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"It divides politically where it is

# "The man who opposes united political action on the part of the masses is either densely ignorant or else he has the price of his opposition in his pocket." AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

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No. 41

## **ANTI-TRUST LAW**

TEXAS UNIONS BEING PROESCUT-ED UNDER ITS PROVISIONS. FOR HEAVY DAMGAES.

Attorney General Bell and District Attorney Bee, in the name of the State of Texas, filed the first suit ever filed against labor unions under the anti-trust law, seeking to recover heavy penalties and asking for an injunction restraining the unions and officers from maintaining and continuing a boyout that has been declared. a boycott that has been declared.

a boycott that has been declared.

The style of the suit is "State of Texas vs. The Trades Council and the Electrical Workers' Union of San Antonio, and Paul Seffer, Walton Peteet, Frank Van Riper, L. Stanley, John Thompson and J. D. Broderick," officers of the union, and asking for \$6,000 penalties already incurred and for \$50 per day for each day the matter complained of is continued, and for injunction restraining said labor organizations and officers from continuing a boycott against the Herfi building. The Dallas Trades Union Gazette says: Gazette says:

"Ferdinand Herff, a wealthy citizen of San Antonio, has just completed a magnificent business block in the most desirable business section of the city, and in awarding contracts let the contract for electrical wiring to a firm that was on the union's "unfair" list

When this was done and the build. When this was done and the building was completed, the Electrical Workers' Union and the Trades Council rendered an official boycott of the building, and to merchants who were negotiating leases on the building, and a warning was sent to the effect that if they leased the building that they would be boycotted by the Trades' Council.

This resulted in all negotiations for

Trades' Council.

This resulted in all negotiations for leases of the new building being declared off and Herff, the owner, finds it impossible to rent or lease the building. The matter was first taken before the grand jury and after a fair investigation of it, it was decided to defer action, for the time being, in the criminal courts, and the suit to recover penalties and perpetuate an injunction against the boycott was filed.

When the unions today heard of the institution of the proceedings, they agreed to lift the boycott on the building pending the decision in the case. Business men here will watch with deep interest the outcome of this suit, as San Antonio is completely in the hands of the unions and the boycott is a standing barrier against trade."



LITTLE CAPITAL HAS BEEN COMPELLED TO "HOT FOOT" ACROSS THE SWAMPS OF CAPITALISM WITH THE MONSTER OF MONOPOLY IN CLOSE PURSUIT AND NOW MAKES A VAIN EFFORT TO ESCAPE BY CLIMSING TO THE TOP OF "ANTI-TRUST LAWS" ROCK. DISCOVERING HE IS STILL AT THE MERCY OF HIS PURSUER, HE CALLS OUT TO THE WORKING CLASS, "JOIN, YOUR FORCES WITH MINE.
AID ME WITH YOUR CROW-BAR TO DESTROY THE "COMMON ENEMY," ELSE HE WILL SUREL DESTROY BOTH OF US."

THE WORKING CLASS, HAVING LEARNED BY BITTER EXPERIENCE THAT THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO
CREATURES, SAVE IN MATTER OFSTRENGTH, BOTH HAVING THE SAME APPETITE AND DESIRES, REPLIES: "IF I ASSIST YOU IN
CRUSHING MONOPOLY, LITTLE MONSTER, IT ONLY MEANS THAT I WILL BE DEVOURED BY YOU." SINCE IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
TO THE DEVOURED PERSON WHETHER HE IS EATEN BY A LITTLE OR A BIG MONSTER, AND SINCE I HAVE A CONFIRMED DISLIKE
TO BEING EATEN AT ALL, I SHALL BY MEANS OF MY CROW-BAR DROP THIS CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM BOULDER ON BOTH OF YOU AND
THUS RID THE LAND ONCE AND FOR ALL OF SUCH PEROCIOUS CREATURES. THIS IS WHERE I PROPOSE TO DO SOMETHING FOR
MYSELF. I HAVE BLINDLY FOUGHT YOUR BATTLES LONG ENOUGH."

## SUSPENDS UNION

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL SUS. PENDS ELECTRICAL WORKERS FOR SUPPORTING LINEMEN.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco has suspended Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 (inside men) for its action in calling out its members in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company in sympathy for the linemen on strike. The Linemen's Union is not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, but with the Labor Council.

