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No. 36

MINERS' MEETING

HONORS FOR THE DEAD—TESTIMONIAL TO BOYCE—SPLENDID GROWTH—FIRST-CLASS FINANCIAL CONDITION—THE ACTION TAKEN ON PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE STRIKES—WILL FIGHT TO ENFORCE OBSERVANCE OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW—ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION.

Denver, June 2.—Outside of listening to reports of officers, the introduction of resolutions, amendments to constitution, by-laws, etc., and the consideration of a few important strike situations throughout the jurisdiction of the federation, not a great deal of real work of the convention has yet been transacted.

Resolutions were adopted instructing Arizona unions to resist any effort to make them accept a reduced wage scale when the eight-hour law goes into effect on June 1st. Telegrams to this effect were sent to every local in the territory.

W. H. Leonard was appointed a delegate to represent the Federation in the A. L. U. convention.

The situation at Anaconda, Montana, where the Anaconda Copper Co. is making an assault on the federation by discharging members of the Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union, was discussed. Action on the matter was deferred until further definite information on the subject could be secured.

A resolution covering the Idaho Springs strike was referred to the committee on strikes and lockouts for report.

Five hundred copies of the report of President Moyer were ordered printed. Secretary-Treasurer Haywoods report was a lengthy one and covered all the financial transactions of the federation in the fullest detail.

The wonderful growth of the federation during the past year and the financial condition were shown to be splendid.

The many thousands of dollars received and expended during the year were shown to have been done so in an able and honest manner, and the delegates as well as Mr. Haywood were proud of the record made.

The following resolution was read and adopted: "Whereas, in view of the near approach of Decoration Day; and, Whereas, in Fairmount cemetery of this city there lies all that is mortal of one who was ever true to labor's best interests, and especially active in behalf of the W. F. of M.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to attend to the suitable decoration of the grave of one whose memory it is always a pleasure to retain in grateful remembrance—Myron Reed.

"JOHN HARPER, "W. F. DAVIS,

Delegates Harper, Money and Casey were appointed to carry out the purpose of the resolution. As a special order, the strike situation at Colorado City was taken up. Charles Burr, who had charge of the strike, made a lengthy report, showing the failure of the management of the Standard mill in keeping the agreement made for the settlement of the strike.

Under the head of introduction of resolutions, forty-five resolutions, pertaining to amendments to constitution, by-laws, political action and general topics, were read and referred to the proper committees for consideration and report.

A resolution from the Socialist party of Colorado pledging itself to union-made goods and union men was read and filed.

Under report of committees on strikes and lockouts representatives were sent to Idaho Springs to look into the strike situation there.

East Helena Mill and Smelters' Union was sustained in its effort to better the wages and working conditions of its members.

A committee from Denver Cooks' Union asked for financial aid in their strike. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Committee on arrangements for exercises on Decoration Day reported that all necessary arrangements had been made and that delegates will leave hall in a body at 2 o'clock p. m., and that Brother Ed Boyce had consented to deliver an address on the life of Myron W. Reed at the grave.

Committee was further instructed to lay tributes on the graves of Ex-Governor Davis H. Waite at Aspen and Brother T. J. Sullivan at Leadville.

All delegates, on motion, marched to the grave of Myron W. Reed in a body, where floral decorations were placed on the last resting place of labor's beloved friend, and Brother Boyce delivered a short address on the life and work of Mr. Reed.

Committee to investigate Alex Fairgrieve case reported in favor of allowing him to take his seat in the A. L. U. convention, and that if he had committed any offense against the W. F. of M. that he be tried before his local union. Adopted.

A committee of five was appointed to act with a like committee from the A. L. U. with a view of consolidating the A. L. U. Journal and Miners' Magazine into one publication.

The strike of coal miners on Yanover Island was discussed.



The Church and State stand idly by watching the struggle with more or less amusement, while the hypnotized Press contents itself with taking notes of the unequal contest. Is it "strenuous" enough for you, Teddy?

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Continuation of Report of Clarence Smith--A Printing Plant Is Recommended--Change of Headquarters Question--Stamp System--Scab Unions--State System of Organization--Journal Finances--Transfer Cards.

Organizing the Principal Features. Expenditures for the year show that almost one-half of the per capita tax receipts has been expended for original organization work. This does not include the salary and expenses of the president, which is included in the office expense account.

The president's work is almost entirely organization work, and with his salary and expenses charged to the organizing account, it would show 65 per cent of per capita tax receipts turned directly back into the actual field work again.

Strikes, Lockouts, Etc. While the American Labor Union has been in trouble with local strikes, lockouts and boycotts, which have demanded the attention of the executive board and have cost the organization a considerable amount to warrant a detailed report to the convention.

Colorado & Southern Strike. Early in March of this year the members of Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 163, employed by the Colorado & Southern Railway, struck against working with men who had scabbed on machinists in the Union Pacific strike.

Crescent City Lumbermen's Victory. About a month ago 500 lumbermen, members of Crescent City Lumbermen's Union No. 315, Crescent City, California, demanded an increase in wages.

Spokane Journeymen Butchers Drivers' Union No. 227 unifies the butcher craft in Spokane and secures substantial increase in wages.

Kootenai Union No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, secures increase in wages amounting to from 25 to 50 cents a day for all its members.

Telephone Operators' Union No. 517, Butte, Montana, secures increase in wages amounting to \$15 a month, and reduces hours from twelve and ten to eight per day.

Butte Elevator and Bell Boys' Union No. 229 secures recognition, reduction of hours and a decided advance in wages.

Butte Confectioners and Helpers' Union No. 246 secures recognition and a slight advance in wages.

Butte Clerks' Protective Union 12, organized and established union wages and conditions for drug clerks and jewelry clerks in Butte.

All lumbermen's unions in western Montana secure a union schedule, giving material increase in wages and better conditions of employment.

Butte Butchers' Union No. 17 whips Swift & Co. and compels recognition of union schedule and exacts fine of \$1,000 for violation of scale.

Butte Barbers' Protective Union No. 21 secures 7 o'clock closing for all barber shops.

Spokane Brewers' Union No. 56 enforces new contract for present year.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 60, Brewers, Maisters and Coopers' Union No. 76 and Bottlers and Bottle Drivers' Union No. 160, Denver, Colorado, enforce contracts for present year.

Butte Brewers' Union No. 80 and Bottlers and Bottle Drivers' Union No. 171 enforce union contract.

Spokane Teamsters' Union No. 101 secures recognition and enforces union scale.

Telluride Federal Labor Union No. 104 unifies almost every craft in Telluride.

Retail Grocery Clerks' Union No. 167 unifies practically every grocery store in Denver.

Denver Mattress Makers' Union No. 208 wins a victory over opposing employers, after a fight of more than a year.

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Butte Messenger and Pin Boys' Union No. 348 secures recognition, reduction of hours and decided increase in wages.

A Substantial Growth. Since the adjournment of convention a year ago charters have been issued by the American Labor Union for 149 local unions, five district unions and one international organization.

The total membership of all organizations affiliated since June 1, 1902, is a little more than 24,000. This, together with the marked increase in the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and the gains made by old affiliated locals, brings the actual per capita paying membership close to the 100,000 mark.

This is a fulfillment of my prediction of a year ago, that, with an aggressive, uncompromising policy, the membership of the American Labor Union would reach the 100,000 mark before a year had passed.

The local unions organized and affiliated since the last convention, distributed according to states, territories and provinces, are as follows:

Table listing local unions organized and affiliated since the last convention, distributed by states, territories, and provinces. Includes entries for Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, California, Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

There is not nearly so perfect a system of district and state organizations as will be necessary from this time forward.

The interests of the locals can not be properly protected unless there is a compact and effective organization by districts and

states of all unions affiliated locally or through internationals with the American Labor Union. No better preparation can be made for a good two years' work than to amalgamate all locals of the American Labor Union, Western Federation of Miners, United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees into compact and aggressive district and state unions, affiliated directly with the general organization.

Capitalism is certainly combining everywhere to make a concerted onslaught on the unions, and this onslaught can only be met successfully by a thoroughly compact and harmonious union of all the aggressive labor forces.

Experience has taught me that the American Labor Union can not hope for the best results until it can go before the world with a clear-cut constitution, embodying a perfect plan of organization locally, in districts, in states and the American continent.

There is universal unrest and discontent among the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. on account of the ineffective disorganized condition of that body. The convention will not fulfill its clear duty unless it elects a committee composed of twelve or fifteen of the clearest-headed men in the American Labor Union movement.

(not failing to give recognition to the selection of this committee to the international unions affiliated) for the purpose of framing as perfect a constitution as possible to be submitted to the affiliated unions for adoption.

This is worthy of the most serious consideration of the delegates.

The American Labor Union Journal. This convention and the general membership is entitled to a report of the management of the Journal and the condition of the Journal accounts at the present time.

When the Journal was established, I, at the suggestion of the executive board, assumed the editorial and business management. My duties as secretary-treasurer naturally prevented me giving as careful attention to the work as so important an undertaking deserved.

The limited income from so low a subscription price, and the meager receipts from advertising, when compared with the prices paid in Butte for printing the paper, were insufficient to allow the employment of an assistant, and for the first five months the burden of the work fell upon me.

(Continued on Page Three.)

NEW MILITIA LAW

EVERY ABLE-BODIED CITIZEN A RESERVE—MILITIA MAY BE TAKEN FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER—FAILURE TO RESPOND MEANS COURT MARTIAL, TREASURY THROWN OPEN, CONTROL TAKEN FROM GOVERNORS AND PLACED IN THE HANDS OF PRESIDENT.

Extract from the New Military Law (From the Coming Nation.) Public—No. 33.

An Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia, and for Other Purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designation as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.

Sec. 3. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, within five years of the approval of this act.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the force at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for the purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the president calls forth the militia of any state or territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the president.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States; provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial shall direct.

Sec. 8. That court-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 12. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several states and territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accoutrements and equipment as are required for the army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said states and territories and District of Columbia.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments and ammunition to be exchanged or issued is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

FOR WAR ON MINER'S DISEASE. German Commission Recommends Employment of Staff of 145 Physicians.

The commission appointed to investigate the peculiar worm disease which is so prevalent among the miners of Westphalia that some mines have had to be closed, recommends that a special staff of 145 physicians be employed until the disease is stamped out, which, even by the use of drastic measures, the commission says, can not be expected to less than five years.

The parasite attacks only underground workers, which indicates that it thrives owing to the sufferers being largely deprived of sunlight. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of anemia and dropsy and it is often fatal.

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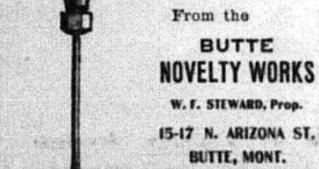
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A Clerical Politician

Written for The Journal

by M. S. O'Malley

Bishop Matz, of Colorado, he of the unsavory political reputation, preached a sermon in Denver during the labor convention week, which contained a vicious attack on those unions which advocate united political action on the part of the masses along the lines of the Socialist program, and which carried a covert threat of excommunication for those workmen who belonged to his flock and yet declined to permit him to do their political, as well as their religious thinking, and the Western Federation of Miners, whose membership is more than one-half Catholic, and the American Labor Union, with nearly its large a proportion, promptly went to work and overwhelmingly reaffirmed the declaration of their last conventions in favor of Socialism.

It was a fitting rebuke of the meddlesome churchman, whose sympathies are notoriously with those opposed to the masses. Men of his type have yet to learn that the American people are no more influenced by the political opinions of a bishop than they would be by his predictions as to the merits of the contestants in a dog fight or a horse race. In the field of things spiritual the clergy have a monopoly, but in the realm of material things they insist on handling their own affairs. Their clergy have never been able to direct the aims of trades unionism, and they never will. The experience of Cardinal Taschereau, who excommunicated the Knights of Labor, and the little affair with Dr. McGlynn on the single tax issue ought to have had a cautioning effect, but it has not. The Bourbons of France are apparently not the only ones "who never forget an error nor learn a new truth."

After reviewing in a general way the labor conditions throughout the world, which he characterized as a spirit of universal unrest, the bishop remarked:

"This fretful condition of our age is due in a measure to a new power, which has appeared on the stage and is forging ahead at a tremendous rate, and demanding recognition at the hands of modern society. This new

power is organized labor, which is composed of the bone and sinew of the laboring class.

"Young full of vigor, conscious of its strength and buoyant with hopes, it storms our capitals, fills our legislatures with its representatives, formulates laws and carries them into execution."

