"Labor combines industrially where

"It divides politically where it is

AMERICAN

"The man who opposes united po-litical action on the part of the masses is either densely ignorant or else he has the price of his opposition in his pocket."

LABOR UNION JOURNA

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

POLITICAL ACTION THE ONLY

TRADES UNIONISM HAS SO FAR FAILED IN ITS PURPOSE, SAYS PRESIDENT MOYER, OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF

The address of President Charles Moyer, delivered before the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, was, in part, as fol-

tion of Miners, was, in part, as fol-lows:

"After the adjournment of the tenth annual convention it was predicted by a great many that the policy adopted had sounded the death knell of the Western Federation of Miners. That in advocating a policy of independent political action they had done that which meant the disruption of your organization. I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to be able to report to you that at no time since the in-ception of the Western Federation of

organization. I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to be able to report to you that at no time since the inception of the Western Federation of Miners has your organization been more prosperous than at the present. The report of your secretary will inform you that the number of initiations during the past twelve months exceeds that of any year in the history of the organization.

"Notwithstanding the wonderful increase in the ranks of organized labor during the mast year, we find no improvement in the condition of the wage worker. While true that a few have received a slight increase in wages, thousands have been engaged in a fierce struggle to even maintain their present condition, and many have gone down to defeat. We need but recall the five months of privation and hunger experienced by the thousands in their struggle for the opportunity to live, to be convinced that

With Regard to Mitchell.

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

ONLY SALVATION

HOPE.

MINERS, IN HIS ADDRESS.

thousands in the coal fields of Pennsylvania in their struggle for the opportunity to live, to be convinced that pure and simple trades unionism is inadequate to insure permanent relief for the toiling masses. The 147,000 members of the United Mine Workers have nothing to look forward to under the present system other than a repetition from year to year of the fierce struggle for the God-given right to existence.

With Separd to Mitchell.

With Regard to Mitchell.

"Can the i ader of this army of men expect to hold his organization intact, when he advises them to continue a policy which offers nothing for the future but strife and destitution, and commends the findings of a board of arbitration selected by the representatives of capital which blnds the chains of slavery more securely around his membership and deprives them of even the privilege of appealing to their masters for a period of three years? Bitter, indeed, must have been the hour when the thousands of tried and true union men were informed that the organization for which they had fought was not worthy of recognition. John Mitchell need not be surprised should his membership turn their faces to the West, seeking affiliation with organizations which have sent out their message to the world, that as labor produces all wealth, such wealth belongs to the producer thereof.

"Trades unions have had a fair trial, and it has been clearly demonstrated that although their ranks have continued to swell from hundreds into millions, we are no nearer to the solution of the industrial problem than we were at the beginning.

"I believe that the most important

"I believe that the most important action which you can take during this convention will be to reaffirm the policy adopted by the tenth annual convention. We can expect nothing from the old parties.

The Legislature.

"It would seem that no further argument would be necessary to convince organized labor and the working people in general that they have nothing to expect from such legislators as composed the fourteenth general assembly of the state of Colorado. On the fourth day of November, when the ballots were counted, it was found that a majority of 40,000 ballots instructed their representatives in that assembly to embody in the constitution a law providing that eight hours should constitute a day's work in and around mines, mills and smelters and other hazardous occupations. Both political parties pledged themselves that if placed in power they would frame such a law. After a ninety days' session capital had gained another victory and labor once more realized that their franchise had accompilished nothing.

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that many of our members are still compelled to labor long and unreasonable hours. I believe that the time has arrived when the Western Federation of Miners should declare for the eight hour work day, and that this convention should specify a definite date for the establishing of a universal eight hour law throughout the entire jurisdiction."

Mr. Moyer recommends more power for the executive board, and suggests that the convention consider the advisibility of biennial sessions as an economical move.

Binding Centracts.

On the matter of contracts he says: "I desire to call your strenton to the matter of locals entering into time contracts with representatives of corporations. Although your constitution is very specific in reaset to this matter, unions will insist upon binding themselves town with time agree.

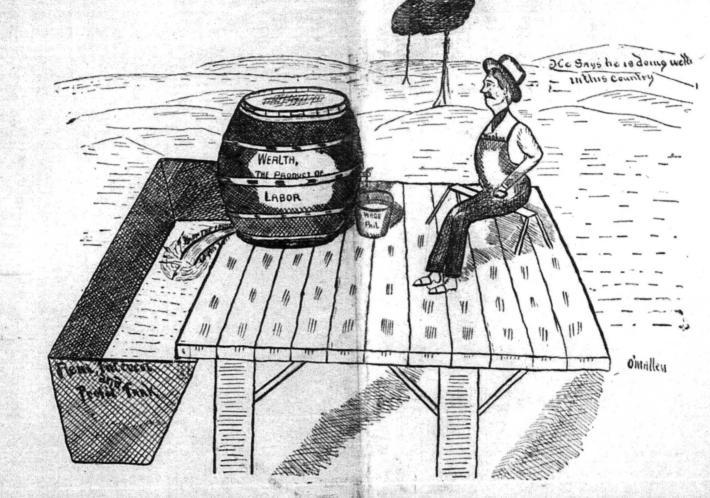
(Continued as Page Four.)

Report of the President.

Denver, Colo., May 26, 1903.

To the officers and Delegates of the Sixth Annual Convention of the Augerican Labor Union:

Brothers and Sisters—Again we meet to participate in the transaction of the basiness in the interest of our organization. The welfare of your union is to a large degree delegated to your judgment and the responsibilities assigned you are special



The bung of private ownership of the tools of production and distribution drains the worker of seven-eighths of the fruits of his toil. The "pure and simple" laborer has no thought of aught save wages. If an extra drep falls to him he is elated over his success, but is ever unconscious of the immense loss which is occurring on the other side.

The American Labr Union conven-

The American Labr Union convention opened at in Denver, Col., at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon in Odd Fellows' hall. The large attendance spoke for an increase in membership and consequent growth of the organization during the past year.

After President Daniel McDonald called the assemblage to order, and Secretary-Treasurer Clarence Smith assumed his position at the desk addresses of welcome and cordiality were made by President John C. Salivan of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; David C. Coates, president Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and Edward Boyce, ex-president of the Western Federation of Miners.

A committee from the Waiters'

A committee from the Waiters Union requested delegates to eat at no houses except those displaying the union cards in their wipdows.

The convention then listened to addresses by George Estes, president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, and R. E. Crosby, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes.

Employes.

President McDonald, in behalf of the American Labor Union, thanked the speakers for their presence and

counsel.

A committee on credentials was then appointed by President McDonald at 4:15 p. m. as follows: R. G. Moser of union No. 158, E. E. Thornburg of union No. 253, William Ahern of union No. 50, Benjamin Wheeler of union No. 359, Fred Minor of union No. 217, Charles Hildlitch of union No. 2. Delegate Davis of Helena Federal Union No. 199, introduced a resolution asking the Montana Text Book Commission to live up to the spirit

Commission to live up to the spirit of the Montana law requiring the union label on text books. The resolution was adopted.

A communication from Hack Drivers' Union No. 206, requesting delegates to use only union hacks, was

Socialist meetings were announced as follows: Monday evening, May 25th, at Tabor Grand opera house; specifics, William H. Wise and Frederick Strickland. Wednesday evening, May 27th, at Tabor Grand opera house; speakers, William D. Haywood, H. L. Hughes and Walter Thomas Mills. Friday evening, May 29th, Tabor Grand opera house; speakers, Edward Boyce and J. Stitt Wilson. Tuesday evening, June 2d, Coliseum; speakers, David C. Coates and Walter Thomas Mills.

Moved and seconded that delegates meet with delegates from Western Federation of Miners at 625 Mining Exchange building at 7:30 p. m. and march in a body to Tabor Grand to hear speaking. Carried.

Tuesday was taken up in settling contests over delegates.

Report of the President

Reports of Officers---Growth of the Organization---Plans for the Future---Due Card System Recommended----Affiliation of Central Bodies Urged---Success of the American Labor Union Journal.

marks of confidence and ones that |

organization. We must not consider the central bodies an institution by which to raise our finances, but as an organization of usefulness, an agency of serive to the movement, and by its effectiveness secure the advantages accompanied by its success and affiliation. A central body does not necessarily have to be subordinate in the sensitive term, or as is generally understood, but it must be loyal to the cause. This movement needs their association, and too much stress can not be put on the importance of their affiliation.

Organization.

marks of confidence and ones that you will keep in promoting.

I will not attempt to go into detailed report, but desire to call your attention to such suggestions as I believe to be judicious and wise and to the welfare of our organization. Neither is it my intention to enumerate the number of difficulties that our organization has had to contend withour official paper has presented this side to our members in an honest and intelligent manner, and I do not desire to suggest anything that would be in the way of a repetition.

City County and State Booics.
The influence of central bodies can not be over-estimated. Their usefulness is unlimited. They are an agency that is constantly on duty and working liligently for the cause, and no obstacle should be placed in the way of their affiliating, with the Amercan Labor Union, but every inducement possible should be extended for their co-operation and affiliation. Many of those central bodies in small towns and isolated communities are not in shape financially to pay the dues provided for in our constitution. This is constantly used as an argainet ment against coatral bodies affiliation, and appreciating this, I would suggest the Continuance of the adversarial bodies an institution by which to raise our finances, but as an organization. We movement, and prevent to the movement, and prevent to the movement, and by its success and affiliation. A central body does not necessarily have to be subordinate in the sensitive term, or as is generally understood, but it must be lovel to the cause. This movement needs their association, and too much stress can not be put on the importance of their affiliation.

Since the last convention the work of organization have met with great success. It would suggest the continuance of the early would suggest the continuance of the adversarial bodies an institution by which to raise our finances, but an organization. We movement and prevented this work of organization. We move the description of understood, but it must be lovel to the cause

AGREEMENT VIOLATED.

The agreement made for the settlement of the Denver strike last Friday has been violated from the first by employers covered by the agreement. Outside of the agreement, it was pledged by the Chamber of Commerce committee after consultation with the executive committee of the Citizens' alliance and the employers concerned, that the locked out candy makers and teamsters should each and every one be reinstated in their former positions of employment. This agreement has been totally disregarded by the employers in the candy industry, and none of the locked-out employes have been given employment, while but few of the teamsters have been reinstated.

Other employers under the agreement agreed to take back former employes as fast as business would permit. This has been violated in many instances, especially by employers of cooks and waiters and grocery clerks. Former employes see being told that only on their severing their connection with labor mitches can they go back to work. At the same time employers are advertising in the newspapers for employes.

the same time employers are agreements in the newspapers. There seems to be a deliberate plan, on the part of the employers, under advice from the executive committee of the Citizens' alliance, to refuse employment to all members of labor unions.

The general labor committee is taken up these violations, and plans are being arranged to picke and boycott the business houses of all employers who violate the agreement. The agreement was a general one and these violations will be considered as nullifying the entire agreement.

Most of the other employers who came out on the general strike or-

Most of the other employes who came out on the general strike or-der have gone back to work without any friction with employers, and with the exceptions noted above the industrial situation in Denver has returned to its normal condition.

The labor committee is taking care of the employes who have been re of the employes who have been by is required for this purpose and y subscriptious has been sent out. of the members of this convention to the pressing necessity of a more perpect affiliation of labor unions, a better and more competent organization of wealth producers. The bond of our friendship and sympathy among the working people must be cultivated until their hearts beat in unison, until their hearts beat in unison, until they think, act and work in harmony. To accomplish this is the aim of our organization. The interests of the working class are identical. They are the only useful members of society. Theirs are extravagant burdens. They are not responsible for this condition. Who are? We are vastly in the majority and can eliminate these accumulated burdens. If we would be guided by class welfare we must stand together for a union of the instruments and agencies of production. For a union of its source and means; for a union to unionize unionism that will individually give each union man or worker that which his brains, genius or labor produces. A union to increase their income without additional expenditure of effort, labor or energy. Economically, we organize on distinct class lines. We have to. Socially, we associate on class lines. We are obliged to. Politically, we join the four hundred. They invite us to. What a sweeping, thundering protest would be heard from the members of this organization if this convention were to select a committee of railroad of the members of this convention to be heard from the members of this organization if this convention were to select a committee of railroad magnates, bank presidents or corporation lawyers to represent them. We do it politically, but must quit it. We organize unions and work on the economic fields together and achieve remarkable results. If the same harmony of action and concentrated effort could be put into execution effort could be put into execution politically the working class could capture the legislature, the judiciary d executive departments of gov

ernment.

The proposition of organizing is one of the most important matters to come before this convention. Careful and well-organized plans should be arranged to prepare for our future campaign. The organizing work campaign. The organizing work must be urged with all the vigor and

We maintained as many organizers in the field, from time to time, since the last convention as our revenue would permit. Their failsful and inteligent performance of their duties causes us to remember them, and I highly appreciate their effective work. Their name will be inscribed on the tablets of our memory.

Their name will be inscribed on the tablets of our memory.

The task of an organizer is by no means an easy one, and to be a lasting success it requires a great deal of tact, force and determination. Had we the finances at our command, we could have successfuly managed a great many more organizers for the opportunity for organizing work is almost without limit, and it has been our constant regret that we have not been able to fully comply with our ambition in this direction.

Ingividual Membership.

The matter of individual member-ship is a proposition that has been called to my attention this year a number of times, and it is one that

(Continued on Page Five.)

DEATH STRUGGLE

UNIONS TO BE CRUSHED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

MANUFACTURERS MAKING PREP. ARATIONS FOR THE ANNIHILA-TION OF LABOR ORGANZA. TIONS-DELEGATES FROM 20 STATES CONFER.

The Examiner of recent date con-

tains the following:
According to the views expressed
by the representatives from twenty

According to the views expressed by the representatives from twenty of the leading manufacturing states in the Union, who met in executive session at 170 Broadway, in the rooms of the National Association of Manufacturers, May 22, capital is preparing all over this country for a death struggle with labor.