Both Union No. 6 and the linemen's organization are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Union No. 6 has until next Thursday to decide whether it will rescind its action in calling out its members on a sympathetic strike.

If it does not do so the Building Trades Council will probably expel it from membership in that body. It is said that Union No. 6 will con-

tinue to stand by the brotherhood and the striking linemen.

F. A. Holden, secretary of the executive board of the Western Conference, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, yesterday issued the following statement regarding the controversy with the Building Trades Council:

Council:

'On the 26th of June Local No. 6 called out the members of that local who were working for the Sunset Telephone Company. The Building Trades Council ordered No. 6 to send the men back to work. No. 6, by a unanimous vote, decided not to send them back, whereupon the Building Trades Council suspended the Interior Wiremen's Local, No. 6, from the council. The men of No. 6 who pulled out comprised one journeyman inside out comprised one journeyman inside wireman and three apprentices in-side wireman.

side wireman.

"Now, in case No. 6 should rescind its action and send these men back to work, it would have no bearing whatever on the linemen's strike. In case you hear of any men going to work in San Francisco you will know what it amounts to—simply a fight between the Bulding Trades Council and No. 6, a local fight.

"Signed for the Executive committee. W. C., by F. A. Holden, Secretary."

The Labor Council of the city has

pledged its entire and hearty support to the linemen who are out on strike its intention to institute a boycott on for increase of pay, and has declared the telephone company.

wish to form an amalgamation that will not benefit all the trades that are allied under its banner."

One or two leaders in the local industry predict that the outcome of the situation will be the joining of the Silk Workers of America with the American Labor Union. At all events, the matter will be aired at the coming convention. It is known that the West Hoboken allie workers are

## **GLOBE SMELTER FAILED TO START**

It Advertises Resumption of Work, but No One Shows Up--Strikers Firm in Demands-Injunction Is Called Into Play--Police and Specials by the Dozen-Denver Ore Purchasing Co. and Ohio & Colorado Grant 8-Hour Day--All Quiet.

A Denver paper has the following to say regarding the smeltermens strike in that city:

"The American Smelting and Refin

"The American Smelting and Refining company announces the resumption of operations at the Globe plant at 7 a. m., July 9. All former employes in good standing, and such as did not participate in the riotous proceedings of July 3 and 4 will be again employed at their request."

No one requested to be given work and the Globe smelter blew off steam at 7:15 this morning.

The Denver Ore Purchasing and Smelting company, whose plant adjoins the Globe grounds, conceded an eight-hour day and the men went to work.

The Argo smelter will soon be working on an eight-hour basis, if at all.

The Smeltermen's union has pickets all around the Globe plant, but absolute quiet prevails. After General Manager Guiterman's announcement that the Globe plant would start at 7 o'clock July 9th ten more speial policemen were sworn in for duty inside the grounds and fifty more provided for, giving ninety-two men ail told for duty inside the grounds. The regular police remain on duty outside the plant.

At the conference on protective

regular police remain on duty outside the plant.

At the conference on protective measures, held in the fire and police board rooms, were present Frank Guiterman, President Craig of the Citizens' Alyliance, James Blood and Attorney G. W. Glidersleeve, vice-president and J. M. Blythe, director of the alliance; Mayor Wright, President Hover of the koard of supervisors, and Chief of Polyice Armstrong. It was agreed that the sameter company pay all the expense of the specials inside the grounds, while the city attend to in conside. The regular police and the constated at a cottage here the chief are find at the Globe hatel, other less known as the company board or house.

Owing to the only stim raised to the proposed parade of smaltermen the union postponed the demonstration, but the fire are police board offered no objection and the men will march Standay alght.

A large number of men have left the city, some 209, to form the third shift at the Satisha plant in Leadville, where cight hours have been granted. Others are going to Montana, Utah, Arizona, Novada and Birtish Colum-

bia, where eight hour laws are in effect, or to other points where the American Smelting and Refining company has plants working eight hours. Some have gone to the harvest

The Globe plant was running short handed when the strike came and nearly as many men as were working at the Grant plant have gone away. This morning was not a surprise to This morning was not a surprise to any one. Three of the bosses who went out on Monday were taken back in a carriage, making eleven regular employes of the company in the works, but not working. No effort was made to-blow in any of the furnaces, and steam was released from the bollers soon after the whistle blew.