What a beautiful shower of roses; what exquisite taste in bouquets. How amusing this utterance would be were it not for the purpose of its author. What a world of sarcasm does the last lines contain, when considered in the light of the facts. Read the following summary of "the storming" of our capitals and the "filling" of our legislative halls," which was written for the International Socialist Review by Max S. Hays, of Cleveland:

"If the United States congress has turned down labor at the recent session by pigeon-holing and amending the bills handed in by the trade unionists, the various state legislatures have done no worse. About everything that organized labor proposed in New York was defeated; in Massachusetts, the Socialists, Carey, MacCartney and Ramsden, did all in their power to force through measures to establish the eight-hour day, better factory inspection, municipal coal yards, to limit child labor, to clip the claws of the injunction-throwing courts, and many other palliations, but the Republican and Democratic members joined hands in a "non-partisan" effort to defeat the three laborers, and they succeeded. In Connecticut nothing was gained, and the politicians went out of their way to attempt to force through a law making it compulsory for unions to incorporate. In Pennsylvania as soon as a bill went through the house it was strangled in senate committees. The anti-injunction bill and other important measures were knocked out so rapidly in the upper chamber that a Republican representative, Garner, of Schuylkill, became disgusted and read the riot act. In a sensational speech, he advised taking retaliatory action and the holding up of senate bills until the labor bills were passed in the upper

house. 'I want to say to Senators Quay and Peurose, and the machine leaders of the Republican party,' said he, 'that we have almost come to the parting of the ways. The laboring classes of this state have been fooled for many years. The Republican party has promised to do this, and the Democratic party has promised to do that. Both have lied, and lied in their hearts, when they said it.' But his pleadings were in vain. In Indiana the labor press is full of denunciations for the vote-catching solons who had promised the workmen everything under the sun—until after the ballots were counted. In Nebraska they tell the same story. One of the labor lobbyists at the state capital declared that 'so far labor has not been able to hold what it had, let alone to get any more. The thing at Lincoln is rotten.' In Utah the labor bills were dumped overboard as quickly as they were introduced or reported, while the bills proposed by the capitalists went through with a rush. In Idaho the unionists held indignation meetings to denounce the politicians for defeating the eight-hour bill and similar measures. In California all the labor papers agree that the labor bills were killed. The unionists made a particularly hard fight to secure the enactment of an anti-injunction law, but the politicians amended the bill in such manner that it is not worth the paper it is printed on. Down in Texas most of the labor measures were not only defeated or vetoed, but the politicians forced through an anti-trust bill that hits the unions the hardest. Under its provisions union men can be fined, sued and imprisoned, and when labor committees waited upon Bourbon bosses and requested that the law recognizing the legality of unions be re-enacted the politicians dismissed them with the remark that 'we are friendly to labor.' The Missouri unions announce that nothing was gained; ditto in Georgia, Alabama and other states in the organized men are so disappointed that they threaten to start a new party in the near future to fight the old capitalistic parties. The lesson is coming home

to the intelligent workers that nothing can be gained by bending the pregnant hinges of the knee to the capitalistic politicians. The only way that they will display respect for workingmen is for the latter to fight them at the ballot box by supporting the Socialist party. When they learn that they can no longer use the labor men as the Germans call 'stimmviech' (voting cattle), they will be willing to make concessions to postpone the deluge.

"Not only do the politicians refuse to pass labor bills in the legislative bodies, but where here and there a so-called labor law occasionally gets over the hurdle it is only to bump into the judicial rock. For a number of years the unionists of Indiana labored for the enactment of a law providing for a minimum scale of 20 cents an hour for all unskilled labor employed on public works. Now comes the Supreme court and declares that the law is unconstitutional, and all the time and money spent by organized labor to establish a legal dead line has come to naught. It looks more and more as though labor will be compelled to secede from the old parties and elect class-conscious men from its own ranks to enact and interpret laws."

Remember Latimer and Homestead and Pana and Chicago and the atrocities of our own Coeur d'Alene. Read the extracts from the new militia bill, and of the war maps of factory towns which are now being made; of the riot cartridges and the attempted disfranchisement of the propertyless man. Turn to Gibbons history of the Roman empire and find where he says: "Augustus knew the people would submit to any indignity, any curtailment of privileges so long as there were those who respectfully assured them that their ancient liberties still lived."

The bishop's attitude is an old one; too old to be any longer effective. It is left to the intelligence of a discriminating public to form its own estimate of a clergyman who supports a system which gives one man the right to starve another.

Some Recent Books

Reviewed by Rev. Father Thomas J. Hagerty

"God's Children, A Modern Allegory," by James Allman, Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Cloth, 50 cents.

Apart from the somewhat needless toss in a blanket of present-day notions of God to the gymnastics whereof the author devotes the opening chapter, this book is distinctly praiseworthy. There is a strength and clearness in the wording of the allegory which leaves little to be desired; and the sentences hang together in such orderly sequence of reasoning that the reader can not miss the conclusions to which they lead. Mercury, the central figure of the story, is sent from heaven to study the conditions of the world and is directed by the Recording Angel to London as the largest city on the earth, where all the traffic, desire and resolve of God's children are fused in a seething mass of humanity.

Almost the first thing which attracts his attention in Pall Mall is the trumpet's blare announcing the approach of His Majesty's troops. Mercury asked an old gentleman who stood by the meaning of this array. "That," replied the old gentleman, "is a regiment of the glorious British army, and they are going to South Central Africa to slaughter some of those beggarly Boers who have dared to rebel against the glorious British Empire." "What!" exclaimed Mercury, "slaughter their fellowmen? Why should they do so? Are not God's children happy, contented and peaceful? Why should they will one another? Why, the very thought is brutal and barbarous!" The old gentleman became very indignant at such plain speaking and replied: "Sir, you are a dangerous Socialist, and then hurried away in great wrath.

"Class Struggles in America," by A. M. Simons, Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

No better economic interpretation in so small a compass has ever been

given of the course and development of American history as that which Comrade Simons presents in this pamphlet. The discovery of this continent "is most distinctly traceable to the economic revolution which was taking place in Europe. . . . The dominance of the town over feudal institutions marked the rise of the trading classes to power. At the same time the fall of Constantinople in 1453 and the closing of the roads to the east by the Mohammedan conquests compelled a readjustment of trade routes between the occident and the orient. Under these circumstances the voyage of Columbus was but an inevitable incident in a general economic and social revolution which was everywhere widening the unit of social life." The revolt of the Colonies and the Civil War were both due to economic causes, rather than to any fine-spun abstractions of patriotism.

The subsequent commercial crises and the numerous strikes and lockouts are indexes of the battle of the classes for the control of industries. One might easily round out Comrade Simons' pamphlet by testimony to the truth of his reasoning from such an avowed apologist of capitalism as Brooks Adams and show that the recent war with Spain is of a piece with the struggle for the world's market. The effect of Prussia's fostering the export of beet sugar by drawbacks which amounted to a bounty became quite noticeable after the consolidation of the empire and reached a serious stage about the year 1881. The chief outlet for the cane sugar of the British West Indies had always been England, and when the Germans flooded the English market with their cheaper sugar, Cuba was disastrously

affected thereby. "In Cuba the crisis became acute in 1894, when sugar fell in London from fourteen to twelve shillings the hundredweight, followed the next year by a fall of two shillings more. The old system of planting collapsed, the relations of capital and labor were dislocated, the exactions of Spain made the life of the agriculturists impossible, and the revolt, which had long been expected, began. The revolt involved the United States with Spain, and thus the inroads of Germany on the London sugar market precipitated the recent war." (America's Economic Supremacy, New York, 1900., p. 36.)

Comrade Simons' pamphlet ought to be adopted as a textbook in every local throughout the country. It lays down the guide lines of study along which much more profitable research may be conducted.

"The Root of All Kinds of Evil," by the Rev. Stewart Sheldon, Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

As an arraignment of the evils of capitalism Comrade Sheldon's work commends itself to the general reader. It is evidently not designed as a technical treatise for those already acquainted, in some measure, with the philosophy of Socialism. Its purpose is to stir unthinking men out of the social apathy into which they have gradually fallen under the influence of the old laissez faire. Money is denounced as the root of all manner of iniquity, as the golden calf whose worship has blinded men's eyes to the great truths of brotherhood. Work is the genuine standard of civilization and labor the only just measure of value.

For them by our toil what they spend in their pride? They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and their ermines, while we are covered with rags. They have wine and spices for their bread, and we eat cake and straw water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pains and labor, the rain and wind in the fields. And yet it is of our toil that these men hold their state."

JOHN BALL, 1360.

THE TEXT BOOK LAW.

Commission's Acceptance of Appointment Implied an Acceptance of Union Label Clause.

At the last session of the Montana legislature, that body representing the people, passed a law requiring that all text books adopted for use in the state should be the product of union labor, and as evidence thereof the books should bear the union label. The governor signed the law and under its provisions he appointed a commission consisting of W. W. Welch, Helena; James M. Lewis, Helena; O. M. Harvey, Livingston; W. E. Harmon, Bozeman; J. M. Hamilton, Missoula; J. E. Munroe, Dillon, and J. W. Lanning, White Sulphur, to adopt text books bearing the union label.

Right here let it be said that when those gentlemen accepted that appointment they did so pledged by such acceptance to adopt union label books. And that pledge under the law became a pertinent part of such acceptance. But now comes into the state men not resident here, who in no way contribute to the material welfare of the state, and says: "The people of Montana have no right to say their text books shall bear the union label. We don't want and won't have any union label on the books we publish, and to enforce their contention they employ attorneys and agents to nullify the will of the people of this state. True, after some search, they found a citizen of Helena, who was complacent enough to, act as their stool pigeon and bring suit against the union label; these agents of non-union houses paying the attorneys and all expenses. True they have covered the state with men paid to serve them to talk down the union label. True they have claimed this law was depriving them as citizens of another state of some of their rights and privileges—but they forget this very pertinent fact: That each of these non-union houses the cheap labor concerns, the American Book Company (the book trust), Ginn & Co., and Heath & Co., can use the union label if they will. They can comply with the provisions of the law if they wish to, by paying fair wages to their men and by not employing scab labor.

Then why not do it? Because they could not pay big dividends upon their

more or less watered capital, so they have refused to avail themselves of the union label and instead attack not only the law, but they stand as opposed to all union labor in this country. By their course the American Book Co., Ginn & Heath Co. have said: "We are opposed to union labor; we will not employ union labor and we will fight union labor and all its products."

And upon what do they base their fight? Upon the making of high profits, upon the attempted forcing on the union men and women of Montana the purchase of non-union made books. If they can influence the commission to compel the expenditure of the state money, to pay for non-union products, then they will return to their eastern homes and gloat over their defeat of union labor. There are 28,000 members of union labor in Montana, and of these there are 24,000 voters. These 24,000 voters have demanded the union label on their school books, they want the money they spend for books to go to their fellow union men and not to the support of cheap non-union labor. By their representatives they have said: "We will have only union-made text books," when comes along the hirelings of non-union houses and say: We won't have any union labels and you shall not have them. They have obtruded themselves and their personal desires upon the internal affairs of this state and stand today defying one-half of the voters of the state, solely that they may pay dividends upon their inated capital.

To accomplish this they will spend money freely, and judging from past history, they will not be over particular as to how they spend it. They are here in Montana to win and to win at any cost.

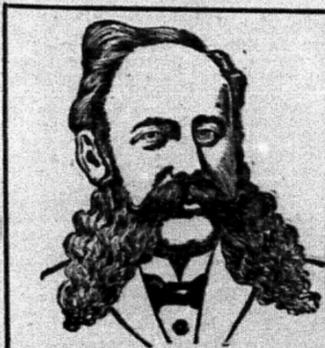
The members of this commission belong here, their homes are here, they are part of the state, and to them today union labor in Montana is looking for the performance of that duty for which they are appointed. If they have any respect for the wishes of the people of this state they will take their stand on the side of union labor, and they will not be influenced by specious argument nor promises of preferment in other states, but will stand for the will of the people and send the hirelings of non-union houses about their business.

Talked Socialism 500 Years Ago.

"Good people, things will never go well in England as long as goods be not in common, and so long as there be villains and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lord greater folk than we? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all come from the same father and mother, Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain

for them by our toil what they spend in their pride? They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and their ermines, while we are covered with rags. They have wine and spices for their bread, and we eat cake and straw water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pains and labor, the rain and wind in the fields. And yet it is of our toil that these men hold their state."

JOHN BALL, 1360.



WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED, DISCOURAGED MEN

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

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

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The Silver Bow National Bank of Butte City. This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers.

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ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

(Continued from Page One.) It will be remembered that the last convention adopted a resolution referring to the locals a proposition to establish an official journal, to be published weekly, and to consist of a four-page, six-column paper.

Table with columns: Months, Subscriptions, Advertising, Literature, Miscellaneous, Total. Rows for August through April, and a Totals row.

It will be seen that the expense for issuing the paper almost doubled after January 1, 1903. This is due to the increase in the size of the paper from four to eight pages, and the largely increased circulation.

A careful study of the account for printing the Journal and union supplies for the organization will show that the prices paid for this work in Butte have been very reasonable.

Of course the carrying through successfully of the first proposition would dispose of the second. Individual Membership. Friends of the organization in localities where we have no local unions have asked for active membership in the American Labor Union.

purpose of framing a constitutional amendment covering the question of individual membership, and I recommend that this be done. The Stamp System. While I have not fully investigated the stamp system, I am convinced from my limited knowledge of its workings that it is the most practical way of handling the per capita tax accounts.

Table with columns: Months, Subscriptions, Advertising, Literature, Miscellaneous, Total. Rows for August through April, and a Totals row.

world, having for its purpose the complete freeing of the working class, will have the opposition not only of the capitalists themselves, but of every faking, reactionary capitalist tool who is now "grafting" a living as an officer of an alleged labor organization.

The American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners have always opposed the inactive and ineffective American Federation of Labor. Yet with a true regard for the principles of unionism, they have loyally supported the strikes, boycotts and labels of that organization.

A Year of Trial. For a year the American Labor Union has stood before the world as the uncompromising advocate of independent political as well as industrial organization of the working class.

Interests of the American Labor Union, and should regulate affairs for the next two years that our work as a great and growing American labor movement can be pushed with all possible determination and dispatch. Fraternally yours, CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-treasurer American Labor Union.

Resolution No. 1, for increased dues in local unions, by Delegate F. H. Richardson of Union No. 300, referred to committee on resolutions. Resolution No. 2, for creation of general defense fund, by Delegate F. H. Richardson of Union No. 300, referred to committee on constitution.