The meeting was that of the executive committee of the association, and beyond announcing the selection of committees to work on this line this summer and report at the next stated meeting here in September, no formal statements of what was done was made, but it is known that subcommittees representing widely diversified industries were appointed to go to work systematically all over this country to unionize employers so that special steps may be taken to engage eminent legal counsel in the several states to protect the manufacturers against boycotts, injunctions and the activity of walking delegates.

The president of the association

The president of the association was authorized to select additional legal counsel, and the general officers were instructed to report a plan of legal defense against picketing, boycotting and the obtaining of injunctions, such as several labor organizations in the West have obtained recently, to the embarrassment of their employers. employers.

employers.

The special committee on reorganization of the National Manufacturers at the New Orleans convention a few days ago, appointed a subcommittee of seven, to which the president and the general secretary were added, as a permanent commission on organization of employers throughout the Union.

Union.

Another result of the New Orleans convention, which was furthered was the systematizing of the work of the special committee which is to devise and put into effect practical plans for bringing about the co-operation of the many state employers' associations.

It is understood that the sharpest sort of watch is to be maintained at the national capitol at Washington as well as at the different state capitols.

A year ago this new organization.

A year ago this new organization comprised 978 firms. The secretary proclaims that it numbers 2,254 employers and manufacturers, representing every state in the Union.

D. M. Parry, president of the association, after the meeting adjourned,

said:
"Neither the labor agitators, the proletariats, the ecclesiastics, those who are seeking to arrange arbitration meetings, nor the press have any idea of the tremendous movement that is under way among all classes of employers all over this country. Without regard to politics, religion or petty rivairies, the men who have their money and their interests centered in manufactures of every detered in manufactures of every de-scription have reached the conclu-sion that they must act as a unit in a great national movement insuring them the control of their own capital. They have granted shorter hours and cheerfully conceded higher wages, but they will not yield the right to decide how they are to conduct their own

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly. Whereas, there is and has been several national organizations work-

ing separately and independent of each other.

Whereas, such an independence is commendable in so far that each trade and calling should manage and conduct its own affairs and by its own

trade and calling should manage and conduct its own affairs and by its own members.

Whereas, many of its organizations working separately and not jointly with the others has caused much trouble to labor and its organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly and all unions represented, therein, that we recommend to all organizations, when sending delegates to their, national convention to instruct them to work for the passage of a resolution for the affiliation of all labor organizations, of whatever trade or calling, under one head.

Be it further resolved, That each organization affiliated with this assembly send to their official journal for publication a copy of these resolutions, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to President Samuel Gompers, and the executive board of the A. F. of L. and to President Dan McDonald and the executive board of the A. F. of L. and to President Dan McDonald and the executive board of the A. L. U.; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this samembly, and a copy be given to the public press for publication, and to each organization affiliated with this assembly after adoption.

C. M. PLEGER,

President,

J. J. Gillam, Secretary.

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Written for the Journal Socialism vs. Paternalism A. T. CURZON

"And God said "Let there be light." The stupendous growth of the So-cialist vote, out of all proportion to its organized membership, emphasizes the fact "that Socialists are discov-ered, not made"—that they are the re-sult of a growth mentally in conse-quence of the present political condi-tions of the masses and the classes. There has become a condition of po-lifical unrest throughout the entire litical unrest throughout the entire world that may forerun a political Mount Pelee in its results. Therefore, it behooves the Socialists (who are the "heirs of the ages" of efforts to ob-tain freedom of the masses as against the oppressions of the privileged classes) to be up and doing educat classes) to be up and doing, educating and organizing, preparing for the struggle which is evidently now near at hand. There are three well-recognized and distinct political parties in the United States today. The first and most dominant is the Republican party (the capitalist party), which has been in power so many years and is ty (the capitalist party), which has been in power so many years and is so strongly intrenched, that it seems almost a foolish move on the part of the weakest party in numbers to attempt to overthrow. Yet is the "handwriting on the wall," and as in the case of Bolshazzar, shall its strength be the cause of its downfall! Next we have the Democratic party a party have the Democratic party—a party that has a name to live and traditions, but is now dead to all true democracy but is now dead to all true democracy and has become a party of expediency. If it stands for anything, it is as a champion of the so-called middle classes, or small tradesmen, rather than for the toiling masses. It is piebald in its politics—one portion headed by Grover Cleveland, and being capitalistic in its preference, while the buik of the party, under the leadership of Wm. J. Bryan, desires reform under our present capitalist system in order that the wage slave may have more to spend with the small tradesmen—these in their turn desire the present competitive system to be retained, but at the same time they retained, but at the same time they want the great capitalists (the trusts) to be checked and restrained in their encroachments on them and the smaller capitalists. In the develop-ment of our present competitive cap-italist system we have about arrived at a stage when our productive ca-pacity for producing wealth has out-stripped the power of consumption of the masses owing to their purchasing power being unequal to the gratifica-tions of their necessary wants. As a result foreign markets become a ne-cessity, and a restriction by the trusts and combines of the output of the manufacturing plants already in ex-istence. Such restriction temporarily istence. Such restriction temporarily increases the price of goods, while its tendency is to cheapen the price of labor, which becomes a drug on the market. The unions by their solidarily are to a certain extent enabled to counteract this tendency as far as it affects them in particular; but they do this only at the expense of the rest of the people. Witness the late coal strike—how it has resulted in the bettering of the condition of 300,000 mainers, while millions of our poor are compelled to suffer from the higher price of coal, the result of the strike. One result of the strike has been to call the attention of all classes to what appears to be a necessity for One result of the strike has been to call the attention of all classes to what appears to be a necessity for government interference with vested rights for the benefit of the people as a whole. This, if admitted in one case, must logically be conceded in all, and we have as a consequence paternalism. Should this condition be brought about while the government is in and under the control of the money power then we have established a first-class despotism. The position the Socialist party occupies is one of opposition to paternalism. It believes in a government "of, by and for the whole people." In other words, Socialists belive in the people as a whole owning the government. In other words again, in the people being the government. Hence the necessity of the Socialists being a political party in order to be able to capture the government. The trades unions on the contrary are now political in their makeup, and their membership being composed of men of different political persussions, their main object therefore is the bettering of their own condition as wage slaves. They are, however, fast becoming class conscious, and are

is the bettering or their own condition ns wage slaves. They are, however, fast becoming class conscious, and are awakening to the fact that there is an irrepressible conflict now on be-tween capital and labor, and that their interests are diametrically opposite to

There are also two sides to pros-perity under our present way of di-viding it—inside and out. Which side is tickling you in the ribs at present?

"Even a worm will turn when trodden on." But you have to "yump" on some of these human worms with both feet before you can get a turn out of them.

Do not under rate yourself; remember that because another man is richer in this world's goods it is no criterion that he is richer than you either mentally or morally. Frequently it is simply because you would not stoop to the methods he employed or you might possess as much.

The "element of chance" that, according to the Boston Post, makes life so "fascinating," under our present system of exploiting the laboring class, should be condemned by the church like any other form of gambling; more especially so as it is a gambling where human life is the stake.

A tie-up is threatened at Oakland, Cal., by the Laborers' Protective Un-ion. The trackmen, some time ago, made a demand for an increase in wages and were discharged in consc-

Current Comment The Journal by Adam P. Skirving

Remember there are two sides to even a dog fight; don't run away with the idea that you are the best dog until you have seen the other dog.

cording to the Boston Post, makes life so "faschating," under our present system of exploiting the laboring class, should be condemned by the church like any other form of gambling; more especially so as it is a gambling where human life is the stake.

Comade Havemeyer, president of the sugar trust, believes that the art of working is a talent given by God, and we sin not to use it. We infer from this that Comrade Havemeyer does not possess this talent himself.

those of capital. Unionism will never completely emancipate wage slaves from the throes of capital; therefore, they evidently are fast becoming Socialists. The unions out west have joined the Socialists bodily. The Demsocialists howing these facts, and being a party of expediency, have relied largely in the past on the vote of the union men, and by posing as advocates of labor reform have been successful in guiling them out of their votes. But labor is now learning by sad experience that after their votes are counted they are left in the cold as to material benefits to be obtained, unless they happen to get one of their own number into political power. The as to material benefits to be obtained, unless they happen to get one of their own number into political power. The political situation today very much resembles in some of its aspects that of 1860. Then we had the Democratic they arrow the champion of the aristocratic slaveholding power. Yet it was not homogenuous. A part under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, while it was willing to leave slavery alone, it did not favor its further extension. As a halfway measure it advocated what was then called squatter sovereignty, or the leaving to the people of the territories the settlement of the question as to whether they desired slavery or not. We might give a picture of the events that followed which would be highly interesting to the

GEORGE H. TURNER,



National Committeeman of Socialist Party of Missouri.

grey-heads who remain from that pegrey-heads who remain from that period, but we refrain for want of space. The active opposition party of that time was the young and untried Republican party, commonly called the "Abolition party," which had fallen heir to the old opposition "Whig party"—now dead and buried, but of whose followers many still remained and allied themselves come few to the whose followers many still remained and allied themselves, some few to the Democrats, many to the so-called "Know Nothing" or native American party—but the bulk constituted the rising, forceful and energetic Republican party. Well, the eventful period of 1860 arrived, likewise the time of the conventions. The Democrats met the conventions. The Democrats met and split. One portion—the pre-slav-ery—seceded and met in a separate convention at Charleston and nominated Breckenridge, while the Douglas faction nominated him, and that political hash calling themselves the "Union party" and composed mainly of what was at that time called doughfaces, or men who tried hard to obtain compromise when great principles were at stake, and who were largely made up of members of the just dead "Know Nothing." They met in convention and nominated John Bell. These last wanted to avert war at any price, for the air was full of threats and the war god was abroad in

Written for

Comrade Havemeyer asks the un-lons if they think a man has a right to run a lawful business without be-

to run a lawful business without being dictated to by delegates from an
unlawful union. Comrade Havemeyer
seems to be "between the devil and
the deep sea." If he is not running a
scab outfit, he must be trying to run
a lawful business with unlawful union
men. Boys, haden't we better hire
some lobbyists and see that we have
our unions made lawful in the near
future?

President Roosevelt's view in regard to large families is all right if he will only give us a tangible solution to the problem of finding the wherewithal to keep 'em after we've got 'em. Most of us have the divine right to get 'em, but only the Baer right to keep 'em.

quence. A protest from the union called forth an insulting reply from the company. The carmen will in all like lihood be called out unless the com-pany agrees to reinstate the mun.

them through. But the labor unions are learning fast, and are not to be baited for suckers much longer. While we Socialists are masters of the situation we have the only reasonable and logical plan to end this—otherwise endiess—conflict between capital and labor. Paternalism has been tried both in Europe and the colonies, and while it has alevinted somewhat the hard ships of the tollers' lot, yet it can not prevent the exploitation of labor while the capitalist system rules this earth. Only when the wealth producers own the tools of production—capital and machinery—in common and consume all they proluce can we have a solution of the labor problem and mankind learn to war no more. "And they shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears fato pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." them through. But the labor unions

war any more."

Fortunate it is that this great conflict of the ages is to be fought with ballots, not bullets—and that the conflict will be precipitated before the ballot can be much restricted. This latter plan has been contemplated, but the conflict will be on before it can be perfected, else we would see the bloodlest war the world has ever known. war any more known.

The conductors and motormen on the The conductors and motormen on the Cor necticut Railway at Bridgeport are on strike for an increase of wages and recognition of the union. A slight increase was offered, but recognition of the union are still the strike. crease was offered, but recognition of the union denied. The men are still

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Evolution of Industrialism C. CHRISTENSON

In the historical development of society certain contradictions have formulated which, with fuller growth, have become more and more apparent and intolerable. Classes have sprung into existence, namely, the preletarian and the capitalist, the material interests of the two being in direct conception. The political contracts of the contract of the co the material interests of the two being in direct opposition. The political movement of the present and future generation must, therefore, continue divided until economic harmony is fully established, which, however, cannot take place before the entire capitalistic system is overthrown, for the obvious reason that the exploitation of the one is the very life of the other class. Capthe very life of the other class. Capital cannot generate, or even exist, without the proletarian, whose necessities force him to sell his labor.

ital cannot generate, or even exist, without the proletarian, whose necessities force him to sell his labor power (his very life) on the installment plan. For the middle class there is no longer room in the economic or political world. His property will go to the capitalist, and his members to the working class. Such is the destiny of what was once the predominating class. The only hope for its existence (being without a mission) is the turning back of the wheels of progress, which pretense could only cause a maiden's blush to appear on the cheek of students of the material history of the world.

However, a struggle for life is maintained and appeals for help to the working class through the political party that represents it is heard in voices "down with the trust, municipal ownership, labor union friendship, etc." Laboring men, beware; do not retard your deliverance by following off the band.

The Socialists of the world have discovered the laws that underlie all the previous economic and political changes, and, governed by the past, have placed the entire movement into absolute harmony with the interests of the working class. Socialism is the product of all past developments, and aimed at, and longed for, by all class-conscious workers of the world. The capitalistic system does not live on retrogression. It is essentially revolutionary. It must conquer and constantly calls into its service more and more of the economic forces it must dominate. The society in middle to the service more and more of the economic forces it must dominate. The society in and more of the economic forces it must dominate. The society in which it lives it must control—the which it lives it must control—the press, the pulpit, the school, the universities, the labor, the market the shops, the ships, the mines, the tools, the art and the stage; but, above all it must have in full control above all it must have in full control the governmental forces—the navy and army, the police and judiciary. Capitalism has developed slowly from its origin, but has become stronger and developed so rapidly with the times, until now the economists and the social scientists proclaim it from the housetop to be the only everlasting economic system of the world, from which, therefore, there is no escape. Now, listen to the sweet concord of all the voices singing the praises of the class that own them. Thinking of the lawyer, as I am writing, pleading the capitalist's pitiful side of a case bethem and homeless widows and orphans.

