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SMELTERMEN STRIKE AT DENVER

Employees of American Smelting Trust at Denver Walk Out--Company Taken Unawares and Immense Loss Through the Furnaces "Freezing Standing Up" May Follow--Demands of the Union Had Been Refused.

Replied to the demand of the Denver Mill and Smelters' Union No. 54, for an eight-hour day, Franklin Guiterman, general manager of the American Smelting and Refining company, issued an address "To the employees of the American Smelting and Refining company in Colorado."

Mr. Guiterman declares that the company does not make any distinction between its employees with respect to union, or non-union membership.

"The petition recites that in other states (meaning Montana and Utah) this company has granted an eight-hour day and that the wages paid to its employees there are also in excess of the highest." While the former part of the statement is true, the latter is not.

"The inference to be drawn, however, is very plain and may be summed up in the conclusion that not alone is an eight-hour day for Colorado smelters asked for, but that this concession, if it could be granted, would only be preliminary to a demand for a ten and twelve-hour wage for such eight-hour day."

This is not to be thought of as it would certainly mean a reduction in those princely salaries which are paid officials for drawing dividends.

Mr. Guiterman then enumerates the conditions which preclude, he says, the granting of the smelters' request, the principal of which is the steady lowering of the grades of smelting ores produced in the Leadville, Creede and Aspen mining districts.

To accede to the request for an eight-hour day he says, "would mean the serious crippling of either the smelting or the mining industries in this state, neither of which contingencies can be favored with indifference or complacency."

The Men Walk Out.

On July 4th the managers of the Denver smelters were taken completely by surprise when, at a meeting of the Smelters' union, a strike was declared, taking effect at once, and when they were wholly unprepared for the walkout which followed. By the drawing of the fires from under the furnaces at the Grant and Globe smelters the risk of a heavy loss to the American Smelting & Refining company was incurred. At the two smelters there were eleven furnaces full of ore, and should they "freeze up" they will have to be blasted out and rebuilt. It is said by those informed on the situation that this strike is the first move in a general campaign for an eight-hour day for all unions affiliated with the Western Federation of Min-

ers, and that the fight will be made to a finish.

There are 2,500 men employed in the three smelters at Denver, but the Argo plant, which is independent of the trust, will probably not be involved in the strike.

There is an immense amount of ore to be smelted, and if the furnaces are not attended to in a few hours they will grow cold and it will require an outlay of about \$300,000 to repair the damage that will be done.

A train of twenty-seven ore cars was derailed at the entrance of the Globe smelter today by a caulked switch.

The police department was called upon for help by the smelter people this morning, and fifty specials were sworn in and were taken to the Globe smelter under command of Chief Armstrong. An equal number of specials were sent to the Grant smelters. The smelter people are now considering the advisability of requesting the governor to call out the state troops to guard their plants.

General Manager Guiterman, of the smelting company, said today that the two plants would be operated in spite of the strike, and that the men who go to work in place of the strikers will be protected at all hazards.

The number of strikers at the two smelters is 573. A strike was also inaugurated today at the United States Reduction & Refining company's mills at Colorado City, and labor leaders say that the Cripple Creek miners will be called out in sympathy.

In the disturbance in the Globe smelter, attending the withdrawal of the men, Engineer Edwards was struck on the head with a club and badly injured.

There is scarcely an employment in the west that is more destructive to the lives of those engaged in it than is the lead smelting industry of Colorado. No occupation works its employees longer hours on a regular shift or pays them less in proportion to the number of hours worked per day. It is seldom an employe works 50 shifts without suffering the agonies of a "dose of lead." Repeated "doses" bring on paralysis of the wrists and a wasting away of the muscles, with the result that he whose "hands dropped" is a helpless cripple for life. To be sure, that life live long enough to acquire gray hair, a man goes quick while making dividends for the smelting trust which pays fancy salaries to every one connected with it "except those who do the work."

SOME ROOSEVELT RESOLUTIONS

The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners Denounces the Rough Rider President for His Action in the Arizona Strike.

Whereas, President Roosevelt has ordered the federal troops to Morenci, Arizona, for no other purpose than to awe and intimidate 3,000 miners who are waging a bloodless battle in defense of the rights of labor; and

Whereas, The federal troops are to be used as an ally of the corporations to bind more securely the fetters of seritude upon the limbs of the working class; and

Whereas, The president on his recent vacation, while sojourning at public expense through the different mining states and territories of the West, was generous in paying eloquent tributes to the man who toil; and

Whereas, The said Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army, holds an honorary membership in a labor organization known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the executive board, in executive session this 11th day of June, 1903, denounce the hypocrisy of the president of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That as a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen we charge the incumbent of the White House with being guilty of treason to the principles of organized labor, when he orders the armed power of the nation to the rescue of soulless corporations to degrade and debase the class who produce all the wealth of the world; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the toiling millions of the nation to array themselves as a unit on the political battlefield in 1904 and use the franchise of citizenship to overthrow at the ballot box a system that demands for its maintenance and perpetuation the murderous implements of barbarism.

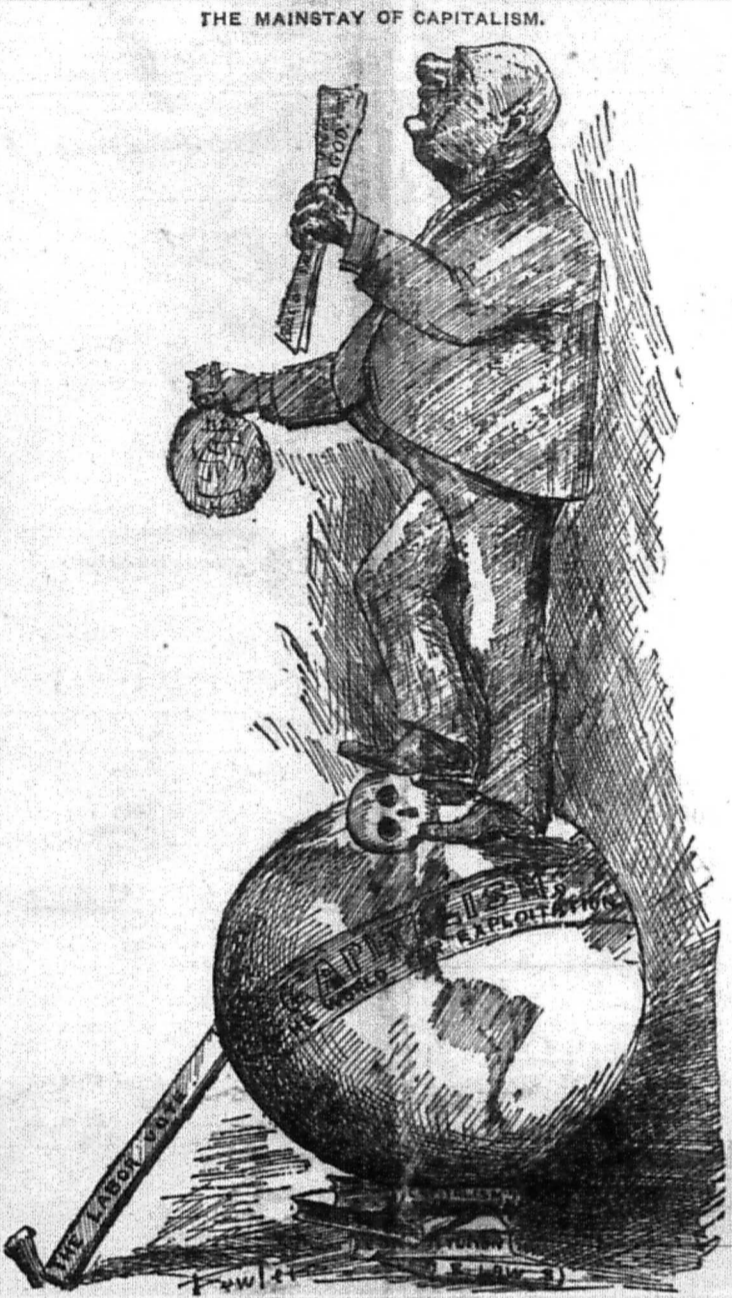
MAKE THEIR HAIR STAND. The Proposal of the Citizens' Alliance to Make Cripple Creek a Scab Town.

The following "warning" was published in George's Weekly in reply to articles which have appeared in the Cripple Creek daily press, which has exposed the machinations of the so-called Citizens' Alliance and its hired man, Herb George:

"Too bad about the 'victory' of unionism over the Citizens' Alliance. Yes, indeed. For the information of the Cripple Creek fellow we want to say that we will be down in his town before a great while and organize a Citizens' Alliance that will make his hair stand up, and if he or any of his ilk think they are able to head off the movement they are at liberty to begin at once to do so, but the alliance will be formed and when it is formed things will quiet down and become normal in Cripple Creek, just as they have in the home of Moyer in Idaho Springs, where we went less than a month ago to organize a Citizens' Alliance that has opened up all

the mines and mills and started the wheels of industry going. In this age of tyrannical unionism, it is an honor to bear the name of 'scab.' Scab stands for fearless men who dare assert their American citizenship. The real scabs are the contemptible cowards who are engaged in disgracing unionism by advocating violence and destruction."

The report of the interstate commerce commission shows that 8,588 people on the American railways were killed and 64,652 were injured. Of the killed 2,969 and of the injured 50,524 were employes. One of every 401 employes was killed and one out of every 24 was injured. These men gave up life and limb and health and happiness in order that some eastern belle might clothe her anatomy in ruffled silk or that some young blood might give a monkey dinner. Who earns the dividends, the lads who are maimed and mangled at the post of--NOT DUTY--but employment, or the money bags who occupy their time in scheming how to rob some other money bag who is likewise similarly employed?



Remove the prop and the sleek, fat, bloated, self-satisfied autocrat, the purse proud dictator, the puffed up arbiter of the liberties and virtues of a people will tumble sprawling into the filth from which he sprung. But while he is permitted to retain his present place, remember that YOU not he, are to blame. You have the remedy; if you do not use it, take the consequences.

WISWALL LEAVES THE CHURCH. Rev. Thomas C. Wiswell, pastor of University Congregational church, Seattle, Wash., resigned his pastorate and announced his withdrawal from the ministry because of his objection to sectarianism and orthodox theology. Mr. Wiswell is a Socialist and holds very liberal theological views. He read an address stating his reasons for his resignation, charging, among other things, that the church is bigoted and subservient to Mammon. He is popular with his congregation, which urged him to remain. Mr. Wiswell is a graduate of Chicago Theological Seminary, and has been pastor of University church six years. He will stay in Seattle and go into other employment. It is believed that he will engage in Socialistic lecturing, which he has done to some extent heretofore.

PROF. WALTER THOMAS MILLS.



The Little Giant of the Socialist lecture platform who spoke in Butte, Mon., July 4th on the "National Manufacturers Association and the Trades Unions" to a large and appreciative audience, and whose "Lessons on Socialism" will begin to appear in the American Labor Journal about the first of August.

No Union Men Need Apply. The numerous strikes which have retarded building and manufacturing since April 1 at Shelbyville, Ind., culminated in all the union men in that city being placed on the blacklist, and no union man will hereafter be employed. All of the master builders and factory owners have set their faces against the union, and some of the largest manufacturers have closed their plants till other labor can be secured. The immediate cause of this action, it is asserted, was a third strike at the furniture factory of the Foster company and threatened sympathetic strikes of union men employed in other industries. Employers say they cannot depend any longer on un-union labor and will have nothing to do with it, even if their factories have to be closed.

FILLING THE STRIKERS' PLACES

Haverhill Lasters Throwing Up Good Jobs at Home to Take the Place of B. and S.-W. U. Strikers--K. of L. Cutters Escort New Men to Work--A Case of Paying Them Back in Their Own Coin.

New lasters are taking the places of the striking Boot and Shoe Workers' Union men at Harney Bros.' factory at Lynn. Most of the new men coming from Haverhill. They are being escorted to work by the K. of L. cutters to prevent interference on the part of the strikers' pickets. A Lynn paper gives the following report:

"There was a large number of pickets of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on duty in the vicinity of the Harney factory, even before 7 a. m., but when the new lasters put in an appearance, escorted by the Knights of Labor cutters, the pickets were unable to talk to the new men, although several of the pickets attempted to accost the new men coming up Alley street, on the way to the factory.

It was reported that a still larger number of lasters were coming from out of town to work in the Harney factory, today, but the new men did not put in an appearance up to 8:30 o'clock. It was later learned that the new men, some of whom are coming from Haverhill, will not come to Lynn until Monday morning, as it is not deemed advisable for them to go to work on Saturday, as the shop shuts down at noon, and the men could only work half a day.

The secret of the case with which Harney Bros. are filling the places of the strikers with good lasters from Haverhill factories who leave good positions to come to Lynn, is said to be in the feeling that exists among a considerable portion of shoe operatives in that city against Organizer Donovan, who now has charge of the Lynn affairs of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The success of the firm in securing all the help needed has developed a phase of the strike that was not expected, especially among the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They did not anticipate that so many lasters would come here, or that most of those who have come would come of their own free will, as they emphatically say themselves, to fight the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to the last ditch. The lasters from Haverhill state that they are not fighting the lasters, the turned workmen or any of the other men who left Harney Bros., and that they are willing to pull up their jacks and give back the positions to the strikers as soon as the trouble is settled, or when the men want to go back to work, but on one condition, and that is that they cannot go back as members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

This expresses the sentiment of all the men who have come to work at the Harney Bros. factory, some of them even leaving good positions in order to settle old scores. So determined are they, as shown by their conversation with the pickets, that they declare that no persuasions of the B. and S. W. U. pickets can induce them to leave the shop. One of the lasters now at work is indignant because of a story that he brands as a malicious falsehood, that he says he has a good reason to believe came from the officials of the B. and S. W. U. He declares that they caused publication of a report that he had been given \$200 by Harney Bros. to come to work there and bring men, some three or more; and that he has been taken in hand by the pickets and induced to leave, bringing out the men with him. He said that this is a falsehood, for he left a good job to come here to get even with the way he and other former members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

have been treated by that organization.

Others are in the same position, and declare that it will be impossible for the officials of the B. and S. W. U. to get them to leave, for they are in this fight against the B. and S. W. U., and not against the men who went out.

This was indicated by the meeting of both sides on Alley street, between 5 and 6 p. m. Friday. Some of the former help and those who are taking their places talked over the situation in a friendly way. The men who have gone to work told the strikers that they did not come here to fight them, and that they could have their old jobs back when they want to return, but not as members of the B. and S. W. U. This meeting in part showed a decided compromise, that the pickets realize. These agents had their attention called by the members of the crowd to the fact that their arguments did not amount to aught, for they were paid for coming out on the street on occasions of that kind to talk, and that all the argument in the world would have no effect upon the new help.

The lasters and others who have gone to work in Harney's since the B. S. W. U. called its members out last Friday claim that they have been accosted too frequently, and much to their annoyance on leaving the shop, by the pickets of the B. S. W. U., who persistently endeavor to prevail upon them to leave. This has led up to the escorting of the men by the Knight of Labor cutters to and from the shop, just as the B. S. W. U. lasters escorted the strike breaking cutters who took the K. of L. strikers' places at the beginning of the original strike.