Committee on credentials then submitted the following report: Denver, Colo., May 27, 1903. To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union:

THURSDAY MAY 28, 1903. Morning Session. May 28, 1903. Morning session, fourth day, sixth annual convention American Labor Union, called to order at 9:10 a. m. by President McDonald.

Presented and seconded that report be accepted and vote of confidence and appreciation in the work of the secretary-treasurer be extended him. Motion carried. Report of executive board submitted as follows: Denver, Colo., May 25, 1903.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903.

THE WORKINGS OF CAPITALISM.

The closest parallel to the workings of capitalism may be found in the case of a holdup who operates in an alley with a sawed-off shotgun. Both take advantage of the helplessness of the victim; one through his power to cause death through physical violence; the other to cause it through starvation.

It is not a difference of principle but of method. To be sure, the one is legal while the other is not, but if the highwaymen were making the laws as the capitalists are their manner of livelihood would no doubt be amply protected by statutory enactment.

In defense of the capitalist it might be said that the first money, the nucleus of his wealth, was earned by hard work and represents his savings; therefore he is entitled to returns on his investment, particularly when he takes the risk of possible loss. The footpad could offer the same argument with equal propriety. The money which he first "invested in his enterprise" may have been honestly earned, and he, in addition to the loss of his capital, takes the risk of loss of life as well.

Criticism almost invariably brings forth the statement that the opportunity is open to everyone to become a capitalist if he has the brains. The highwayman has the same defense. The opportunity is open to everyone to become a thug if he is so disposed. Of course the number who are anxious to levy tribute with a gun is not great for the reason that the business being illegal is not "respectable," but, as said before, if the holdups were making the laws as are their brothers, the capitalist class, highway robbery would be where it belongs—on a parity with private ownership of the tools of production and distribution.

The capitalist apologist says in criticism of the position of the Socialist that they give no consideration to ability, to brains, to talent. This criticism, like most of those uttered by our opponents, is absolutely untrue. No one has more respect for great mental attainments than has the Socialist. So deeply enamored of them is he that he desires that all men and women shall have the chance to cultivate their faculties in the hope that the sum total of the world's list of geniuses may receive large accessions. He is entirely willing that bright minds shall have all the wealth that their brains and hands can produce, BUT he is not willing to surrender any portion of HIS production to his mental superior any more than to his physical superior.

By men who think with Pope that "whatever is right" and who use their minds, not to weigh and consider the justice or injustice of our present scheme of human relationship but to defend it, these criticisms will be rejected as unfair. It would not be amiss to remind them certain citizens removed from New England to Toronto during the unpleasantness with King George, who entertained exactly the same opinion of the utterances of Henry and the writings of Hamilton. The comparison made in the commencement of this harsh, but it is just and the situation calls for it. Let us not lose sight of the fact that a struggle is fast being thrust upon us that will make past conflicts appear Lilliputian in comparison unless the worker is made to understand conditions as they are today.

No ruling class ever annihilated itself; no ruling class ever gave up its privileges without a struggle and the capitalist class is no exception to the rule. Where they cannot conquer they compromise. Home rule to the colonies but tribute to the crown; eight hours to the worker, but the portion of his production, which he must surrender to the master of the machine, remains the same; universal suffrage to save a toppling throne, but the continuation of the monarchy; municipal ownership of public utilities, but a continuation of the wage system and capitalist plundering. Anything to stave off the crash and finally, when nothing else will suffice, an attempt to override the popular will by a resort to physical force.

If we would save our country from the remorseless sweep of grim visaged war; from the scene of desolation and of carnage; from the smoking ruins of homes; from the slaughter of the fairest and best of our manhood; from the moan of the widow and the cry of the orphan; from everything which embellishes the horrors of civil war; from father being arrayed against son and brother against brother, we must awaken the masses to a realization of their class interests. By this and this alone can be prevented a struggle which would shake civilization from center to circumference and undo the advancement of all the ages of progress of the human race.

"America must either be that cloudy pillar which leads mankind onward and upward toward a millennial era of peace, plenty and virtue; or else it must be the sepulcher wherein shall be interred the ashes of the hope of the world."

Laws make criminals, says Clarence Darrow. The general impression is that criminals also make laws, so that honors are even between the two.

Write it down in your notebook that the labor leader or labor organizations which wins praise from the capitalist class is doing nothing for the toiler.

The orphan asylums of the country are loaded to the guards with little ones whom the death of a parent has thrown on the mercy of a cold world. But then "Socialism would break up the home."

Some workmen would rather be "a good fellow" with the boss than a man among men. It is not their fault so much as their misfortune that they are loadies; they were born that way. It is the result of environment.

The conventions of the American Labor Union and also that of the Western Federation of Miners have gone on record in support of the declaration for Socialism. The number of workmen who believe in fighting plutocracy ALL the time is growing nicely, thank you.

So long as the laborer is willing to drive tandem in political harness, like packasses going to a fair, they are lashed to the skies by the employing class, but as soon as they demand something for themselves they are denounced on all sides. Ever notice that?

The workers of this country are growing hump-shouldered building palaces for others to occupy and the part about it that would be amusing if it were not awful is that industrial conditions are such that it is a favor to give them a chance to build them.

Fellow workmen, did you know that the right to organize has been boycotted? Against whom? Why, against the employing class. Like a band of shipwrecked mariners in a hostile and savage country, we find it necessary to combine for our own protection. Who said there was a class struggle?

Grand opportunities in this country for men with brains, says a Chicago preacher. This means that whosoever is sick enough may still find an opportunity to live at the expense of his fellowmen. In ancient times there were "grand opportunities" for men of strength. Whosoever carried the weightiest club obtained title to any cave he might wish for.

If there is any difference in the social value of the labor of a stone mason and an architect, the advantage is on the side of the mason. He, by his work would be able to erect a dwelling, while the architect might draw plans for a thousand years without so much as getting one stone above another. The architect is the better paid, BECAUSE his division of the labor market is not so badly crowded as are masons their wages would be lower.

Socialism means the collective ownership of things collectively used, so that we may have private ownership of things privately used. It means production for use and not for profit. It means a government in the interest of all the people, instead of one for part of the people. Paste this in your hat and keep it there.

When Father Van Aken announced his purpose to annihilate Socialism the comrades were elated over the opportunity to measure swords with a plutocratic apologist. That hope is gone. Life is too short to waste time on one whose form of reason is, that, since white is black, therefore water runs up hill. Van Aken's logic is as clear as mud.

It is only by the iron heel of competition that man can evolve to a higher type, said John Flske. Just consider the possibilities of a higher type of humanity being evolved out of a condition of society which places a premium on roguery of every form. "It isn't that I hate you that I hate you," said the policeman. It isn't that I hate you that I treat you inhumanely, says the plutocrat. It is because it is profitable.

Would a man be a less desirable husband and father if he were receiving ten dollars a day instead of two? Would a woman be a less devoted wife if she were permitted to make a free selection of her husband? Lord, what a service these capitalists render us. They not only provide us with work on shares, but they also keep us in the path of rectitude and virtue. And yet, in spite of all they have done we are continually breaking into the poorhouse and the insane asylum, not to speak of the bull pens for strikers. Shows the perversity of human nature, doesn't it?

King Theodore the First of the United States and Missouri (but not of the trusts), having completed his tour in the interest of the continuation of his dynasty has returned to Washington and will spend the summer months in labeling and storing the various presents made him by his faithful and devoted subjects. The gifts were in almost every imaginable form, including even a white elephant. It being understood that the pious Mark Hanna had one of those made to order in the form of an endorsement by the Ohio Republicans.

A number of inquiries have come to the Journal office in regard to the invitation which Terrible Teddy is said to have extended to the prominent workmen of this community to come to Washington and kick holes in the government blankets with which the White House is supplied, and the hope has been expressed by more than one writer that none of the Socialists were included, as it might tend to obscure the lines of the class struggle. We are glad to be able to say that no Socialist has been mentioned in that connection. According to the report, which we have not been able to verify,

the invitation was extended to republican and democratic workmen, of whom there are few still left in this country. We are also glad to say that the gift to Mrs. Roosevelt, made in the name of the Trades Assembly was not authorized by that body; it was made by one of the mining companies of the city and the name of the Assembly used without, so far as we have been able to learn, either its knowledge or consent.

"The more highly developed of the human family are the elder brothers of those less equipped," says the Theosophist. We will accept that comrade, but since our "elder brother" has evinced a desire to take possession of the patrimony of the whole family, the Socialist is determined that his grasping shall be restrained. The fact that one man has been "born" more times than another may be a warrant for taking possession of the surface of the globe, but it does not weigh with us. Though a man may have only been "born" once he is, in our opinion, still entitled to the fruits of his own labor and we shall not rest until that right is assured to him.

The affection of the plutocrat for the working man is like the Grace of God, in that it passeth all understanding. When eight hours were demanded for the toiler, the demand was resisted, not because the employer wanted the extra time, oh no; but "because the worker would only spend his time in the saloons." Chattel slavery of the black man was defended by some on the ground that work was noble and elevating, the "nigger" was a lazy cuss and it was necessary to own him in order to get him to do anything. They wanted to "elevate" him. They still "elevate" him, not because they love him, but because they do not. If the supply of hemp held out and the government did not interfere they would elevate him out of existence.

F. A. Heinze, the Butte mining man who has a fight on with the Amalgamated Copper Company over the question as to which of them shall have the right to exploit the workmen of this camp through the ownership of the copper deposits of Butte, is literally foaming at the mouth over the action of the Denver convention in declaring for Socialism. Mr. Heinze needed the workmen; he wanted to use them in his business. He was willing to use the Socialists. His trusted lieutenant made overtures to that end to the Socialist councilman. His words were: "We want to get together with your people next fall. Now, if you will let us name the candidates we will support the ticket." On learning that the Socialists declined to enter into such deals, he had a severe attack of heart failure; it is doubtful if he has entirely recovered yet.

If the declaration that this is "a government of the people, for the people, by the people" were really true a public officer would be a public servant and Theodore Roosevelt would be simply our chief hired man. In that event there would have been no other arrangement for his visit than a kindly greeting for a faithful servant or indifference for a bad one. There would have been no \$5,000 banquets, no ragged men thrown into jail during his stay, no banners, no bunting, no "cessation of hostilities," no trucking, no belly crawling, no delegation rushing in from adjoining cities to lay their gifts at the august feet, none of the disgusting and contemptible performances which were only in keeping with the visit of a conquering monarch who comes to view the subjugated serfs. Ye gods, what a conception of patriotism some people have.

The Amalgamated Copper Company of Anaconda is following in the footsteps of Senator Clark's Arizona superintendents and discharging the more active of the Socialists who have the misfortune to be compelled to work for them. William Sealon, who is in control, is reported to have said that he had no objection to trades unions, but he did object to Socialism. Exactly; the capitalist does not fear the trades union on the true and simple lines; it threatens none of his privileges. The political action end of trades unionism does. These ridiculous fellows actually think that plutocrats should work for their own living as other men. Perish the thought! Think of asking a man who owns the cattle on a thousand hills or the mineral in them to support himself. Imagine a man who uses 17 brands of hair dyes and wears eight suits of silk underwear being asked to earn his own living. No wonder the Socialists are not held in high favor with the exploiting class. Well, have your fun, gentlemen, the day of reckoning is almost at hand.

The motion to raise the price of shaving to 25 cents in Butte was defeated by a vote of 39 to 31. A two-thirds vote was required to change the price. Had it passed it would have meant a greater loss than gain, as many workmen and others would have doubtless provided themselves with shaving tools and harvested their own crop. The average wages will not permit the majority to indulge in the luxury of a 25-cent shave very often. Again, the purpose of a wage raise is usually to obtain for the worker a large share of his production without "soaking" the public. In buying union goods the efforts of the seller to charge more for them has been steadily discouraged, as otherwise the consumer and not the manufacturer would have to stand the raise of wages and the shortening of hours. In effect it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul; taking money away from one union man to give it to another. No matter how good a union man one may be, he does not take kindly to the idea of doing that sort of thing. It means no benefit to him, since each worker would be compelled to stand the increase to the wage-earner himself and the employer could laugh in his sleeve at the gullibility of labor.

Socialist Mayor-Elect Frincke of Anaconda was given the decision before Judge Smith who was called in to try the case and he will immediately resume office. The defense failed to show proper notification of election.

J. C. Sullivan, president Colorado State Federation of Labor and Mr. McDonald of Slocum, B. C., who were sent by the Denver convention to Anaconda in behalf of the Smeiters' grievances have arrived in Butte.

A. L. U. VICTORY.

What a Colorado Paper Has to Say Concerning the Recent Lumber Strike.

In the Courier two weeks ago was printed a call for an assessment by the American Labor Union, on behalf of the striking lumbermen in northern California. But, thanks to the progressive, aggressive policy of this organization, it was not necessary to wait the slow process of getting this money collected before going to the help of those isolated and dependent men, women and children. Assistance of the substantial kind was on its way to them before the call for help was sent on its mission.

As soon as the news of the strike and condition of the strikers was received at headquarters money was sent to San Francisco and a boat chartered to send provisions to the camp. President McDonald followed with more money. When he reached San Francisco the company tied up their boats and he had no way to get to the scene of the trouble. Nothing daunted he struck out for the most convenient railroad point, 525 miles distant from the lumber camp, and there chartered a stage and rode continuously until he was on the ground. He was greeted with joy by the 2,500 people tied up in that isolated place without means of either staying where they were or of getting away. In less than ten hours after his arrival he had effected a settlement with the company and the men went back to work with all their demands acceded to. This is a notable victory, right in the stronghold of the lumber trust, and shows that this organization is as ready to help a handful of its members away out beyond the confines of civilization as it is the strong union in the crowded city.