Oh, how sweet, how sweet the sound of the cannon shooting salvation into semi-barbarian races, at the same time compelling them to give a first mortgage on the country of their nativity in return for trust-made whisky or bibles. But we must pass over the ground in haste, as we cannot enter into details.

tails. Socialism, like capitalism, is not retrogressive, but revolutionary. It stands for the reconstruction of sostands for the reconstruction of so-ciety on a co-operative basis—a dem-ocratic management of industries. Its three fundamental pillars are the materiastic conception of history, surplus value and the class struggle, none of which are invented, but dis-covered and understood by Socialists. The material history of all past so-cieties rereals the fact that the pre-dominating economic class has at all times shaped all the other institu-tions, political, religious or social; in short, everything must conform to economics. Each of the previous economic systems have had its stages of struggle—so has capitalism.

of struggle—so has capitalism.

It is well known to all students of history that a class firmer en-It is well known to all students of history that a class firmer entrenched than the feudal lord, backed by feudalism, never existed, but the economic condition that produced the lord made him a necessity only so long as the feudal system conducted itself in conformity with the economic interest of society. The despised mechanist became of more value by the development of new fields for commercial exploitation, and he was enabled to place himself therein, and the feudal lord, out of harmony with the economic interests of the respective countries to which they both belonged, by finding a larger market was discovered the shortage of exploiting material or of commodities, he appealed not for material aid, but political, for the reason that certain legal requirements hampered him in free production, the guild, a part of the feudal

lowing extract from his May Day speech at Peoria, Ili. Bishop Spaulding said:

"We have means enough. We can do without capitalists who come among us and live on the blood of human beings. The cause of labor, if rightly understood, is the cause of humanity. What labor desires first of all is not charity, but justice. We Americans are using up too rapidly the resources of nature and we are using up too rapidly human lives. One of the greatest fallacies of the age is that money is equivalent to human lives.

"The spirit of commercialism is sinking desper and deeper into us. Whatever a man sets his heart on must increase or it ceases to satisfy him. What we need in America is a realization that best things in life are not procured by money. Wages are never the full equivalent for human

BISHOP SPAULDING'S HOT SHOT.

Says Capitalist Class Live On Blood of Human Beings; Wages Never a Full

The Cleveland Citizen declares that Bishop Spaulding will lose his job if he is not careful, and quotes the following extract from his May Day speech at Peoria, Ill. Bishop Spaulding come among us and live on the blood

system, protecting the mechanical industries was removed, and free industries was removed, and free competition instituted under which competition instituted under which the guild master became a laborer, and was promised the millenium. Indeed, it appeared that his means was not sufficient for independent production with economy, and was, therefore, compelled to sell his labor power. For the first time in history, then, do we find two classes, one exploiting the other, apparently of their own free will. All former exploitations were based on force direct; this new exploitation is based rect; this new exploitation is based on indirect force, and only by ma-nipulating and converting to his own use the new opportunities, and the new commodity, i. e., labor, power, could the commercial capital grow into an industrial capital and expand and force the feudal lord out of eco-nomic and political power. Their principle was not production for the purpose of satisfying human neces-sities but to create a surplus (value) which should belong to the new cap

During all former stages of eco During all former stages of economic development, at least among free people, the rule was "to the creator belongs the product," but under capitalism that rule suffered total collapse. Now, in order to reinstate the old laws, not of production, but of appropriation, it will be necessary to own the means of production, not as the guild masters did, but co-operatively. But, before gobut co-operatively. But, before going on to explain how to go about it, let us examine the inner workings of capitalism. It has passed through many stages, but we will mention but two, the manufacturing and the factory. During the manufacturing period of capitalism labor alone contituted the working organism, and the instruments used by the laborer were simple hand tools. A certain amount of skill in handling them was required, so he could not, there-fore, be so easily replaced by a com-peting laborer, and a certain degree

C. CHRISTENSON,



Socialist National Committeeman for Nebraska.

of independence could, therefore, be maintained on the part of the la-borer; neither was it entirely im-possible for him to come into the possession of the means of self-em-ployment, but by slow, but continu-ous progress of capitalist appropria-tion of the surplus value, the tools of production have nearly all passed into the hands of the capitalist class. In the meantime what was formerly of production have nearly all passed into the hands of the capitalist class. In the meantime what was formerly "tools" have become giant machinery, and the factory has now taken the place of the manufactory—instead of a compact organization of human beings doing detail labor, there is a compact system of machinery in large buildings, adapted for the purpose, with men as feeders—man no longer plays the part he formerly did, as he can be easily replaced by his competitor. A woman or a child may do the work formerly done by the man, and his independence is, consequently, a thing of the past, and he must submit, for the skill necessary for handling tools has passed to the machines which is now doing his work. The mechanic can accept the capitalist's terms br go out in search of other employment; the constant state of formation from hand to machine labor has reduced life to an uncertainty. And such has been the permanent condition in the economic world. Capitalization has thus reduced the working class to a mere commodity which must be sold, or the laborer perish—the value of labor power is its cost of production, and is as frequently sold below as above its value.

Often in industrial centers it is necessary to send the whole family

Often in industrial centers it is Often in industrial centers it is necessary to send the whole family to the factory in order to live—the women and children must do the work, and strong, able-bodied men join the army for the purpose of compelling foreigners to buy the products of labor, or collect debts, or kill men for disobedience of galling

"We can do without capitalists who come among us and live on the blood of human beings.
"Wages are never the full equiva-

as a Socialist, as one of the class whose interests demands restitution, let me urge the workers of the world to unite for the purpose of capturing political control, the same capturing political control, the same to be directed in the interest of the working class, only as a means to an end. The Socialists advocate class legislation for the abolition of classes. All history bears us out in the correctness of our stand. Much as Socialists long for a time and condition under which it would be possible to deal with his fellow workers on the high plane of the golden rule, they nevertheless cannot adopt such tactics. It is the great glory of capitalism to have not adopt such tactics. It is the great glory of capitalism to have found the scientific principles of all economic and political revolution, to have discovered the class struggle as the means through which to accomplish the impending revolution; complish the impending revolution; of the delivering over of all the earth contains to the class who alone assisted nature in their production. Capitalism has produced but one thing in abundance, and that is the wretchedness of the class whose historical mission it is to overthrow

rules from their employers. Now,

the entire capitalistic system and es-tablish a co-operative commonwealth

over its grave.

The laborer no longer, under the present system, either produces his own necessaries of life or commodities; he only produces a part of the commodities. The social or com-bined labor of a number only are capable of producing a full commodity. Socialism in production is, therefore, already established, but anarchy in distribution still holds sway, however, The condition of production largely controls distributions. duction largely controls distribu-tion. My assertion, is, therefore, but half true, but no great change in industry need take place, for the present industrial system is already present industrial system is already an economic automatod is a working organism within which the capitalist plays no other part than that of a sponge as his functions seem to be stock jobbing only. He buys stock, deposits the same in his safe and then goes abroad, well knowing that the social organism will, in obedience to his "divine right" of all the earth's resources work on for eight, ten or twelve hours a day that that monster may receive his eight, ten or twelve hours a day
that that monster may receive his
dividends, or he may cause a panic,
or discharge his manager. The capitalist no longer plays any part
worth six-sevenths of the working
life of the proletarian class.

Workingmen, examine the labor
reports, incorrect and incomplete, as
they are: they nevertheless suffice

Workingmen, examine the labor reports, incorrect and incomplete, as they are: they nevertheless suffice for serious reflection. The labor time necessary in return to the capitalist for the privilege of being his obedient servant constitutes much the largest part of our working life, but it is necessary that it should so remain so long as capitalism lasts, for the accumulation of property is of no avail if there is no poor who are compelled to work for wages. From the beginning, therefore, it becomes obvious that poverty of our class is the only condition upon which capitalism can live. Perpetual poverty of the laboring class, therefore, is the watchword of capital, and that all in the name of liberty and progress! Justifying the poverty and wretchedness of the workers as a means of the glorification of the capital class. The proletarians may well be hankful for the capitalists' absinance, thus enabling him to give labor a chance to work. Now let me remind the reader of this feeble effort to organize, not only into economic labor unions, but political labor unions as well, for both are needed badly. Judging from the past, it would clearly be the duty of the laboring class to quit scabbing, both in the economic and the political field; do not in the name of your own children, and all that is near and dear to you, elect your bosses to office. field; do not in the name of your own children, and all that is near and dear to you, elect your bosses to office. Capitalism is an economic institution, but can not live without political power. Be as the capitalist, governed by your class interests, both economically and politically, and victory is yours. The move on the part of the American Eabor Union marks an epoch in the intellectual development of the working class of America. The trouble of the unions in the past with the political machinery controlled by the capitalistic class have done its work; the lesson is learned and we now proceed to correct our past misnow proceed to correct our past mis takes by supporting our own class for a change. The procedure is already outlined in the Social platform, which document is heartly recommended for the careful study of the working

class.
First of all, get political control. "Seek ye first the Kingdom," and all the rest shall be added. With political power capture the industrial machinery, which is the product of your own hands, and convert the use of it to your own interests, and like the feudal lord, the capitalist will find himself out of harmony with the material interests of the world, and will no longer dominate. The kingdom will then be yours, and there will be no longer any contradiction in the material existence of the human race. To the creator belongs the products, and he shall receive them.

of the metal of the Bishop of Peoria. Just as the inhabitants of Virginia would be ashamed to admit that any of their ancestors were ex-convicts, just as the Australians would be ashamed of the same thing, just so will the American of two hundred years hence be ashamed to acknowledge that he sprang from men who did not support themselves by their own labor, and just so will the church be ashamed to admit that it ever opposed the emancipation of mankind, and in those days the names of McGrady, Hagerty and Spalding will be cited as a proof that the church did not do anything of the kind. To be sure, Spalding has a long way to travel yet, but he has started right Another coal strike commission will fetch him. fetch him.

"Wages are never the full equivalent for human work."

It was for uttering such truths as
these that Father McGrady was forced
to resign his pastorate. Father Hagerty was not ousted, it is true, for the
reason that he happened to have resigned to devote himself to scientific
pursuits, but should he resume his
connection it is safe to say he would
be compelled to leave unless he
should be fortunate enough to find a
bishop as broad as Spalding. Nor is
this hostility confined to the Catholic
clergy alone. Myron Reed, of loved
memory, felt the weight of capitalistic
displeasure because he saw fit to lift
his voice in behalf of the strikers of
Eull Hill.

The hope of the church lies in men chicago over 30,000 workmen. We have not yet attained the millenium, and must work with such means as are at hand. While not relaxing our efforts to attain the gorl of intelligent arbition, let us also he would be under the control of the control Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely Without Pain

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ness after eating, hearthum, etc.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

THE VERY LATEST CRITIC.

The Rev. C. M. Van Aken has begun the publication of a series of articles, the first of which appeared in the Butte Miner of May 31st, by which he hopes to show that Socialism is a false doctrine, resting on false principles. This action on the part of the reverend gentieman will be keenly welcomed by the Socialists who delight in nothing so much as a scrutiny of the principles for which they stand. It is a refreshing change from the tactics usually indulged in by their clerical opponents whose former stock in trade seemed to be made up of sophistry and a general condemnation without the faintest approach to an analysis of that which they condemned.

Father Van Aken announces it as his purpose to handle the question on its merits, apart from personalities, and suggests that Socialists have not always observed the proprieties in this respect. It is true that many Socialists have not shown the nicest regard for the feelings of those who have assailed them, especially those who have shown more malice than logic in their assaults. It should be remembered, however, that Socialists do not pose as diplomats; they are not politicians in the American sense. No one who stands for principle can be either one. He has only one name for a spade and only one for a scoundrel. While denying no man the right to differ with him, he has only contempt for him who indulges in sophistry to spade and only one for a scoundrel. While denying no man the right to differ with him, he has only contempt for him who indulges in sophistry to maintain a false position and only loathing for those who would use any position to which chance may have elevated them to blind and coerce a people in opposition to their own interests and their own welfare.

In the opening statement of the proposed refutation of Socialism, the in the opening statement of the proposed relitation of Socialism, the charge is made "that Socialism is opposed to private property." Nothing is farther from the truth. Socialists believe in "COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THINGS COLLECTIVELY USED IN ORDER THAT WE MAY HAVE PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THINGS PRIVATELY USED. We believe in the collectively owned factory in order that whosoever is willing to work to obtain them may have privately owned houses and furniture and wearing apparel and books and all other things which man uses privately.

We are opposed to a system which permits one man to dictate to another, in many instances his mental, moral and physical superior, on what terms he shall live. We are opposed to a system which permits one man to take possession of the surface of the earth and thereby levy tribute on the rest of the human family. We are perfectly content that each man shall have and enjoy every single thing which he has created and saved by his industry and thrift, but we are opposed to his taking that which has been produced by some other man. Though all the laws ever framed by human wisdom should say that such a thing is right, we should stillp roclaim it wrong. False premises lead to false conclusions. Private ownership of the natural wealth of the world was permitted and recognized in the belief that "public good would be furthered by the incentive which came from private gain. Blackstone declared "there is no warrant in natural law for the granting of private title to land." Private ownership of the things all must use has continued until the hand of the money baron has grown so strong that it has fixed itself with a death grip, not alone on the chroat of the propertyless man, but on the throats of those agencies on which men are wont to rely for the equal protection of all, the powers of government. Every student of economics is agreed that things are not as they should be; that a change of some kind is imperative.