The pickets are orderly and on friendly terms with the police. Their mission is to keep the union posted. Negotiations have been started whereby as many of the idle smeltermen as choose may be sent to the harvest fields in Kansas and Nebras-ia. Offers have come of 3 and \$4 a day for eight hours work on the ranches, and many smeltermen will

ranches, and many smeltermen will accept.

It is said the smelter company expects to get men from eastern cities to fill the places of strikers at the Globe plant. No effort will be made to start the Grant smelter.

Additional special policemen for service in the Globe grounds were sworn in as follows: R. Weaver, J. Harris, Joseph Holland, J. J. Kadrum, Charles Pierson, James F. Gannon, Robert Schroeder, Frank L. Wright, B. Van Preston, Fred W. Ackerman, Leo T. abelman, George Vestner, Charles V. Hull, Joseph Bauer, W. H. Forrest and R. A. Williams.

Strikers Enjoined.

That fashionable weapon of capitalism will play its part in the Denver strike.

On the petition of the American Smelting and Refining company a eweeping in junction was issued by Judge Dixon, sitting in Judge Palmer's division of the district court, restraining the officers and members of Denver Smehermen's Union No. 23, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, the Denver Trades Assembly and the State Federation of Labor from in any way interfering with the operation of the Grant and Globe smeiters,

the two plants owned by the plaintiff company. The complaint gives the names of nearly every member of the union out on strike, and also makes President Moyer and the members of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners defendants. David Coates is given as the official of the Denver Trades Assembly, J. C. Sullivan, of the State Federation of Labor, and Daniel McDonald of the American Labor Union.

The complaint alleges that the defendants for the plants and that they are endeavoring to compel the plain tiffs to employ those whom they do not care to have working in their plants. It is also set forth that the labor men are seeking to dictate a scale of wages and to regulate the hours of labor.

The complaint alleges that the defendants for the men who are desirous of continuing work at the plaint of the smelters, from pick cling men with instructions to challenge every person going within the (Continued on Page Four.)

# LIST OF STORIES FAIR

Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167

Denver Butchers' Union, No. 162 Call for the Clerks White Card.

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Labor Union.

senting their several branches of the trade.

The fact that the American Labor Union is coming into the east for a stronghold was mentioned exclusively in yesterday's Call. The news struck home in several union centers. Since it has leaked out that such is the case, other unions which fail to get proper recognition in the Federation, talk of secoding in order that they may greet the new union with open arms. On good authority it is given out that leaders in union railway movements will call a meeting in several of the largest cities in the east, within a short time. It is considered that this meeting is called for the purpose of asking for delegates to a big convention which is to be held in Brooklyn. Eugene V. Debs is behind the whole plan and has his lieutenants working under instructions. It is proposed to break the back of the Federation. Once this is done those in charge say the new union will sweep the country. While work is being pushed rapidly caution is being used as it is not the

vote at the coming convention. This branch not only refuses to enter the federation, but pledges its delegates to recommend entering the American Labor Union.

Agitation in favor of the American Labor Union is young, from the fact that but little has been heard of the organization until recently. Prominent workers have been looking into the affairs of the union and claim, as a result of a careful investigation, that it promises well for the silk industry. Wrongs will be righted, it is claimed, by intelligent boards of arbitration. Committees composing such will be experienced men, representing their several branches of the trade.

A. L. U. IS GAINING NEW FRIENDS

Silk Workers See the Promised Land in Sight and Will Turn Down the Federation Offer at Their Coming Convention,

Payor a Change to the A. L. U.