In marked contrast to this is the conduct of a similar affair by the A. F. of L., only 200 or 300 miles away, where the men have been struggling for over five months to maintain their rights practically without any assistance beyond "moral support" from the parent organization. There is small wonder that the American Labor Union is growing and reaching out into the strongholds of the American Federation of Labor, when the methods of the two organizations are contrasted. When an appeal for aid comes into A. L. U. headquarters there is no hesitation or months of "investigation" by high salaried officials, but the help goes along with the investigator, and is available at once, at the time when it will do the most good.—Pueblo (Colorado) Courier.

PLUTOCRACY VS. UNIONS.

(Written for the Cleveland Citizen.)
'Twas said within my hearing,
'They're going to fight the unions,
That the bosses were preparing
To crush the labor unions.
'What fools those mortals be," said I,
They might as well attempt to fly,
'Tis an absurd thing to try
To crush the labor unions.

They'll have the time of all their life
Crushing labor unions;
'Twill be a source of bitter strife
Antagonizing unions.
Come what will or go what way,
Unions are all here to stay;
It's folly even to delay
The progress of the unions.

Wherefore all this talk of war
Against the labor unions?
Trusts are forming by the score,
Shall not labor unions?
Unions must and will succeed,
They supply a pressing need;
Watch them grow, behold the speed
Of increasing unions.

By the thousands they are flocking
Into labor unions;
The exploiters say, "It's shocking,"
And rail at labor unions.
There will be a shock all right
When the workers all unite;
Blind justice will receive her sight
Through the labor unions.

It is but the truth to tell
Concerning labor unions.
While there's a wrong which they must quell,
There'll be labor unions.
And I'm still free to maintain,
That while plutocrats remain
To gloat o'er ill-gotten gain
There'll be labor unions.

Be cautious, imperious plutes,
Wage no war with unions;
Remember there are resolute
In the labor unions.
From the Eastern to the Western
strand
In solid phalanx they will stand,
Shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand,
A mighty labor union.

CHIP OF NO. II.

War Maps of Industrial Centers.
A military map of the city was completed last evening by H. DeForest Patterson, under the direction of Capt. J. George Stacey, for the headquarters of the Fourth Brigade in Buffalo. The original map was sent to Buffalo today. Capt. Patterson has been working on the map for several months.

It is in detail, and shows the factories, shops and railroads where there is a possibility of an industrial uprising. Within close proximity to each factory and railroad there is designated an open space of sheds that could be used as camping places for troops. The map locates all of the stone and brick public buildings in the city which could possibly be used as a basis of military operations. These buildings include the college buildings, the experiment station, the schools, churches, hotels, postoffice and city buildings, site of the federal building, and all other places that could be used as military headquarters or strongholds. In addition to these, all open pieces of ground, such as public parks, the college campus and the driving park, which could be used for military manoeuvres, are located on this map.

The making of this map is in compliance with a general order sent out from the headquarters of the Fourth Brigade last April, which directed all of the separate companies included in the command of the brigade to secure as large a war map as the cities in which the various companies were located afforded. The purpose of such a collection of maps at the brigade headquarters is to enable the brigadier general to issue specific orders in the time of uprising or the movement of troops. These officers will make it possible for brigades to locate in time of strikes the exact place where the seat of trouble is, and the nearest place where the troops can be housed, and to direct movement accordingly.—Geneva, N. Y., Daily Times.

Current Comment The Journal by Adam P. Skirving

Help to gather the lambs into the Socialist fold, boys. It is the safest place from the wolf of greed.

Ex-Secretary Long of the United States navy is apparently one of us, although unconscious of it. Strange how many imagine there is a skeleton in the Socialist closet. Wonder whose it is?

"Walking delegates" are as essential to labor unions as sentries to an army, for "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." However, we do not advocate the use of Pinkerton spies, who are swimming around in the same soup, but are willing to deliver their fellows for a few pieces of silver.

The Minneapolis Tribune says under Socialism we would be "all same Indian." We notice some of our society "squaws" are already on the way, judging from the way they paint and decorate themselves in beads and feathers. If they would discard their decolette dresses and adopt the fusty Indian blanket their evolution to Socialism would be complete, according to the M. T.

Whet your hatchets, anyway, boys, and get after scalps.

The laboring man supplies the capitalist class with the funds with which he fights the laborer. The laboring man supplies his own funds to fight the capitalist, and in order to keep up the fight he goes and votes for the capitalist on election day. The Irishman who attempted to raise himself with his boot straps is not the only one to poke fun at.

Socialism is very anti-Catholic and some of the bishops will have nothing to do with it. We would hate to flash an anti-Catholic \$10 bill before them on the strength of its being refused.

The Rockefeller wives, senior and junior, condescended to wait on table recently at a charity blowout. It would be more of an anomaly to find some poor girls to whom waiting on table is one of the stern realities of life riding in one of the Rockefeller automobiles.

At the Presbyterian assembly at Los Angeles a set of resolutions were drawn up to deal with the differences between capital and labor and to offer themselves as arbitrators when called upon to settle disputes. After the dose they gave the stock-yards engineers at Chicago their shadow will very likely grow less before they receive the next call.

The Bible sounds with phrases that refute the capitalist system—"As ye sow so shall ye reap," plainly enough "to the laborer the full product of his toil," "love one another." Fancy Baer with his arms around E. V. Debs' neck. "Do unto others as you would be done by." Wonder how Baer would like the divine right to work in a coal mine at 40 cents per diem and support a wife and family? "Thou shalt not steal." Confiscating four-fifths of the laborer's toil is a fair illustration of how this commandment is kept. "Thou shalt not kill." The bullet is more humane than starvation, although the latter is most resorted to.

Ancient Fables Modernized No. 17

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

THE FOX WHO HAD LOST HIS TAIL

A Fox caught in a trap, escaped with the loss of his "brush." Henceforth feeling his life a burden from the shame and ridicule to which he was exposed, he schemed to bring all the other Foxes into a like condition with himself, that in the common loss he might the better conceal his own deprivation. He assembled a good many Foxes, and publicly advised them to cut off their tails, saying that "they would not only look much better without them, but that they would get rid of the weight of the brush, which was a very great inconvenience." One of them, interrupting him, said, "If you had not yourself lost your tail, my friend, you would not thus counsel us."

In a western state there once lived some Socialists who in their anxiety to win a victory and thus get some offices for a few hungry comrades, threw their class consciousness to the winds and "fused" with the labor union—Democratic party. After election day, feeling the shame of their position, they schemed to bring all other Socialists into a like condition, so that their program might be the regular one. In pursuance of this plan they commenced to write letters to the various party papers justifying their position. That their method would ensure the quickest returns. But some of the old stand-bys interrupting them, said, "If you had not yourself become lost in the miry swamp of 'fusion' you would not try to lure us in."

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

A Tribute.

(By John C. Chace.)
In the death of Frederick O. McCartney, the socialist movement of America has lost one of its brightest and ablest men.

One who has never known him personally will never know how much the cause of socialism has suffered in his death. The hearts of those who have associated with him are indeed heavy with sorrow in the contemplation of his untimely end. No braver, no more courageous soul ever went forth to battle for the liberty of the race, than he. Casting aside every consideration of personal welfare he took up the cause of socialism, side by side with those who were battling for the emancipation of the working class. A minister of the gospel though he was, he was more of a proletarian in his work for socialism than most men who come from the ranks of the working class. He was uncompromising and inflexible in his career as a social legislator. His voice was always heard in defense of the toilers and his every thought was one of condemnation of the injustice and opposition of the masters.

Champion of an unpopular cause always huring his shafts against those who stood in the way of labor's emancipation, he was respected even by his enemies. With the love of his co-workers and comrades, with the respect and honor of those whom he was obliged to contend against, he died. His death casts a gloom upon us, who are left to continue the work for which he so nobly fought. Although far away from him in his dying hour, and unable to look upon his face or hear his parting word, I know that he would bid us on with the work and hasten the coming of that day when no longer shall there be a master or a slave. Comrades, let us be as brave in the cause of right and as unselfish in the cause of socialism as was Comrade McCartney and when our life's work is done the world will say of us as we can say of him: A noble character, a fearless advocate, a great socialist is dead, peace be to his ashes.

May the spirit of Frederick O. McCartney be always with us to guide us and keep us true to the great cause of international socialism for which he laid down his life.

Covington, Ky., May 28.

Editor, American Labor Union Journal.—Dear Comrade:
In my article of the 21st inst. the typos made me say in the first paragraph: "Trade unionism is, therefore, conscientiously battling for the collective ownership of the means of production as distributive by the working class." It should have read unconsciously. Will you kindly make this correction and lay the blame on the "devil" as usual.

Fraternally,
A. A. LEWIS,
J. M. Dial, Jr., 302 Fifth street, Covington, is now secretary-treasurer of the state committee.

When a workman gets sick and his money runs out he becomes a subject of charity or is carried off to the poor house. Would it not be better to own and operate a hospital in your collective capacity, where you would be cared for when sick, without any taint of charity expressed or implied. Workers do not want charity—they simply want justice.

You can have no individual liberty while working under the lash of the captains of industry. Individual liberty will not come until we get the co-operative commonwealth.

Summer Excursion Rates, via "The Scenic Route."

On June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, the Denver & Rio Grande system will sell excursion tickets from Butte as follows:

Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and all Missouri river points and return, \$42. St. Louis and return, \$49.50. Chicago and return, \$53.50.

Tickets will be limited to September 15th, and will be good to stop over at Salt Lake, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, a Garden of the Gods, Denver and other points of interest.

This is the most delightful summer trip in America. Call or write for further information. Ticket office, 51 East Broadway, Butte.

G. W. FITZGERALD, General Agent.

WANTED—Live agents to sell Dr. White's Electric Combs, patented Jan. 1, '99. Cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

R. Anna German, C. M. D. Sixteen years' experience in practice and teaching Christian Advanced Thought and Metaphysical Healing. Dispensary work free every afternoon 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.

SCREENDOORS and windows; strong framed; best wire mesh; view's made to order. BEE HIVE—33 West Park

25 Cups of Tea

A trial package (makes 25 cups) of our finest tea, mailed for 10c, stamps or coin. Mention kind used and name American Labor Union Journal.

LUTEY BROS., Butte

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Open Day and Night FOX'S CAFE

Everything of the best at popular prices. 71 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA

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SECOND HAND FURNITURE Before buying come and get our prices and you will get your money's worth.

FELDMAN & CO., 127 West Park St., Butte

BELTS AT HALF PRICE

Owing to the backwardness of the season we did not have our customary demand for belts this spring. We have a beautiful line of them and to make them move will close them out at just half price.

All marked in plain figures and those figures will be cut in two. See them in our window.

Hight & Fairfield Company
BUTTE, MONTANA.

Inspectors of watches for the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Kodak Developing Machine

FREE DEMONSTRATIONS

Monday Afternoon
June 8th
2 to 6

By Eastman's Demonstrator

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER
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Phone 74.

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\$1.00 CURES
Guaranteed to cure Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea quickly and permanently. PAINLESS. HARMLESS. No case known to have ever failed to cure. A RUBBER PREVENTATIVE. Do not suffer longer. GET GO-REA TODAY. 1005 DAYS. NEVER FAILS. At best drug stores, or sent by express in plain box for \$1.00 by
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We have a nice gold-plated A. L. U. Official Button
Selling at ONE DOLLAR each
Address
American Labor Union
Box 1067, Butte, Montana

Key West Temptation Cigars. Union made.

"Silver Spray," an absolutely pure beer.

News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS

THE LUMBER DIFFICULTY.

President Gordon of the Crescent City Union Reviews the Strike.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal: As the strike which was on at this place has been settled, a word as to our grievances and doings may be of interest to other wage earners who have not been made acquainted with the particulars of our trouble. Our Union, No. 315, of the A. L. U., was organized on Dec. 27, 1902, with fifty-one charter members. By dint of hard and faithful work on the part of its members we soon reached a membership of over 400. We then felt strong enough to obtain recognition from the two lumbering firms here, viz., Hobbs, Mace & Co., and the Crescent City Mill & Transportation Co. These firms had held sway over the people of Del Norte county for thirty odd years, and kept the wage scale as low as possible. The union said, "It is time to call a halt and we must receive reasonable wages for our work."

Our first demand was a \$10 flat raise on each and every job—free transportation to the woodsmen on pay days, from the camps to the company's offices, where they were paid. Prior to this, they had charged them for their fare into town to get their pay. The companies had been holding the men's money back for thirty days, so we asked to be paid on or before the 7th of each month for the preceding month. These demands we handed into the companies on the 30th of March. The demands asked for an answer on the 15th of April. The 15th of April came and we had received no answer. On the 16th of April we held a special meeting and the two corporations mentioned sent in a hurriedly prepared schedule of wages, giving the men a raise in most cases a \$3 raise, and in a number of cases no raise at all. These scold-

ing the union refused and voted to suspend work for a couple of days until an agreement could be reached. A committee composed of men employed in the mills, yards, logging camps, box factory and wharf was appointed, and they formed new demands. The mill men asked a 15 per cent raise. The logging crews presented a schedule. The yardmen a 15 per cent raise, and the box factory a 10 per cent raise and a continuation of the nine-hour day.