"Let us have municipal ownership" say the middlemen. But that sim-We are opposed to a system which permits one man to dictate to an

"Let us have municipal ownership" say the middlemen. But that simply means a change of masters. If a man is to be deprived of the fruits of his toll what difference to him whether it is done in the name of a city or of an individual. Another prefers the election of "honest men to office." But it is not a question of honest men, but an honest system. Attempt to disguise it as we may the fact remains that MAN is the product of his environment, and so long as we continue a condition of things which places a premium on wrong doing just so long will we have the wrong done. The religion of Jesus Christ has been taught many, many years, yet "man's inhumanity to man" continues as keen as ever, not because there was anything wrong or false in the teachings, but because it is profitable to be inhuman.

The attempt of chuchmen to make man contented with his lot here on the promise of Glory is the keenest arraignment of our industrial hell that could be well imagined. It may be in keeping with the spirit of love and mercy to teach that the oppressors of men shall burn in the next world because of their pleasures in this, but the Socialist, bearing no man hatred, declines to be consoled for present injustices by the thoughts of another's

it might be in order to give at this time a definition of Socialism taken from the writings of Prof. Albert Schaffle, German ambassador to Austria, who was one of the most scholarly of men. He says:

"The economic quintessence of the Socialistic programme, the real aim of the international movement, is as follows: To replace the system of private capital (i. e., the speculative method of production, regulated on behalf of society only by the free competition (?) of private enterprises) by a system of collective capital; that is, by a method of production which would introduce a unified (social or "collective" organization of national labor, on the basis of collective or common ownership of the means of production by all the members of society. This collective method of production would remove the present competitive method of production, by placing under official administration such departments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or co-operatively) as well as the distribution among all of the common product of all. ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT AND SOCIAL UTILITY OF THE LABOR OF EACH. THE AMOUNT AND SOCIAL UTILITY OF THE LABOR OF EACH.

The trouble with many workingmen is an acute attack of jackassitus.

It is reported that a bear growled at Terrible Teddy in Washington state. Another anarchist discovered.

A Michigan legislator advocates the killing of idiots. If his plan should be adopted he will have devised a novel method of self-destruction.

Weary Willie Hearst is still mos ing about the trusts. It is suspected that Willie's objections to the trusts are, first, it is popular to roast them, and, second, he is not on the inside

The archbishop of Canterbury left an estate valued at \$91,820. It is pro-fitable to serve the Lord, but on sec-ond thought, perhaps it was not to the Lord that he was rendering the effective service.

Stand by the old party tickets. Stand by so-called labor tickets. Stand by any old thing but your interests, and knowing that while you are striking and starving, some "good fellow" is holding down a nice, fat job. But where do you get off at?

And brainy Bishop Potter has discovered that the petty boss is the one most to bisme for labor wars. He also thinks that the time is coming when organized labor will not be able to etay in New York. Our only comment is that when that time comes it will be very had for Bishop Potter and for New York.

combination becomes a "conspiracy But the poor man evidently likes it, since he works and votes for the continuance of a system which makes him a criminal in the eyes of the law every time he tries to make his or-ganization effective for good.

We are determined that every man who has subscribed for the Journal shall get it regularly, and are using every means at our command to see that he does get it. Our friends will that he does get it. Our friends will confer a favor by reporting to as the name of any one who does not receive his paper. If you kick once and it does not come, kick again and keep kicking until it is straightened out.

The hand of a young blacksmith, severed at the wrist, by a blow from a trip hammer in the factory of Baron Shibuwasa, the multi-millionaire of Japan, was sent through the express by the workmen to the baron as a hint that he should do something for those who became hallings or were in those who became helpiess or were in-capacitated from work while in his employ. Were this practice to obtain in this country the average express office would discount any morgue in the Union.

And brainy Bishop Potter has discovered that the petty boss in the one most to bisme for labor wars. He also hinks that the time is coming when brganized labor will not be able to tay in New York. Our only comment is that when that time comes it will be very had for Bishop Potter and for New York.

"When rich men conspire, poor men should combine," said Abraham Lincoln. This is generally accepted as good logic, but nowadays the rich man's conspiracy becomes merely a "consultation" and the poor man's consultation" and the poor man's

What sort of a union man is he who casts his ballot for a system which keeps his fellowman in bondage, sends widow to the county for ald and his children to the orphan asylum? What would be the present day opinion of a black man who advocated or-ganization of the slaves before the war for the purpose of regulating the hours of toil or to demand a larger slice of salt pork or corn pone but who opposed doing anything to wipe out slavery itself? Would not the present day opinion of such a man be that he was an unmitigated tack ass? Yet would he have been me than is the "pure and simple" unionist who opposes political action on the part of the masses at this

measure in opposition to the rights of property c is therefore unconstitu-

The Democratic party of Virginia permitted, without protest, the draft. ing of a constitutional amendment, by a committee made up of bankers, manufacturers, railroad magnates and merchants, which provides for the disfranchisement of every man who does not own three hundred dollars worth of property. In spite of the storm of criticism which it is arousing, there is criticism which it is arousing, there is really nothing astonishing in this. A man does not cease to be capitalist because he becomes a Democrat or a Republican. He lives under a system which puts a premium on his getting will be possibly can out of others. When the dispossessed are becoming on the part of the masses at this time? Why are trades unions organized? To protect the interests of the workers. Against whom? Against the employing class. Why should the workers, who outnumber the employers three to one, need any protection from those who are much weaker from a standpoint of numbers? Because the laws are made in the interest of the employing class. Does this imply dishonesty on the part of the lawmakers? Not necessarily, the constitution is founded on the theory of the divine right of property and any.

************************* WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Some people have queer ideas of what Socialism means. They confound it with anarchy, disorder, dividing up property and free love and other absurd statements. For the benefit of such, the definitions from dictionaries and world famous men are here appended:

The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

--Encyclopedia Britannica.

The abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action—Imperial Lictionary.

A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed,—Webster.

A science of reconstructing society on entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry—Webster Distinguish.

branch of industry.—Worcester's Dictionary.

A theory of policy that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor through the public collective ownership of labor and capital (as distinguished from property) and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Every one according to his deeds."—Standard Dictionary.

all industries. Its motto is: "Every one according to his deeds."—
Standard Dictionary.

Any theory or system of local organization which would abolish entirely or in greater part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute co-operation; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor and would make land and capital as the instruments of production, the joint possession of the community.—Century Dictionary.

Socialism is simply applied Christianity; the Golden Rule applied to every day life.—Prof. Ely.

The deepest depths of vulgarism is that of setting up money as the ark of the covenant.—Thomas Carlyle.

Socialism being the product of social evolution, the only danger lies in obstructing it.—Rev. F. M. Sprague.

Socialism is the idea and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, siming at a new and higher life for all men.—William Morris.

No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the

No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production and that the principles of association are susceptible of further and beneficial development—John Stuart

Mill.

Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unlified organization of national labor.—Prof. Schaffle.

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. W. Clarke.

The citizens of a large nation, industrially organized, have reached their happiness when the producing, distributing and other activities are such that each citizen finds in them a place for all his energies and aptitudes, while he obtains the means of satisfying all of his desires.—Herbert Spencer.

Socialism has in view as the ultimate end the public or collective ownership and management of the means of production and distribution.—Walter Thomas Mills.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation

tion.—Walter Thomas Mills.

Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution of co-operation in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth. Above all, it never advocates violent methods.—Rev. Father T. McGrady.

Capital has been defined as "That Capital has been defined as "That part of surplus labor which is used in the reproduction of values THROUGH EXPLOITATION. Accepting this definition—and it is the correct one—it follows that capital, however honestly acquired, becomes, in the very nature of things, an instrument for robbery. No criticism of the individual is implied in this since, "after all, men do largely as they must." Self-preservation is the first law of nature and the capitalist is simply compreservation is the first law of nature and the capitalist is simply complying with the requirements of this law. Many of the thinking members of the exploiting class, appreciating that competition means annihilation would be glad to change things were they not disheartened by the apparently unconquerable mass of stupidity which confronted every effort for the

member that not these men, but the people themselves are responsible for the powers which these representa-tives of plutocracy wield. Their existthees of plutocracy wield. Their exist-ence as an economic factor is due to nothing else than the continuance of a kind of government which permits and encourages the very things these men are charged with instead of de-nouncing the boil on the end of the nose of the body politic, would it not be better to purify the system of those humors of which the boil is but an outward manifestation?

Wilshire's Magazine is after a circulation of 200,000 per month. As an encouragement to the workers they are offering several valuable prizes, among which are automobiles, planos. which confronted every effort for the among which are automobiles, planos, betterment of conditions and the advancement of the human race. When one is tempted to rail at Morgan or Rockefeller it would be well to re- is now \$1.

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

The Bear and the Two Travelers.

Two men were traveling together, when a bear suddenly met them on their path. One of them climbed up quickly in to a tree, and concealed himself in the branches. The other, seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground, and when the Bear came up and felt him with his snout, and smelt him all over, he held his breath as much as he could. The Bear soon left him, for it is said he will not touch a dead body. When he was quite gone the other traveler descended from the tree, and accosting was quite gone the other traveler de-scended from the tree, and accosting his friend, jocularly inquired "what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear?" He replied, "He gave me this advice." Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger."

Mistortune tests the sincerity of friends.

The Coal Miners of Pennsylvania had long been accustomed to vote for

A Correction.

New Orleans, May 23, 1903.

Dear Comrade—I wish to call your attention to a typographical error in my contribution in reply to Brondel. The sentence reads "they have practiced and encouraged free love for 1,000 years," which conveys the idea that the abuse continues to the present time, whereas I intended to say. New Orleans, May 23, 1903.

The Bear and the Two Travelers.

Two men were traveling together, when a bear suddenly met them on their path. One of them climbed up quickly in to a tree, and concealed himself in the branches. The other seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground, and when the Bear came up and felt him with his snout, and smelt him all over, he held his breath as much as he could. The Bear soon left him, for it is said he will not touch a dead body. When he was quite gone the other traveler descended from the tree, and accosting his friend, jocularly inquired "what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear?" He replied, "He gave me this advice: "Never travel with a friend who deserts you at the approach of danger."

The Coal Miners of Pennsylvania had long been accustomed to vote for MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

"they practiced," meaning the period extending from the Sixth to the Sixtoenth century. During this period the Caurch reprobated clerical inzmorality, but the bishops dispensed from the enactments of council in consideration of a pecuniary fine called the "cullogism." I wish you would correct this error.

With my very best wishes, I am Yours fruternally,
T. McGRADY.

............. Breezes from Saltaire

Written for the Journal

fire, he will fire—on the assassin who gives the order! The fool in uniform is learning his economic lesson as rapidly as the fool in overalls. His brothers are in the "enemy's" ranks, and some of the bullets in the riot cartridge will find lodgment in the paunches of their designers. The aver-age blue-bellied lackey is feeling the sting of his degradation and the crime of authoritative butchery; and he is not particularly stuck on his \$13 per, with blankets and hard tack and mag otty meat and official despotism. He hates his West Point martinet, and the menial slavery of his lot worse than a Pennsylvania mine ox hates Baer. The man with the gun is no more exempt from the law of eco-nomic determinism than the man with the hoe; and the autocrats of America the noe; and the autocrats of America will find it out in the same way that Louis XVI. found it out—by that tired feeling in the region of the neck. The camel's back is bending, but the Arabs of plutocracy are still piling on straw with a steam shovel. When it breaks, the Arabs will be without tobs other than furnishing material. jobs other than furnishing material for obituaries.
The confiscated food that empty

sellies produced is dangerously near falling into some of the bellies, the emptier the belly the greater the dan-ger. Eating other men's bread in the sweat of other men's brows is get sweat of other men's brows is get-ting to be what insurance agencies call extra hazardous occupations, and the policies will all expire in 1904; after that the ratio between bread and sweat will be reducable to a mathe-matical equation.

If you can neither read nor "figger"

ask any kindergarten kid to compare the statistics of 1890 and 1900; ascer-tain the present rate of increase of ownership of wealth and of the number of unemployed voting males; and ask him to "figger out" the life of this nation. He will show you that by December, 1905, plutocracy will own

The future soldier will "shoot to all of the wealth of the United States Ill" fast enough. When ordered to and the army of unemployed will and the army of unemployed will number just 5,000,000 men. This is just one year after the election. If plutocracy carries the election of 1904 you may as well begin laying in fireworks appropriate for celebrating the little anniversary of 1905, for your hot air Socialistic victory in 1908 will be just three years old when it is

In 1901 16,000,000 families owned 4,700,000 homes

in 1905 18,000,000 families will own 1,249,000 homes.

One family will live inside and sev-

One lamily will live inside and seventeen will roost on the fence with the chickens.

Be careful, therefore, not to destroy the 17,000,000 "homes" that capitalism has already destroyed; for it is dangerous to burn ashes. It will also be dangerous to furnish 5,000,000 idle be dangerous to furnish 5,000,000 idle men who neglect to starve in ome place long enough to get on the regis-tration lists, with 5,000,000 ballots ear, marked for 1908; for they can't digest them, and might contract the un-healthy habit of using them for gun wads. Don't forget the 1,100,000 ladies wads. Don't forget the 1,100,000 ladies of the red light brigade, whose ranks are recruiting 300,000 per year; 2,600,000 of them in 1995 ought to be able to cook plutocratic hams for the 5,600,000 Coxey guards, and put up full knapsacks for papa, and hubby and brother out on the skirmish line; and when you bivouack 'mid the crimsoned lilies of the Potomac, you can rest your war-worn limbs upon a war-roir's earthen couch and dream away rior's earthen couch and dream away rior's earthen couch and dream away
the dragging hours with visions of
1,390,127,379 gallons of booze you so
gayly guzzled in the damp and drinkable days of 1901, and the \$2,000,000,000 you threw at the bartender,
which would have bought arms for
100,000,000 men. The band in the Virginia pinewoods has not ceased. It
is only waiting for the Hussars of the
Hungry Army.