The Morning Call of Patterson, New Jersey, has the following to say concerning the attitude of the United Silk Workers' Association and its probable affiliation with the American Labor Union after July 19th, the date of its convention, which will be a large one:

"Members of the United Silk Work-ers' Association have taken courage at the action of Branch No. 1 in re-

at the action of Branch No. 1 in re-fusing to enter the American Federa-tion of Labor through the medium of the Textile Workers' Association. The branch of the French and Bel-gium silk workers has voted on the question of joining the federation and has decided to turn down the offer. Branch No. 2, representing the Italian workmen, has taken action which gives a strong pointer towards the vote at the coming convention. This

Says the Patterson, (N. J.) Morning Call--Many Branches

the Silk Workers of America with the American Labor Union. At all events, the matter will be aired at the coming convention. It is known that the West Hoboken silk workers are in favor of the American Labor Union and will have nothing to do with the federation offer. This faction of the trade with one other section will be sufficient to carry the convention.

Monday night, at 34 Railroad avenue, a mass meeting of laboring men will be held to devise plans for raising money to aid the Philadelphia textile workers. Two delegates from Philadelphia are in the city in the interest of the cause. From them it was learned that 96 firms have signed the schedule reducing the hours of labor from 60 hours to 55 hours a week. Last night Branch No. 1, United Silk Workers' Association, eadorsed the action of the Quaker City strikers. The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, On June 1st, 125,000 textile workers in the city of Philadelphia went on strike for the purpose of securing a reduction in the hours of labor from sixty to fifty-five hours a week, and

"Whereas, It is a self-evident fact that the manufacturers may be able carry out their threats to starve the strikers into submission, unless the working class, irrespective of trade associations or organization affiliations, co-operate with them by furnishing them with ammunition or war money to buy food, to continue their industrial battle until they win.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of Branch No. 1, United Silk Workers' Association, heartily endorse the action of the Philadelphia textile workers, and be it further resolved that a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of devising ways and means to aid the strikers financially.

"Resolved, That the several labor organizations in the city of Patterson be and are hereby requested to send three representatives to act in conjunction with the representatives of this organization for that purpose."

Organization for that purpose."

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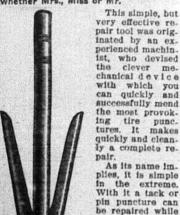
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# The German Election

On Tuesday, June 16, the elections ! for the reichstag took place in Germany. In more than half of the electoral districts the final vote was cast on that day, in 177 electoral districts there must be a second election. The main elections have established one great fact forever, which the second-ary elections can not change. It is of course quite impossible to say how ats the Social Democratic many seats the Social Democratic party will win on June 24 in the sec-ondary elections; that depends on the political consistency and judg-ment of capitalistic voters of the lib-eral parties, and therefore on very nebulous factors. But of one thing there is no doubt that the glegatic there is no doubt, that the gigantic success of the Social Democracy in the elections has exceeded all expec-

In 155 electoral districts the German proletariat has either won or is running for a secondary election. No capitalistic party in Germany—not even the closely organized Catholic Center-can come anywhere near this

Most pronounced were the Social-Most pronounced were the Socialistic gains in Saxony. Out of the 23 election districts into which that kingdom is divided, the Social Democratic party carried 18 in the main election, and it is one of the highest parties in the other five districts and will therefore take part in the second elections. Comrade Bebel was there-fore justified in calling Saxony the red kingdom. Just as remarkable was the answer the workmen of Krupp in Essen gave to the kaiser's procla-mation in the famous or infamous mation in the famous or infamous Krupp affair. The Social Democratic vote in Essen increased from 4,400 in 1898 to 22,705 in 1903.

The Social Democratic victory stands out still more clearly when we compare the total sum of votes cast for the party candidates. The cable dispatch reported two and a half million Social Democratic votes—the Social Democrats themselves, in the Berlin Vorwaerts, claim three millions. millions.

It of course signifies nothing under such circumstances that the German Social Democrats have lost two seats On the other hand they have gained twenty-four new ones at the first onset. They have carried fifty-four in all (on June 16), that is, twenty-two more than in the first elections of 1898—with the Stichwahl, the secondary election, yet to hear from.

Besides it must be taken into consideration, that the number of So-

stag has always been in a monstrous disproportion to the Social Demo-cratic vote; and this has never been clearer than in this election. Under the present division of electoral districts in Germany—they are still the same as they were in the year 1871— it is a total impossibility for the Social Democracy to have a representa-tion in the reichstag corresponding ing to their strength.