The companies refused the demands and asked for a delay of two weeks and that the men continue work pending a settlement. We had seen the same old game worked before and on Saturday night, April 18th, the union ordered a general strike to take effect at once, which caught the companies unprepared for a seige.

After paying his compliments to Mr. Wilson, manager, who tried to get the boys to withdraw from the A. L. U. and join the A. W. W., and who, failing in this, went to San Francisco, gathered up a boat load of men and returned with them, the writer continues:
The steamer lay out in the harbor and Mr. Wilson and the other passengers were landed with the small boat. The union boys saw the workmen on the steamer's decks and hastily took a boat and pulled out to the vessel and informed the wage earners on board of the condition of things.

They with one accord agreed not to go to work until the matter was settled. This was the first victory for the union, and the men on board the steamer remained true to their word and not one would go to work. About thirty-five men came up to work, some of whom were in the lockout at Fort Bragg, Cal.

Here was where Wilson did some more falsifying. He, together with the employment firm of Murray &

Ready, of San Francisco, told the men the strike was all settled and even went so far as to show the men false letters from myself, saying the strike was off. Wilson went to the supervisors and asked them to have the sheriff appoint deputies because of threats to do injury by the strikers. This was another lie, and the sheriff refused to grant the request. In the meantime the secretary of No. 315 and myself had sent for President McDonald, as the situation was growing desperate, and if Wilson kept up his malicious work it would cause bloodshed, for the strikers would have to defend themselves if attacked.

At last "Uncle Dan," the "man that wing strikes," arrived, and was met in the outskirts of town by the striking wage earners and escorted to the opera house, where a meeting was held at 3 p. m. The men were brought to their senses. The base lies were "nailed" and on Tuesday night the strike was declared off.

The boys have secured a raise of about \$5 per man in the mill and yard and an average of \$6.87 1-2 in the box factory, and the nine-hour day which was in vogue prior to the strike.

At no time was violence used and no threats were heard, although Wilson had made the statement to the supervisors that injury to property and person had been threatened. The strikers had conducted their wage war like men, with no violence and with regard to others rights as well as their own.

In conclusion I wish to say that President McDonald, "the man who wins strikes," has secured a signal victory for the union, and he has endeared himself in the hearts of the union men in this place, and we trust we may see him again in our midst, not to settle strikes, but on a more peaceful mission. The A. L. U. cer-

tainly has a man at the helm whom we can all feel proud of—one who can claim a corner in our hearts, and one who can pilot us to victory and leave no wrecks on the jagged rocks of capitalistic greed and tyranny.
Fraternally,
J. K. GORDON,
Pres. Local No. 315,
Crescent City, Cal.

WHOO HER UP.

Organizer Levis Enthused Over Prospects of Success for Real Unionism. American Labor Union Journal:

Whoop her up once more for the A. L. U. and show the A. F. of L. unions how we do business. Score another victory for the A. L. U. We have just won a great victory at Tuolumne, Cal., without a strike. After refusing to concede a single point to us for over six months the West Side Lumber company, when forced to either give in to us or else face a strike, finally decided to concede our demands. We got all we asked for, which was a reduction in hours from 11 to 10 hours per day, without any reduction in pay, the new arrangement to take effect June 1. The result of the strike at Crescent City was a great benefit to us, as the company was watching it and when we told them that the strikers won they used to believe it, but when they found out they soon came to terms. The field is ripe in California for the A. L. U. and new unions are springing up all over the state. Our mill is the first one in California to adopt the 10-hour day. We were the first ones to unionize, too. The other mills will have to come to 10 hours as fast as we can unionize them. I have just succeeded in organizing the cooks and waiters of this place, under the A. L. U. and hope to organize several more, as I have an organizer's commission and my heart and soul is in the work. Look for reports of some big initiations from Sequia union soon, as the boys are flocking to us like sheep now. We initiated 30 members last week. Your fraternally,
HERBERT S. LEVIS,
Organizer and Walking Delegate for Sequia Union No. 279, A. L. U., Tuolumne, Cal.

EXCURSION.

\$15—Salt Lake City and Return—\$17
June 13, 1903.
Tickets on sale Butte and Anaconda on above date only; limited for return ten days. Reserve berths now at City Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana.
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 for rates and a copy of "With Nature in Colorado."
G. W. FITZGERALD,
Butte, Mont. General Agent.

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.
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 11 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 Chicago 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 commutation to one John O'Brien, a convict confined in the state prison, who was convicted of the crime of manslaughter, 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 prison.
Therefore, be it ordered, that May 29th, 1903, be set apart for the consideration of said commutation so 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 published at Butte, County of Silver Bow, State of Montana, once each week for two consecutive weeks, viz:
May 21, 1903
May 28, 1903.
Adopted.
JAMES DONOVAN, President.
J. J. RYAN, Clerk.
According to the Wripple Creek Daily Press, the joint membership of the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. is more than 100,000.

Our Propaganda Brigade

Every time a capitalist sheet jumps onto the Journal we get a bunch of subscribers as a result. Doesn't that make us mad!

Lewistown, Me., is right in line. Comrade Tridell turns in eight yearly. The hell-bent inclinations of Governor Kent's country are becoming weaker every day.

Comrade Levis, of Sacramento, orders twenty-nine copies, most of them for free distribution, and regrets that the paper is not printed in Spanish. We may get to that in time.

Comrade Lewis, of the Santa Barbara Trades and Labor Council, sends in two subscriptions. The Journal will try to aid the comrade in the work of leading their feet aright.

Comrade Shidell, of Joplin, Mo., hands in a bunch of ten. How we apples float. Missouri is going to be shown and shown plenty if the comrades continue their rustling and pen points and printer's ink hold out.

Comrade Fister, of Lynn, sends in another scalp. It is a source of much gratification to us that we are permitted to assist in the noble work for

the cause which is being done for the cause in Massachusetts.

Comrade Lake, of Enderly, B. C., is out with both feet for the Journal and the cause of humanity. Enderly's place on the map will be firmly fixed on our mailing clerk's mind before Comrade Lake gets through with the Philistines in that neck of woods.

Comrade Cushman, of Auburn, Mo., says: "I saw a stray copy of your paper and I want to subscribe. I should judge by the recent vote in Montana that folks are beginning to be aroused. Perhaps you are to blame for some of this."

Comrade Shaw, of Phoenix, Ariz., sends in for a bundle of ten. Keep it up, comrade; there is a field for the cultivation of other things than cacti, vinagaroons and politicians of the Teddy Roosevelt brand. The free air of the western plains is very favorable to free thought and free action in spite of the growth of the mining trust and the black-listing of Senator Clark, and Comrade Shaw is going to help the cultivation of the new crop.

Twenty-five yearly subscribers from Park City, Utah. What's the matter

with the Saints? At the rate the Journal subscription list is growing in that state, the day of the capitalist fake parties are numbered and rapidly drawing to a close. Good boy, Brother Watson.

The Journal's subscription list has been growing at the rate of 500 copies per week. We hate to cause Comrade Madden uneasiness, and hasten to explain that if the comrades and brothers WILL send in the names we are in duty bound to give notice of same.

Comrade McMahon, of Butte, has a kick because the office does not boast a red-headed girl and a bulldog. We had our eye on what we thought was a good bulldog, but inquiry developed that he was engaged in editing a capitalist newspaper. The discovery has made us cautious. The fascinating character of a red-haired girl is well known and the office force, being all married men, engaged in the laudible task of satisfying Roosevelt's clamor for more babies and more chattels for the auction block of the labor mart; of course, the absence of the fair-haired charmers is due to outside influence.

According to the daily press, the American Labor Union Journal and

the Miners' Magazine may consolidate. This will mean 100,000 readers at a jump. At the beginning of the year the Journal started after that number. It now looks as though we would go beyond that.

Comrade Skirving, of Billings, whose contributions to the Journal have evoked much favorable comment, says he has been endeavoring to help the cause through getting subscriptions by correspondence for "the cheapest and best paper of its kind."

Brother Graham, of Reno, Nevada, orders twelve copies for distribution. Brother Graham is a union man who thinks. When the majority is like him in this respect it will be good-bye strikes and lockouts, and, best of all, good-bye, plutocracy.

We find that some of Uncle Sam's tired letter carriers return papers to this office marked "refused," when as a matter of fact the parties have simply changed their residence. We ask that every one who does not receive his copy regularly will please notify this office at the earliest moment and thus assist us in preventing this practice on the part of the carrier.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A bunch of shearers joined the union at Malta last week. More to follow in the northern district.

The new federal at Delta, Colo., is progressing nicely and new members are being added weekly. We predict a strong union town in the near future.

Resolutions endorsing the union label text book law are coming in from the various unions right along, but greater speed could be shown. Hurry them in, boys.

Spokane lumber workers report that G. W. Belber has been expelled for not appearing for trial in answer to the charge of conduct unbecoming a union man.

The Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union is organizing rapidly

OUT TO WN.

No Change in Strike Situation at Vancouver—Boys Standing Firm.
The strike of the U. B. of R. E. on the Canadian Pacific railroad remains practically unchanged.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar arrived from the Orient on Friday night and proceeded forthwith to discharge her cargo of silk. When this was done, and eleven cars loaded it was discovered that some error in checking had occurred which prevented the customs officials giving the usual clearance. This necessitated the unloading and reloading of all these cars and the delay thus occasioned would under ordinary circumstances have been sufficient to cause the discharge of all the checkers, etc., responsible, but the C. P. R. must cajole these scabs in order to defeat us, and we do not hear of any dismissals.

A very serious feature of the delay to Oriental shipments from the company's point of view is the absolute necessity for promptness in getting these silk cargoes through to the east as quickly as possible, owing to the great competition for this trade between the G. N. R. and C. P. R.

It is understood that they have already lost large contracts owing to the unsatisfactory service since the inauguration of the strike and the amount so lost will probably be charged to the U. B. R. E. million.

Violence is beginning to occur in connection with the Brooklyn strike. One contractor had 400 men at work on the subway, but it required more

throughout the west, and men are dropping into headquarters almost every day to obtain a working card. It is a much needed action, and will do a great deal of good for the calling.

Another difficulty threatens at Crescent City. The men are demanding pay for time spent in going from the company boarding house to work, as they are required to carry tools, etc., and feel they should be paid for rendering this service, while the employer contends that only time spent in getting out lumber should be paid for; they have agreed to submit the matter to President McDonald for his view of the terms on which the last strike was settled.

A local union asks: "Suppose a member chooses to vote for the president and vice-president from the same state, can he also vote for three mem-

ber policemen than there was laborers to keep the men free from molestation. The strikers are Italians, men who were brought years ago to take the place of other strikers. Even these men, accustomed to miserable conditions abroad, have found their life unbearable here; the land of the free and the home of the brave has indeed become "the land of the few and the home of the slave."

Buffalo has been selected as the next place of meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in 1905. Other contestants for the honor were Pittsburg, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Ottumwa, Iowa, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

bers of the executive board from that state, making five in all? In the absence of the general officers at the convention, one might hazard the opinion that since the president and vice-president are members of the executive board, and since the ballots are plainly marked "Only three members of the executive board can be elected from any one state," the question should be answered "No."

Some of the unions are already turning in their ballots on the election for general officers of the A. L. U. The ballots are plainly marked, "Election June 29th," and one would think that balloting should be deferred until that date. In the absence of the general officers an authoritative opinion is not obtainable, but there is a strong probability that elections held before the date set are not valid. To avoid trouble and complications it would be well for the or-

The Retail Clerk, the organ of the Ohio League Retail Clerks' Union, asks some pertinent questions of Max Morris, which have not been answered. Among other things they want to know who it is that gets the rebates on mileage tickets which are charged up to the organization; also, why and by what authority certain good union men, members of Union No. 180, were expelled. A correspondent asks how Morris explains the affiliation of the Denver Clerks' Union with the American Labor Union. The Retail Clerk replies that Morris does not attempt to explain, but suggests that knowledge of the workings of the International, obtained on the grounds is perhaps the cause.

ganizations to defer their vote for general officers until the regular date, which is Monday, June 29th.

There were a number of lady delegates at the Denver convention. The remorseless grind of competition is forcing the woman out of the home. It is well that she is learning the lesson of self protection.

The National Biscuit Workers, A. L. U. have made another big sweep during the week, adding seventy more members. They have submitted an agreement to the employers calling for a 10 per cent raise, recognition of the union, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and weekly pay days. June 15th is the latest date given for acceptance or rejection by the employers. In the event of a refusal a strike may follow. Wages in New York factories are lower than in adjoining towns.

THE METHODS OF CAPITALISM.

A Copy of Card Issued by the Omaha "Millard Rifles."

We print herewith a copy of a circular which has been sent to all employers of labor by the militia company of Omaha. Comment is unnecessary. The object is stated; it is to effect a counter move against the unions:

Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1903.
Gentlemen: In signing and posting this notice you will materially assist the members of the National Guard in a practical counter-move to the action of the Labor Unions, in declaring against membership in the militia, and do much toward encouraging enlistment in the National Guard. Respectfully,
G. W. SUES,
Captain Commanding Millard Rifles.

The notice that corporations were expected to sign and post in the works reads:

KNOW YE, That the undersigned will pay full wages for the time lost, to all its employees, who, as members of the National Guard, are called away from work.

A reconciliation has been effected between the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen after an estrangement of 10 years. The brotherhood was placed under the ban at the time of the Pullman trouble.