Friday evening, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the lasters, edgeworkers and McKay and Goodyear operators left the factory. The pickets, who had been waiting, were ready to make their argumentative attacks, as they have been doing since the strike began, but they were taken completely by surprise by the attendance of over 50 K. of L. cutters, who performed escort duty. This led to the intermingling of the Knights of Labor members and the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

In one of the groups a prominent member of the Knights of Labor made a member of the B. and S. W. U. acknowledge before the crowd that he had taken another man's place in the strike, and that he had been called a "scab." This caused a general laugh, but it made the B. and S. W. U. member excited. Prompt interference on the part of Officer Moran stopped trouble in that quarter just as the lie was passed.

The expression, "Well, the boot is on the other foot," could be heard frequently throughout the crowd. Members of the K. of L. asked several pickets of the B. and S. W. U. if they were not paid to come down to Alley street to talk, and if they did not draw \$3 or \$4 a day. One well dressed member of the B. and S. W. U. responded that his union did not go out throwing eggs at women. The K. of L. men wanted to know why the B. and S. W. U. brought in all kinds of help to fill the K. of L. cutters and stiters' places, and as they explained it used all kinds of tactics. One man who was decidedly enthusiastic and claimed to be a turn workman who had left the Harney factory on strike, declared that the Knights of Labor members were unreasonable. They waxed warm, but the K. of L. outnumbered the B. and S. W. U., and peace was preserved.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE OF TODAY

The Los Angeles Workmen Adopt Resolutions--A Campaign of Aggression Is Begun by the Capitalists for the Purpose of Crushing the Unions.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers has declared war on the labor organizations of America and has declared that there is nothing to arbitrate on the following propositions: (1) That an employe must work as long as the employer says; (2) That the employe shall do as much as the employer says; (3) That employers will pay employes only such wages as employers see fit.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers boasts that it defeated the eight-hour bill and anti-injunction bill pending before the last congress and without doubt caused the passage of a military law that gives the president of the United States more power than is conferred upon any military despot of Europe.

Whereas, The militia of the states, sheriff's deputies, the police force and detectives have been and are being used to intimidate our citizens; injunctions are served on working-

men and they are placed in jail without a charge, all of which is done in the interest of employers everywhere who are banded together for the purpose of disrupting labor unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the wage workers of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare our intention to counteract this unjust warfare against the rights of the workmen by patronizing no merchant in the business section of Los Angeles whose name does not appear on the "Friendly List" issued by the Council of Labor; by a greater agitation for the union label; by constant agitation among our fellow workers to become union men; by demanding the service of those who carry union cards; by an earnest effort to educate our families in the principles of unionism; by holding frequent mass meetings and by voting for those of our own class on our own party ticket.

The following unions are still locked out by the employers of Omaha: Carpenters, plumbers, waiters, freight handlers, plasterers, drainlayers, cooks and helpers, bakers, laundry workers. On strike lockouts.

The U. B. of R. E. appointed Bro. A. H. Spencer to the position of editor of the official paper, appointment dated from July 1st. Bro. F. J. Halton was elected general auditor. Both of the selections were made to fill vacancies caused by resignations.



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The Negro Question

By Eugene V. Debs

The following letter, under date of May 23, 1903, has been received from Mr. Gurley Brewer, editor of the Indianapolis World: "The World is investigating industrial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the negro. Is the attitude of labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The World is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views." To this letter there was attached a clipping from the World containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question, the burden of which was that organized labor is a trust and that a majority of its members are opposed to the colored workman, especially in reference to the teachings of Mr. Washington. His arraignment of organized labor closed with the following remarkable paragraphs: "Mr. Washington is doing more than merely teaching his fellow negroes; he is emancipating them from artificial conditions that act as a bar to their progressive development as a race." "Driven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts." "The chief hope of the younger generation of whites is also the technical school."

and business sagacity which Mr. Parry as a successful manufacturer possesses in such an eminent degree, confirm this view of the case? But in spite of all such influence, the labor movement in general, in America and throughout the world, stands unequivocally committed to receive and treat the negro upon terms of absolute equality with his white brother, and where this is not the case the genius of unionism is violated and investigation will disclose the fact that corporate power and its henchmen are at the back of it. The Socialist party, the political wing of the labor movement, is absolutely free from color prejudice, and the labor union, its economic wing, is rapidly becoming so, and in the next few years not a trace of it will remain even in the so-called black belt of the southern states. The workers of the world, mainly through organized effort, are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, totally regardless of color, creed or

is entitled to equal consideration with the white man why do they not set the example by meeting and treating him as their brother? That is my conviction as a "union" man, and I have the consistency and courage to practice it. Until Mr. Parry and his class do the same, no intelligent negro will be deceived by their professions of friendship. Now as to Mr. Booker T. Washington and the attitude of organized labor toward his scheme of industrial education. Your question implies that you look upon Mr. Washington as the Moses of the black race and his educational scheme as the sure means of their emancipation. To answer your question candidly, I feel gratified to be able to say that Mr. Washington's scheme is not at all compatible with organized labor. Mr. Washington is backed by the plutocrats of the country clear up, or down, to Grover Cleveland. They furnish the means that support his insti-

the benefit of his industrial education? What are they to do with it when they get it? If the answer is that they will compete with their white brethren, then it is not obvious that it means less wages and still lower depths of degradation for all. Does not Mr. Washington advocate the meekness and humility of the negro race and their respectful obedience to their exploiting masters? Would Wendell Phillips tolerate this scheme of saving the negro through the charity of his master? On what occasion did Mr. Washington ever utter one sentiment, one word in favor of emancipation? When did he ever advise his race to stand erect, to act together as one, to assert their united power, to hold up their heads like self-reliant, self-respecting men and hew out their way from the swamps of slavery to the highlands of freedom? What has he ever done to show the negro that in the present industrial system he is simply the slave of the capitalist and the prey of the politician?



sex, and in time they will unite and act together upon a common basis of equality in spite of "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and the Manufacturers' association. The hypocritical plea of the industrial master of "the education of the poor negro" while he is living out of his labor, deceives no one except the ignorant and servile victims of the wage-system. The first requisite, Mr. Parry, in elevating the negro is to get off his back. From the tone of Mr. Parry's letter, I assume that he is a great friend to the negro. Now there are any number of them capable of operating his factory and "bossing" it. How many does he employ, especially in the latter positions? To what extent does he make his professions good by associating with his black brethren and explaining to them, as Christ did, what they must do to be saved? Will Mr. Parry and his class pretend that their practice accords with their preaching? If they actually believe that the negro

Ed. American Labor Union Journal: Many ask: "What will accomplished Socialist control of legislation do with or to the property owned by the rich, and their present legal right to it?" A wise plan will help mightily to lessen ignorant opposition to Socialism and smooth the way to many minds. There are three courses: First—Confiscation, without compensation. Second—State and municipal control, taken gradually, with compensation, thereafter. Third—To avoid perpetuating, continuing a millionaire class, extinguish by increasing the present inheritance tax, turning into the treasury all of his property after he dies, thus ending the class in this generation. As all of the past and present producers are responsible for permitting

Why does he not tell the negro that dependence upon charity is degrading, that robust self-reliance is a thousand times better, that he has three million votes to enforce his demand and that he will be a slave as long as he listens to the siren song of his master and votes for capitalist parties that support wage slavery? Mr. Parry likes Mr. Washington and Mr. Washington likes Mr. Parry better than Mr. Parry likes labor unions. As between the two Mr. Parry is the lesser enemy of the negro. Washington lulls him to sleep with charity soothing syrup while Parry stings him to action by attacking his unions. I have much respect for Mr. Parry. He is a consistent capitalist and as such is far preferable to Mr. Hanna who flatters labor unions for the votes of their members. I have also great consideration for Mr. Washington, especially as he was born a slave. His motive is doubtless pure, but unfortunately for himself and race, his blood is still tainted with reverence for and obedience to the master, and he does not seem to realize that the auction block and slave-pen differ in degree only from the "labor market."

What the negro wants is not charity but industrial freedom and then he will attend to his own education. There is no "negro problem," apart from the general labor problem. The negro is not one whit worse off than thousands of white slaves who through the same labor power to sell their labor power to the same industrial masters. The workers, white and black, want land and mines and factories and machinery, and they are organizing to put themselves in possession of these means of production and then they will get all they produce and the problem will be solved. The difference between their trust and Mr. Parry's present day trust, will be that it will embrace the whole population, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling attention to it. Terre Haute, Ind., June 5, 1903.

You are cordially Eugene V. Debs

THE MOVEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ben F. Wilson Tells of the Growth of Class Consciousness Across the Line—Enthusiasm for the A. L. U.—Hawthornthwaite a Giant in Parliament. I have been a long time getting into Montana. After the close of my Oregon campaign (June 1st), I was urged to do some work in British Columbia. I accepted the invitation, and as a result have had the opportunity of reaching large audiences of interested people. I closed by B. C. tour at Grand Forks last Wednesday night. The present strike situation, together with other capitalistic conditions, make British Columbia a fertile field for Socialist seed. I have been positively surprised to discover the interest in Socialism among the people. We are accustomed to speak of Canada as being "slow" and "conservative"—that may be true of eastern Canada, but 'tis far from true in B. C. They have already one Socialist representative to the provincial house. Comrade J. H. Hawthornthwaite is a man of sterling character and clear conception of the Socialist principle. He has already proven himself a giant defender of the interests of the working class in the midst of capitalistic tools at the recent meeting of the provincial house. He has the distinguished honor of being the first Socialist representative of the Dominion. However, after the coming election in October, B. C. will provide the provincial house with several more Socialist representatives who will without doubt valiantly assist Comrade Hawthornthwaite in entering a wedge against entrenched capitalism. The greatest political fight of the province is on, and the working class will have for the first time an opportunity to cast their ballots for the straight revolutionary program. Already the fight is on. The comrades are working loyally. The provincial executive are rendering effective as-

stance. They are a clear-headed, sensible group of men, and without doubt as a result of the efforts already being mapped out, B. C. will at the coming election give capitalism a blow which will inspire the working classes of Canada. In fact, if we do not push the work vigorously ourselves on the Pacific coast, B. C. will lead us in the fight. I opened my Montana tour at Kallispell on Friday night, speaking Saturday afternoon and evening, also Sunday afternoon and evening in the opera house. Our meetings were all well attended and the comrades are greatly encouraged with the results. Leave tonight for Great Falls. I am not sure when I shall reach Butte, but shall write you later. It is probable that I shall give Hamilton and points in Ravalli county a week of meetings before I reach Butte. My tour in Montana must of necessity be brief this time owing to engagements in Idaho on my return home to California, in addition to this I am now under engagement in the B. C. campaign, where I shall join the comrades in September. Permit me to state that all along the Pacific coast in Oregon, Washington and B. C. there is an increasing faith among all classes of laboring men, union and otherwise, in the principles of the A. L. U. The old simple trade unionism of a Samuel Gompers type will practically soon be a thing of the past. You may expect great gains in your ranks in the immediate future from the Pacific coast. The comrades are active and aggressive and are pushing the work vigorously. Your excellent Journal is of inestimable value, and is rendering a great service. I am yours in the revolution. BENJ. F. WILSON.

to continue so long (in hope of I, too, may become a millionaire) and it entirely with the death of his widow and children by taking into the public treasury all of the surplus they leave, and thereby bring all into the present system of millionaireism fold of producers. I congratulate you upon the wisdom of combining militant Socialism with political action of labor unions or labor unions independent of the rotten old capitalist parties. The active, earnest Socialists are generally apt to advocate unnecessary violent action. The principles of Socialism are right, and with patience and hard, constant work will win out soon, and before they are equipped to control property, the enormous industrial, financial and political affairs of the world. STORM BENNETT.

According to the St. Louis Post Dispatch of May 23, the anti-high school ticket was elected at Belleville because the wives of merchants, lawyers and other "fashionable" women went to the polls and voted for it. When asked why, this is what the wife of a merchant is reported to have said: "Why, if we do away with the high school it will be easier to get girls. When poor girls are given a high school education they get too proud to work in a kitchen and secure employment in office and stores. It is almost impossible to get a girl now, and the high school is to blame for it. Belleville could learn something from Germany. They don't educate the poor people over there like they do here, and the result is that the supply

of servants is adequate there." Here, you working mules, what do you want better for your daughters than a place in some skinner's kitchen, doing the dirty work and washing the dirty linen of women too proud and lazy to do their own work? Don't you vote for it when you vote the old party tickets, as you did in that election? Raise a hog family, boys, don't give them much education, but teach them how to be good servants for the rich who get their riches by taxing you a profit in the way of interest, rent and profit. Thus you furnish the money that they pay your children for service. O, you are so wise! Vote the old tickets, though, at every opportunity and swear we are the wisest people on earth!—Apeal.

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Hell With the Lid Off

A Speech

By John Burns, M. P.

I repeat my words, "Industrially, America is hell with the lid off," which seem to have been widely quoted and to have created some surprise. And let me at once say that this phrase is not original with me—it was in the first place applied to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg alone. But if the conditions of labor which prevail at Pittsburg do not prevail all over America they prevail in a sufficient number of places to warrant me in deploring the fact and warning to my own countrymen from adopting as a model the fatal industrial conditions that prevail in America.

If you think I am exaggerating and have gone too far when I say that the industrial conditions of America more nearly approach in their ultimate results the conditions of slavery which it is your boast you have destroyed, let some prominent man send an impartial commission to inquire into the hours of labor, the wages, the conditions of life of the men who work in the sweatshops of New York, Pittsburg and other great American cities. Let it go down south and investigate the iniquitous system of child labor that prevails there, and when their researches are complete let them be compared not only with England, but with some of the other nations of Europe, and I am certain they will corroborate my statements and will work harder than ever for the regeneration of labor in the United States.

Such a commission should inquire how the breaker boys of Pennsylvania work—the slaves of the coal trust. Let them sift the reports of the United States officials of health and the findings of the tenement house commissioners. All these documents I have studied carefully. They all confirm the opinion which I formed as the result of my own personal investigations in the states six years ago, and I dare say conditions haven't changed since.

Look at the reports of the railway commissioners of the United States on the killing and mutilation of railway employes. They are shocking. Our own are bad, but it is child's play here to what it is there. Parliament would not stand for a moment for what goes on there. The casualty list of the American railways would shock a first-class war. Tell any transatlantic critic of mine to read those statistics. They will put some enthusiasm into them for the cause of labor. I have been accused of calling industrial America a slaughter house and a Golgotha. The death roll of the brave men annually lose their lives in the hoarding up of millions for the railway magnates is not only my excuse for these phrases, but is my justification.

Take, again, every work on industrial America. Take Mr. Foster Fraser's "America at Work." Your Yankee millionaires, your lordly monarchs, may say that it is all exaggeration. They may declare that these are socialistic calumnies and an attempt to pit class against class, but ask the worker, ask the victim. Do not take for gospel truth the word of the few that get on. Take the testimony of the toiling millions. It is the mass and not the individual that I appeal to for corroboration, and I know that my appeal will not be in vain. I am not an "ignorant Englishman filled with insular pride." "Labor all the world over" is my plea, but in pleading for labor in America I am putting forward only the evidence of America. I base my indictment of American industrial conditions over and above everything else on the official documents of Americans. Let Americans who cavil at my words go to the reports prepared by their own commissioners of labor at Washington. They supply me with sufficient materials to warrant me in saying that America, so far as the toiler is concerned, is "Hell with the lid off—hell with just sufficient daylight to see that there is a way out of it."