Berlin, which in 1871 had 600,000 inhabitants and was entitled to six members in the reichstag, still sends six, although according to its popu-lation it should now be entitled to 21 members. The same proportion holds good in most of the large cities of Germany, while the country districts have either not gained at all in population or have actually lost. Still the government refuses a redistribution of alection, districts tribution of election districts, through fear of the Social Demo-eratic strength, which is almost en-tirely in the large cities and factory.

Yet this troubles the Social Demo-eratic party of Germany very little.

The German Social Democracy has never laid any special weight on having a few more votes or less at their disposal in the reichstag, but rather on whether, and how far, their principies have spread and are spreading among the masses. The essential point in the German elections for our side is always to show what progress the Social Democratic ideas have made since the last election, five years ago, among the masses of the people.

And in this respect the German Social Democracy has made a grand showing. But this is all.

For to be sure, a radical parliamentary revolution has not been effected by this election, and is indeed impossible in Germany, as I have shown, until the gerrymander is abolished and a new division of elec-toral districts takes place.

toral districts takes place.

From the parliamentary standpoint therefore the total result appears only as a slight shifting to the left, as an increasing disinfegration of the liberal parties. Especially the so-called Progressive party, in Lasalle's time by far the main party of the nation, but which has since lost from election to election, appears to have been completely annihilated. Only with the help of the opposite parties in the second elections—the Stichwahlen—will they be able to shove

cial Democratic seats in the reich- | a few candidates into the reichstag; | a few candidates into the rectangle, a help for which the poor Progressive party must pay with the most ignominious bargaining and the de-nial of all liberal principles.

The Conservaties also-the party of the German Tories, the landed pro-prietors—as the cable dispatch has indicated, have this time lost considerably. The government played a bad trick on the agrarians, the large landed proprietors, whose excessive tariff demands on agricultural products were inconvenient for it. The government gave its consent to the introduction of an envelope in which the ballot must be concealed. And moreover this concealing of the ballot must be dealer as a program of lot must be done in a separate room, somewhat as the Australian ballot law prescribes in Wisconsin and other states, for example. One can imagine the wrath of the Yunkers, the landlords, who never liked the secret allot, even to the extent that it had been used in Germany before. In the eastern provinces of Prussia—Ost Elbein—it has long been the custom for the large land owner, the district president, the judge and the elergy-man to rule the election by influence ing or scaring the peasantry, and now arose this additional difficulty to their keeping tab on their flock. The new encelope for the ballot has cost the Conservatives in Prussia at least dozen scats.

The Catholic Center in this elec-tion has again been found to be the strongest of all the capitalistic parties. The backbone of the Social Democracy has hitherto been in Protestant Germany, and its main stay is still there. Outside of Munich and Mayence and a few of the large cities the Social Democrats have made very little impression upon the Catholics in Germany. Little apparently has resulted from the revolt of the Catholic mining and industrial workers, who, it is said, would rise up against the Hunger tariff. When it came to soting the workingmen belonging to the Center seem to have knuckled down again before the authorities of the church.

The Catholic party—the Center—indeed has lost nothing of its power. This is easily explained.

The Center has never been obliged first to form its organization, the hardest part of labor agitation. This is already at hand, in the many Catholic societies, guilds and brother hoods which embrace every age and both sexes. The Center is not clearly election resuits. It has we success and is striding for success and is striding for riously towards greater. For us American Socialists brother party, with its min to the property of the property

obliged to train agitators. These it has in the clergy, who are paid by the government funds, who have plenty of leisure and above all things tremendous influence over the minds of the people. The clergy in Germany are numerous, they are in-vested with extraordinary authority for the most part they are sprung from the people, and are masters of a certain powerful oratory, as are only a very few workingmen agita-tors, and besides in many a working-man's home they have an invaluable ally in the fanatically religious wife. What this means only those can understand who themselves have lived in a Catholic neighborhood. More-over, in the societies led by the clergy, the Center has an apparatus for agitation which could not be

\*

Ву 🚟

Victor L. Berger

for agitation which could not be more perfect.

