granted during the week as follows: Safford, Ariz.; Spring Dale, Ark.; Damascus, Ga.; and Springfield, Ark.

Comrade Sawyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., says that election returns from Montana indicate that workmen of this state are finding the ballot a very useful plaything. He's right.

The Socialist vote at Sedalia, Mo., increased from 137 in November last to 225 at the recent municipal election. Republicans and Democrats nominated the same candidates.

The Ohio State Convention will be held in Columbus on May 30th and will probably last two days. A proposition to place a permanent organizer in the field will be one of the most important questions to be considered.

Organizer C. J. Lamb of Michigan reports that the system of stations being organized for summer agitation in that state, promises to be very successful and effective, and great good is expected from it.

The new state committee of Kentucky is composed as follows: F. E. Leeds, chairman; Charles Dobbe, vice chairman; J. M. Dial, secretary treasurer, 1019 Vine street, Newport Ky.; assistant secretary-treasurer, F. H. Strivey; organizer, Charles Turner.

National Lecturer and Organizer John C. Chase will close his Texas tour on May 6th and after speaking in Marietta, I. T., on May 7th, will enter Oklahoma territory, where he will spend two or three weeks, returning by way of Arkansas and Southern Missouri to Tennessee.

There is to be a special congressional election in the First Oregon district, and the Socialists have nominated J. W. Ingle. Comrade R. R. Ryan is chairman of the campaign committee and G. F. Sherwood is secretary. M. W. Wilkins, national organizer, is assisting in the campaign.

Socialists of Essex county, N. J., will celebrate the advances made by Socialism throughout the country with a

TRADES ASSEMBLY NOTES.

A communication from J. R. Wharton was referred to the electricians.

Committee on president's reception reported arrangements so far as completed.

The trouble between Baker and the painters is in a fair way for settlement.

banquet at Jacoby's, 882 Broad street, Newark, on Saturday evening, May 2d. It is proposed to make the occasion the most notable social event in the history of the party in Essex county.

M. W. Wilkins is speaking to big audiences in Oregon. He expects to cover the entire state before the close of the congressional campaign in June. At Grant's Pass the other day he had a hot debate with a Democratic politician and literally mopped the floor with the old party fakir.

The New York Fair, published by the Comrade Publishing Co., is one of the most ambitious of Socialist efforts. The object of the New York comrades is the publication of a Socialist daily paper. The Fair above referred to is in the interest of the fair which was held for the purpose of raising money to this end. More than \$20,000 was raised.

The German government's inquiry into the affairs of the trusts of that country has just been concluded and the report made public. It is with out results, as those who were called refused to answer, on the ground that they were not compelled to betray industrial secrets. Vorwaerts will demand a parliamentary investigation.

The results of the spring elections furnish fresh evidence that the Socialist party is not confined to any one section, but that it is truly a national movement. It is a national movement that we will soon have to fight, and it is essential that every Socialist get down to business and advance the work of organization during the coming year.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports two new locals, at Badger and Waterville. At the latter place Carl D. Thompson addressed a large meeting and local Socialists speak enthusiastically of his work. Thompson will spend a couple of weeks in Iowa and Nebraska and then resume the agitation in Minnesota.

The national secretary has issued a call for a state convention of the Socialist party locals in Alabama to be held in Birmingham, Ala., on Sunday, May 3rd, in the Carpenters' District Council Hall, 2037 1-2 First avenue, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of forming a state organization of the Socialist party. National Organizer Ray will be present at the Convention.

Contributions to the special organizing fund up to Saturday noon, April 25th, are as follows: J. LaVigne, Beverly, Mass., 20 cents; Leonard D. Abbott, New York City, \$5; Clarence Smith, Butte, Mont., \$5; D. Jenkins, Camden, Ark., 30 cents; M. Hillquilt, New York City, \$10; F. M. Miller, Goldfield, Colo., \$2; L. D. Mayes, New York City, \$1; B. D. Howe, Table Rock, Neb., \$1; Thomas Elmer Will, Trenton, Mo., \$1; a friend in Cincinnati, \$5; M. H. O'Brien, Laurium, Mich., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; T. McGrady, Bellevue, Ky., \$5; Branch 2, Twenty-fourth Assembly District, New York City, \$2; Total, \$41.70.