When I was in America I visited practically all the industrial centers. I visited Pittsburg and I visited the Pullman works. So far as the intensity of toil is concerned, so far as unhealthy conditions go, and especially in so far as the determinations of the masters were concerned to take advantage of every selfish instinct in the individual, I cannot compare the conditions here with those there. I saw brutality, sheer brutality, but the brutality was not of the ignorant animal, but of the wily human being determined to take advantage of every sordid motive in every human breast, whereby one individual was encouraged to work harder, longer and cheaper, not for the benefit that he himself derived, but for the still greater benefit which accrued to his employer.

There is no hope for labor under those conditions. There is no hope for humanity. It is brutalizing—I say it and dare a right-thinking person to gainsay it. I visited the Spring Valley mines. I remember addressing a meeting of workmen there, and I remember how I felt for them. I think the majority of the workmen there were with me. I believe a lot were not. The latter were thoroughly imbued with the idea of cutting out their fellow workmen; of applying the cut-throat policy of the market to human labor, to very existence. It is warfare with these people, but war against their own kith and kind. American employers play upon this feeling. They call it "Napoleon's game." For every soldier a marshal's baton, for every platelayer (section hand) a Vanderbilt, for every iron and steel worker a Carnegie, with his Silbo castle, and for every rivetter a Cramp.

Goaded on by such lures the American worker tries to work harder, cheaper and longer than his mate. What is the result? If he wins, he wins because another drops out and dies. He rises to higher things on the corpses of his comrades. There must be hundreds of thousands of workmen for every millionaire.

No, I cannot say there is any hope for the American workman until he adopts or improves on our methods. We are not perfect. We have only just discovered the way which will lead to industrial peace and happiness. We have, however, got the people on our side. There is no national characteristic racial barrier to stand in the way of ultimate success. The hardest part of the fight has been won. The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted. The trades unions have been recognized and municipal ownership has been accepted. There is no choice for the American workman but to follow us. There is nothing between him and the rebarbarization of industry save the trade union and the trade union principles which are accepted by the American Federation of Labor. In that organization I see some hope for the American toiler.

A significant feature of the prevailing unrest and dissatisfaction of the

American toiler is to be found in the great number of strikes in that country. Whether the men be striving to get better recognition of their union or are simply availing themselves of an opportunity to strike a big blow at the accursed trust, I feel sure they are engaged in a righteous warfare.

The mighty question of how to obtain better conditions under which to work and live is not confined to the steel workers, the coal miner or the bridge builder alone. Sooner or later every trade in America will come to realize that the same fight for existence awaits them. Unless a check is put upon these blood suckers who go on forming trusts will dominate the souls as well as the bodies of the American workingman.

All that they must be kept down. Violence can be condoned when the enemies of workers go so far as they did in the Homestead strike in 1892. Human nature will work out its own salvation, even though it necessitates the blood of a revolution.

But my greatest hope for future peace and assertion of American labor's rights is in awakening the public to the scourge of such institutions as trusts. They have it in their hands, and if rightly managed the ballot can be made a great deal more effective than the bullet.

The great victory gained by the coal workers in the big strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions has brought America one step nearer to the conviction that the only solution of the difficulty is municipalization of monopolies and nationalization of the trust. Till that is finally accomplished workers must resist every encroachment of their rights and improve their organizations, getting more and more command over themselves and making the fullest possible use of that great lever to be found in the ballot box.

I don't want to preach to Americans. They probably have enough teachers, but if you ask me, what is to avert a terrible uprising of the workers in America? I tell you it is only trade union organization, coupled with municipal ownership and a wide and tolerant political action. In them lie the hopes of labor. In them lie the fortunes of politicians and statesmen. They and they alone can avert the cataclysm which may overwhelm even such a powerful country as the United States. They alone stand between arrogant and absolute wealth and the rebarbarization of toil.

I am told that my ideas are contrary to the national sentiment of America, that every American is imbued with the firm determination to get rich. Let him get rich, but not at the expense of his fellow worker. Besides, there is pouring into America now a labor class that threatens to exceed if it does not already exceed the legitimate American stock. How about the countless thousands of Italians, Polish, German and Irish workers? Those are the toilers, and is no sympathy to be shown them?

To wind up everything, I believe that the only hope of the toiler is in organized labor. So far, American labor is not organized, and English employers clamor for American conditions simply because they think that they would benefit therefrom. But you cannot alter the time by setting back the clock. American labor is fast assimilating itself to English conditions. The sooner it does it the better for labor and the better for America.

Ignorance of the Learned Critic

By Judge Wm. E. Richardson

Someone has defined Socialism as applied Christianity. That is, it is a practical application of the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ to the every-day affairs of this life.

Socialists have generally accepted this as correct, and have thus adopted the catch words—"Christian Socialism." Nearly all people who adopt a fad, or a fallacy, adopt catch words, not because they are logical, but because they catch the unwary. Anarchists talk of "free society," "free lovers speak of "affinity," spiritualists have much to say about "spirit intercourse;" sanctificationists speak of "entire sanctification," as though there were a possibility of one being partly sanctified and another entirely sanctified. This definition of Socialism, and its accompanying catch words is both absurd and false. It indicates that he who framed the definition, and those who accept it, have no correct conception of even the rudiments of Christianity.

Socialism submerges the individual and deals with the race collectively. If at no point recognizes the individual except at the point where it issues its time checks. It is collectivism as opposed to individualism. Every qualification or talent possessed by the individual is lost sight of, or persistently unrecognized and submerged in the interests of society as a unit.

Even racial and national distinctions are wholly ignored, and humanity is treated as a unit the wide world over. This is not all. The individual is not recognized as possessing even the product of his own labor in fee simple, but whatever he produces, no matter of what value it may be to himself, or to mankind, belongs not to him who produced it, but to society; that is, to the world, and the only interest he can claim in the product of his labor is his time check.

Socialism is worse, a thousand fold, than singletaxism, because the latter only demands that natural resources of the world belong alike in common to all, but that the product of labor belongs to him who produces it. Socialism does not recognize even this right. It claims that every natural resource, and every product of labor, alike belong to society as a unit.

The above is a fair sample of what may ordinarily be expected from a D. D. or Ph. D. on the subject of Socialism. To set up a man of straw and then proceed to demolish him

with words of learned length and thunderous sound may be great sport to a doctor of divinity and does undoubtedly contribute to the "gaity of nations," but as a means of enlightenment to the honest searcher for truth it is flat, stale and unprofitable.

Our doctor says that "someone has defined Socialism as 'applied Christianity.' That is, that it is a practical application of the principles of the religion of Jesus Christ to the every-day affairs of life." This is probably true, for all definitions of Socialism, both true and false, must have originated with someone. But when he says that "Socialists have generally accepted this as correct and thus adopted the catch words 'Christian Socialism,' he makes a statement that a Ph. D. or even an ordinary scrub D. D. ought to know is grossly incorrect. In fact, our learned doctor stumbles onto the truth a little later on when he says that "This definition of Socialism, and its accompanying catch words, is both absurd and false." Right you are, doctor, and we hasten to give you credit for it, for there is precious little else that you have said that can be honestly commended as even approaching the quality of "straight goods."

However much it may jar upon your sensitive nerves the plain, cold blooded truth is that Socialism is the science which treats of right economic relations.

Because it is such a science and as a necessary and logical result of that fact it is also a political movement and its goal and aim is the establishment by lawful and constitutional means of the co-operative commonwealth.

Again I say you are profoundly correct. Socialism is neither applied Christianity, applied Mohammedanism, applied Buddhism nor applied Atheism. It cares for none of these things. It is as strictly and necessarily impartial with relation to religion or religions, either true or false, as is the science of astronomy, and for exactly the same reason.

But it is my purpose in this article and perhaps in some others that may follow, to meet you on your own chosen ground of biblical research, and it is somewhat important that my object in doing so shall be clearly understood. I do this for the same reason that I would defend Confucius or Mahomet from misrepresentation or unfair argument if any disciples or believers in their teachings should be discouraged or prevented from accepting the principles of Socialism on the ground that Socialism as a political science is incompatible with these beliefs.

In other words, while the fact is that I am a Christian, that fact does not qualify me to discuss a purely scientific problem nor does it in the least tend to disqualify me from doing so. If, however, I find that many good people are prevented from a free and fair investigation of this subject by the misrepresentation and sophistries of their religious teachers, whether they be doctors of divinity, presidents of colleges, archbishops or what not, it becomes my plain duty as a Socialist to enter that arena and meet all such false teachers upon their own ground, and to show wherein their own arguments are unsound, the sole purpose of such a course being to defend Socialism from unjust attacks from whatever source.

If I were a resident of China and it became necessary to meet arguments of the same nature relative to the teachings of Confucius I would feel it to be my duty to make myself familiar with those teachings and to defend Socialism against any misapplication of them for exactly the same reason. But please don't jump at the conclusion that I would find it either necessary or proper to take the position that Socialism is "applied Confucianism" or any such nonsense. In the next section, which is headed with the very "catchy" phrase, "Socialism submerges the individual" there is in the first three paragraphs one single sentence that is a true statement. "It is collectivism as opposed to individualism. The only reason in the world that I can imagine why the learned doctor wrote that sentence is that he did not know what it meant. Every other sentence in those paragraphs is plainly and palpably false. The learned doctor is also wrong when he says that the single tax demands that the product of labor belongs to him who produces it. The single taxer defends both interest and profit. Defending those things he can not be said to claim that the product of labor belongs to him who produces it. The last paragraph is also a pure unadulterated untruth. Since the days of Marx and Engels no Socialist anywhere on the face of the earth has ever claimed that every product of labor belongs to society as a unit. A simple bold assertion, without a single shred of truth to support it.

Good-bye, doctor, for the present.

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1903.

THE CRITIC OF THE SUN.

The New York Sun, of recent date, publishes a letter commenting on corruption in the postal department, in which the writer has given an excellent proof of the profound ignorance of the philosophy and purpose of Socialism which characterizes our middle class people, in spite of the many opportunities open to them and the educational advantages they enjoy.

The current disclosures of widespread corruption in the post office department furnish a vivid object lesson to the Socialists and pseudo-philanthropists of high and low degree who persistently clamor for governmental, state and municipal control and administration of all "public utilities" (to use their ad captandum expression).

For many years the post office has been used by Socialistic orators as a stock illustration of a public service beneficently operated and honestly and efficiently administered.

To those who know how inefficient, corrupt and extravagant the postal service is, and for years has been, these disclosures, of course, occasion no surprise; for they well enough know that all that has been discovered is but as the circumference of what exists, so that it would scarcely be unfair to say that the virtuous post office official is he who has not been found out.

That embryonic Socialists have, in the past, and may in the future, point to the postal system as an example, is undeniable. Such reference, however, was never intended to be regarded as an acceptance of the post office by Socialists as a Socialistic institution, but merely as a proof of the ability of the government to conduct a large enterprise in the interest of its patrons—a point which formerly was warmly disputed, and right here let it be said that, in spite of the abuse of authority and censor-like attitude of a Madden, in spite of the speculations on the part of a horde of hungry political "graftors," in spite of the robbery of the railroads on postal car charges, and notwithstanding the bare-faced swindle that was perpetrated on the government at Denver last year, when wheat was sent in mail sacks in order to increase the tonnage basis on which the mail rate for the year was to be figured—in spite of the discriminations and favoritism shown—governmental control is so far superior to private control as scarcely to admit of a comparison.

Socialism does not, nor did it ever, stand for government ownership as the term is at present used and understood. While the wage system continues government ownership means nothing to the working class save a change of masters and Socialism is essentially a working class movement. Socialism stands absolutely and uncompromisingly for the right of the worker to the full product of his toil and to accomplish its end favors the collective ownership and control of things used collectively in the industrial sphere of production and distribution.

That public officials have been charged with looting the public treasury only emphasizes the truth of the Socialist declaration that man is the product of his environment and that so long as a system of government is continued which places a premium on stealing, so long as there is an "incentive" to plunder, just so long will we have thieves and scoundrels in our public service. A tree is known by its fruits, and the competitive system in all the decades of its operation has given birth to nothing so characteristic of itself or more elevating to mankind than the paraphrasing of the Golden rule into "Do others or they will do you."

Were the postal system under private ownership, as the friends and patrons of the Sun would like to have it, many times the amount which it is charged has been wasted and stolen would have been wrong from the masses through excessive charges, the weekly paper would have been charged a prohibitive rate if it questioned the divine right of the capitalist and the bare-faced plundering and throttling would have been done "legitimately." Governmental ownership at its rottenest is infinitely superior to private ownership, but, honest or otherwise, it is not nor can it ever be Socialism.

If workmen do not stand together they will fall separately.

"An American professor's eaged employers" asks an eastern lecturer. Well, they are permitted to go abroad, but they wear a muzzle.

The president of the German province of Hanover has warned the teachers not to visit Socialist meetings. The Butte school board should make a note of this.

The Referendum, of Farabauth, Minn., is indulging in frills of late. Comrade Ford is out to swell his circulation and should succeed. The Ref is a bright paper.

Every union man in the country should read the article on "No Politics in the Union," written by Ferd Walter Montrose of Colorado, which appears in this issue of the Journal.

The Journal will begin the publication of Mills' lessons in the first number for August. A large number of students of the Mills school have added their names to our subscription list in anticipation of this.

Representative James F. Cary was recently married to Comrade Clara Stevens of Hartford. Good wishes are extended to these comrades by the fraternal hearts of many thousands and tens of thousands.

The Southern plantation negro slave used to say that monkeys could speak but would not for fear the masters would catch them and put them to work. Nowadays a number of good men are walking the streets because the "masters" thought they talked too much.

A Chicago unionist has conceived the brilliant idea of unionizing the soldiery, and when the boys in blue strike for a raise a capitalist congress will enact laws to shoot them and thus establish a precedent for shooting workmen. Better socialize the soldiers, brother.

Having completed their war maps of factory towns and given the president greater power than that enjoyed by the Czar of Russia, the next step will be the disfranchisement of the masses. The property qualification is destined to play its part before the crash comes.

The Miner's Magazine of the W. F. M. after calling attention to the large amount of real estate formerly held by the diocese over which Bishop Matz of Colorado presides, declares that the officers of the W. F. M. will themselves give \$1,000 to the erec-

The Causes for Poverty.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Chicago Record-Herald announces that the Almanach Hachette has been confiscated by the press censor because it contains a table showing the comparative incomes of the European monarchs. The Almanach Hachette is published in Paris, and the pages which the Russian censor found so dangerous as to make the publication a forbidden thing in the czar's dominions give the following figures regarding the latter's income:

£16 4s a minute.
£972 an hour.
£23,328 a day.
£8,514,720 a year.

The almanac goes on then to show that Alfred Beit, the South African mining king, and John D. Rockefeller, who are supposed to be the richest men in the world, have incomes which are approximately the same, the following table showing as nearly as possible what they are:

£29 a minute.
£1,260 an hour.
£28,800 a day.
£10,512,000 a year.

As between the American money kings and the European crowned heads the almanac makes the following contrasts, using their yearly incomes for the purpose of illustration:
John D. Rockefeller..... £10,512,000
Andrew Carnegie..... 5,000,000
Russell Sage..... 1,899,969
W. A. Clark..... 1,500,000
George J. Gould..... 1,200,000
J. Pierpont Morgan..... 1,000,000
The czar..... 8,514,720
Sultan of Turkey..... 2,900,000
Emperor of Germany..... 628,000
King of Italy..... 571,000
King Edward..... 470,000
King of Spain..... 286,000

When one considers that all this volume of wealth is being produced by the working class and turned over to the money lords, the cause of the poverty and suffering, the misery, crime and want of the masses is readily apparent. The czar cannot gulf his people as the American capitalists do by declaring "that the opportunity is open to every man to do the same as he, and too, it may be that Russians will not, like Americans, condone a wrong because the opportunity for wrong-doing is 'open to all men.'" Their moral sense may be more highly developed, at any rate, the czar does not propose to take any chances by permitting them to become acquainted with the facts.