SALTAIRE.

Coalville, Utah, May 19, 1903.

Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

the A. L. U.

Denver, Col., May 20, 1903.

Mr. Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. U.

Dear Sir and Brother: Replying to your verbal notification that I have been nominated for the office of member of the executive board of your organization.

I respectfully accept this nomina-tion, and if elected will co-operate with the majority of said executive board for the good and welfare of

My understanding of the principles and objects of the A. L. U. are as To secure for all men and women

To secure for all men and women who labor the full product of their labor, and the greatest measure of happiness regardless of the avaricious system of rent, interest and profit inauguraed by politicians and shylocks, Fraternally yours,

EDWARD BOYCE.

THE ONLY SALVATION

(Continued from Page One.)

ments. After years of experience we must admit that no permanent relief to the wage-worker can be brought about through trades unionism; therefore, it behooves us to be free at all times to take advantage of any opportunity to temporarily better our condition. Nothing affords the ma-jority of corporations more satisfac-tion than to realize that they placed you in a position where you are powerless to act for a period of years.
If this practice is permitted to continue, the time is not far distant when
it will result in the destruction of
your organization."
Leasing of Mines.

Leasing of Mines.

After paying a tribute to the Miners' Magazine and its editor, the president says regarding a co-operative

mining property:
"The advisability of levying an assessment for the purpose of securing control of mining property to be oper-ated in the interests of the organizaated in the interests of the organiza-tion was submitted to the various lo-cals for a referendum vote, and, al-though the result showed a majority to be against such action, after visit-ing different unions and talking with the members I found that a large num-ber were misinformed as to the real object of the movement, believing that it was the intention to send out

a number of prospectors for the purpose of locating and prospecting claims. Notwithstanding the action taken by your members I still believe that if the delegates to the elevath annual convertible. annual convention make provision whereby the Western Federation of Miners may secure coatrol of valuable mining property, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, they will have done that which will prove of more benefit to its members than any action that will be taken during the convention."

Fight Coming.

In closing he says of employers' organizations:

"At this time about 2,000 members of your organization are on strike, with every indication that the number will be greatly increased in the near future. Employers of labor are organized throughout the entire United States. They are carefully outlining ganized throughout the entire United States. They are carefully outlining their plans of campaign before making a determined assault upon your organization. When the order is given, you need look for no quarter. The battle begun with annihilation for its purpose must be met by the Western Federation of Miners with intelligence, determination and united action. The duty devolves upon you to outline a policy for your officers during the coming year, and after the adoption of that policy, there should be no faltering in the ranks, for only through unity of action can you expect to retain the few privileges granted to you by your masters."

R. Anna German, C. M. D. Sixteen years' experience in practice and teaching Christian Advanced Thought and Metaphysical Healing. Dispensary work free every alternoon from 2 to 4. All are welcome. No. 322 West Broadway. You should secure at once our highly instructive correspondence course, "How to Heal," which I have prepared at very normal price for the next 60 days only.

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Chas. Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER, COLO.

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Copper Match Holders.....\$0c
Golf Hat Pins in leather bag \$1.25 Our Souvenir Spoon, which we all "The Montana," leads all

Our Copper Paper Knife is 93 inches long and sells at sight, and we plainly see it's to be the most popular souvenir we have ever popular sou brought out.

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For three days ONLY, Thursday Friday and Saturday, we offer a 20 per cent discount on every brush in our store. This includes Tooth in our store. This includes Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, and all other kinds. We desire to sell every brush that we have in stock. Not that any of them are not desirable brushes. That isn't the reason at all. We want to SELL these brushes; we bought them to sell; we didn't buy them for any other purpose. We want to sell more of them than we are sell-ing now, and want to see, at this special price, how many we can sell in three days' time. It will be worth your while to buy a stock of brushes. Even if your tooth brush isn't entirely worn out, you had better get a new one during this

Paxson's Dentala, the tooth pow der, is an elegant preparation for cleansing, whitening and preserv-ing the teeth. It is the most per-fect tooth preparation that we ever handled. This powder is so smooth that it cannot scratch even the softest enamel. It is a happy me-dium; not foaming too much, or

softest enamel. It is a happy medium; not foaming too much. or being too dry. It is just right. Price, 25c per bottle.

Sister's Antiseptic Tooth Wash is an extremely nice antiseptic liquid preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and for purifying the mouth and gums. Some prefer it to the powder. However, the best authorities say that the powder should be used twice a week, and the wash five times a week. Price, 25c per bottle.

Let us fill your prescriptions. We do it as your physician wants it done.

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> Butte, Montana

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Social Democratic Herald 614 State Street Milwaukee, Wis.

"Silver Spray," an absolutely pu

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

this convention ought to make some

provision for.

I find that in many instances that I find that in many instances that individuals secure membership in our organization as individual members who are not permitted to join local unions by reason of their ineligibility. I can see that this proposition will lead to serious, if not unnecessary complication, if it is not properly regulated by this convention. The convention should say who are eligible to individual membership in our organization, and under what condition and circumstance they should be admited, and what regulations they admited, and what regulations they should be subjected to. The provision to govern this case should be so construed and designed as to make it absolutely impossible for it to in-terfere, in any way, with the local union, and be so rigid in its application that it can not be construed to conflict, in any way, with the juris-diction of the local, and that a person can not secure individual membership in a locality where there is a local union. That such a membership can not be used to evade any local union laws, rules, wages cale or schedule of hours, and that such a member has no right to act in the capacity of authority for the American Labor Union unless specially authorized.

Stamp Book.

For the convenience of our mem-bers I would ask the attention of the convention for the consideration of the adoption of a uniform book and stamp to be used by our local unions and issued to all our members. The book to be of convenient size and made of durable material, and designed so as to cover a reasonable length of time in order to reduce the cost to a minimum, and thus make its in-troduction as cheap as possible. The stamps to be of a uniform size and color, and denominated in such a way so as to cover one month's dues. This stamp and book to be only issued by, through or from the office of the American Labor Union. The monthly due stamp to be recognized as the only proper and official month-ly due certificate. The introduction of this stamp will be of great con-venience to members, and its fitness is so apt that there can be no ques-tion as to its practical application and successful operation. The stamps to be issued through the secretary treasurer of the American Labor Union to the financial secretary of each local union, and each stamp to represent the amount of the monthly per capita tax to the Amer-ican Labor Union and the monthly dues of the local union. By the in-troduction of this system each stamp in possession of the financial secre-tary will represent the amount of the

in possession of the financial secretary will represent the amount of the dues of the local union.

If this plan is adopted it will make the work of auditing the accounts of each union more simple, and will have a tendency to promote the individual accounts. vidual member with a desire to pay his dues to his union the first of each month, for the reason that this system will give a continuous account of each member's standing. So under this plan each member would natur-ally want to have his stamp book in such shape as would record him as be-ing prompt in paying his dues and in continuous good standing in his union.

Under the system of individual monthly working cards, there is nothing to show regarding a member's former standing. The fact that the proposed plan would give a record of the member's standing would naturally have a tendency to make turally have a tendency to make him want to have that record of such a character as would confer credit on him as a union man. If this stamp plan meets with your approval, it should be so arranged as to apply and govern individual members.

Journal.

In establishing the American Labor Union Journal there seemed to be a radical misunderstanding on the part radical misunderstanding on the part of some of our local unions, and a few of them seemed to labor under the impression that it was arbitrarily established and published by the executive officers. This was a gross mistake, as the executive board was instructed by the last convention to submit to a referendum vote to all our members the advisability of our paper, to be owned by the American Labor Union and edited under the

management of the general officers in the interest of that organization. The responsibility of establishing the Journal is entirely with the ma-jority of our members voting for it. The executive board followed the instructions of the convention, and sub-mitted it to a direct vote of the local unions, thus affording each individual member an opportunity to register his vote for or against establishing the Journal. A vote for it meant and carried with it an assessment of 50 cents for its maintenance. The circularl etter that the board sent out fully and plainly explained this and it seemed impossible for it to be misunderstood. They seemed to misunderstood. They seemed to think that if their particular union registered a majority vote against the establishing of the Journal that they would not be subject to the ag-gregate vote for it, which was a wrong and unwaranted conclusion. So you can easily see that much of

the complaint arose from the fact of a misunderstanding.

The publishing of our weekly pa-per is now indispensable. This week-ly visitor going into the homes of our members keeps them in close com-munion with the purpose of our or-ganization and its development. It is a vehicle through which is caried the weekly labor accounts of the country and conveys to our membership the thoughts of the greatest minds in the land on social and economic subjects, which stirs a constant interest in the movement and fans enthusiasm with its breath of inspiration. It is an agency of instruction to those who are new in the work of organized la-bor. It is an aggressive advocate for the principles of our organization, and boldly defends the rights of our mem-

bers and the welfare of the people.
Considering the length of time that
it has been in existence it has been
more than a success and never has been a financial burden. The future prosperity and perpetuation of our organization requires it and I hope that our members desire it. The per capita tax should be so arranged as to cover the subscription fee, and carefully constructed in order to have it safely come within the purview of the postal laws, which, no doubt, can be arranged and done.

· Local Dues.

There is a disposition on the part of local union to make their local dues so low that it is impossible to accumulate any money, so much so that they can not meet their legiti-mate obligations with proper dispatch and promptness. This makes the unand promptness. This makes the union ineffective, for the reason that a local never has any money to do anything with, and when they establish their dues at a very low rate, the remedy for the cvil is never thought of until it is too late.

Some recommendation along these lines should be under a their didt.

lines should be made, say that adult male members dues shoull not be less than 50 cents a month for local

Now, there are a number of our un-ions that have dues established at a much lower figure, and they may strenuously object to a change. But I believe that as a general policy it would result in doing our organization a great good. Funds in a local treasury have a tendency to establish active interest and determination.

Local Bond.
The proposition of this organization making a strict provision for the bonding of all officers in local unions this organization making this provision, it would shoulder the responsibility on the general organization and would be a great protection to our local unions. I have watched this matter for some time expecially this matter for some time, especially this year, and the information secured orges me to call to the attention of the convention its importance.

Strikes and Walkouts.

During the past year in organizing new unions they met with the usual oposition, and in some instances positive opposition of the employers. However, it affords me pleasure to in-form the delegates of this convention that we have scored a complete vic-tory in most instances and have per-manently established our organiza-

There are still a couple of difficul-ties pending which will be called to the attention of the convention by the executive board.

The matter of supporting the strikers is one that has been called to our attention more forcibly this year than ever before. Just in proportion to our strength and influence we will become more aggressive. This will naturally multiply our strikes and lock-outs, and in order to give the strikers the necessary support it will require the combinel intelligence of convention to determine on a an to raise funds for this purpose have a thought that I would be cased to have you consider. That the first month in each quarter th adult male member be assessed cents, and that junior unions and female members be assessed not less than 10 cents. This fund to be set aside and be used for no other purpose other than that of supporting the strikers. This, in my opinoin, will in a short time accumulate a found which would place the congral found which would place the general officers of this organization in a posi-tion to give the necessary support to members engaged in a controversy contending for union principles and up-to-date unionism; and this would shun the responsibility of delays in the support of strikers, which seem to be dangerous. The fact that the American Labor Union will be in possession of a strike fund in itself would have a wholesome and benefi-tial effect upon those who might be inclined to oppose our organization.
If in the wisdom of this convention they would see fit to approve of this plan, I feel confident that the results

will be beneficial and profitable Principles Are Correct.

An earnest effort has been made to interest the laboring people in this movement, as well as those who are thoroughly committed to the policy

of our organization.
During the year we have organized
149 unions, which have added a great
number of earnest and enthusiastic workers to our membership. They have become permanent agencies in the work. This organization must not relax its position, nor can it afford to move backward. It must be pushed onward with all the vigor we possess. The fundamental principles of our organization are correct, and we must make an intelligent, well directed effort to present them to the laboring people of the country in such a way as to invite and wrrant their favoraconsideration and secure their confidence, and our action must be of such a character as to convince them of our sincerity.

Affiliation.

After a correspondence covering nearly two years we have secured the affiliation of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes. This is an or-ganization composed of railroad men, embracing every department thereof. They are in accord and sympathy with this movement and subscribe to the principles of our organization. This will materially strengthen the American Labor Union, as it distri-butes our offiliated membership over a great portion of territory, and those members interested in this movement will act as agents for our organiza-tion and the next year will testify to the friendship and support.

Results.

Sizing up the entire year's work in every direction from a standpoint of organization, the increase of membership in our unions directly chartered by the American Labor Union shows a rapid, substantial growth. This applies also to affiliated organizations, namely, the Western Federation of Miners, the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes. The establishing of the Journal was a new venture for our organization. Results testify to its success. I believe that the American Labor Union and the members of the organization has every research. organization have every reason to feel satisfied with the growth and development of the American Labor

Union in every department.

In conclusion allow me to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness of the general officers of our organization, and also my appreciation of their prudent counsel in the management of the affairs of the American Labor Union, Respectfully submitted. fully submitted,

DANIEL MeDONALD, President American Labor Union.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

bor Union for the past year, together with such recommendations and sug-gestions as will best serve the interests of the organization in the future If any of my recommendations are disapproved of by the convention, let it be done with the fixed idea that they were made by me with a conscientious desire to bring the organization itself to a higher state of perfection, and to make the American fection, and to make the American Labor Union the most useful to the working class. Whatever I have done in the past has been done with this

Financial Statement.

I have compiled from the American Labor Union accounts a statement showing the receipts and disburse-ments for the most important items.

RECEIPTS.

| Suplies | | | | | | | | | | | | . 3,267.25 |
|----------|-----|----|---|---|--|------|--|--|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| Relief f | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscela | 116 | ào | t | 8 | | | | | | | | . 116.41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | to commence of the supple |
| Total | ٠. | | | | | | | | | * | | .\$17,205,95 |

Relief fund Receipts for year 17,305.95

Balance in treasury, March

The American Labor Union accounts have been carefully audited by the executive board. The report of that board as to the conditions of the accounts will be made by the executive board itself.