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Your health is Dr. W. H. Saunders

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VARICOCELE, PILES AND KNOTTED VEINS of the legs, etc., cured at once without operation. Use for failure.
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 backs, Loss of Sexual Power, Failing or Lost Vitality, Frequent or Painful Evacuations of the Bladder, accompanied by more or less smarting and the escape of particles of albumen in the urine with rosy 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 Urinary Organs.
"A WARNING VOICE."
Is the title of our book which describes those troubles. Write for it, enclosing a stamp for 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. Address
DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CO., Station Englewood, Box 1429, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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

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We will mail free to any person having a disease our tenth annual edition, "The Gateway to Health, Wealth and Beauty," really a \$1 book. Treats on new ways to get health, wealth and occupation, has formulas for the cure of many diseases, how to nurse and care for the sick, how to prolong old age and live ten years, wrinkles removed and complexion beautified, worth its weight in gold, has many valuable miscellaneous recipes for the housewife, farmer and business man, valuable miscellaneous information, trade secrets for grocers and agents, how to raise prize fruits, flowers and new varieties of potatoes, artificial gold and silver, sunflower food. Think you need not ask the doctor, many new money-making schemes and how all may get employment, a real botanical wonder, an encyclopedia and home doctor book, valuable to all that want health, wealth, beauty and employment. You wouldn't be without it for many dollars. Send your address today and that of two others that are sick with some kind of disease, with 10 cents to pay postage, and we will mail you and each of them a copy of this very valuable book. Address THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL MEDICINE COMPANY, 198 North Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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For Inflammation of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys. No cure no pay. Cause quickly and permanently the usual cause of bladder and kidney troubles.

No matter how long stand, it is a positive cure.

It is a positive cure.

THE SANTAL-PEPSIN CAPSULES

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Scott, Chicago, Ill.

"Silver Spray" for invalids. Montana Brewing Co.

Socialism a Working-Class Movement

A REPLY TO CARL D. THOMPSON

Written for The Journal by A. G. Lewis

Is the Socialist movement a strictly working class movement? Comrade Carl D. Thompson undertakes to prove in the American Labor Union Journal that it should be such a movement. After showing fully that the working class is the only class which can be depended upon in the great movement to bring about Socialism, he says: "Therefore, since it (Socialism) is to the interest of all classes we should make our appeal to all classes, and not simply to the laborers." That is, Comrade Thompson would appeal to the entire working class and to all noble-minded individuals in the capitalist class, striking a happy medium that would be neither too revolutionary for the one class, nor too mild and insipid for the other. He will find, however, that such milk and cider policy will satisfy neither when the lines are more sharply drawn. This is no time for soft words and glittering generalities. The time has come when we should speak plain words in language that cannot be mistaken. "He who doubts is damned, and he who dares is a dastard."

lutionary in theory only, while degenerating into a mere reform in fact. This is the fate of all movements in the past for the uplifting of the masses led by noble minded and sincere but visionary men of another class. The working class have always been "led," and they have always been robbed of the full fruits of victory after the victory was won. Why? Because all such movements were partly from without instead of being wholly from within. In all such movements one important fact was overlooked. That fact is that men as a class are always moved by their immediate material interests, and not by their remote material interests. What benefit the working class obtained, after a long struggle, was merely a compromise between the opposing interests of two contending classes—the exploiters and the exploited.

There is a growing disposition on the part of many able and zealous Socialist speakers and writers to make the class less prominent and appeal to all classes. This is because such men have their eyes fixed more on the ideal—"the promised land"—than the

attempt to ignore it or gloss it over when the class struggle is the one irresistible force that is MOVING the working class? The work of the Socialist party is to teach the working class the nature of this great force that is moving them, so that the movement will be directed along proper lines in the interest of that class. The Socialist party, must therefore, be nothing but a working class movement; its members must be moved by the same force that is moving the entire working class, if the Socialist party is to influence the direction of the moving mass. The workers must emancipate themselves, otherwise the revolution might fall of its full accomplishment and autocratic state capitalism, with class distinctions in society and other relics of capitalism, instituted instead of Socialism. There is more danger of such a thing being done than many imagine. The capitalist class will not get entirely off the back of labor if labor can be induced to put up with the public ownership of practically all the means of production and distribution autocratically instead of democratically managed; that is to say, if the working class will put up with an industrial limited monarchy instead of an industrial democracy.

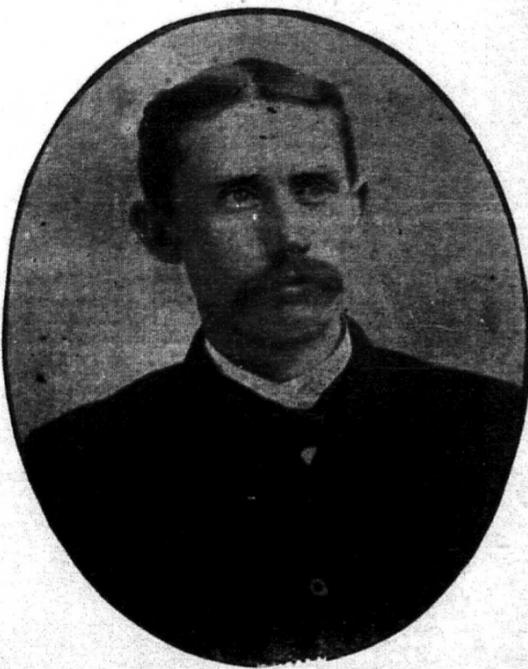
Granted that the "leaders" as Comrade Thompson asserts, came from the middle-capitalist class, should we, for that reason, attempt to ignore the class struggle? The working class must learn that this is THEIR movement, and should be just what they desire to make it, not what middle-class "leaders" would have them make it. They must learn that it is not a matter of leading and following, but of PUSHING. In fact, this is not a movement of "leaders," as Comrade Thompson seems to think. It is a CLASS movement, in which the individual is practically nothing, the class everything.

The logic of events would have brought the Socialist movement if Owen and Marx and Engels and Liebknecht and other great lights had never lived. The Socialist movement, like Topsy, just "grewed." But, even admitting that the Socialist movement might not yet have been discovered, except for the keen discernment of such men, is that any reason that we should ignore the class struggle and have the movement lose its strictly revolutionary working class character for fear we might frighten off "another Marx or Engels or Herron or Wilson or Wayland?" Do we need a Moses to lead us out of Egypt? Or must we look for a second Elijah, like the Doweites? Or must we be all things unto all men, anything to add to our strength? Would not such strength be our weakness?

We appreciate fully the aid we are getting from our unsolicited middle class sympathizers who see, but who cannot FEEL, the class struggle. We do not question their motives in the least. We should not trust them; neither should we distrust them. We should take them as we do every individual, for what they are worth, no more, no less. But they must understand, and I believe most of them do, that this is a strictly working class movement they are coming into, not merely a people's movement. If those of the middle class will not come into the movement with this idea and with this understanding, the movement will be far better off without them until the logic of events forces them into the working class.

The working class want and must have Socialism, but they should not desire it as a gift. They must WIN freedom themselves in their own way if their freedom is to be complete and lasting. They will get their freedom when they deserve it and they will deserve freedom when they make up their minds as a class to DEMAND it unconditionally in the name of their class, regardless of the rights or privileges of any other class.

A. A. LEWIS.



State Secretary Socialist Party Kentucky.

The mistake that Comrade Thompson makes is that he unconsciously confounds the ideal with the movement. They are two quite different things. With Socialists the movement, the means we should employ to attain the ideal, is the thing that is of vital importance. The ideal is of secondary importance. Who shall dominate the movement? The working class, surely, says every Socialist, including Comrade Thompson. But if it is not a strictly working class movement, then those who are not of the working class have a right to say what the movement shall be; and to concede that point is to concede that the working class shall not dominate the movement. Now, the movement cannot serve two masters, two controlling forces. Either working class tactics must entirely prevail or middle capitalist class tactics will, more or less, prevail. In other words, there is danger of the movement, under the influence of our middle class sympathizers who naturally want men of their class in the movement becoming revo-

lutionary in theory only, while degenerating into a mere reform in fact. The ideal of Socialism is a beautiful one to all those persons who believe there is a higher life on earth for men than merely fighting with each other for existence like the wild beasts of the forest. It is so nice and pleasant to preach the ideal, to appeal to men's sense of right and justice, to touch a popular chord and get the plaudits of the worshipping masses and the respectful admiration of the noblest of the classes, that most of us would, if permitted, act along the line of least resistance.

Now, the class struggle is a stern and unpleasant fact. The working class themselves do not take kindly to it any more than they do to strikes and boycotts. The class struggle jars on the nerves of most persons. But the class struggle must be the central feature, the feature par excellence of the Socialist movement. We cannot get away from the class struggle. It has existed for ages, and is continually going on around us. Why

Forced to Organize by the Class Struggle

Written for The Journal by

J. A. C. Menton

Having been in the ranks of organized labor for some 19 years, I truly believe I have a right to say something for and against the way the large number of labor organizations are conducted today.

Admitting that organization of labor is necessary for self-preservation under our present system of industrial anarchy. So, worker, the system has forced you to organize. What for? That you may get more of the enjoyments of life, such as food, clothing and shelter and leisure time for enjoyment as you may see it. Those are rights that are denied you by our present system and forces you to strike; then you face the policemen's clubs, the shot and shell and bayonet of the militiamen and the court of injunction. You are clubbed, you are shot and imprisoned. Why, then, is this so. Because our industrial masters have control of the political machinery, and its servants are compelled to do as commanded. The system that does this is upheld today by a large portion of the organized workers of our country by casting their ballots with the old capitalist parties—the democrat and republican parties.

The two old parties uphold the present system by allowing the means of life to be owned and controlled by private individuals and by allowing them this right they then control your very life. Man, then, is not free, for it then forces you in order to live to have an industrial master. The industrial master is the political officer-holder or else dictates the policy of the capitalist parties, and then when you dare to strike he has the powers of government at his command. The political servants of the industrial masters immediately hold more sacred the

bricks and mortar of the industrial masters than the lives of the humble toilers.

I want to ask of the organized workers of this country, how long is this blind policy of supporting the old capitalist tickets going to continue and

J. A. C. MENTON.



State Secretary Socialist Party Michigan.

how much longer is organized labor going to support union men with capitalist minds on the old tickets. The great army of organized labor must become class conscious; they must step into the ranks of the working class party, and the only party of the work-

ing class is the Socialist party. There under the banners of the Socialist party the workers must strike together with the ballot against the system and rid ourselves of our industrial masters. What do we want of masters? I suppose to take four-fifths of our product. This then would be an acknowledgment that we do not know enough to enjoy the product of our labor for which we are organized. Has already been too many of our brothers maimed by shot and shell, killed and imprisoned by allowing the reins of government in the hands of a master class. You must take possession of the reins of government. Place the means of life, the means of production and distribution, the tools of industry in the hands of the working class and organize society on a co-operative basis, so all that will shall have a right to labor and enjoy the product of their labor less the cost of maintaining society. When the giant of labor has awakened enough to learn that the ballot is as necessary as his union, then the end is near. The application of the class conscious ballot will remove our system of industrial anarchy. With it will disappear the industrial masters; the chains of wage slavery will be removed; the shooting and imprisoning of strikers will be no more; child labor and sweat shops will have disappeared. Women will no more be compelled to sell their souls to the lust of man in order to exist; old age will no more be compelled to totter to the porrfarm to die; the prisons would shortly disappear. Union men, it's up to you. Your labor organizations must fire the shot and shell upon the entrenched forces of our present disorder.

Fight on Mills. The Omaha comrades are occupying a lot of valuable space in the Socialist papers over a grievance which they have against Walter Thomas Mills. It appears that Comrade Mills speaks in Omaha under the auspices of men who were not identified with

the local. With the capitalistic system rushing to its destruction at lightning speed and the Socialists confronted by the solemn obligation to awaken mankind to an acquaintance with a rational system of government in order that despotism shall not arise on the ruins, it would seem that our duty to ourselves and

our principles demand that no time be wasted in personalities, but that we apply ourselves to the mighty task before us. Some men, however, are never so happy as when starting a row or finding fault. For our part we have neither time or space for a quarrel, no matter whose quarrel it may happen to be. Get on the track.

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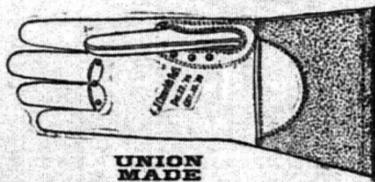
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Party Affairs

Written for the Journal by
 A. M. Simons

The recent referendum on the question of headquarters and local quorum has undoubtedly resulted in a somewhat confusing situation. Never the less it is by no means an impossible situation, and indeed it is easy to exaggerate the difficulties which might arise in transacting business with the headquarters in Omaha and a local quorum in other states. There is nothing whatever in the situation that in the least justifies the position which has been taken by some of the de-



Editor International Socialist Review.

fenders of the Omaha position. As I have stated elsewhere, my sympathies have been largely with the Western and newer wing of the movement. I saw it in the forces which are absolutely essential to any strong indigenous Socialist movement, and a doctrinaire reaction from the sectarian dogmatism which had dominated the party in the past. At the same time, however, I am absolutely opposed to losing anything that is good in the old for the sake of getting the new. I

Inconsistencies of Trades Unionists

The great necessity of unity of action among the working class has arrived, and such unity of action can be best accomplished by an organization of the working class as a solid body, from the hod-carrier to the skilled machinist. Every laboring man has a duty to perform to secure the advancement of all classes, financially and intellectually. Some seem to think there is influence enough in unionism to secure from the law-making class that which is to the best interest of the wealth-producing class, including laws to regulate employment of children. Why should any sound, able-bodied man want to see children forced to work their very life out in the factory or in the mines, when they should be put in school to obtain that which every living being should have and that

honest labor from competing with free labor. None, whatever. The unions, in their assemblies, pledge themselves to assist each other to obtain a fair wage. I say, a fair wage is all that a man produces, which is his by right and no one should expect to take nine-tenths of what he produces and appropriate it to their liking.