SOCIALIST PICNIC.

At Mountain View Park, Anaconda, on July 26, will be given a picnic for the benefit of the Socialist state organization by the Socialist locals of Butte and Anaconda. Round trip tickets will sell at 80 cents. Everything free. The committee in charge, selected from the two locals, will reserve all the privileges at the grounds. There will be sports galore, dancing and speaking for those who enjoy floods of oratory, and a howling success and a jolly time is promised all those who attend. The committee hope to have with them on this occasion Comrade P. J. Cooney, formerly professor of civil government at the Butte high school, who has been accorded much favorable mention in the Eastern press, particularly that of Brooklyn, where he has resided for several months. He has just completed a tour of Michigan and his work in that field is well spoken of. There will also be several other speakers. An egg race for the ladies, a sack race, a baseball game and several other sports, the opposing sides in each instance being selected from the two cities will add to the gaiety of the occasion. Socialists have a trick of making whatsoever they undertake a success and the first Socialist picnic of Montana will be no exception to the rule.

Several years ago, two workmen who were enjoying the great American privilege of hustling for a job were floating down the Rio Grand river in New Mexico in a small flatboat in order to save railroad fares. Approaching night caused them to pull for the bank with the purpose of locating a favorable camping place. Under the overhanging boughs of a tree beside the bank of a small island was discovered a two-year-old heifer mixed fast in the mud. One of the men by revealed on his persuasive argument, put in rescuing the poor beast, which must inevitably have starved to death. After much labor and wetting the cow was finally dragged up on the bank. As soon as he was firmly on her feet her first act was to butt her benefactor into the stream. Find any parallel for this in your experiences with the human brute? And yet the fellow who got the wetting did not regret his kindness. He was prompted by his duty to himself, not from a wish to win the gratitude of the calf. So it will ever be.

The American Co-operator complains that Comrade Mills has been criticized by "Socialist papers of the doctrinaire school," and says these papers object to Mills' teachings. It is not what he teaches, but what he left untaught that was objected to, and while such a "broad" paper as the American Co-operator may not realize it, every thinking working class Socialist knows that it is imperative, unless we desire to witness a slaughter of workmen by their own fellows, at the behest of banks and monopolists, that the class struggle of TODAY be laid before the people in all its naked horror and the class interests emphasized. Comrade Mills is a brilliant man and has beaten down many a wall of prejudice. It were time he turned his attention to building a bulwark of safety against the impending crash of the classes.

A war between Morgan and Rockefeller is threatened as a result of the steel magnate's invasion of the territory of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company by the purchase of immense coal and iron land in Utah and the proposed erection of a \$30,000,000 steel plant. It is related that once upon a time one of the West India islands was badly overrun by rats which killed poultry and devoured grain and vegetables until the planters, irritated by their losses, and after trying a number of schemes, decided to import the mongoose of the Philippines. This was done, and the little foreigner did all that was expected of him and more.

THOUSANDS CURED ANNUALLY BY COTTON LINIMENT THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS



The MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of the age for the INSTANT RELIEF of PAIN and the PERMANENT CURE of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, and many other aches and pains.

This WONDERFUL REMEDY was discovered during his professional duties, after years of study and chemical research, by Dr. Henry Schafer, FOR TWELVE YEARS CONNECTED WITH one of THE LARGEST PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in Cincinnati, where he CURED THOUSAND UPON THOUSANDS OF PATIENTS with COTTON LINIMENT.

Many SO-CALLED REMEDIES TAKEN INTERNALLY cause INDIGESTION and UPSET the system generally. COTTON LINIMENT does not. IT IS FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY; IT DRAWS the URIC ACID and OTHER IMPURITIES FROM THE BLOOD through the pores of the skin.

Simply SATURATE a PIECE of COTTON with the LINIMENT, APPLY to the PARTS AFFECTED, and INSTANT RELIEF from all PAIN is the RESULT.

POSITIVELY NO RUBBING.

TESTIMONIALS.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 30, 1902. THE COTTON MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen:—I have been somewhat of a sufferer from rheumatism and lumbago of late years. The Cotton Liniment was recommended to me. I have used it, and am pleased to say it brought relief almost immediately. It gives me great pleasure to recommend the Liniment to any one suffering from rheumatism or lumbago.

Respectfully yours, WM. RUEHRWEIN, Supt. of Work House, Cincinnati, O.

ENTIRE AND PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED, OR MONEY REFUNDED. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, Postage Prepaid, to any address in United States or Canada.

THE COTTON MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

519 Main Street, P. O. Box 47 Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

Feb. 1st 1903. THE COTTON MEDICINE CO. Gentlemen:—I have used your Cotton Liniment for neuralgia and other pain and aches, and must say it relieves the pain instantly. Therefore I heartily recommend your Cotton Liniment to any sufferer having pains and aches of any description, for it does exactly what you claim for it, and even more. I am extremely thankful for the relief I received from your Liniment.

Yours respectfully, JUDGE EVANS, Common Pleas Court, Cincinnati, O.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Compiled by Amos Wakefield Boston.

SWITZERLAND.

In addition to slaughtering the rats he killed all the small animals and every feathered thing with no care for the morrow, and as a result, when all else was destroyed, the pangs of hunger drove him to set upon his fellows and devour them.

The planters of the West Indies are looking prayerfully to the time when the last mongoose, the sole survivor of a saturnalia of slaughter, will have perished for want of anything on which to feed. Morgan and Rockefeller are the mongeese of the industrial and financial world, and, like the planters of the West Indies, we, too, can watch and pray for the annihilation of the species.

The Russian government, which served notice on the civilized world that it would tolerate no interference in the massacres of the Jews, is now howling for the blood of the Servians "who were guilty of the infamy which attaches to the crime of regicide." Just why it should be a greater crime to kill a heartless beast of a king than to take the life of an inoffensive Jew is hard to determine; also wherein is the consistency of a nation that protests against outside interference in its slaughtering of the helpless within its borders and claims the right to demand that punishment be given those who do murder in another kingdom. Monarchy, like capitalism, can always be relied on to stick together when the safety of monarchical institutions is threatened.

Russia is charged with openly violating the treaty of 1832 by excluding the American Jew from that empire in the hope of provoking a quarrel between these countries and gain peace for the capitalist class by killing off the agitators in warfare, at the same time diverting the attention of the people from abuses within. But unfortunately for the success of this old dodge, which has been worked so often, the Socialist agitator does not believe in war and if a conflict is forced, it will be the workman supporter of capitalism that will bear the brunt of the fight.

The Chinese fisherman uses a trained bird in his work. The bird has been taught to fish. It is taken out in a boat to the fishing grounds, and, after a ring has been placed around its throat to prevent its swallowing its catch, it is set to work. The bird pulls the fish out and the master appropriates it. How like the workings of the wage system it is.

Yeast wagon drivers at East Liverpool, Ohio, struck last week for a raise of from \$8 to \$13 per week. They tied up two cars of perishable yeast, and Mayor Fieschman, of Cincinnati hired a special engine to get on the ground quick enough to grant the raise. The goods could not have been moved without a riot.

The Socialists of Seattle have been having fun with Wm. Kellogg, D. D., Ph. D., of Malby, Wash., who has been endorsed by the N. E. C. A. debate took place on June 14 at the opera house. Everything free. Read Judge Richardson on the "Ignorance of the Learned Critics," on another page.

"Strike at the ballot box," says Walter Thomas Mills and the sentiment is hailed by union men in a way that shows a growing conviction that they'll have to stand together to a man at the next municipal election. Union Labor News, official paper of organized labor in Los Angeles, Cal.

The Socialists of eastern Michigan held a conference at Island Lake July 4th for the purpose of extending the open air circuit system to new towns. The occasion was a picnic. A. M. Dewey addressed the meeting, and Comrade Walter also spoke.

Compiled by Amos Wakefield Boston.

SWITZERLAND.

In the May elections in Canton, Lucerne, six Socialists were elected to the cantonal legislature. Four of the successful comrades were elected in the city of Lucerne and two in the adjoining industrial village of Kriens. Hitherto there has been only one Socialist in that legislature.

In Canton Graubunden, the district of Fuentdorfer has elected to the cantonal legislature a Socialist, the Rev. Knellwolf, pastor in Untervaz. The Socialists of the capital city, Ohur, have elected a candidate.

Ten Socialists, nine liberals and 21 radicals have been elected to the great city council in Chaudefonds (Canton Neuchâtel).

The Socialists won 11 out of 40 seats in Locle. In the industrial village of Travers the Socialists won the majority and in Less Bagnets, near Locle, a Socialist comes to the second ballot.

In Basel the Socialists elected their candidate; in Horbürg quarter the great council now has 23 Socialists among 130 members.

FRANCE. In the French parliament the motion of the Socialists and radicals for the separation of church and state was defeated by 275 to 250 votes. The advocates of that very desirable reform will continue their efforts, hoping for success before many years have passed.

The French government has introduced new machines in the state match factories of Aubervilliers and consequently it was announced that, on June 4, of the 230 workers employed there, 186 were to be discharged. The Government Employees' Union protested and demanded that in order to avoid the discharge of workers, the government should introduce the eight-hour day in the match factories as it has done in the postoffice and the naval work.

ITALY. In Genoa, Comrade Gino Muralidi, a lawyer, has been elected common councilman. There are now seven Socialists in the council.

ENGLAND. The Midland Trades Federation of England, in its annual convention, passed a resolution in favor of the nationalization of land, mines and railways. A convention of delegates from English trade unions and democratic societies has elected a provisional committee for founding in London a labor institute on the plan of the continental Labor Exchanges and People's Institutes (Maisons du Peuple). The socialists have been invited to send delegates to the future meetings.

W. Parnell of the National Amalgamated Furnishing trades association is chairman of the provisional committee. The address is "Committee for Labor Institute, Swiss Hotel, 53 Old Compton street, Soho Square, W. London.

RUSSIA. In several parts of Russia it is feared that another massacre will follow that of Kishineff, but the police are seizing the arms, which the Jews, in terror, are providing for self-defense. The Russian government neither protects the Jews, nor allows them to protect themselves, their wives and innocent children.

In Kronstadt an officer of the Caspian regiment shot himself after the house of his relatives had been searched and letters found proving his activity in revolutionary propaganda.

JAPAN. The first Japanese Socialist convention was held April 3 and 4 in Osaka, the industrial center of Japan. A socialist party organization is lacking in Japan. The first attempt to form one, two years ago, was suppressed by the government and the leaders were sentenced to pay severe fines. So, in order to hold a convention, the meetings were advertised as scientific discussions. The purpose of making the socialist program known in the widest possible circles was successful. From 500 to 600 persons attended each meeting. The press could not slight the convention, especially as the Osaka Asahi, the most widely circulated daily journal in Japan, helped advertise the convention by asking a socialist leader, Comrade Abe, to publish several articles on socialism in its columns. The program of the convention was very extensive. Among other subjects discussions were held on "The Coming Party" by Comrade Katayama, formerly a Buddhist priest, but now editor of The Socialist; "The History of Socialist Ideas in Japan"; "Municipal Socialism"; "Tactics and Agitation." They also spoke on the international socialist movement, and on that subject an Austrian comrade, Doctor G. Eckstein, of Vienna,

addressed the Japanese socialists. Several resolutions were passed regarding socialist propaganda and tactics. The Japanese Journal The Socialist (formerly called The Labor World) which in each number publishes several pages in English, gives a report of the convention. National Headquarters, June 23, 1903. Omaha, Neb.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

June 30th, 1903. Daniel McDonald, Esq., President A. L. U., Butte, Mont. Dear Sir and Brother: Kindly declare the boycott of the A. L. U. on the Canadian Pacific Railway off as a satisfactory settlement has been made between the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Yours for industrial unionism, GEO. BATES, President United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

Bids for Lease of Idaho State Tribune.

Bids will be received by the Tribune Publishing Company for lease of Idaho State Tribune (the plant and lower story of building, or the whole building) up to and including August 1, 1903. Lease not to run more than two years. The company reserves the right to refuse any and all bids. For particulars address Fred W. Walton, secretary Tribune Pub. Co., box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

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.

REDUCED RATES

Via Oregon Short Line. Denver and return, July 7 and 8, \$32.00. Salt Lake and return, July 15, \$18.00. Detroit and return, July 12 and 13, \$52.50.

Tickets good via Salt Lake and Denver, and are good on the Overland Limited, the finest train in the world. Only one change of cars between Butte and Chicago. For sleeper reservations and further particulars, call on or address Short Line Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

SCREENDOORS and windows, strong frames, best wire mesh windows made to order. BES HIVE—33 West Park

COME AND EAT WITH ME J. F. FOX Proprietor Open Day and Night FOX'S CAFE Everything of the best at popular prices 71 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA

JOURNAL PRINTING CO. UNION PRINTERS Job Printing in all its branches. Prices as Low as The Lowest. 77, 79 AND 81 WEST BROADWAY PHONE 690-M BUTTE, MONT.



LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

STRIKE IS OFF.

Canadian Pacific Railway Arrives At an Agreement With Strikers.

News was received at headquarters of the settlement of the Canadian Pacific strike. President George Estes, of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, states that differences between the company and the switchmen on the western division of the road have been adjusted on a basis apparently satisfactory to all concerned.

The men involved in the controversy stood out for their existence as an organization. The company discriminated against employees who belonged to the organization, using the "weeding out" process effectively, a strike followed and an irregular train service, covering a period of five or six months and much loss to the railway.

Under the terms of the agreement just reached neither the employees nor officials of the company will give anything out as to how the compromise was brought about. It is probable, however, that the railroad people agreed not to discriminate against members of the union, while the latter also may have made some concessions.

John Mitchell favors the incorporation of trades union and of associations of manufacturers, operations to be carried on between the two by contract.

Two thousand woodworkers are on strike in Chicago as a result of the refusal of the manufacturers to grant a minimum wage scale of 23 cents per hour.

The International Union of Flour and Cereal Workers was organized nine months ago with eight members. Today they number sixty-four unions in sixteen states.

The Cigarmakers' International Union criticizes Clarence Darrow for having undertaken the defense of a man who has been counterfeiting the union label of that craft.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell, whom the labor unions have reason to remember with kindness, has retired from the United States circuit court bench. He is spending the summer at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo.

Printing pressmen, in their Cincinnati convention last week, re-elected Martin Higgins president and William J. Webb, of New York, was elected secretary-treasurer. The convention went on record in favor of putting a

candidate who stands upon labor's principles in the field for president of the United States next year, and a committee of twenty-five was selected to correspond with other labor organizations with a view to securing their co-operation. The dispatches say the action taken was a victory for the Socialists, but whether it was or not it shows that the pressmen are becoming progressive.

Organized labor won a victory in the court at Louisville, Ky., when Judge W. W. Thum, in deciding the injunction suits against the Glassworkers' union, ruled that striking workmen may picket shops where they have been employed, and may use persuasion to induce the men who have taken their places to leave, provided that the pickets conduct themselves in a quiet, orderly and peaceable way, and make no use of threats or even the appearance of intimidation.

Some time since, Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, put a number of questions to the labor unions and agreed to pay the expenses of a public meeting to give them an opportunity to answer. His questions have been replied to, and now Mr. Havemeyer will be given a chance to answer a few for the unions, they to pay all the expenses of a public meeting.