I believe that I can be justy proud of the manner in which the American

Increase in Per Capita Tax Receipts.

The statement of receipts shows an increase of just 50 per cent over the receipts for the preceding year. The increase in the membership cannot be compared to the increase in receipts. however, for the reason that over 100 new unions have been chartered in the last three months covered by the report, and tax and assessment

(Balance of Secretary Smith's re-port will appear in our next issue.)

Denver, Colo., May 26, 1903. To the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union.

Brothers and Sisters-It is a pleasure for me to submit to this convention, and to the membership generally an account of my stewardship as sec-retary-treasurer of the American La-

in view, and in whatever position I am placed in the future I shall act in the same fearless manner, regardless of personal friendships, political reasons or any other consideration whatever. I simply ask that my re-port be considered in this spirit.

The statement follows:

Per capita tat\$12,952,96

| | | | | | | | | | | *** | |
|----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|---|-----|-----------|
| Total | | | | | . , | ٠, | , | | | \$ | 17,205.95 |
| | E | X | PE | ND | 17 | ľ | 1 | 11 | 3 | | |
| General. | ex | ei | 180 | | | | | | | \$ | 9,970.74 |
| Organizi | ng | e | xpe | nse | , | | | | | | 5,808.97 |
| Supplies | | | | | | | | | | | 2.043.56 |

Expenditures for year 18,242.67

31, 1903\$ 413.41

of the manner in which the American Labor Union accounts are handled. It has taken nearly two years to bring the system to its present perfection; but, for absolute safety and economy in bookkeeping. I do not believe a more perfect system can be devised. It is my ambition to see the Journal accounts on much the same basis before the end of the present year. As soon as the office can settle down to a two years' business, work will be commenced on the revision will be commenced on the revision of the Journal system of accounting, which, although perfectly safe at present, is more cumbersome than

report, and tax and assessment for those unions are only charged on the charter membershinp, which is always very small. While the receipts show a gain of only fifty per cent over the preceding year, the membership, represented in both local and international unions, has increased more than 100 per cent. In the face of the many disadvantages against which the American Labor Union has had to work, this gain is remarkable. It is now the duty of this convention to overcome these disadvantages as far as possible and place the officers and executive board to make the American Labor Union felt in every part of American labor circles.

(Balance of Secretary Smith's re-

EXCURSION.

\$15—Salt Lake City and Return—\$15
June 13, 1903.

Tickets on sale Butte and Anaconds
on above date only; limited for return ten days. Reserve berths now at
City Ticket Office, 105 North Main

Monta H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

A Delightful Summer Trip

If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Denver 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 rates and a copy of "With Nature in Colorado.'

G. W. FITZGERALD, Butte, Mont.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Via the Oregon Short Line. Denver and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$39.50.

Omaha and return June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$42.

And 10, \$42.

Kansas City and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$42.

St. Louis and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$49.50.

Chicago and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$53.50. Indianapolis, Ind., and return, June

and 12, \$56 Salt Lake and return, June 13, \$15 Tickets good via Salt Lake and Denver, also good on the Overland Limited, finest train in the world, which runs through Salt Lake to Chi-

cago without a change. For limits and sleeping car accommodations, call on or address Short, Line City Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont. H. O. WILSON,

General Agent.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Helena, Mont., May 13, 1903.
At a meeting of the State Board of
Pardons, held at its office on the
above date, the following business among other things was transacted: In the matter of the application for

commutation of sentence, granted by the Governor, to one John O'Brien. Whereas, The Governor of Montana has this day officially notified this Board that he has granted a commu-tation to one John O'Brien, a convict-confined in the state prison, who was convicted of the crime of manulaugh. convicted of the crime of manslaugh ter, committed in the county of Silver Bow, State of Montana, on the 8th day of March, 1901, and sentenced for a term of six years in the state

Therefore, be it ordered, that May 29th, 1903, be set apart for the consideration of said commutation so granted as aforesaid, and all perso granted as aforesaid, and all persons having an interest therein, desiring to be heard either for or against the granting of the commutation, are hereby notified to be present in the forenoon of said day at the office of the State Board of Pardons, at the capitol of said state.

Further ordered: That a copy of this order be printed and published in the American Labor Union Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and

nal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Butte, County of Silver Bow, State of Montana, once each week for two consecutive weeks, vizt

May 21, 1903. May 28, 1903.

Adopted, JAMES DONOVAN, President, J. J. RYAN, Clerk.

According to the Cripple Creek Daily Press, the joint membership of the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. is more than 100,000.

Dr.W. H. Saunders & Co. America's Leading Specialists



University Designation

Cure the worst cases of Nervous, Blood, Skin, Urinary and Sexual Diseases of both men and women, no matter how lingering, dangerous or severe. No experiments, 26 years' experience.

lingering. dangerous or severs. No experiments. 26 years' experience.
YOUNG MEN, guilty of sins in their youth and troubled with Seminal Weakess. Nervous Deshitty, Loss of Memory. Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidasey Troubles, Gunnarhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or any diseases of the Genito Urnary Organs can find a sale and speedy cure. Cures guaranteed.
VARICOCELE, PILES and KNOTTED VEINS of the legs, etc., cured at once without operation. Soo for indiure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thousands of you who have committed offenses against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching have been described by the committed offenses against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching have been described by the committed offenses of vitality, Frequent or Paintel Engle of Shumer in the urne with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of your manhood. There are hundreds who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. The doctors will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and healthy restoration of the Genito Urnary Organs.

"A WARNING VOICE,"

Is the title of our book which describes those troubles. Write for it, eachosing at

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

Our Propaganda Brigade 🤝 🤝

Comrade Peel, of Toronto, is on with us; more trouble for Edward the Seventh.

Comrade Joyce, of Missoula, says: "Put me down for a year." He's down.

Comrade Lippsett, of Cranbrooke, B. C., sends in ten yearlies. Comrade Burdick, of Nagle, Idaho, orders a bundle of a dozen. That's the stuff.

Comrade Roper, of Big Springs, Texas, is another friend and admirer of the Journal.

Comrade Paimer, of The Dalles, Ore, has taken so many subscriptions for Socialist papers in the past two years that the Philistines dodge him

Comrade Redmayne, of Washington, Cal., sends in a pair of subscriptions and now we will try to give them something to think about. Comrade Kerr, of French Gulch, Cal, sends in two subscriptions. And the mailing list consinues to climb skyward.

Comrade Wesleder, of Great Falls, joins the ranks of the warriors for the cause of industrial freedom. Wel-come, comrade.

Comrade Richardson, of California still on deck; another subscription credited to him from San Bernar. Comrade Ceynover, of Pt. Washing-ton, Wis., lines up with the New Trades Unionism. Another brand from the burning. She is growing, boys.

Comrade Agnew, of Galt, Ill., received a sample copy of the Journal, and he says he "will have to have a good thing like that coming steady. He's down.

Brother Cookson, of Jaffray, B. C., sends in five names for the Journal. The mailing clerk is keeping his eye on Jaffray; he says you can't fool him, and he feels sure there is more to follow. Comrade Bradley hits the buil's eye twice this week, and he says he can do it again. West Superior, Mich, will soon be a Journal town if the comrade keeps up his work.

Comrade Chase, of Dutch Flat, Cal., sends in a brace of names for subscriptions to "the big, bright, handsome labor-Socialist weekly, crowded full of good reading matter."

Comrade Snowden, of Crescent City, Cal., sends in a couple of subscrip-tions for one year. Come again, com-rade. Give us a chance to reach them and we will try to take care of the

Comrade Haight, of Osnahrock, N. D., sends in for a dozen copies of the up-to-date thought provoker. Another man who is laying a broad and deep foundation for the coming cooperative commonwealth.

Comrade Gallagher complains that

Comrade Thompson, of Bevier, Mo. is one of the staunch friends of the Journal in the state where folks "have to be shown." The comrade will try to do this.

Comrade Sharkey, of the heelwork-ers of Lynn, Mass., sends in a bunch of 67 yearlies. The campaign of 1904 will not suffer any loss at the hands of the class-conscious proletariats of Comrade Randall, of Springfield, Ohio, "the old Socialist Tools Man," is boosting the Journal in his home town. Comrade Randall is a good rustler, and the Journal appreciates his interest.

Comade Gebhardt, of Davenport, Iowa, congratulates us on the Journal, which he says is such a fine addition to the literature of the labor movement. He is rustling more subscriptions.

York state will give a good account of herself at the next election. Comrade Biggins, of Winnemucca, Nev., sends in his subscription for three years, and says he thinks the Journal the greatest paper on earth. We think so, too, comrade, but we are trying to make it better all the time.

Comrade Peters, of Brooklyn, sends in one yearly. They are coming regu-larly from that neck of woods, and at the rate they are coming. New

Comrade Onquist, of Park City, Utah, local, says they can not afford to miss a copy of the Journal, as they depend on it largely to help them

make a showing along political lines next fall. We will endeavor to see hext fail. We will endeavor to see that the Journal reaches the subscribers everywhere. In case any one does not get the paper, a favor will be conferred on this office by letting us know about it at once.

Comrade Schock, of Plateau, Cal. is in line. From Maine to California and from Alaska to Florida, to Germany, England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Ireland and Wales and coming back again to Porto Rico, the Journal is making converts to the "New Trades Unionism."

Comrade Fortin, of Vallejo, Cal., sends us a bunch of pink engravings of George Washington, the revolutionist, who only escaped being a traitor by being victorious. Had he failed, had his troops been defeated, he would doubtless have ended his days through an English bullet.

Comrade Phillippi, of St. Louis, Mo, is one of the hardest workers in the movement for the betterment of mankind. He never neglects an opportunity to get in an effective blow at the atroctites of capitalism. His last letter to the Journal contained seven subscriptions. May good luck aftend you, comrade.

Comrade Blair, of Tacoma, Wash, says he is glad to see the labor unions show "some method in their madness," and sends in a year's subscription in a National Economic League coin carrier. On the back of it he has marked in red ink: "This is a handy sort of a card." Right you are, comrade, and you have put it to a good use.

DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CU., Station Englewood, Box 1439, Chicago, III U. S. A.

"Sliver Spray beer. Montana Brewing Co., Great Falls.

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

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The SOUTHERN HOTEL gives you the BEST MEAL and BEST COOKED food for 25 CENTS of any place in the city. You get as much of any and every dish offered on the bill of fare as you wish. OUR CUISINE is unex-ceiled. Don't forget the place and you will not forget the dinner. Come to-morrow and try one of our dinners. DAN TEWEY, Prop.

"Silver Spray" for invalids. Mon-tana Brewing Co.

Growth of Capitalism Written for the Journal by Russell C. Massey

The demand for a change in eco-nomics throughout the civilized world is becoming so apparent that even the intelligent conservative begins to concede that the present trend of events can not long continue without resulting in such convulsions in society as will shake it to its very foundations.

Compare the government census re-

Compare the government census re-ports of 1890 and 1990 and there is much food for thought to the reflec-tive mind.

In 1890 the middle class, which has the new results of the bulwark of so-clety, constituted 29 per cent of the population and owned 24 1.2 per cent of the wealth. In 1900, 19 per cent belonged to this class and owned 14 per cent of the wealth. In 1890, 9 per cent of the population belonged to the capitalist class and

In 1839, 9 per cent of the population belonged to the capitalist class and owned 71 per cent of the wealth. In 1990, 6 per cent were capitalists, but they owned 83 per cent of the wealth.

In 1890, 52 per cent of the wealth.

In 1890, 52 per cent, a trifle over half the people, belonged to the laboring class and owned 4 1-2 per cent of the wealth. In 1900, 75 per cent of the people (three-quarters) belonged to the laboring class, and they owned 3 per cent of the wealth.

3 per cent of the wealth.

Moral to the story as told by the
census figures: Do not be a producer
if you intend to become rich, but learn
to get what others produce. See!

By what means do they accumulate
this wealth?

Answer: By interest, rent and

Answer: By interest, rent and

Abolish this triune fraud and im-position on the good nature of the workers, and tell me how then they who work not will be able to accumu-late practically all the workers pro-

With 6 per cent of the people own ing 83 per cent of the wealth, what kind of "immediate demands" or ameliorative measures" will keep them from doubling their wealth if interest remains to curse the worker with exploitation and the recipient with greed

Will shorter hours and higher wages in the interest of Gompers' non-political followers or government ownership of the coal mines and other monopolies in the interest of the mid-dle class prevent interest from dou-bling the wealth of the capitalist class?

The doubling of this wealth for the rich means an appalling tax on the producers when we remember that so many are engaged in unproductive and unnecessary work. While interest, rent and profit re-

While interest, rent and profit remain it is as useless for the wage workers to try to escape this burden by shorter hours or higher wages, as it is for the middle class and self-employed farmer to try to escape by middle class legislation. This wealth has to be created by labor, and any ameliorative measures which lighten the burden of the one class of workers at the expense of the other must be but temporary.

To so change conditions that the non-producers shall be unable to get what the tollers create should be the aim of every justice loving person. Let the agrarian element join with the city wage worker to abolish interest, rent and profit; let them stand shoulder to shoulder at the ballot box and serve notice on the parasites that they have concluded that the interests of all producers are identical, that

they have concluded that the inter-ests of all producers are identical, that justice demands that the producer should have the equivalent of his pro-duct, that the laborers have tired of being confined to the bare necessi-ties of life for themselves and loved ones, while the wealth of the non-producing class towers higher and producing class towers higher and higher until the mind grows dizzy try-ing to comprehend its magnitude.