Why not pledge yourselves to assist each other to obtain that which each produces, thereby eliminating the middle man. Why have an unfair employer? Where can you find a beneficial labor law; if any, are they strictly enforced, and what have you done to secure such enforcement; have the laws been rigidly enforced through the mining districts or the factory districts? I leave you to answer that



State Secretary Socialist, South Dakota.

which justly belongs to them—an education—in order that they may be through life capable of knowing what is for their own interest, and not have to depend on others to tell them what they should do and what to not do? The employment of children only keeps strong men out of work. If children and women were put into the homes and schools, where they belong, there would not be the amount of men out of employment, thus causing children to grow up to manhood and womanhood and not have the suspicion to attend to their calling, whatever that may be, and what influence have the laboring class with the law-making class in regulating the hours of labor for a day's work, or preventing con-

have absolutely no sympathy with the idea that the farmers will ever form the major portion of the basis of the Socialist movement, and nothing that I have ever stated could give any foundation for imputing such a position to me, as has been done in some quarters.

The Socialist movement is fundamentally a revolt of the wage-working proletariat, but I have maintained, and I see no reason whatever to change my views, that the farming class of Amer-

ica, particularly of the Western states, have practically identical interests with the wage-working proletariat so far as concerns those general issues which are settled on the political field. Therefore there is every reason to believe that this portion of the population constitutes a fertile field for Socialist propaganda and that large increases of the Socialist strength may be expected from them in the near future. This was the position in my book on the "American Farmer," and

so far I have not seen any attempt to refute this position that indulged in anything but generalizations.

At the present time, however, we see an attempt to overthrow the expressed will of the party membership and to infringe on the fundamental principles of democracy by some of those who are posing as representatives of the farming class and Western wage-workers and with this I have no sympathy. When Comrade Mills makes the astounding proposition that the decision of the referendum disregarding pending the taking of a new referendum on the same question and when this is followed with the still more outrageous proposition of the Appeal to Reason to completely disregard that referendum, it shows that those expressing such sentiments are unfit to be entrusted with the party management. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, it was a recognition of these facts on the part of the membership which led to the very much larger vote against the Omaha quorum than was polled against that city as the seat of national headquarters. Had the comrades composing the local quorum not taken the attitude which they did towards party tactics and the constitution, I feel sure that they might have remained in office with the headquarters at Omaha.

This distrust of the membership seems to be something peculiar to a few individuals who are leading the Omaha movement and I shall be loath to believe that it is an essential part of the "Western Idea" of Socialism. It was first seen in their attempt to prevent a referendum on the question of removal and now in the case of Comrade Critchlow it seems to have reached a point where they would even seek to suppress a free expression of opinion by the membership. The attempted argument of the appeal to the effect that the present situation comes in conflict with the constitution is childish. It has always been a principle of even capitalistic institutions, to say nothing of Socialist ones, that a referendum stood immeasurably above the acts of a convention. A referendum in its very nature repeals any portion of the constitution which conflicts with the will of the majority as expressed in the referendum vote. For the sake of party organization I sincerely hope that no further attempts will be made to thwart or stifle the decision of the party membership. I shall especially regret such action because it will tend to throw discredit, if indeed it has not already done so, upon the great body of class-conscious workers, who, like myself, sincerely believe that the control of the Socialist movement should be in the hands of those who have a better comprehension of American social and industrial life and psychology than those who have controlled the movement in the past.

Show Your Colors

Written for The Journal by
 W. A. Williams

If a Member of the
American Labor Union
 Wear the Official Button
Ten Cents Each

Address
AMERICAN LABOR UNION
 173 Pennsylvania Building
 Butte, Montana.

BUSINESS CHANGE

The Frank Commercial Co., Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers, successors to Henry L. Frank, has sold its entire stock of goods to B. Gallick, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, 21 E. Park street. The consolidation of these two well-known firms will make one of the largest liquor houses in the Northwest. The two stocks have been consolidated, the B. Gallick stock being removed to the Frank Commercial building at 112-114 East Broadway. B. Gallick will continue to be the distributor of all the leading brands of Wines, Whiskies, Val Blatz Beer, Idaho Mineral Water and other agencies controlled and handled by the Frank Commercial Co.

DR. T. G. HEINE
 SPECIALIST
 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of men and women.
 Office 104 and 106 Pennsylvania block, W. Park street, Office tel. 299A.
 Residence 616 S. Montana street.
 Phone 2111.

ATTENTION, UNION MEN!

Price makes all our suits, and places in each garment the registered union label.
 Suits to order, \$15.00 and up.
 "Who's Allen?" 59 W. Park.

For Particular People

We have a nice gold-plated A. L. U. Official Button
 Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

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PRINTING
 High Class Work at Moderate Figures—
 Union Label On Every Job
 Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.
OATES & ROBERTS
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 Phone 887-A — 114 E. Broadway
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Electric Carpet Cleaning Co.
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AWNINGS AND TENTS

ALEXANDER MACAULAY
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MONEY TO LOAN
 MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit on any good security. Interest reasonable. Jackman & Armitage Co., Harbour block, Butte. Telephone, 892-A.

GORDON & PERELSON
JUNK AND HIDES
 Established 1892 Phone 638
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For Particular People

We have a nice gold-plated A. L. U. Official Button
 Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

Address
American Labor Union
 Box 1067, Butte, Montana

NORTH COAST LIMITED
 OBSERVATION CAR ELECTRIC LIGHTED STEAM HEATED

BUTTE SCHEDULE	Arrive	Depart
WESTBOUND		
No. 1 North Coast Limited	7:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
No. 5 Burlington Express	1:50 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
No. 7 Bitter Root Local		3:30 p.m.
No. 13 Twin City Express	11:05 a.m.	
EASTBOUND		
No. 2 North Coast Limited		
Sleeper for reception of passengers at 9:30 p.m.	12:40 a.m.	12:50 a.m.
No. 6 Burlington Express	11:25 p.m.	11:35 p.m.
No. 8 Bitter Root Local		1:45 p.m.
No. 14 Twin City Express		12:30 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

No. 7, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast.
 No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pacific Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal Eastern points.
 No. 5, Burlington Express, from Kansas City and all B. & M. R. R. points and all N. P. points west of Billings to Seattle and Tacoma.
 No. 6, Burlington Express, from Seattle and Tacoma to Billings and all B. & M. R. R. points.
 No. 7, Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte for Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.
 No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Philipburg.
 No. 13, Local connection from Twin City Express from St. Paul and all Eastern points.
 No. 14, Local connection with Twin City Express from St. Paul and all points East.
 Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan, Alder, Norris and Pony branches leave Butte on No. 14, and arrive in Butte from those points on No. 5. Trains on these branches do not run on Sundays.
 Office, Corner Park and Main Street, W. H. MERRIMAN, G. A.

Great Northern Railway
SHORT ROUTE—FAST TIME
 To Minneapolis and St. Paul

Connecting with All Railways for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South

Sleeping cars run through from Butte to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

LEAVE BUTTE
 For St. Paul and East, Daily, 8:20 p. m.
 Great Falls Local, Daily, 10:20 a. m.
 ARRIVE BUTTE
 From St. Paul, Daily, 11:30 a. m.
 From Great Falls and Helena, Daily, 9:15 p. m.
 FULL INFORMATION FROM
 City Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main Street, Butte.
 J. E. DAWSON,
 General Agent.

OREGON SHORT LINE R.R.
 Fast Time

PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY CAR ROUTE
 —TO—
SALT LAKE DENVER OMAHA KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
 And All Points East.

—SHORT LINE TO—
COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND OREGON OAKLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS

No. 9 arrives at 8:40 p. m.
 No. 7 arrives 2:45 a. m.
 No. 8 leaves 4:45 p. m.
 No. 10 leaves 2:05 a. m.

Ticket Office, 105 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.
 H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Ladies Appreciate

the roomy retiring rooms, cosy compartments and the many little conveniences especially arranged for their comfort on the

North-Western Limited

"The Train for Comfort" every night between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago via

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
 C.S.P.M. & O.R.Y.

Before starting on a trip—no matter where—write for interesting information about comfortable traveling.

E. A. GRAY, General Manager, Helena
 W. M. ENRIGHT, Traveling Agent, Helena, Mont.
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MECHANICS

We carry a complete up-to-date line of
Mechanics' Tools and Builders' Hardware
 Your Patronage Solicited

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT
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 BUTTE, MONTANA

Key West Temptation Cigars, Union made.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM

FUNERAL OF McCARTNEY.

Largest Held in Rockland—Thousands in Line.

Thousands paid their tribute of respect and esteem to Representative Frederic O. McCartney and the funeral was one of the largest ever held in Rockland. The church on Webster street, where Mr. McCartney was pastor for so many years, was handsomely decorated with flowers, thronged with sincere mourners from all grades of society.

The body was taken from his former home on Pacific street in the forenoon and delegations of Red Men and the Socialist club accompanied the body to the church, where it lay in state from 9 until the time for holding the services.

A picture of Mr. McCartney was hung on the wall at the right of the pulpit and white carnations and lilies were distributed in the church with rare taste. Mountain laurel was placed about the church, and there were palms in the body of the edifice and the church parlors at the rear of the auditorium.

The Rev. A. L. Weatherly, who preached the funeral sermon, said in part:

My friend and your friend was a many-sided man. Many thought of him as a man who loved contest, to be in the thick of the fight, but he loved peace and quiet, and hated strife and struggle. Let no man dare say that he sought anything else but to serve God and man. He gave up peace, quiet and love that he might work, because he believed he was called to do that work. He taught me once, when I had no faith, and showed me the light, and so he had led others to a higher and better faith. When he went into his work he knew the selfishness of man and yet he faced it, and by the purity of his life and winsome character he won your love, confidence and respect. Honor him by making your life like his, by living in his spirit.

My friend and your friend was a man who loved contest, to be in the thick of the fight, but he loved peace and quiet, and hated strife and struggle. Let no man dare say that he sought anything else but to serve God and man. He gave up peace, quiet and love that he might work, because he believed he was called to do that work. He taught me once, when I had no faith, and showed me the light, and so he had led others to a higher and better faith. When he went into his work he knew the selfishness of man and yet he faced it, and by the purity of his life and winsome character he won your love, confidence and respect. Honor him by making your life like his, by living in his spirit.

He loved mankind, for in each man he saw the basis of mighty possibilities. He labored that they might be attained, and though great wrongs must be uncrowned, though ancient privilege must be hurled down, though a long night of misunderstanding by friends and misrepresentations by others who knew him not, must be passed through, he did not hesitate. Personal ease, material advancement and com-

fort appealed to him in vain. For him it was better to battle in the dark for the right than to rest content in the glitter of the wrong.

Those who saw him battle wondered at his intensity. They did not know that as he fought he heard the tears of the children of the poor dropping like rain; he heard the heartstrings of workwomen break, he saw the very soul of workmen grow black with the wrongs they endured. Seeing this, feeling this, he fought strongly, almost fiercely, that it might end.

His faith was not bounded by the confines of a sect. His was the faith in man. He dreamed of a future day when the world around the race would clasp hands in a mighty brotherhood.

His was a statesmanship that no arbitrary lines of race or creed or nation could circumscribe. His statesmanship knew no aim lower than the elevation and ennoblement of all the people of all the earth. Men said, "What of dividends?" He said, "What of man?" Men live and strive today for profits. He lived and sacrificed for human progress. Like the sower who may not live to reap the harvest, yet the joy of sowing was his, the joy of sowing the seeds of liberty, of equality, of fraternity—the flowers of human achievement that will yet "burst full-blown upon the stem of time."

He longed for equality. Death has given him that man is today denied. The triumph of the cause for which he gave his all will be his monument. The merriment of children, the happiness of women, the deep-furred joy of men in the grandeur of a world which he fought and hoped will be his epitaph.

McCartney—Comrade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of the world—living, you earned the right to rest. May you sleep well!

There was a wealth of floral contributions from 40 different societies.

The Massachusetts legislature, the National Socialist party and a host of trades unions were represented at the burial.

Application for charters have been made by the following towns in Arkansas, Huntington, 2; Burm, Diamond, Lee, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Springfield.

be considered provided such local is in good standing. The national secretary dissents from the spirit of the resolution on the ground that it would stifle expressions of difference with policy of a state committee.

Samuel Lovett, of the Local Quorum, opposes any announcement of the last referendum until after the official canvass has been made. Secretary Mally takes the opposite view. He is still detained in the east by the serious illness of his mother.

Socialist Alderman George Ambrose of Butte has begun a fight on the capitalist mayor for ignoring the law, suppressing various forms of vice and also for accepting money from such places as are illegal for permission to run.

Comrade C. W. Wooleridge of Cleveland, author of "Perfecting the Earth" and other philosophical and sociological works, is now in Helena. He is a true blue Socialist, according to the comrades who have met him and his visit to Butte, which will be made at the time of the meeting of the state committee, will be looked forward to with much interest by the local comrades.

Father McGrady held three large and enthusiastic meetings in the Grand Opera house at New Orleans during the past week. The attendance at his meetings are greatly increased by the determined opposition which is always manifested. He has a most convincing way of appealing to the audience and his lectures are always received with marked effect, ending with great applause.