KILLED AGAIN.

Trades Unionism "Slaughtered" Once More by the Courts.

It has become quite common for the daily press to make the startling announcement that trades unionism has been killed by some decision of a judge or the decree of some 'high and mighty.' To those who have a tendency to believe such rot we would refer the following, from the Labor Press:

"Trade unionism has been killed as often as Finnigan's cat. To mention a few instances it was killed by the conspiracy laws adopted from the English code when the republic first began; it was killed by the verdict of a Philadelphia judge in 1806; it was killed by the verdict of Judge Edwards of New York in 1836; it was killed by the disruption of the National Labor Union in 1868; it was killed in the disintegration of the Knights of Labor in 1893; it was killed by the failure of the A. R. U. strike in 1894, and now the poor thing is dead again, because of a scrap of paper signed by a judge who is the hired servant of the St. Louis Transit Company."

The retail grocers of San Francisco have affected an organization.

ANOTHER TRUST STRIKE.

International Paper Trust Employees Go Out Against Cut.

The teamsters and laborers employed in unloading pulp wood boats for the International Paper company, at Fort Edward, N. Y., struck at the base of supplies last Monday, occasioning a general shut down.

The trouble originated in a reduction of wages without notice, the apparent object being to restore a former reduced rate of wages without organized opposition. When the boats, loaded with pulp wood began to arrive last week, the old rate was renewed. A committee of the laborers subsequently waited on the superintendent, who conveyed their grievances to the company, the laborers remaining at work, believing that the renewal of the old rate was merely an error which would be rectified upon being brought to the company's attention.

The strikers committee declares the demands of the men to be as follows: "Men receiving \$1.50 per day ask for a five per cent increase. Men receiving \$1.57 1/2 per day ask for 16 1-2 cents per hour. Men receiving over 16 1-2 cents per hour ask for an increase of two cents per hour. We are merely asking for the same wages paid for the same work at Glens Falls and Fort Edward."

The company has posted a notice reciting that the demand of the men prevents the supplying of raw material necessitating the closing down of the mill unless that the men submit within reasonable time, and the Laborers' Protective Union, representing the employees, has considered the case and decided to sustain the strikers.

English doctors are said to have taken to the suicide route because of loss of practice due to the growth of new "cure methods." The incentive is working the other way in this instance.

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.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

East St. Louis stone masons are considering the advisability of accepting a charter from the A. L. U.

Brother J. R. Ware has taken up the work of organizing the stenographers of San Francisco and predicts success.

Idaho Falls Union, No. 330 reports a rapid growth. They have been taking new members in by the score and still they come.

The U. B. of R. E. has formed an auxiliary branch of Express messengers. It has a large and growing membership.

Comrade Cox, of the Assemblies and Adjutors' union, of Dayton, O., has resigned the secretaryship and has been succeeded by J. E. Schlotter.

Sand Point, Idaho, Federal gave an excursion in the early part of June for the reimbursement of the benefit fund of that union. Over 200 tickets were sold and the boys seem well pleased.

Servant girls are said to be scarce in Chicago, and the occupants of brown stone fronts are living on a fruit diet. Remove the entire working class and these gentry would not have even fruit, unless they went to work at cultivating it.

THE FOURTH AT CRESCENT CITY.

Organized Labor Decides on an Observance of the Day Which Marks the "Confiscation" of the Colonies of Royal George.

J. C. Webster, of Crescent City, sends us a poster gotten up by Local No. 315 to advertise the Fourth of July celebration which will be conducted by the labor unions. The poster is an imposing affair and shows that none of the features regarded as appropriate to an affair of this kind, have been omitted. Bro. Webster says:

"To show you that we are not back numbers when it comes to patriotism, I send you this poster. The Fourth of July has never been celebrated here with very much enthusiasm, and it looked for a while that this Fourth was going to be worse than the rest. But now, when the A. L. U. has taken it in hand we have every assurance that it will be a great success. "We have succeeded in all that we have undertaken. We will in this. The boys are certainly not lacking in enthusiasm." J. C. WEBSTER.

Miss Jessie Franke has resigned her position as corresponding secretary of the Missoula Union and has been succeeded by Miss Mary-Larson. Miss Franke is now in Harrison, Idaho.

The white cooks and waiters of Telluride, Colo., have been very successful in unionizing that town. The only unfair house in that place at the present time is the Hotel Vendome, all other houses have complied. A strong concerted effort on the part of union men ought to bring the Hotel Vendome to its senses.

Judge Lachren, of the federal court, has enjoined the striking longshoremen of Duluth from molesting or in any manner interfering with non-union men. It is to be presumed that any attempt at persuading the scabs to cease work will be deemed an "interference" and punished as a violation of the injunction.

Butte Stenographers' Union proposes to invite the bookkeepers and office employees generally of Butte to join the organization. It is believed office workers would be benefited by an organization affiliated with the stenographers. In the event the scheme goes through, the name of the organization will be changed to the Office Employees' union, the membership to include all classes of office help.

The following unions of the A. L. U. are demanding a new scale: Priest River Union, No. 316. Kotelal Union, No. 228. Springdale Lumbermen, No. 337. Princeton Federal, No. 318. Sand Point Federal, No. 233. Hope Labor Union, No. 238. Newport Lumbermen, No. 332. Harrison Federal, No. 253. It is hoped that the brothers will be successful in their demands.

Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, has been in Butte and Anaconda for the last few days, quietly investigating the situation in labor circles here. He left last night at 11:30 o'clock, via the Burlington, for his home in South Dakota. President Moyer, it is said, came here to get in closer touch with the local organizations and particularly to become better acquainted with the nature of the conditions existing among the smelters in Anaconda.

A correspondent at Windaux, Mont., wants information concerning the Sheep Shearers' Union. This organization is nearly a year old and holds a charter from the A. L. U. It has several hundred members and the number is steadily growing. The secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U. is also acting secretary for the Sheep Shearers' Union, and is under a \$5,000 bond to that organization. The convention will be held in July, about the 27th, and every shearer in the country is invited to be present.

Robert E. L. Connolly, of Birmingham, Ala., second vice-president and general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, writes the Journal: "I desire to subscribe for a paper published in the far west that is awake to the economic needs of the day, and have had yours recommended to me." It affords the Journal a great deal of pleasure to reach the hands of an eastern organizer who is also thoroughly "alive" to the economic needs of the day." Brother Connolly and the Journal ought to work well together.

Our eastern brethren can be relied on to furnish "hot air" about Montana, and Butte in particular, until further orders. A dispatch to the St. Paul Globe declared that girls had been imported to take the places of cooks and waiters who were to strike on July 1st. As a matter of fact, Butte employers do not take kindly to the importation idea. Besides, there was no reason for it. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union and the Woman's Protective Union got together on June 28 and accepted a compromise on a 10-hour basis at present wages. There was never a hint of trouble.

The new scale calling on the employees to grant members of the Hotel and Restaurant Union a reduction in the hours of labor from twelve to ten hours each day went into effect July 1st. So far as could be learned there was no friction in any of the various eating houses in the city. Without exception the rule for a ten-hour workday was enforced, the bosses adjusting themselves to the change easily and without any apparent concern as to results. All rumors of shutdowns and strikes have been dispelled. No hotels nor restaurants have been closed and everything is running along as smoothly as ever.

Clarence Smith, who spent a few days in the Couer d'Alene county, says the industrial union of Wardner,

organized by the operators of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining company in 1899, but since having become independent, is taking great strides forward. It has 600 members, all wage-earners now. It has lately formed a co-operative store and has been so successful with it that it has practically run the various other merchants of the town out of business. The store has been in operation only a few months, yet it has been enlarged several times to accommodate the acquisition of new departments. The management lately bought out one of the biggest butchering establishments in the town, and is fitted to supply every necessity of life, from salt pork to shoe laces. The union, it is said, has no commiseration for the merchants whom they are running out of business for the reason that these same merchants are said to have so strongly opposed an eight-hour bill before the last legislature of Idaho that it was defeated. The interesting point in this is that the industrial union was organized by the company itself, and was composed of scabs, who took the places of members of the Western Federation of Miners. Wardner merchants have always favored the scab element and no sympathy is had for them now that they are being crushed by the weapon originated in the interest of those whom they favored.

DEFICIENCY MADE GOOD.

Federal Union No. 19 Remembered by Bonding Company for Deficiency of Ex-Treasurer W. L. Smith. Trustees Much Gratiified.

Financial Secretary Relender of Federal Labor Union No. 19 has received a check for \$728 from the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company of Baltimore. This is to cover the shortage of W. L. Smith, ex-treasurer of No. 19.

Smith was arrested May 11, charged with embezzlement of the funds of which he was custodian, some \$734. He waived preliminary examination and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$2,000. His case will be tried soon. His bondsmen are Duncan McNeill and J. Maurice Finn. The latter is his attorney.

Federal Labor Union No. 19 is much gratified at the prompt action of the Fidelity & Guaranty company in settling up the shortage. The union also feels that credit is due the trustees of the organization for their tenacity in running the matter down. "The trustees are R. T. Pachally, C. Kilmer and C. Hoskins.

Our Propaganda Brigade

Comrade Hutchinson, of Seattle, sends in for 75 copies. That's the stuff.

Comrade Cox, of San Francisco, sends in for a bundle of 12. Whoop-er up, Comrade!

Comrade McDonald, of Rigby, Idaho, is sending in subs to the Journal. The more the merrier.

"The Journal is taking the lead of all other labor papers," says Bro. Amy, of Kallispell. Thanks.

Comrade Hall, of Garnet, Idaho, and Comrade Sheer, of New York City, are down with us for a year.

A bunch of steel engravings from Rock Bay, B. C., and another sub for Comrade Wood from over the line.

Comrade Meyer, of San Francisco, sends in one sub and Comrade Wilson, of Pfafftown, N. C., does likewise.

"I like your paper first rate," says Comrade Keesling, of Clinton, Mass., who puts an N. E. S. coin carrier to good use.

"The copies of your paper that we have seen convince us that we need it in our 'biz,'" writes Secretary Everett, of Redlands, Cal.

Comrade Mitchell, of Revelstake, B. C., is down for a year, and the bond for the universal brotherhood of man is strengthened by one more.

Comrade Radnosky, of Kirkwood, Mo., sends in an individual sub. Kirkwood is one of the suburbs of St. Louis, where the rich do congregate. It is the summer residence city for the well-to-do business men. A population of this character do not take kindly to revolutionary ideas. A por-

terhouse under the belt and an imported cigar are wonderful in their encouragement of optimism. When the trusts get in their fine work in the business world against the small capitalist the Journal list will grow in towns like Kirkwood.

Comrade Reichel, of Summit, Wash., sent in a four-bit piece for the Journal for summer reading. You are on, comrade. We look to you to increase our mailing list from your town.

"I enclose \$1.50 for three years subscription to the Journal, which I regard as the greatest paper on earth," writes Comrade Higgins, of Winnemucca, Nev. Class Conscious.

Comrade Laughery, of New York City, sends in a sub in an N. E. coin carrier. The league has done good work in several directions; it swelled the circulation of the Coming Nation and furnishes coin carriers for Journal subscribers.

"I am yours for advanced unionism," says Comrade O'Brien, of Fernie, as he fires a couple of subs across the line. Those Canadian boys are hustlers. If we don't watch out the "conservative" Canuck will skin our radical westerner to a standstill.

From far away New Brunswick comes a post card and a sub from Comrade Dixon, of Indian Island, North, south, east and west the Journal is permitted to carry its message of the world. For this we are grateful.

Bro. Coffy, of Denver, sends in an individual. Bro. Coffy has evidently not heard of Herb George, who might make his "hair stand on end" if he learns about his taking the Journal. George used to run a paper in Denver

called The Road. George will be taking it too one of these fine days when the business men kick him out for good and all.

Comrade Redmayne, of Washington, Cal., sent in a sub for a year. Keep it up comrade. The inhabitants of Washington should have some regard for liberty and subscription for one of the "torches" which is helping to enlighten the world are particularly welcome.

"The American voting mules will continue to hunt for a rider and master to give them (their masters) a big portion of their toll. Thus it will ever be till they are pinched by the plutes and ducted by the comrades by circulating our propaganda," writes Comrade Peugh, of Grand Island, Neb.

"Socialism is gradually gaining ground here," says Leonard, of Hayden Hill, Cal. Same here, comrade. But two great forces are at work in the civilized world today. The one is concentration for the benefit of the few; the other is concentration for the benefit of all. Don't forget the news from over the Rhine.

The old Quay-ridden Quaker state, the stronghold of Republicanism and hoodlums, which is cultivated on one side by Carnegie, Rockefeller and Baer, on the other by Quay and the Railway Trust, with the common people dodging in and out among the ascending and descending "tools" in mortal fear of injury; the home of Pennypacker, (appropriate name), and the scene of the trampling under foot of the rights of life, even on the part of labor; the country rendered (in) famous as furnishing the site for Fort Frick, where death-dealing bullets were belched into the ranks of the workers; the country where the expression "Hell with

the lid off" originated, is beginning to do some thinking. Comrade Slick, of Philadelphia, sends in a bundle of names as subscribers, and other Socialist papers are going in by the thousands. The city of Pittsburg has a good weekly of its own, and by the next election Pennypacker will have something other than cartoons to bother him.

Comrade Katie Malloy, of Uvalde, Texas, sends in a subscription for herself and for her 18-year-old son, and after complimenting the American Labor Union on its action at the convention, says: "I trust the day is not far distant when the union men everywhere will clasp hands with the Socialist who is every ready to clasp that of his toiling brother, and strike one mighty blow at the ballot box that will give to the laboring class a government that will mete even justice to all and special privileges to none." Mrs. Malloy is a mother of whom her son may well be proud. Would that there were more such as she.

"I am a marine engineer, but now beyond the age limit under this capitalistic system; therefore, condemned to the scrap pile to die as I may choose. Have been in the Socialist ranks since 1892, and will die with the harness on. I served four years in the war of the rebellion, for which I get a pension that would hardly keep me alive. Everywhere I apply for a job my gray hairs are against me and I am told I do not suit. Younger men are wanted, out of whom more profit can be wrung," is the statement of Comrade Meyer, of Cincinnati. My God, what a glorious system which sends gray-haired heroes to the depths and lifts pirates and moral lepers to the heights.

Enameled Chatelaine Watches. Complete with brooch, in pretty boxes, from \$10.00 to \$17.00. Flexible Bracelets Watch Attached Both gold filled \$17.00. Boys' Watches For \$2.50. Men's Watches With decorated dials For \$2.00. Night & Fairfield Company BUTTE, MONTANA. Inspectors of watches for the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

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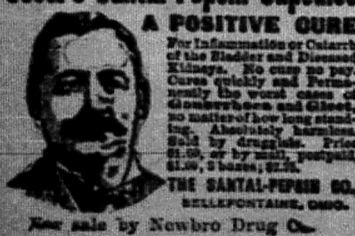
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Teddy Louis Bonaparte Roosevelt

By Dr. Henry B. Fay

Wage-earners cannot paint their ideals out of the dead past because there was never such a situation as now confronts the United States. Nevertheless Marx has shown some strikingly similar features in the French situation of 1851.

The London Economist stated of Louis Bonaparte in '51 "he is now recognized as the guardian of order of every stock exchange in Europe." Likewise will Roosevelt be called a strong president by the great dailies only as he is weak to obey the "law and order" of the stock exchange. For all governments have been but looking glasses, not of useful and necessary workers, but of those controlling the leading occupation, which today is stock gambling.