National Organizer John H. Ray started his work in the South with a

ment to the public in which they declare that the present scale of wages and hours of labor will continue in force during the next twelve months. The assurance is further given that no trouble will occur which the unions can prevent.

The strike of the plumbers of Butte against the pipe thawing machine of A. J. Walker & Co. is still on. The plumbers have been turned down by the Trades Assembly and by the Building Trades Council. A compromise is said to have been offered Walker by the union, but he refused to accept it. The compromise involved the discharge of an apprentice and the payment of a \$100 fine by Walker. The latter argued that he should be paid instead of fined because of the damage he sustained; the plumbers could not see it that way, and there is no telling what the outcome will be.

J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist orator, writes that he will give Montana about fifteen dates during July. Locals wishing to secure Comrade Osborne for lectures can communicate with the Journal.

The Building Trades Council of Butte, Mont., has authorized a state-

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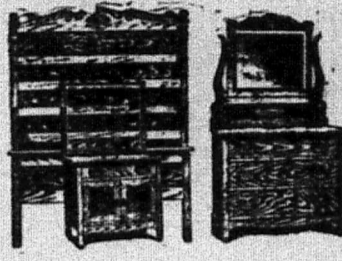
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Golden finished, full paneled bed, liberal-sized dresser with four drawers and 20 by 24-inch bevel mirror. Commode to match.
Dresser Alone for \$8.50

Many other bedroom suits are priced equally low. These we will be pleased to show and give you bargains that you will appreciate

Iron and Brass Beds

We buy these beds in such great quantities, direct from the factories, that we are enabled to regularly price them from 15 to 20 per cent. less than any furniture dealer in the state.

\$6.50 Beds for \$5.25

This cut shows what we consider the strongest pattern of many in our vast line of samples shown on our third floor. It has drop foot, 1 1/2-inch pillars, 1 3/4-inch brass vases, heavy top rod and filling. Head is 53 inches and foot 40 1/2 inches high. We have these beds in white and in dead black, in full, three-quarter and single sizes. Choice of these \$6.50 beds in either color or size for \$5.25.



Bed, Springs and Mattresses \$14.75

Regularly Worth \$19.50, Complete for

During this sale and while they last we offer one of our \$12.50 beds of full size, with excellent supported woven-wire springs worth \$3.00, and a reversible wool mattress (both sides are wool and can be turned), in extra heavy tick, regularly worth \$4.00, giving the combination of bed, springs and mattress, worth \$19.50, for \$14.75.



Rattan Chairs
Worth \$7.00 for \$5.65

This cut shows one of our most popular styles. It has a good high back, full roll seat and full roll arm and hard maple rockers. Other styles from \$4.00 upwards.

Rattan chairs are very lasting, light to handle and furnish the most solid comfort in the way of a rocker that can be obtained. Don't miss this chance to secure one for so little money.

Ask for Catalogue of Many Bargains at
Hennessy's Butte Montana

Price Hints

FOR
...Furniture Bargain Hunters...

Some few of our comparison prices that will hold good just as long as any one in the city is known to hold the least doubt regarding our being able to undersell any and all sorts of bargain sales.

- WOOD SEAT CHAIRS.**
Oak back and legs, one piece spindle rim on back, nice golden finish; 75c values for.....48c
- DINING CHAIRS.**
High embossed backs, wood seats, well braced, four spindle backs, golden finish, 90c values for...65c
- OAK ROCKERS.**
Full size, bolted posts and flat spindle backs, carved head rest; \$2.25 values for.....\$1.25
- OAK ROCKERS.**
Extra high, spindle back and arms, large seat and well-braced base; \$3.00 values for.....\$1.80
- WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS.**
Full double width, polished steel mesh, strong frames, only...\$1.50
- KITCHEN QUEEN TABLES.**
Single and double compartment bins, two drawers each and molding boards, large tops; good values for.....\$3.00
- Wool top mattresses, full width, strong ticking, stitched tufts, only.....\$3.00
- DINING TABLES.**
Oval full leaf, golden finish with turned and fluted legs, patent castors; \$4.50 values for....\$3.25

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