Socialists demand collective owner-ship of all means of production and distribution that has to be collectively used. Second, that there shall be equal opportunity for all workers. Third, that the industries shall be democrattrally managed by the actual workers themselves

us illustrate by taking one line, say the woolen industry. The people will collectively own a mill for making blankets. They give the workers the equivalent of what they produce, which means they sell the blankets at

Result: Their trade would be so large they could afford the very best equipment; therefore, the largest possible returns for energy expended. Second, an opportunity would be provided in collectively owned instinctions for all who wished to work

Socialists demand, and the world owned farm, and owing to the better will soon heed that demand, that in equipment produce so much more and terest, rent and profit shall be abole get all (the equivalent) of what he

get all (the equivalent) of what he produced?

The self-employed farmer could not produce as much by individual effort on his privately owned small farm as he could with the same energy on the sociated effort.

We believe that few would be con-

we believe that few would be con-tent to stay on the private farms, yet some might, for a time, prefer to work in their own shops, or on their own farms, with inferior tools (for thy could not afford the best), even if their returns were less. If so, the Socialist insists that all such shall be protected in that

such shall be protected in that choice. But, on the other hand, we insist that no man shall be allowed to privately own any of the means of production that he can use as a club, to compel the producer to give him part of what he produces, before he

RUSSELL C. MASSEY,



National Committeeman Socialist Party of North Dakota.

therein, on equal terms with all other workers. Third, as the workers made the rules governing themselves and co-workers, rest assured they would have some simple rule that would prevent any one shirking.

Now, let us see how fares the private manufacturer. He will not want to give his worker the equivalent of what they produce. He wants them to "divide up," take less than they produce, so as to leave him a profit in other words, he will not sell his blankets at cost, hence his trade is small. Result: Inferior equipment, not as good returns for energy expended, hot as good system to guard against

as good system to guard against shirking. Under such conditions who would

Under such conditions who would work for private boss.

This same rule applies with equal force to all industries.

Who would work for the small farmer with inferior machinery even if he got all he produced (and that would leave nothing for profits) when he could go to the large collectively

how he got possession of the club. We

how he got possession of the club. We simply say give it up!

When we find a man with burglar tools we don't ask him where or how he got them. We don't stop to argue whether he bought them honestly, or stole them. We tell him that those tools are used generally for taking what belongs to some one clse. We consider if he is going to use them for that purpose they should be taken from him, if he decsn't intend them for that purpose he don't need them very bad. Neither do we stand long on the ceremony of "how" we shall take them. We just take them and without talking much about pay.

One of those fine days the producers will take away the club of "pri-

ers will take away the club of "private ownership" of the means of production (burgiars' tools) and may not concern themselves much about paying for them, and the possessor may count himself lucky if he is not in-dicted for grand larceny. RUSSELL C. MASSEY.

EVOLUTION 2005

The essence of slavery lies in the power of the master to take from the slave the product of his labor and to determine the character of that la-

determine the character of that labor.

Slavery was manifestly impossible while production was so imperfect that the laborer ceduld not produce more than his "keep." No farmer wants a cow or a horse that will eat more than it will produce.

When the rough or polished stone tools had been displaced by more perfect ones of bronze or iron, and a few plants had been domesticated, the worker was able to produce a little more than his subsistence.

Slavery was then possible because profitable. The master had only to watch his slaves while they were producing his living as well as their own.

watch his slaves while they were producing his living as well as their own.

Pinally, the land was all made private property and the watching was no longer necessary. The slave was then simply given permission to live upon the earth on condition that he remain on one spot of ground and work a portion of the time for the lord of the manor.

Chattel slavery had given place to serfdom and the race had moved up another stage. The serf was bought and sold with the land, but he could not be driven off it. During his "free" time he produced his own keep. The remainder of the time he worked for his master. As the methods of production had improved somewhat, the length of time necessary to produce his own subsistence was shorter and the share of the master larger.

As the tools with which the wealth of the world is produced became more perfect, they grew expensive and complicated, until it required the co-operation of a large number of laborers to use them. It was no longer necessary to fasten the laborer to any one place, or to guard against his escape from any particular master.

The ownership of the improved instruments for the production of wealth remained vested in the master class. Now and then a laborer, through greater shrewdness, ability, unscrupulousness, or good luck, was able to escape out of the slave class into that of the masters. The defenders of the system pointed to this fact as proof that there were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished.

The tools were now so marvellously productive that only an hour or two was required to produce the "keep" during the first hour, the laborer sells himself for eight, ten or twelve hours

more, and during all these hours he is working for a master.

Owing largely to the fight made by the unions the wage slave is able to retain a little more of his product for his own use than either the chattel slave or the serf. Yet the most striking feature of the wage system is found in the fact that the new tools with which the laborer produces

more, and during all these hours he bilts, Goulds and Carnegies of today From this point of view of the workers there is one other great distinction between wage slavery and all the previous systems of servitude. While chattel slavery and serfdom rested upon man-made legal institutions, the workers who were enslaved had no part in the formation of these institutions. But the wage slave, in most



Socialist Candidate for Mayor of Fitchburg, Massachusetta

wealth are so much more productive than those of any previous age, that the share produced for the master class is far beyond anything ever dreamed of hitherto.

The fortunes of Roman patricians and medieval barons fade into insignificance beside the colossal amounts of surplus values which the working class of America are piling up for the Morgans, Rockefellers, Vander-

cases, is a voter and has the right atteach election to decide whether he wishes the institutions which contribute to his enslavement to continue. Some day in the not far distant future, he will decide to change these legal institutions so as to own the things necessary to his existence, and thereby to own himself. This will be Socialism.—A. M. Simons, in "Boyce's Weekly."

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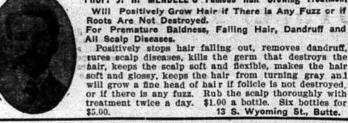


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Between Capital and Labor sources and means of production and distribution by all the people and for all the people—common labor and common privileges being the common

lot of mankind.

Socialism involves the theory that society has developed through struggle between classes; that each state of society is the outcome of the struggle of a ruled class against a ruling class for the possession of power, that power has always been economic

class for the possession of power, that power has always been economic in its nature, and the class war a struggle between an owning and a non-owning class for the sources of economic production and supply; that the present or capitalistic mode of production has so fully developed, become so intense a form of the exploitation of society by private individuals that the people will have no escape except through Socialism or the co-operative commonwealth.

The term "class struggle" is offensive to many, and surprise is expressed that some of us should cast in our lives with a movement which rests its integrity upon the development of a conscious and definite distinction between classes and their interests. This surprise is because of a misinterpretation of the class struggle as class hatred, and a delusive faith in the moral superiority of sentiment over fact. In reality, the class-consciousness of the working class, consciousness of the working class, and their hat there can be no mutuality or identify between their interests and the interests of the capitalist or employing class, furnish the only foundation for the achievement of an honest or ethical society.

class, furnish the only foundation for the achievement of an honest or ethical society.

The beginning of any true interpretation of life must be with facts. Not with what we would like to have true, but what is true without regard to our liking—this must be the basis of faith. We have never had any such thing as living or telling of truth in society. Before we can have ethics we must have honesty—the free look at life and the free telling what we see. The facts of life are sure to be infinitely more beautiful and trustworthy than any sentiments of life imposed upon it.

Socialism begins with this—that the history of the world has been economic. The world's sentiments and religions, its laws and morals, its art and literatures, are all rooted in the struggle between classes for the control of the food supply. Moses and Jesus, Wickliffe and Mazziii, Mazzi and Millet are products of the strugs and injustice of intensified committees.

Jesus, Wickliffe and Mazzini, Mark and Millet are products of the stroke and injustice of intensified commic conditions. War is but a final mode of economic competition. Religious, in their first and purest expressions, are all economic revolts—appeals and protests against the ownership of souls involved in economic ownership. Bethoven and Wagner are social revolutionists who took to music instead of arms, just as Angelo and Millet took to paint, and Savonaria and Zwingil took to politics.

As we have already said, history has always been a struggle between those who produce the things upon which the world lives and those who live on the things produced. There has always been a ruling class compelling a working class to support it. Whether the labor of the world be organized in chattel slavery or wage slavery matters not to this discussion. What really matters is this—that up to the present time the institutions and culture of the world have developed through one class exploiting and appropriating the labor of another class. The only civilization the world has ever had or known has been a parassitic civilization. Laws, creeds, governments, morals and arts are chiefly the expression of those who have made laws and religions and arts and morals for the purpose of cempelling these others to support them while they should fight or preach or make laws or write books. Civilization and its ideals are the product of economic coercion. No language can make the fact vivid and awful enough—the fact that one class can not be bridged or closed except by the elizalization of every class through the triumph of the working class. Until then we can not have a society that shall be both stable and fittid.

Ethics can not co-exist with economic inequality, nor can fiberty exist two shall live in thes and tyrannies so long as some people own the things in long as some people own the things in long as some people own the things.

as to keep the working class in sub-jection to itself. Until the labor and the privileges of the world become common and equal, any civilizatior that we may have will be but the sur-vival of brute force. We must rec-ognize the fact of a class struggle

before we can wipe out through the socialization of the world. But now we come to the historic test. If it were ever an open issue

But now we come to the historic test. If it were ever an open issue and fight to the finish between classes there would long ago have been but one class—the working class—which would also be the privileged and the ruling class. But never by direct struggle has a ruling class conquered and persisted.

No problem of the people has ever been really solved. No battle of competition has ever been fought out. No revolution has ever been fought out. No revolution has ever been gone through with to the end.

How has the ruling class always conquered? By concession and compromise. It has been the policy and successful practice of the world's masters and owners, from the beginning of history, to defeat every revolution by adopting it; to destroy the rise of the peoples by befriending them; to make concessions that would become a bit and bridle in the mouth of revolt, and then ride it to new ruling class power and glory. It is this that makes history so baffling and siekening to hope. It is by the favors which they receive from their masters that the tired generations of men are beaten back into the historic helplessness

KARL MARX



The famous political economist with discovered the existence of the Class Struggle and whose writings form the basis of the philosophy of Socialism. He was an accomplished scholar and one of the most profound thinkers of

of the world's disinherited. The masters of the world have always first re-sisted the people, whether in the form of a religious movement or political revolution, and then have granted favors which made them masters of the movement or ravolation when it became powerful.

the movement of revolution when it became powerful.

It is in this precise way that capitalism will seek to withstand Socialism. Capitalism will seek to defeat Socialism by giving it some of the things for which it seeks. We can not have the co-operative commonwealth without having the whole of it. Capitalism may give the Socialist movement one half or even nine-tenths of what it demands and still retain the control of power. For instance, the public ownership of so-called public utilities, without the social ownership of all the tools of production, would simply bring forth a new middle class and delay the industrial development that would issue in Socialism. Capitalists know this very well, know it much better than the working class; and are preparing to save themselves by their knowledge.

Thus we come to the political and soritimal as well as economic necessi.

by their knowledge.

Thus we come to the political and spiritual as well as economic necessity of clearly defining the class struggle and its issue. Unless the workers of the world become conscious of themselves as the producing class, unless they understand that to them as the producers belong the product and the control and the privileges of their

upon which all people depend. As industry, they will achieve no kind of long as one class does the world's economic freedom. No masters have work, and another class makes its lever handed down freedom to their staves. Capitalism can not grant Socialism to the working class. The workers must achieve their own freedom, thouse the working class. The workers must achieve their own freedom, and through their own freedom. industry, they will achieve no kind of economic freedom. No masters have ever handed down freedom to their slaves. Capitalism can not grant Socialism to the working class. The workers must achieve their own freedom through their own efforts and out of themselves bring forth their own organization of labor and distribution of privileges; out of their own struggle and labor bring forth their own institutions and ethics. The whole capitalist interest, the whole interest of the church, the whole interest of organized education, the whole interest of our sickly and brutal literature, will lie in the direction of preventing the working class from taking possession of its inheritance. A representative example of this is a recent statement of a very reverend bishop in an inconceivably mongrel and ignorant discussion of the issue between "labor and capital." in which and ignorant discussion of the issue between "labor and capital," in which discussion some twenty or thirty conspicuous men have been taking part

spicuous men have been taking part in a daily newspaper. The good bishop says:
"I confess the gravest question seems to be to me. How can work-fagmen and employers be helped to a better understanding of their mutual interest, and, indeed, even before that, of the fact that their interests are mutual?" mutual?

Now the supreme evil that con-fronts the people lies in the danger that they shall be deluded into thinking that there is some mutual interest between the capitalist and the la-borer. It is not the division of society into the clearly defined class struggle, but the lack of such a struggle, that menaces the people. To create such a class struggle should be the supreme task and summons of moral passion. task and summons of moral passion. task and summons of moral passion. There can not be and there ought not to be any reconciliation between capital and labor. The economic and moral diberty of the people depends upon this clear discernment—that the inserests of "labor and capital" are inherently antagonistic, and must never be muthalized or identified with each other. To attempt to build civilization other. To attempt to build civilization or social peace upon such mutuality is to build upon the fundamental lie of history. The labor of the world must become the owner of the world before we shall have any social truth to build on.

before we shall have any solution to build on.

Now we shall have troops of "social reformers" of the showman type. We shall have social reforms and reconciliation boards under the benign guidance of such eminent reformers as Chauncey M. Depew, Lyman Abbett, Adam Forepaugh Jr., and the Ladies' Home Journal. We shall have the shall have the shall have the shall be the shall be the shall be the shall have the shall be the shall have the shall have the shall be the shall municipal ownership movements and public ownership planks in capitalist political parties. But the whole crew of social reformers and reforms will be in the nature of capitalist reof social reformers and reforms will be in the nature of capitalist retainer service, supported by capitalism through its flunkies. If ruling class capitalism can hide the fact that one clart of people is forcibly appropriating the labor of another class, if it can hide from the eyes of the workers the insue between them and the owners of their labor power, if it can keep the people from seeing that civilization as now organized is a colossal parasite living off the blood and toil of the people, if it can keep the people from seeing that the government and armies and commerce of the world exist by sheer brute economic might and have no basis at all in right, then capitalism can perpetuate itself—perpetuate itself by so confusing the lines and causes of battle that the workers shall destroy one another instead of the capitalist system. It may be that capitalism will at first succeed because we have not the wit nor strength of character to clearly see that our social reforms are but capitalistic measures for self-preservation.