In 1851 Louis Bonaparte was made emperor of France by a sudden bold stroke of military power. There were millions of small farmers, worshipping the ghost of a great Napoleon, uncle of Louis Bonaparte. They had their faces turned backward to the good old days of their daddies. French financiers, aided by Jesuits, took advantage of such a situation to entrench themselves behind a military throne.

The majority of the voters of the United States are now like the farmers of France in 1851, looking backward "to the good old days of their daddies." While thus distracted (the U. S. emperor of 1903) is reorganizing the army and navy; behind which he also, as the only argument of barbarism, hopes to entrench himself, compare with the European capitalists and suppress discontent at home.

Thus the object of the constitutions of France and the United States appears frustrated. For their common mutual purpose expressed 100 years ago is to afford "liberty, equality, fraternity etc. for the workers." Oh, no, but for those who hold property; to enable property holders, in the name of the people, to rule all those who have no property; and to establish one universal constitutional law for freedom to buy and use men, women, children and things to the profit of the purchaser. Today, as in France the strict letter of that law (making things not human lives sacred) is being observed. The only difference being that the number of property holders entitled to the special privileges of the constitutions is rapidly diminishing.

You have seen children setting up a row of blocks. By pushing one block onto its neighbor, the whole line, one after the other, falls. Even so have representatives of property been playing politics since the days of General Washington. They have set up local interests from a slave farm or town block to a protected industry, all leaning for support, like blocks (often without brains) on each other. This necessarily means numerable com-

promises, and wordy debates and frequent falls. The U. S. constitutions of 1787 is nothing but a block of compromises between southern slave owners and northern capitalists of 100 years ago. The last row of political blockheads ever to have been set up in the United States, was where the Populist leaned on the Democrat, the Democrat on the Republican, and the elected Republicans, on what? On the edictment of "law and order" issued by the financial emperor of 1903 from his throne, the stock exchange.

The Pierpont Morgan Co., (five men limited), control half the total capital of the banks, railroads and industrial companies of the United States. Where financiers back of Louis Bonaparte depended on millions of small property holders, these modern financiers of the United States are fast making all others depend on them. Their reign is the "law and order of the hold-up." It transforms at wholesale all property of the middle and lower classes (not necessary for immediate consumption) into the money capital of the financier, who has thus become the sole (scullion) stockholder of the United States. To him the whole population is but so many dollars to be added to his dividends. His preachers beg his subjects to trust in the Lord while their own earthly emperor trusts in the trust. The people imagine the trust is unconstitutional, whereas they themselves being dispossessed of property are constitutionally attempting to rule those to whom the United States has been sold. The merger is the sarcastic grin of the ghosts of the men who framed the constitution "to check the voice of the people," to "make property the object of society," to keep the majority from oppressing the wealthy minority, etc. 9.

There was no general opposition to the constitution of France and the United States because of the extensive number of small property holders 100 years ago. Any opposition in favor of wage laborers was only local then, and easily suppressed as a "mob" in the name of the "law and order" of property holders. For instance, in Paris 3,000 wage laborers were massacred June 23 and 25, 1848, for the crime of wishing to work in the government shops, instead of being either drafted into the army or exiled to the marshy pestilential Solage. There was but one Paris emphasizing the cry of the unemployed, but nearly every city of the United States is in this respect a Paris. President Parry threatens to isolate and put only the cities of Chicago, under martial law. Parry is the Rip Van Winkle of General Cavagnac, who had the "honor" of executing Parisian workers fifty years ago. Parry himself, and not "organized labor," is "un-American," to quote this booby Parry. For that which is "American" is the

machine and machine system of centralized capital spreading the despotism of the once local factory over the whole nation, and converting what was "a mob" of Paris into the solid wage class of all states. For the first time in the history of nations the majority of the people, the great and fast increasing majority, is condemned to perpetual wage oppression, by their own vote. They have nothing left to sell but their muscles and brain for a wage. These they must continue to sell, or all constitutional "law and order" of modern property stockholders of the United States is revolutionized. Such "law and order" of American society can no longer be "saved" as formerly by small property owners, "fusing into each other like burning blocks." There is not enough of these left to be effective. 12. As for them, why, they are miserable fall-ers, actually threatening the peace, equality, fraternity and liberty of the present legal proprietors of "the wealth of this nation." Representatives, arouse thought and social unrest. Their debates are exaggerated by liberal newspapers and muddle-headed reformers. These sentimental dreamers are socialistic ghosts and must be driven away. Anarchists manufacturers incapable of saving themselves from being frozen out when the price of coal goes up, are constitutionally too weak to have the constitution of the Pierpont Morgan Co. Only the wealth of the multi-millionaire club itself can foot the bills, to pay the president to wield his policemen's billy, control the supreme court and hire a slum army, can now "save" the United States. 10.

Put over Teddy Roosevelt's face the mask of "the elect of the people." 11 Take off that mask. Behold, a caricature of Louis Bonaparte, commander of the national guards of the states. 13 A nation of seventy-five millions, like a woman in an unguarded hour, lets a handful of adventurers do violence to her. Increasing millions are being driven without resistance into the prison existence of wage slavery. France often had mistress administrations. That is "un-American." To be American is to have an administration of "kept men." The American eagle has flown from the dome of the capitol, where now is perched a black crow, watching to eat what the whole wage population sows. Such is the barbaric picture of capitalist government. The supreme court will soon daub it with a second Dred Scott decision.

Then, even without the help of by-laws that fall to control certain socialists themselves wrangling in little back rooms, the wage earners of the streets will be saved from "fakirs." For any remaining fog that hides a local compromise here or there will then be dispelled, and the copper head with the capitalist will crawl out of sight.

ADDENDA.

- 1. In his "eighteenth Brumaire." 2. Roosevelt's boast of "unexamined prosperity and lasting peace" is in comical contrast to the causes that led to the late strike commission; to the frantic efforts to try and prove that the present evils of society are due to both labor and capital instead of their real and only cause in the evils inherent in capital; to such preparations for war at the cost of the taxpayers for the end that speculative capital may continue to rob the nation with a high hand; to secret movements for pretended civilization, whose only result is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The leaders of this government are giants only in comparison with plagues whom their system makes and then degrades and humiliates. 3. The higher the "anti" is raised the higher it must be raised. Cheapening of, depends on the scale of production. This, in spite of "anti-trust" laws, must continually centralize capital into fewer and fewer hands, until the whole system is ended of "dividing up" between labor and capital. Moreover, every addition to capital, put into machinery, if privately owned, pushes the working population backward as less and less necessary. What more suited to the lowest phase of Darwin's brute struggle to kill each other. 4. Such men as Robespierre (a lawyer) who led the bloody insurrections of France, the last of the 18th century, were hired by capitalists, or were poor priests, "under-paid" by feudal lords, none of whom voiced the needs of wage workers. 5. Constitutional liberty for the worker? Yes, liberty to go to jail or be shot if they demand the least fractional part of the wealth they create over what is barely necessary to support them. Constitutional fraternity for the workers! Ex-Governor Flower, of New York, signed the ten-hour bill, and then sent state troops to shoot the switchmen who were begging that his own law be enforced. The "dear people," voting kings, whose representatives make laws which the supreme

court alone can constitutionally interpret. The constitution that pretends to make the home sacred, and then allows the bastards of the department stores to be pushed for all the profit there is in them.

6. General Washington used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to see that his slaves were at work. He would rent to tenants on condition that all improvements made by them should revert to himself in five years. Worse than the landlords of Ireland! While he farmed the United States, the great Napoleon farmed Europe to his favorites.

7. Men faithless to each other have been united because of their interdependent property relations. That tie now binds but a comparative handful. It is a wonder that wage earners without personal interests to cancel personal differences, have been as true as they have to their unions. Now that the great majority of the people are practically dispossessed of independent properties the new tie that will bind them is their collective interest in their social ownership of all common undertakings. Hitherto only the postoffice was a common undertaking "of the people." Now the trust makes all industrial undertaking the common interest of all the people.

8. Only by upholding present "law and order" can Rockefeller's fortune, now estimated at \$800,000,000, reach at its present rate by 1907 the sum of \$2,300,000,000, as Rockefeller's reward for industry, abstinence, temperance and Christianity.

9. Read the official minutes taken by Madison of the secret constitutional convention of 1789. The weighty men of that convention were those with the weighty purses, not Franklin and Wilson, who alone spoke for all the people. The wage earners of the United States have been fleeced of their earnings fully as much as if the British government had retained its hold of the colonies 100 years ago.

10. Cardinal Dailies once said of the Catholic church, "It has become so bad that only the devil in his own person can save it, and you demand angels."

11. Financially powerful although the present holders of the United States are, still it is impossible for them to satisfy the masses that their private holdings are for the good of those who have been deprived of them. Even Mark Hanna's parody of the tragical utterance of President Parry cannot obliterate the incompatibility between capital and labor. Read "Wage Labor and Capital," by Carl Marx, a five cent pamphlet for sale by all Socialists.

12. Herein lies a reason why the democratic party is dead forever unless it comes out flat-footed for the abolishment of the wage system. That party professes to be the working-man's party, yet declares it will save the profits of investors. What political games they still carry on are only state shows to affect the gallery. They blow loud trumpet blasts as if the noise would cause the walls of Jericho to fall, and wonder why the people were so foolish as not to have elected them when the fault lies with themselves. Prick with a Socialist argument their absurd pretensions that democrats only want the arms of warfare (the capitalist government) but not the spoils of war, and like an inflated balloon their pretensions fall to the ground. They agree with republicans even on colonial conquest, quibbling only on how it should be carried out. The democratic party is not even the friend of middlemen, who don't want to bother with politics, which interferes with their petty trades, because that party offers no remedy by which they can ever become better than so many bottle washers and spit-oon cleaners for the trust.

13. President Roosevelt's boast of the good result of the coal strike commission is true, but more so perhaps than he intended. This is because the precedent is set that this government, this government of capitalists, is the arbiter of labor's affairs and Mark Hanna's "union" of his own labor lieutenants is for the purpose of sidetracking such predicament. Sooner or later it will become clear to all that this government is but a tool in the hands of capital.

Where Did They Get It?

To the American Labor Union Journal: Seeing in your publication of May 14th, 1903, an article by Professor Ira Horwerth on the waste of capitalism, and having had the pleasure of hearing the professor lecture on the social question in my home city, the past winter and the cold reception accorded him by the silk stocking brigade of Flint, I cannot understand why he should have any objection to viewing the waste of capitalism from a class standpoint. The professor shows in his article where a society woman spent \$2,000 for the burial of a dog, a New York millionaire invests a million in a yacht and will not let them and their offspring continue in this waste so long as society is unconscious of a parasitic class?

Mark Hanna and Sammy Gompers, with their phisic federation are leading the great army of workers on under the guise of no class distinction. If a woman can spend \$2,000 for the burial of a dog and a man known as a millionaire spends a million for a yacht, the question then comes, where did they get this amount of money? Did they earn it? The question is

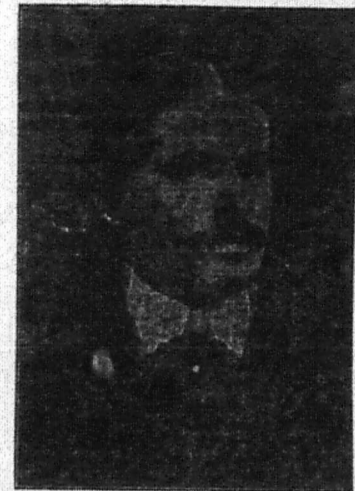
easily answered. They did not. The great amount of money so lavishly spent has been extracted by rent, profit and interest from the major portion of society. Then it must be plain that those that have this great amount of wealth and did not earn it, that some one has been exploited in order for them to be in possession of the wealth they have. So I clearly believe in the Socialist party principle that society is divided into two hostile classes. The parasitic capitalist class—the wage-worker producing class. The producing class, numbering 85 per cent or more can have but one program and that is the organization of a working class political party. And take possession of the means of production and distribution in the name of the working class. Society then, to be conducted upon the co-operative basis and all that will shall be given employment to positions to which they are best adapted, and for services rendered are to receive in return the product of their labor, less the cost of maintaining society, and those that will not work neither shall they eat. I must say that I am indeed proud

Written for The Journal By J. A. C. Menten of Michigan

of the western labor movement. I believe that the American Labor Union is applying the axe at the root by demanding of its members to cast a class conscience ballot and when labor organized and unorganized becomes conscious that there are classes in our country, the American Labor Union program will be hailed with joy the length and breadth of our country, the workers will enroll under the banner. Classes will then shortly disappear, the workers shall be free of wage slavery, the goal will be near at hand, the co-operative commonwealth. Sec. Michigan State Com. P. S.

State Secretary Oneal, of Indiana, writes that fifty-two towns have been secured on the organizing circuit for summer work and others will be enlisted as the work develops. New locals have been organized at Laketon, New Washington and Harford City, and others are in process of organization at Washash and Waterloo. Prospects are bright and the number of locals are expected to be doubled by December.

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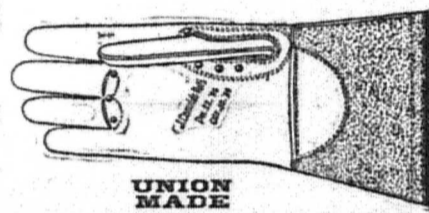
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# No Politics in the Union

Written for The Journal  
By Fred Montrose, of Denver



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No. 5, Burlington Express	8:50 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
No. 7, Bitter Root Local		3:30 p.m.
No. 13, Twin City Express	11:05 a.m.	
<b>EASTBOUND</b>		
No. 2, North Coast Limited		12:50 a.m.
No. 6, Burlington Express	12:40 a.m.	11:35 p.m.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local	1:45 p.m.	
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In all the history of capitalism there never has been conceived a greater hindrance to the wage earner than the above sentence, no more effective, plausible, suave and contemptible utterance to defraud men of the knowledge of their inalienable rights as independent and all powerful members of the body politic could possibly have been concocted.

Its influence is binding to the ordinary member, blinding to him who knows not how to see, and enthralling to him who WILL NOT SEE.

You and I have seen the authoritative member arise again and again and thunder forth his jargon against conditions as they are, denouncing his employer or boss in no uncertain terms, or prating upon the rights of the union regarding hours, wage or condition of servitude, and yet with the same breath declare for no politics in the union, thereby stifling in embryo any spark of independent, energetic intelligence that may have arisen for the nonce in the bright mind of any member of his union, prohibiting the one and only avenue that leads to conditions as they should be. Yet we in our ignorance, surrounded by the many prejudices that have been so engrafted into our lives imagine no road can be safe unless tested by the experience of our forefathers; thus we go content in our chains, turning a deaf ear to the men and women and children whose future is stultified, blighted by the stubbornness of our nature, content to eke out a mere existence for ourselves, and in a few years welcome death as a happy release from further toil, leaving behind no intelligent thought, no spark of effort, no philoprogenitive proof, no better condition for those we leave behind, but sorrow and suffering such as you have endured. Can such a parent expect the respect and love of a child after the child has grown old enough to understand the detriment its parent has been to the full possession of its birthright.

How can love be expressed for a parent who has labored and voted for such a condition as befalls us in these trying times of gold and greed. Yet when a voice is heard crying out in the wilderness a new song, a new story, a new theme, when a human heart desirous of freedom for himself and his children and humanity in general, from the galling influence and despotism of the man who owns his job, speaks in a clear and fearless voice, the one message of freedom to his brothers in the meeting, he is instantly silenced by the gag of no politics in the union.