W. G. Critchlow is very emphatic in a communication to the national secretary's office regarding the protest against counting the Ohio vote.

He declares it to be his opinion that the Nebraska quorum had access to the returns and hence the protest. He says they may throw the vote out, but the matter will not rest there. The secretary's office says in reply that no one saw the returns except Mally, Roe and Clark.

Father Hagerty held successful meetings in Dubuque, Iowa, and Freeport and Hillsboro, Ill., during the past week. The comrades writing from Hillsboro say: "We have only words of praise and admiration for him. His style in conversation is so friendly and pleasant and he is so entertaining, while on the rostrum his appearance with his convincing, well modulated tones and his logic, wit and sarcasm make him profound." We are arranging to have Father Hagerty make a tour of Ohio just previous to the fall election, when he will be able to do excellent work for the cause of Socialism. He will speak at Monticello, Mo., and Ryan and Sioux City, Iowa, during June.

MILLS MEETINGS.

Proved of Much Benefit to Socialist Cause, Says Comrade Chambers. Editor A. L. U. Journal:

The week's meetings just held by Walter Thomas Mills have been more largely attended and have reached more non-Socialists than any other meetings of the sort ever held in this city.

This was the case, notwithstanding heavy showers on five evenings out of seven.

These lectures were, as are his lectures everywhere, a series of the most striking arguments for the whole program of the Socialists and for the regular party work from start to finish. C. C. CHAMBERS. Omaha, Neb., May 25, 1903.

Men's Clothing

A Superb Line Shown at Hennessy's



It is an unquestioned fact that the ready-to-wear garments sold in our clothing department have a beauty of finish, perfection of fit and excellence of material that rival the production of the most expert merchant tailors. We have here the choicest assortment ever shown in Butte, and it contains all that is new and desirable in clothing produced by the leading wholesale tailors of the country. Being correctly cut and particularly well made our suits excel in every particular. We guarantee the fit. All or any necessary alterations being made in our regular lines, free of charge, by expert tailors on our premises.

Superb Suit Bargains

Men's \$10.00 to \$20.00 Suits for \$7.00

Men's suits, sack coat style, in black, blue and fancy mixtures. Some sizes are missing, but we can fit most figures with suits worth up to \$20.00, at the absurdly low figure of \$7.00.

Men's \$12.50 to \$15.00 Suits for \$10.00

A choice lot of men's sack coat suits; nicely made, of fancy chevots and black and blue serges and nicely trimmed and finished. Regular \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 suits, going at \$10.00 each.

Men's \$15.00 to \$20.00 Suits for \$12.50

Another lot of men's stylish sack suits, in both black and fancy fabrics. Each is well tailored and strongly made and cannot fail to give complete satisfaction; \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00 suits marked down to \$12.50.

Men's \$20.00 to \$30.00 Suits for \$15.00

A choice lot of men's stylish sack suits; well made, of black and fancy woolsens, by one of our leading tailors. These are of surprisingly good value, and will be found, on comparison, superior to any ever offered at the price. Suits worth from \$20.00 to \$30.00, marked to sell at \$15.00.

Men's Trousers Cheap

Fancy Worsted Trousers

Worth from \$3.00 to \$3.75

For \$2.00 Pair

Fine, fancy striped worsted and cassimere trousers; worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00

For \$3.00 Pair

At Hennessy's

Tailor-Made Trousers

A choice assortment of men's fancy worsted and chevot trousers, in a variety of swell designs and neat effects. Regular \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 values

For \$5.00 Pair

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

Duluth clerks are asking the public to assist them in bringing about an observance of the national holidays.

All members of the International Machinists Association are on strike at St. Louis for a 10 per cent raise.

Helena Typographical Union has reconsidered its action and will send a delegate to the convention at Washington.

The Hebrew printers of New York have established a four-hour work day on a wage basis of \$15 a week. It is enough to make Parry explode again.

The governor of Illinois has signed the Mueller traction bill. It gives the city the power to ultimately take over the traction lines and also limits franchises to twenty years.

Because of a famine the Chinese are selling their children to buy food. Everywhere throughout the civilized world the same thing is being done, and it is not on account of a famine, either.

The American Labor Union of Denver, Colo., has adopted resolutions in-

structing a. the hat dealers of that city to refrain from handling the unfair J. B. Stetson hat. You know the A. L. U. has the reputation of "doing what it says," and are not in the habit of passing dormant resolutions, just for the fun of the thing. "There be some dolings out there."—The Retail Clerk (Ohio).

The Cascade County, Montana, Trades and Labor Assembly is considering a celebration of their twelfth anniversary by a grand smoker, to be participated in by all the unions of the city.

Chinese laundrymen are on a strike in Chicago for an increase of pay. They appointed a committee to confer with the employers, posted pickets and handed the situation on the most approved American trades union lines. They are still out.

The labor unions of Los Angeles have forwarded to President Roosevelt a petition more than a foot in thickness, protesting against the appointment of General Otis, the owner of the scab Los Angeles Times, to any office within the gift of the federal administration.

Stay away from Lewistown, Montana. There are many idle union men in that town at the present time, but business men who are hostile to unions are suspected of making an effort to bring men in from the outside and flood the labor market. Stay away from Lewistown.

Farm workers in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and several other states are being organized into unions. In many places they have served notice of a demand for an increase of 20 per cent. Employment agencies will in future be ignored and jobs obtained through the unions. There are about 6,000,000 farms covering an area of over \$40,000,000 acres. Last year the value of farm products was \$5,200,000,000. This year a larger crop is anticipated. The grain growers in some portions of the country are preparing to resist the demands.

Ninety thousand textile workers went on strike in Philadelphia June 1st, for increase of pay and shorter hours. Of the 600 firms engaged in the industry, 51 granted the demands, and the men returned to work. All of the ingrain carpet plants are idle. Indications are that the strikers will win.

The St. Louis teamsters' strike has grown more serious as a result of the announcement that the Hostlers' union, 400 members, is to go out on a demand for more wages. As there is no freight to handle because of the inability to get teamsters to haul it, none of the freight houses in East St. Louis was able to deliver goods. A large amount of freight is said to be in the various yards awaiting conveyance to the wholesalers. The situation in East St. Louis has been still further complicated by the walk-out of 60 clerks in the Vandalla freight house.

W. D. Mahon, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, has been selected as one of the two arbitrators to whom has been referred the settlement of the pending dispute between the United railroads and its employees over the question of hours and wages. Mr. Mahon was selected to represent the car men and the company's interests will be represented in the arbitration proceedings by Patrick Calhoun of New York, director and stockholder of the company, who is due to arrive from the east within a day or two. Calhoun and Mahon are expected to agree upon a third arbitrator.

MAKE YOUR OWN CUTS.

Be abreast of the times and illustrate your newspaper or advertisements. You can do it easily and at trifling cost. For one dollar I will give you complete instructions for making your own cuts. Hundreds of printers in all parts of the country are using the method successfully and so can you. No complicated apparatus, no hot metal. The entire outfit costs less than a dollar. A small purchase at a drug store, a 5-cent punch at a hardware and a couple of cheap contrivances you can make yourself, completes the outfit. Cuts made in a few minutes at a cost of a few cents will last for years.

FOR ONE DOLLAR I will send complete method—nothing held back—for making cuts from pictures clipped from newspapers, magazines, etc., printed in any color of ink; also from lead pencil and India ink drawings and photographs. Don't delay! Send a dollar now, get the method by return mail and illustrate the next issue of your newspaper or your advertisement. Address F. KILMER, Butte, Mont.

Stillwell, the private detective who gained admission to the Garment Workers' Union through a letter of introduction from W. R. Hearst, was exerting himself to form a league of employing tailors to fight the labor unions. But then Willie is a friend of labor, you know. If you don't believe it, read the Longest Wire papers.

WISDOM'S PORTION.

"That man is deemed a knave or fool or bigot plotting crime, Who, for the advancement of his race, is wiser than his time, For him the hemlock shall be poured, for him the ax be bared, For him the scaffold shall be built, for him the stake prepared. Him shall the wrath and scorn of power pursue with deadly aim, And malice, envy, spite and lies shall desecrate his name, But Truth shall conquer at the last as "round and round" we run, Forever the Right comes uppermost, and ever is Justice done."

SOME THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon Are both hung up so high, That no rich baron's hand can stretch And pull them from the sky. If they hung low, I'm very sure Some corporation ass Would legislate to pull them down And light the world with gas. I'm thankful that the shining stars Are fast beyond our reach, And that the rolling planets, too, Are deaf to human speech. If they were not, I'm very sure Rich men would own the skies, And manage this whole universe By private enterprise. I'm thankful that the God of all, Whose laws we must obey, Has changed His plan for making man, By making him from clay. If He had not, it's very clear 'Twould be a doleful case, Some men would form a big clay trust And stop the human race. —Industrial Labor Journal.

After a fight lasting ten months the striking U. P. men are granted all demands and will return to work. It is believed that the threatened walk-out of the Southern Pacific employees, who were prepared to strike in sympathy, had a great deal to do with bringing the U. P. to time. Yet the O. R. T., on recommendation of its chief officer, in its convention at Denver declared against sympathetic strikes. This plan of letting each department of labor fight its own battles renders the union in its struggle with capitalism just about as effective as a pop gun would be against a Mauser rifle and leaves no excuse for a national organization except to pay a salary to some labor leader who is more useful to the capitalist class than to any one else.

No, you cannot desert but must toe the scratch and fight the good fight with the knowledge that victory is inevitable, as the working class must win or perish and we will fight quite hard before we starve to death in the midst of plenty that our own labor has created. If you will not become your brother's keeper, you continue his destroyer.

Tolerance.

By Thos. P. Abbott.

The philosophy of Socialism is a series of deduction from recognized social facts. When new facts present themselves they must be recognized, however much they may conflict with our preconceived opinions, and, if necessary, change our conclusions. When we recognize the fact that the laboring class engaged in manufacturing, commerce, mining and similar industries number only about 25 per cent of the voting population, then we realize how hopeless it is to capture the political power of government by this class of producers alone. There is, however, another class of producer that has and does not look upon the wage-workers as an element to be kept down, and the wage-workers look upon them as their natural enemy; as a part of the capitalist class, and the Socialists have been looking forward to the time when they would be reduced to the level of the wage-worker, for them to espouse the cause of Socialism. (I am free to confess that that has been my opinion until very recently.) Investigation, however, shows that their condition is below that of the wage-workers and has been for a long time. I refer to the American farmer, who represents 40 per cent of the voting population. Therefore it will require the combined vote of all these forces to bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle, but to know That which before us lies in daily life Is the prime wisdom. —Milton.

Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles.

A Wonderful Invention.

It is interesting to note that fortunes are frequently made by the invention of articles of minor importance. Many of the most popular devices are those designed to benefit the people and meet popular conditions, and one of the most interesting of these that has even been invented is the Dr. White Electric Comb, patented Jan. 1, '99. These wonderful combs positively cure dandruff, hair falling out, sick and nervous headaches, and when used in connection with Dr. White's Electric Hair Brush are positively guaranteed to make straight hair curly in 25 days' time. Thousands of these electric combs have been sold in the various cities of the Union, and the demand is constantly increasing. Our agents are rapidly becoming rich selling these combs. They positively sell on sight. Send for samples. Men's size 35c, ladies 50c—half price while we are introducing them. See want column of this paper. The Dr. White Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

TROY LAUNDRY

223 South Main Street, Butte

Call for and Deliver Buttons Sewed On Mending Free

TELEPHONE 2

RESULT OF A TRIAL

A Four Months Test and What It Proves. An Unsolicited Statement.

The following letter from the Butte Novelty Works will be read with interest by every business man in town. This statement is made voluntarily in appreciation of good service rendered.

BUTTE NOVELTY WORKS

W. F. STEWARD, Prop.

MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES Builders and Designers of Models

Light Machinery Repairing of all kinds

P. O. Box 1293

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To

15-17 N. Arizona St.

BUTTE, Mont., May 2, 1903.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed new copy for my ad. in American Labor Union Journal. I have sold more goods from this ad. than from any other paper and I have advertised in many. Orders from the A. L. U. Journal have come in from all over the country.

Yours truly,

W. F. STEWARD.

Bordered Parlor Carpet SPECIALS

Ten parlor carpet possibilities of more than passing interest, consisting of a number of pieces of limited yardage in high grade bordered parlor carpets, not more than enough to cover two average sized parlors of any one kind. American Brussels, Velvets, Axminsters and Wilton Velvets. Remember, they all have borders and are reduced in price for the reason that the quantity is limited. Patterns have proved their popularity by being the first to be cut down to short lengths. If the pattern you like in the quality you desire is among them, it is a grand chance to own a fine carpet for a fraction of its real value.

One parlor of American Brussels, worth \$1.10 a yard, for 75c a yard.	One parlor of Beattie's Wilton Velvet, worth \$1.50 a yard, for \$1.15 a yard.
Two parlors of Stinson's Brussels, worth \$1.25 a yard, for 85c a yard.	One parlor of Superb Axminster, worth \$1.40 a yard, for \$1.00 a yard.
One parlor of Wool Velvet, worth \$1.25 a yard, for 90c a yard.	Two parlors of Extra Axminster, worth \$1.50 a yard, for \$1.15 a yard.
One parlor of Smith's Best Velvet, worth \$1.35 a yard, for \$1.19 a yard.	One parlor of Savonier Axminster, worth \$1.75 a yard, for \$1.25 a yard.
	One parlor of four other styles, bordered carpets, for one-third off.

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