Compromise has always been the mother of tragedy, and by the favorathey have received from their masters have the workers of all ages been made the inhabitants of a slave world. Capitalism knows that it is doomed the moment the workers become as class conscious as are the capitalists. The bishop knows that there will be no bishop's palace when the people come to their own, and the politician knows that his occupation is gone when the capitalist goes.

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It is Asserted That Mayor Mullins Entered Into One With the A. P. As.
Information comes to the Journal office that the old A. P. organization that splendid "dodge" for keeping the working class divided, is not yet dead, but has mustered an organization of 584 of the most fanatical together for the nurrose of getting the working class divided, is not yet dead, but has mustered an organization of 584 of the most fanatical together for the purpose of getting some political pie and that Pat Mulins entered into a deal with them, whereby they supported him in the face for mayor on condition he would appoint John F. Davies, Spencer and Dave Meiklejohn. Pat Mullins, it is asserted, agreed to this; at any rate those appointments were made, but the council refused to confirm them and "Pope Caldwell" together with a member of the Socialist partymore shame to him—ran around town for several days in the hope of getting some of the councilmen to line up for the Three Letter Brigade nominees.

A. P. A.—ism and Brondellsm, or Potterism or Hauna Civic Federationism os Sam Gomper-do-nothingism are all highly valued by the capitalist class because they can be used to blind the worker to the main issue. It is little short of the contemptible that any man who understands those things well enough to seek membership in a Socialist local should lend himself, even indirectly to anything, which would tend to keep such a plutocratio scheme in existence.

Any Socialist who would help to tear down the work which has been done by the party toward awakening the working class to an appreciation of their class interests by keeping an organization of this kind alive is false to his obligations and is no better than those churchmen who have gragged the robes of their sacred office in the dirt in order to score a political advantage for capitalism.

With regard to Pat Mullins, the Catholic Irishman who is said to have gone into this deal we have no criticism, further than this: His is the true capitalistic attitude. In order to win an advantage that class would enter into a league with hell itself. It makes no difference to them that were this organization successful, it would mean the proscription of a large portion of the community. A sense of fair play and the requirements of decency cut no figure with the worshippers of Mammon. Everything is fair where t

The capitalist mayor seems to have no scruples about paying his political debts at the expense of the city. For instance, Mr. Fried, the proprietor of the Cash Lodging House, is slated to a recognition. of the Cash Lodging House, is slated for an appointment. Rumor hath that this gentleman can neither read or write, and in the event of his being confirmed a deputy must be selected who will perform his work for him. As a reason for the favor shown him it is said that he was a deputy aberiff during election day and, by yirtue of his office, was admitted inside the rail, where he was able to see that the boys from The Cash voted right. The rumors mentioned in the foregoing have been of the most insistent character and because it was decided to give them publicity.

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News of the World of Socialism

GEORGE AMBROSE



The Socialist alderman of Butte, Mont., Who was assalled by the capitalist press for refusing to give his consent to an illegal appropriation of the city funds for the entertainment of President Roosevelt. Comrade Ambrose is a conscientious man and an American of long standing, his an American because it is a constructional to the Seventeenth century, and one of them participated in the little unpleasantness known as the "Boston Tea Party."

Frank P. O'Hare is having excel-lent success in Ohio, and comrades are writing enthusiastic reports of his meetings and results attained. We hope that the next time we will be able to hold him even longer.

Father McGrady will make a tour through the west during July and August. He will lecture in Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, and comrades desiring further information should write to W. G. Critch-level of Product building Dayton. 26 Pruden building, Dayton, Ohio.

Father Hagerty was fighting in close quarters while in Jerome, Ariz., on his recent trip. The enemies of Socialism circulated every possible

Organizing Shoe Workers.

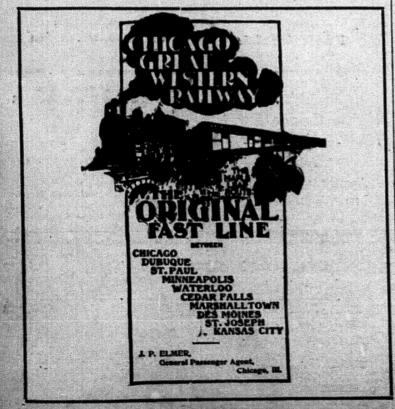
Augustus W. Foster, member Grais Counter Workers' Union, No. 261, Lynn, organized a union of shoe stock workers that includes heel workers, counter workers and innersole workers, with 143 members, in Salem, Monday evening, that will be a local of the American Labor Union. A charter has been applied for. Mr. Foster has received his commission as a district organizer for the A. L. U. Last week he organized a local union of the heel workers of Stoneham with 85 members.—Lynn, Mass., Item.

A Wonderful Invention.

It is interesting to note that for times 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 tions, 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 troducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

DRINK Capital Brewing Company's CELEBRATED BEERS

Helena, Montana



report which would tend to keep down the atchdance at his meeting, even going so far as to persistently circulate the rumor that the small scroll design on the advertising mat, ter was the A. P. A. emblem. All the men that were prominent and who sat upon the platform during the meeting were discharged the next morning from the mines. It is well to point out that the controlling spirit in Jerome is Senator Clark. In spite of all this opposition, Father Hagerry had a fine meeting and organized a local of twenty-four charter members to fight harder than ever for the greatest cause ever known—So. challsm.

Haverhill, Mass., May 26, 1903.—American Labor Union Journal.— Representative Frederic O. MacArtney, Socialist member of Massachusetts legislature, died last night at Rockland, of pneumonia, after an illness of eleven days. The general cause of his death was overwork, his activity in the legislature and speaking and working for the Socialist party having hastened a breakdown.

party having hastened a breakdown.

MacArtney was serving his fourth term as Socialist representative, having been first elected in the year 1899 and increasing his majority each year since. His powers both as a legislative leader and as a lecturer for Socialism had steadily developed until he became recognized by the capitalists force and politicians as a most formidable figure in Massachusetts politics. His popularity with his social comrades increased with time, and no man in Massachusetts was more deeply beloved and highly respected by his o workers than he. MacArtney was 39 years of age, and four years are gave up his church in Rock Island to give his whole time to Socialism. He remained a Unitarian minister to the last, and the last public act he performed was the marriage ceremony for National Secretary Mailly at Haverhill on May 15.

His death leaves a place vacant in the Socialist party of Massachusetts almost impossible to fill.

His sincerity, his love of justice and devotion to the cause of Socialism, his love of justice and devotion to the cause of Socialism.

His sincerity, his love of justice and devotion to the cause of So-

cialism, his faith in the working class movement and in the future of the Socialist party grew stronger with the years. He gave his life to the cause and those who love the cause he died for should remember his devotion and revere his memory forever.

WM. MAILLY.

The Ohlo state convention, which opens May 30th, will be a most important event to the movement in this state. Many things of great moment to the party will be considered, state secretary elected, state emblem adopted, state headquarters fixed, state ticket nominated, including semiles for source of the contract of t nominee for governor, adopt a state platform and consider amendments and resolutions. Socialist Council-man Slayton, Frank P. O'Hare and man Slayton, Frank P. O'Hare and probably Father Hagerty will be present. A parade will be given at 8 o'clock p. m., May 30th, from Convention hall to Kropps hall, where the speakers will address the delegates and others. Parade will be headed by the Hallwood hand and numerous banners have been prepared by the

MORE "ARBITRATION."

Spokene Gas Workers Declared Not to Be a Union—The Commit-tee's Report.

tee's Report.

The board of arbitration summoned by State Labor Commissioner Blackman to settle the gasworkers' strike has decided practically against the striking gasworkers, refusing to recognize their rights as a union. The decision, however, is in favor of the plumbers and teamsters. The taking of testimony was concluded at six o'clock last evening and the decision was delivered at twelve o'clock today.

day.

The decision is quite lengthy; going

The decision is quite lengthy, going into the history of the gas company's troubles from 1899 to the present time. In brief, it finds:

That the difficulty involves the gas company, the drivers', gasworkers' and plumbers' unions.

The trouble with the drivers' union started in 1899 upon the organization of that union. The driver of the gas company refused to join the union and the matter was dropped to be revived when the gasworkers struck about one year ago. The latter, eight in number, organized about a year ago and demanded 25 cents an hour and the employment of only union men. The wages were raised, but the gas company refused to employ only union labor. The strike followed. The decision continues: cision continues:

cision continues:

"The gasworkers' union may be technically a union as the word is used by labor organizations, but not in our opinion a union within the true intent, meaning and spirit of organized labor organizations.

"If the employes of an individual or company form themselves into a labor organization, then demand that their employer employ nobody but members of the organization, they can perpetuate themselves in their can perpetuate themselves in their places without reference to their con-duct or the wishes of their employer, and thereby constitute themselves the controlling head of the husiness.
"We do not believe the gas company ought to have been compelled to recognize such an organization or

that the large labor organizations of the city ought to stand behind such an organization."

The plumbers' trouble was found to grow out of the other troubles.

The findings were summed up as

"The drivers' union had no just cause of grievance and that it shall annul any prohibitions against the gas company and withdraw any boy.

"That the gas company should not be required to recognize the gaswork-ers' union and that it shall fill va-cancies with former employes in the order of their seniority of former em-ployment and thereafter show no dis-tinction between union and non-union men.

men.

"That the gas company shall employ union plumbers so long as it shall continue the gas fitting business, with not more than one shop boy and one driver not belonging to the union.
"Hereafter the gas company shall employ union teamsters in all its extra work, and when the present contract with their regular drivers shall expire a union teamster shall be em-

tract with their regular drivers shall expire a union teamster shall be employed."

The decision is signed by Messrs. Rankin, Witherspoon and Turner.

Isaac Anderson of the gas company expressed himself after reading the decision as satisfied with it and willing to abide by it. State Labor Commissioner Blackman said he thought it was fair.

A strike is on at Redondo, Cal. in the lumber industry. The men handle 1,800 feet of lumber per shift, and the company makes a profit of 50 cents per thousand. The men ask 20 cents per hour and the company ref

ty and well-being of the president and and well-being of the president and adds that "with no respect for our form of government how can a Socialist have any respect for those who are chosen to represent the government." Now it is certain that the Walla Walla men referred to were not Socialists, and furthermore the Walla Walla men referred to were not Socialists, and furthermore, the Miner's imputation is cruelly wronging men who comprise the Socialist organizations. Those men have as much respect for the president and for their government as has the owner of the democratic organ in Butte, but what they do object to, and rightly, is the system under which this government is conducted a system that er me system under which this government is conducted, a system that works in the interest of the classes against those of the masses.—The Journal, Butte.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 200, Pueblo, won a splendid victory over the Merchants' association. Every demand of the union was conceded by the merchants.

The Omaha strike is being settled piecemeal, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The I. A. of Allied Metal Mechanics, who were up against an Employers' association at Fremont, have won out, and the result of the struggle is that Fremont is now one of the best or-ganized towns in the state.

The C. P. railway has refused the offer of intervention made by Mayor Neelands, of Vancouver. The strike continues, the U. B. of R. E. pressing matters with their usual vigor.

The Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly represents 175,000 organized workers. The National Teamsters is the largest organization in the city; its membership is nearly forty thousand.

A wood workers' union has been formed at Victoria with a strong membership; charter application has been received at the A. L. U. office.

Resolutions in favor of the union label on the school books of the state of Montana have been forwarded to all the local unions in that state for adoption by them. These resolutions when properly signed should be returned to headquarters at ONCE in order that they may be sent to the state officials.

The expressmen of Great Falls have rganized and applied for a charter from the A. L. U.

Anaconda Workingmen's union continues to grow in a most satisfactory

Organizer J. R. Ware reports Sisson Union No. —of California in excellent condition.

The Illinois legislature has passed a child labor law prohibiting night work, fixes an eight-hour day for all between 14 and 16, and provides that no child who is under legal age shall be employed unless it is able to read and write. Those over legal age and il-literate shall be sent to night school.

The governor of Colorado refused The governor of Colorado refused the request of the joint committee from the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M that he include the subjects of an eight-hour law and the initiative and referendum in his call for an extra session of the legislature. This man was elected by the votes of workingmen. Unless the masses awaken to their class interests down in that state he or some one like him will be elected again and again. Honor thy Creator, says the good book, and Peabody obeys the injunction. He is the joint product of stupidity and wealth He works in the interest of both.

The B. of R. T. has re-elected the entire board of old officers, as follows:

entire board of old officers, as follows:
Grand master, P. H. Morrissey,
Galesburg, Ill.
First vice grand master, W. G.
Lee, Lawrence, Kan.
Second vice grand master, T. R.
Dodge, Chicago.
Third vice grand master, Val Fitzpatrick, Columbus, Obio.
Fourth vice grand master, W. T.
Newman, Denver.
Grand accretion and treasurer, A.
E. King, Cleveland.
This is the fifth the for North Serv. Lee, Dodge and I.

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this country or in Europe, as the Comrade. Social Seneration and Executive Special Offers Upon receipt of it we will mail The Comrade for 15 menths, and FREE any two of the following Large Socialist Pictures, for wall decoration. Karl Marx Portrait; Triumph of Labor, Race of the Nations, by Walter Crane; Win. Morris; Wilhelm Liebknecht. To get these premiums please mention this paper.

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Dining Chairs

Dining Chairs
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special\$1.00
Cane Seat Diners
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