It is now hardly three months

since Socialist speakers were spurned, derided and even arrested all over these United States and cast into the prison cell for daring to speak the story of human emancipation. Yet these men were heroes—heroes tried and true. To the average mind the word hero belongs to an age long past, a time when "knighthood was in flower" and when only the children of the so-called ruling class could be imagined as being within the realm of hero worship.

It is of but recent date that even in war with all its ghastly opportunities for valor, that any "common soldier" could wear the name of hero, from the fact that the gold-bedecked scion of so-called aristocratic birth who bore the name of officer was always ready to confiscate the unearned honors of the "common" men under him.

Thus hero worship is laid away as it were upon the shelf because we have no time, no inclination to see men in the role of hero or that no opportunities exist outside of the battlefield for heroes.

Yet these MEN. (Oh how I wish I could write those letters as large as their hearts) who in the union or on the street fearlessly defend, uphold and advocate an unpopular cause are heroes—heroes in the great cause of humanity. Pioneers, dauntless pioneers, precursors of a new destiny, noblemen of God's own standard, true hearts, friends of the poor, the downtrodden, the weary and the disconsolate. And as each evening dawned it found them true to the great cause, and when the opportunity offered itself their voices were heard either upon the floor of the meeting or upon the soap box at the corner of the street. Yet these heroes talk only to the winds as they whistle about the box that they stand upon.

Another hero arises in the council chamber of the workers. See his face how it glows with the fire of enthusiasm! Feel the pulse of his heart, how it beats hopefully against his toil worn breast, and now he arises to the task he loves so well and tells in a clear and concise manner where in his studies have led him, and appeals to them as brother workers for their consideration and co-operation. Their like a pall of darkness comes that blighting sentence to economic justice, NO POLITICS IN THE UNION.

Brothers are pitted against brothers, union against union, workers against workers, some are even excused from the meeting to practice the tactics of warfare with the rifle, sword and riot cartridge, in order that he may be prepared to shoot

down his fellow union men when the masters demand it from him in the name of patriotism.

It is plain to even an ordinary observer that Socialism is simply inevitable and when we view the case of the Fall Vale miners in England who were mulcted out of \$115,000 by the courts of that country by attacking the strike fund of the union and giving judgment for that amount to their employers, thereby disbarring the Miners' unions there and stamping out further organization—a case in point in our own country—is worthy of the consideration of the pure and simple trade unionist.

In Rutland, Vermont, 200 machinists went on strike in the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Co.

The company sued for \$10,000 damages alleged to have been suffered as a result of the strike, and the jury awarded \$8,500 damages. When the suit was brought, over one hundred writs were served on the members of the union. Every piece of available property belonging to any member was attached, and the judges say that the judgment can be recovered.

That this case was more than the sum involved is proven by the comment of the daily press and the legal fraternity. There are several more damage suits pending, and probably these union men will find themselves homeless in the near future. (I. S. R.)

The damage suit is a natural sequence of government by injunction, which evil has become so thoroughly entrenched that it is impossible to abolish it except by the abolition of the whole superstructure that it safeguards, and any thoughtful person can readily see where union funds can be confiscated by the courts or where the home-owning members in an organization can be held responsible for losses sustained by employers in a strike or boycott and yet we hear NO POLITICS IN THE UNION.

Is there no remedy for this condition of affairs? Will trades unionists now recognize that they have and hold a power within their grasp that will shake the courts of justice and the masters to the very limits? Will not the pure and simple trades unionist now admit that the whole structure of modern civilization is wrong and man, who made it, can unmake it. And if the boycott and the blacklist are no longer effective under the capitalist injunction law and the strike used as a means whereby the funds of the union are confiscated by the courts—is it not easy and natural to assume that there is but one weapon left to the workers and a correct use of that weapon—the ballot, will leave not a vestige of oppression anywhere upon the broad green earth of ours. Then

and not till then shall unionism have a share in the molding of the nation and the world.

Given the opportunity to once again be born into this world and to once more suffer and labor and lose an gain and strive and save, with here and there an oasis of beauty that attracts you during the later years of your life and finally to go down to the grave full of years yet still in the harness laboring for gold, greedy to the end.

Would you accept? Ponder well over the question—give it your minutest consideration just as though it were offered to you in all sincerity—and answer.

I have talked upon this subject with many men and have yet to find the first individual who would have consented to be awakened from his final slumber in the grave and to once more retrace his footsteps along the narrow, rugged path of life, therefore I shall assume that you are no exception to the general run of men and shall refuse. Now I am not a pessimist in the strictest sense of the word, but I would be pleased to know why you refuse—is it because life is a failure? No, well, then, what is wrong? Did you not do your best to make your life full of bliss and contentment? Yes, but that there was something wrong somewhere. Ah! well, let me answer. It was not because life was a failure, but because so-called civilization was a failure. It was because men have racked their brains day and night in order that men may become so subservient to be as plastic as clay in the hands of the clay worker so that the few might live in idleness and luxury at the expense and suffering of the many. This was accomplished by controlling the minds of the great masses when they were most plastic (in their childhood) and leading them to believe what seemed most fitting to themselves in order that the people should become servile and obedient; thus the people believing could only see things in the light intended for them to see, and to act only in conformity with their peculiar state of mind, followed as true as night follows day—this rule can be applied to every individual on the earth and to every religion extant.

View the history of the world and discover for yourselves how this great barrier has stood in the way of human progression from the Divine Right of Kings and Ecclesiasts down to the Baers and private property in our own time, thus man has been controlled even from the cradle and brave indeed has been the mind and heart who has broken loose from these subtle chains that bind as none wrought in fire could bind.

# Rights of Property

By  
Horace Traubel

The plutocrats and the potentates and their fawners and poor relations have deafened and dumbed the world for many generations by their declarations upon the subject of the "rights of property." But I have never heard property boasting about its own rights. I wondered how it was that property relied for its defense upon such questionable counselors. So in order to clear the matter I made up my mind to go myself and interview property and learn from its own lips what it thought about its own rights. I found property very ready to talk. I said to the money bug: "I concede your point. Property has rights. These rights I, too, insist upon. But what are these rights? I am willing to let property tell us. And after property has delivered its brief I will submit no further alternatives." So we let property talk. And property interpreted in a way that was not easily misunderstood.

"I am glad to get a chance to say something for myself," said property. "Everybody has been saying everything for me and about me and I have never been allowed to put in a word. I have rights. Of course, I have. Or, perhaps, I might say I have one great right which covers all the little rights. I have the right to lie where I belong and to serve my creator. But how has it been with me? I am always kept in alien places. I am always separated from my creator. I belong to my creator. Who is my creator? Labor. I am made head, foot and middle by labor. Labor has tasked its life to me. Labor has pledged its love to me. Yet the smuggler, the pirate, the bandit, have divorced me from labor. The state has put its armies and its laws between. The church has put its creed and its anathemas between. And of course commerce has put its bonds and stocks between. And labor has been crying a long cry over these barriers to me. And I have cried my long cry back. But we have not met and mixed. I have never been allowed to do justice to my creator. The men and women and children who have made me what I am have starved and stunted because of our separation. They wept for me. I have wept for them. But the cruel barrier has remained. What is my right? It is my right to be enjoyed.

I have but one ambition. I want to be enjoyed. I do not want to be praised or stolen or fought over. I want to be enjoyed. I want those who produce me to enjoy me. I do not want to be built into the walls of palaces and be put as food on the tables of the rich. I want to go in equitable plenty all around. I do not want to be too much in one place. For if I am too much in one place I am too little in another place. My only happiness is in provisioning others. I like to coat myself about someone's body. I like to gladden the children with that wholesome enough which stops short of surfeit. I like to have people work for me. Then I like to give myself back whole to the worker. I could not exist in a world of loafers. I am dead and buried to loaf. I am alive and well to toil."

The money bug had listened to this until listening could listen in silence no longer. Then the money bug interposed an angry question:

"I admit that capital would be nothing without labor, but it is also true that labor would be nothing without capital."

"You are both right and wrong—you have begun to see—"

"Yes, more than begun to see!" interrupted money bug again. "And this necessity of capital constitutes my rights of property!"

"There you lug me in again," resumed property, calmly; "but you haven't got my equations exactly fixed. You seem to think I am something in myself. You seem to think that I can breathe, feel and dream all alone, in my own strength. You seem to think that I am a free entity and that I could unassisted produce your crops, run your factories, serve at your table and sing you an opera. But this is where you are wrong. I can do nothing unless labor backs me up. I can not move a step without labor. I am myself nothing but labor—stored labor. And I need active labor to breathe into me the breath of life. I might be bulging with rights, but until labor certifies those rights I am useless, inert clay. Labor is my potter. Labor turns me to its user. Labor can make anything of me that it pleases. You seize me you call me capital. You try to isolate me from my creator. But I am of no value in such a situation. I can do nothing for anybody."

"Well, if I don't own you, if the capitalist don't own you, who does?" broke in money bug.

"I do not know that I do know who owns me," responded property. "But I do know who does not own me. I certainly do not belong to the man who did nothing to produce me. Who did produce me? There you have got me. I am not sure that I know who produced me. But I am sure that I know what produced me. Labor produced me. To labor I belong. So I return to the point from which I started. My right is the right to return to my makers. All your rage and rant about the rights of property has fouled because you have started with an unstartable assumption. Certainly, if I am of such value to society as to be disputed and even warred about, I should have some say myself as to where I prefer my endowments to go. You speculate about social justice. You can not have justice until I am doing the service for which I am destined. I am today robbed of my rights. You who have made the most fuss about my rights have been the readiest to violate them. You have accused the working class of a disposition to disregard my rights. What have the working classes claimed? They have claimed that your seizures have constituted the real infraction of my rights. And their contention is correct. I do not wish to seem harsh. But you have asked my opinion and you have got it."

Money bug wore an anxious look. He glanced appealingly over to me. Then he turned to property with a last question, as if intending to recover his lost cause by the expedient of an attorney:

"If labor should ever dare make an issue—"

"Just as you say," retorted property. "Your case with labor you will settle with labor. Your case with me you will settle with me. You seem to forget that your fellows might all in a bunch tomorrow eat or drink or sex yourselves to death without fatal hurt to the social body, which would go on living and loving just about the same without as with you. With you out of the road labor is made more than ever useful. Labor can take care of it can you take care of yourself if a certain thing that is bound soon to happen happens? You might destroy all the property of the earth with-

out essential ruin to labor. Labor would roll up its sleeves, wrestle with the earth and the air and the water, and round up again in its present estate. But where would you round up?"

"But I still assert the rights of property!"

"Assert and be damned!" cried property. "But until you have worked some what right have you to any property? And even after you have labored some what right have you to any property which belongs to any other or to all? Of one thing society is getting rigidly determined upon. To get rid of the bum. The bum by whatever polite name called is still the bum. You may call him a savior of society or a capitalist or anything else. He is still only the bum. After labor has got rid of the bum it will have another question to settle wholly within itself. In what resides any individual right to property? With the enrichment of the race and conscience of the race labor is getting more and more uncertain on that point. The finer the individual soul the less you hear about private property."

"You must feel like Japhet in search of a father," interposed money bug commiseratingly—"you refuse my parentage. But you admit that you have no parent to substitute for me."

"I am anxious but I am satisfied," said property. "I would rather go to all than a few because that would relieve the world of the most serious feuds, which are to me a constant source of sorrow. One thing is clear to me. In a world in which the best of me was reserved for all I would no longer see myself served up to the castes as a result of oppression. I will then be able to sleep nights. Now I am haunted by the injustices of the world. I am the innocent counter of those injustices. I shall be happier when I feel myself absorbed in the practices of a nobler democracy. Until then my rights will be my wrongs and you who mouth me most loudly will be at heart my most traitorous enemy."

I left with money bug. Money bug was disturbed.

"I'm sorry we shook up those questions," money bug said. "I had no idea the devil would find property his advocate. Property has stuffed my pillow with daggers."

**OHIO SOCIALIST NEWS.**

Dayton, Ohio, June 27.—Toledo comrades report that they are arranging for a circuit of street meetings in their city with local talent as speakers.

Everything seems to be taking on a lively aspect throughout the state and socialist propaganda work is being pushed more than ever before.

Ashtabud, K., comrades report the visit of Kirkpatrick a great success. Since he has left the preachers have been calling him an anarchist, and arrangements are being made for a return trip to take another fall out of the plutes who are trying to starve the Ashtabud workmen into submission by the strike now in progress there among the steel workers.

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland, coming for governor of Ohio, has been reported as doing good agitation work for the Textile Workers, who are now on strike in Philadelphia.

The socialists of Dayton, as well as the state organization, desire it distinctly understood that they have nothing to do with the proposed "Magic City," which is being heralded as a short cut to socialism. It is a real estate proposition pure and simple and comrades should not be misled into believing that it is endorsed by socialists.

Comesant Local had Caldwell for three days and such good work was accomplished that they are now on the speakers' circuit for a week per month.

The public meeting in Elkhira on the 17th was a success and much good work was done by Speaker Caldwell. Work is now being started in earnest.

The latest success by the Akron comrades was an ice cream festival, which turned out fine. Caldwell was there and they are taking in new members as a result of his two days' visit.

Every speaker on the circuits in Ohio will in the future distribute free each evening 100 copies of the Coming Nation. The Coming Nation Educational League is responsible for this. Keep the good work up.

Socialists of Newark are highly elated at the success of the first open air meet-

ing there which was addressed by Kirkpatrick. About 600 were present and a regular scramble ensued when the literature was announced. Luckily enough no one was seriously injured, except capitalism.

Canal Dover comrades got just four times the membership now that they had when first organized a few weeks ago. How's that?

Father Thomas J. Hagerty contemplates a tour of Minnesota during the month of September or early October. Comrades should write to the state secretary of Minnesota relative to the same.

The work in Youngstown is being pushed and the secretary reports excellent work done by Caldwell in spite of the rainy weather. One evening he drove the socialist philosophy home to a crowd of fully 1,500, the largest crowd ever assembled in Youngstown to hear a socialist speaker. Oh its coming faster that you think.

W. G. CHITCHLOW,  
State Secretary.

**FOREIGN NOTES.**

**GERMANY.**

The first Socialist mayor in the state of Baden, Germany, has been elected in Ispingen, near Pforzheim. Comrade Wilhelm Haug, with 150 votes defeated the former mayor who had 106 votes.

A decisive victory has been won by the Socialists of Hesse, Germany. The election of Comrade Orb to the Hesse state legislature was annulled because the voting for electors in Bieber was declared irregular. A new election was held in Bieber and the six Socialists electors were all re-elected with increased votes. So Comrade Orb goes back to the legislature. No attempt of the conservatives can diminish the strong ranks of the 100 Socialists who are now members of German state legislatures.

The president of the German province Hanover has warned the teachers, through district superintendents, against visiting Socialist meetings.

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### SALT LAKE EXCURSION.

Saturday, July 11th, the Short Line will operate its second popular excursion to Zion; \$15.00 for the round trip; tickets limited for return, ten days.

The Mormon Capital, dressed in her best, a beautiful shade of green, trimmed with roses and sunshine, now greets her summer visitors. Where can you spend a more delightful ten days for the money?

Now is the time to secure sleeping car berths at City Ticket office, 103 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

**REV. FATHER T. McGRADY,** Author and Lecturer.

Father McGrady contemplates a tour of the west which will extend to the western coast during the late summer months. It is expected that he will start in Montana and from there work down through Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and from Colorado back to his home in Bellevue, Ky. He is the author of "Unaccepted

# News of the World of Socialism

## SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND.

From National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

Omaha, Neb., June 27, 1903. The following contributions have been made to the special organizing fund since the last report:

Rosa branch local, Seattle.	2.00
Wash.	2.00
George H. Turner, Kansas City	2.00
Mo.	2.00
Ernest Untermyer, Girard, Kas.	4.00
Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen, S. D.	2.00
John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.	2.00
H. T. Smith, New York City	1.00
Local, San Antonio, Tex.	2.00
(monthly contribution)	2.00
Local, Wakefield, Mass.	2.25
Job Sturkey, Macon, Ga.	1.00
Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.	5.00
Edward Kirby, Fairmont, W. Va.	.25
Bohemian branch, 26 A. D., New York City	5.00
Local, Moline, Ill.	2.50
A. A. Holler, New York City	19.00
Branch 6, local, Des Moines	2.00
Iowa	2.00
Local, Indianapolis, Ind.	3.84
Local, Kingston, N. Y.	.50
John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn.	5.00
Local, Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00

Total to noon, June 27th... \$53.34  
Previously reported ..... \$24.06  
Total ..... \$77.40

The Socialist alderman of Chicago, Comrade William Johnson, is credited by the daily press of that city as being a veritable Aladdin for having made the discovery while pursuing his duties as a Socialist representative, which puts the story of the genie and the lamp almost in the shade. Comrade Johnson is especially interested in the abolition of grade crossings in his district, a movement which the railroads, of course, have always discouraged. In his search for means by which he could reach the railroads Johnson found an ordinance passed in 1893 that required railroads to elevate their tracks within a certain time limit. All railroads that failed to observe the ordinance were to be subject to a penalty of \$200 a day for every grade crossing in existence after January 1, 1899. Applying the ordinance to his district where six crossings are still in existence, the railroads are subject to \$200 fine for 1,642 days since the ordinance went into effect. This would mean a sum of \$624,400 due the city for Johnson's district, or for the whole city, where 1,200 crossings are in existence, a total of \$394,020,000. On June 22nd Johnson had the council instruct the track elevation committee to secure the abolition on the six grade crossings in his district and he will call on the corporation counsel to learn what steps can be taken to collect the penalties. It is conceded that the ordinance cited by Johnson is a good one, and now the railroads and politicians are humping themselves to find out what's doing next.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is preparing the article on trade unionism and Socialism for the new International Encyclopedia, and requests the national secretary to make mention of this in the party bulletin for a special purpose. The article on trade unionism will consist of 15,000 words and two articles on Socialism, one on Socialism in general, and the other on Socialist parties, will be of the same length. Prof. Ely wishes two or three different issues of every Socialist pa-

pers and all prominent labor papers published in the United States. Any older Socialist literature would be especially welcome and a moderate price will be paid for complete files of any Socialist papers which are in existence now, or may have ceased to exist. Copies of the national, state and local platforms of the Socialist parties are also desired. Information is wanted which would enable Prof. Ely to give a true historical account of the Socialists in office in the United States, and for this purpose a complete list of all persons who have held office, and of all official utterances of Socialists, such as speeches in legislatures and city councils, mayors' messages, etc. Any speeches or pamphlets issued in Socialist campaigns would be very welcome. Prof. Ely concludes: "I have no doubt there will be many who will be glad to assist me, appreciating fully the importance of having an accurate presentation of facts. As you know, the new International Encyclopedia is a standard work, which will be consulted by editors, legislators, and others for years to come. I need not say that in this encyclopedia there will be no advocacy of opinions, but simply an objective presentation." Address Prof. Ely as above.

Comrade T. H. Lucas, of Minneapolis, was arrested in that city one night last week for "blockading the sidewalk," while making a Socialist speech. Lucas acted as his own attorney and subjected the policeman who made the arrest to a rigid examination, much to the officer's discomfort and the intense amusement of the spectators. The judge was anxious to dismiss the case without trial, but the Socialists insisted on a hearing, with the result that the judge decided that under the present ordinance the Socialists could not be molested. Lucas was followed to the police station by an immense crowd when arrested, and next night, thanks to the advertising, there was a great audience in the same place, and cheers given for the Socialist speakers. The annual picnic of the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals held last Sunday was attended by over 1,000 people and was a great success.

National Lecturer J. W. Slayton has returned to New Castle for the present. He will probably speak in Hagerstown, Md., on July 4th. At Greensburg, Ind., Slayton acted as orator during the ceremony of opening a labor temple owned by the trades union. A comrade writes that the mayor presided and introduced Slayton in a neat speech in which "capital and labor were to go on to greater achievements hand in hand." The mayor doesn't know whether to pout or feel hurt, while there is a strong desire to have Slayton speak in Greensburg again. The secretaries of the carpenters unions at Bedford, Ind., and Marlon, Ohio, write enthusiastically about Slayton's addresses and want more speakers like him.

Beginning today the national headquarters will send out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and labor press a bulletin reporting items of interest concerning the Socialist movement in other countries. These notes will be compiled specially for the national office by Comrades Angus Wakefield of Boston, Mass., whose qualifications for the work should tend to develop a greater interest in the doings of our comrades in other countries and should emphasize the character of the international movement.

## A CALL IS MADE FOR LITERATURE

### The Striking Textile Workers Desire Financial Assistance in Spreading the Light--Grand Opportunity for Good Work--Send in Contributions.

The committee of the striking textile workers of Philadelphia ask the assistance of comrades in providing Socialist literature for distribution among the workers. The Journal will receive contributions for this purpose and publish the names of the donors. Let's socialize Pennsylvania from center to circumference.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1903. Comrades: We take the liberty of addressing you on a matter of great importance to the textile strike now pending in Philadelphia.

It is one of the greatest opportunities for Socialist propaganda ever presented in the United States.

The New York Commercial quoting the National Civic Federation Review considers the textile workers difficulties at Philadelphia the greatest existing in the labor world. These pa-

pers hope to see the strike crushed into submission soon.

Ninety thousand textile workers are on strike. Hitherto it has been hard to get them to listen to Socialism, but now they are ready to listen and read.

We need literature, we have plenty of speakers assured. The national committee will send us Spargo or Debs. We earnestly request you to send us all the propaganda literature in the English language you can afford. We also suggest a fund be opened in your valuable paper and your readers urged to subscribe to pay for literature to be distributed by your committee among the textile workers. Help us out, the need and opportunity is great.

Fraternally,  
W. W. ATKINSON,  
Chairman the Textile Strike and Socialist Agitation Committee.

### THE GREAT VICTORY!

Reballoting Gives the German Socialists 81 Seats--A Total Vote of Over Three Million!

Berlin, June 25.—The Social Democrats made unexpected gains on the second ballot taken today, running their total of representation in the reichstag up to 81 votes. They carried everything before them in the larger towns, electing their candidates in Munich, Karlsruhe, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and St. Etien. They also gained one seat in Friburg, Dr. Ortel, the agrarian, being defeated by over 3,000 votes, one seat in Mayence, one at Dortmund (where a national liberal was defeated), one at Hagen, one at Greifswald, one at Leipzig and one at Bochum. The Munich delegation is solidly Socialist.

The victory of the Social Democrats is regarded as more remarkable than that of Tuesday a week ago, as a fierce fight was made on them by combinations of the other parties—a supreme effort that failed, however. There was reballoting in 180 districts. The result has caused great rejoicing on the part of the working masses.

### Over Three Million Votes!

Berlin, June 24.—Unofficial returns of the recent elections for members of the reichstag gave the following figures: Socialists, 3,008,000 votes, an increase over the preceding general election of 900,000, nearly 43 per cent. Center party, 1,752,516 votes, an in-

crease of nearly 300,000 votes. National Liberals, 1,289,209 votes, an increase of 275,000 votes.

Berlin, June 23.—Probably very much against its will the Berliner Tageblatt has given a helping hand to the Socialistic party, which may deliver several seats into the hands of the Socialists at the supplementary elections Thursday. An editorial in yesterday's Tageblatt stated on very good authority that the government intends to raise the tax rate considerably in the near future and that new tax laws are under preparation and almost finished, so that they can be submitted to the new reichstag very early in the session. The article ends with the words: "This is the last straw which will break the taxpayers' back and multiply the large army of the opposition by many thousands."

If this intended raising of the taxes is not promptly denied by the government, the Socialists will have a walkover which would otherwise be strongly conservative. They may surely count on the support of the Liberal and National Liberal parties. The Socialists expect to have at least eighty representatives in the new reichstag anyway.

### From the Cable Dispatches.

Berlin, June 20.—The victory of the capital of Prussian dominance was captured by the Socialists. Kiel and Bremen, where the workmen often are lectured by the kaiser on their duties to him, are engaged in the So-

Secretary Serwy, of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, requests that the Socialists of America make a strong protest against the crimes against humanity committed at Kishineff, Russia, which were instigated for the purpose of crushing the revolutionary Socialist propaganda. The next meeting of the bureau will take place at Brussels July 15th. Comrade Serwy also requests that the Socialist papers of America place the bureau on their mailing lists, so that a file can be kept.

National Lecturer John C. Chase closed his two weeks work in Kentucky on June 30th. State Secretary Dial writes that "he is doing splendid work and the comrades hated to see him leave." Chase will spend July in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, reaching Massachusetts the latter part of the month. He will tour Maine during August under direction of the state committee.

The second order of 10,000 of the new party buttons supplied by national headquarters is going out already. Orders are increasing daily. Locals in organized states should order from their state secretaries, and locals in unorganized states can send direct to the national secretary at Arlington block, Omaha, Neb. Prices, one cent apiece up to 500; 500, \$3.25; 1,000, \$6.00.

The national quorum, consisting of National Committeeman Work of Iowa, Berlyn of Illinois, Berger of Wisconsin, Reynolds of Indiana, and Dobbs of Kentucky, will meet at national headquarters on Sunday, July 5th at 10 a. m., to consider matters of organization and other details of importance to the national organization.

National Organizer John M. Ray will devote the next two weeks to a return visit to Alabama, where he will work principally in the Birmingham district, under the direction of State Secretary Waldhorst.

The state quorum of Kansas met on June 21st and outlined plans by which an organizer will be kept in the field. The dues system will be pushed and an organizing fund for state purposes raised.

Comrade Ernest Untermyer was arrested and fined last week for speaking upon the streets of Girard, Kas. He paid his fine but the street meetings are still going on.

The Washington, Iowa and Nebraska state conventions met on July 4th; the first named at Tacoma, the second at Des Moines, and the third at Omaha.

National Organizer John W. Brown closed his tour of Vermont on June 25th and will work next in Maine under direction of State Secretary Irish.

Local, Cheyenne, Wyo., will give \$1 a month for twelve months to the special organizing fund, and the first remittance came this week.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is now in Washington working under the direction of State Secretary Moore.

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an increase of five new members over last month.

The Italian Socialists of New York have established a weekly paper.

cialist landslide. At Essen, where the Kaiser denounced Socialist workmen last winter, the Socialists quipped their majority. The workmen seem to have administered a rebuke to the kaiser for denouncing them as enemies of their own fatherland. In the last parliament the Socialists held fifty-six seats. Already they have fifty-four and they stand a winning chance on many seats for which the second ballot will be taken next Thursday.

### May Control Reichstag.

The German election law provides that unless a candidate has an absolute majority over all opponents, another vote must be taken between the first two. The Socialists expect to win forty more seats on the second balloting. This will make them the strongest of all sections in the next reichstag. From the enormous gains of the Social Democratic party, the next reichstag will not be a creature of the kaiser's will. The masses of Germany seem aroused to the fact that an autocratic administration and popular representation are antipathetic. The election proves they are tired of the incessant strain of conscription, of the intolerable militarism, of being heavily taxed for the kaiser's ambitious naval plans. The Socialist leaders are jubilant at the success which is greater than expected. Three million voters supported their principles and candidates.

### BREAKAGE IN ENGLAND.

Efforts to Impose Exorbitant Penalties Not Supported by Law. From Harper's Bazar.

A decision in an English court not very long ago will be interesting to American housekeepers. A waitress broke a very expensive plate worth about \$75, and an attempt was made by the employer to withhold wages for the breakage. The maid brought suit to get her money, and the mistress in defense claimed that by the terms of engagement the maid was to be responsible for breakage.

This contract was ruled out by the court as manifestly unjust. The mistress insisted upon using these costly plates, and forced the maid to handle them in the course of her duties. This handling, provided reasonable care was used, must be at the employer's risk; certainly full value could not be claimed. It was suggested in this trial that a fair per cent of the loss, perhaps ten per cent, might fall on the employee. Some housekeepers, using good, but not very costly, china and glass, make a definite limit for the maid's responsibility in breakage. The matter is difficult of adjustment because of the lack of a regular system.

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Beginning today, July 6, 1903, we will make to order stylish suits, trousers and spring overcoats from your choice of our entire stock of fine fabrics.

Suits worth \$45, \$50, \$55 and \$60 for \$35.

Suits worth \$65, \$70 and \$75 for \$45.

Trousers worth \$12, \$13.50, \$15 and \$16 for \$10.

Trousers worth \$16.50, \$17 and \$18 for \$12.50.

We employ none but expert workmen and use only the best trimmings, guaranteeing the fit and finish of every garment. Call early, secure first choice and avoid disappointment.

Good for 30 Days

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The same being gentle price reminders that for the best of goods for the lowest of prices you will consult your own interests and save the annoyance of shopping from store to store by coming where the masses come to THE STORE OF THE PEOPLE, where bargain selling is an every day affair.

Cane Seat Dining Chairs. Solid oak, one-piece posts and brace arms; \$2.00 values for a few days at \$1.25	Oak Wood Seat Dining Chairs. Large, shaped seat, six-spindle backs, strong, golden finished; \$1.50 values at 85c
Sewing Rockers. Braced posts, shaped wood seats, embossed backs, \$2.00 values, a few days for \$1.25	High Arm Rockers. Oak base and back, large wood seat, high embossed back; \$3.00 value for a few days for \$1.75
Oak Center Tables. Double shelf, turned legs, fancy spindles, shaped top; \$1.75 values for \$1.00	Kitchen Tables. 27x45-inch tops, very solid, with strong corner construction; value \$2.50; a few days for \$1.50

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

**THE CLASS STRUGGLE.**  
The following notice has been posted by the coal dealers of Omaha in its effort to stamp out the union:

**NOTICE!**  
No teamster should be allowed to wear, while on duty, any emblem of membership in any labor organization.

In the event that any delivery of fuel is prevented by reason of the membership or non-membership in any labor organization of the team driver, the dealer affected shall immediately inform the secretary of the Coal Exchange.

It shall be the secretary's duty to IMMEDIATELY inform all members of the Exchange and thereafter no member shall deliver any fuel to the place where coal has been refused until arrangements shall have been made satisfactory to the Conference committee to receive fuel without discrimination for or against union men on-union team drivers.

Arrangements for the organization of the Association of Contractors, with which it is proposed to combat fights between labor unions that are now paralyzing industry in all parts of the country, are about completed. The meeting of the organization will be held in Pittsburg and there will be present representative contractors from many of the larger cities. The Builders' League of Pittsburg will be the local branch of the proposed organization.

New York will be represented by the Building Trades Employers' Association, Cleveland by the Builders' Exchange, Chicago by the Master Contractors' Association, Philadelphia by the Builders' Club, Cincinnati by the Builders' Exchange, New Orleans by the Contractors' Association, New York City by the Master Builders' Association.