However, the prefense that the clergy are protecting the most holy blessings of religion against the Social Democracy, that by fighting social justice they in some mysterious manner defend the cause of God against revolution, will not go with workingmen forever. Indeed it will not go much longer. The clergy not go much longer. The clergy have already been compelled, some decades ago, to found Catholic un-ions. Many Catholic workingmen in these unions are necessarily brought into contact with the Social Demo-crate of other trade unions, formed erats of other trade unions, formed by workingmen of all denominations. When the first shyness is overcome, the Catholic workingman very soon

finds out which is the true party of the workingman.

We need only recall that August Bebel, the grand leader of the Social Democrats, when quite a young man, belenged to a Catholic workingmen's copiety and was an anthusiastic

society, and was an enthusiastic worker there. Besides the Center will have to answer in the future as in the past for the hunger tariff and for the mili-tary and marine demands, and at last the eyes of the Catholic workingmen in Rhineland and in the Polish dis-tricts will be opened. The Poles even this year have revolted against the

Center on national grounds.

All in all, the German Social Democracy can look with pride on the election results. It has won a great success and is striding forward victoriously, towards represents the control of the riously towards greater triumphs. For us American Socialists the great brother party, with its mighty com-bativeness, its wonderful discipline, and its splendid class-consciousness

# Why I Am A Socialist A. T. Cuzner M. D.

First. Because I am a Christian and believe in peace and good will

toward all men. Second. Because I am a Democrat and believe in the greatest good to the

greatest number.

Third. I hold that the present competition economic class struggle in the industrial world is in its very nature brutish; and while by its evolutionary processes it may result in the "sur-vival of the fittest," still, during its present progress, it is producing a do-terioration in the spiritual, moral, and hpysical well-being of both a major-ity of the wealth exploiters and the wealth producers of our land.

Fourth. That in Socialism, and in Christianity (the latter being Social-ism as practiced by Christ and his Apostles), we can only hope, or ex-pect, redress of the many evils that at present weigh so heavily on the

tolling masses.
Fifth. That the ethical and economic problems of the day calling for urgent solution can only be solved by

and through Socialism.

Sixth. That the two dominant political parties at present constituted, and controlled by the wealth-exploiting class, cannot, from the very nature of man (which is essentially clannish and selfish), bring or produce as a remedy for the evils existent anything better than a recent muliation. I the better than a present palliation. Like the quack doctor, they can only ap-ply a quack salve to the local sore and leave untouched the constitutional disease.

Socialism.

The Socialists believe with Thomas Jefferson, that the sovereign resides in the whole people, and that it is best expressed in a majority. Furthur, the larger the majority the more perfect the expression of its sovereignty or will, believing the whole to be greater than a part. They further hold that the public utilities of life are best held and operated by the people as a whole for the greatest good of the people as a whole. That when public utilities are owned by private parties under a franchise, they will, if possible, be operated to satisfy private greed.

The economic ladder up which mankind has been climbing towards civilization, the ever-increasing, powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages. The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use. The middle class, or small tradesman, seeks to break it down, thereby throwing civilization back. The Socialist seeks to preserve it and improve it, and open it to all, for the good of all. In other words, the trusta and combines seek to destroy competition among themselves, or from without. The middle class wish to retain competition among themselves but to destroy it from without; while the laboring classes want to destroy the competition of labor by means of their unions.

All three of these classes are essentially selfish in their aims and proceedures. While the Socialist is al-

truistic in his teachings and benevolent in his purpose, he wishes to advance the interests of the laboring classes in order that they may have greater purchasing power and so advance the interest and purchasing power of the small dealer, who in turn will call for more production from the manufactures, resulting in its turn in the employment of more labor and production of more wealth for consumption sumption.

sumption.

A favorite expression of the wealthy classes is, "that money breeds money."

Money can only breed money as the loadstone breeds iron, viz.: by attracting money unto itself. Wealth likewise can only breed wealth by attracting unto itself the wealth produced by labor, as a tribute unto wealth.

Another fact often lost sight of. viz.: that production can only go on while there is a demand for consump-tion. In America, today, the productive capacity of the people is more than double their capacity for con-sumption. In other words, their pow-er of prchase is limited by their

wages.

Today we are exporting outside the country one half of what we produce for consumption there. The returns for such exported wealth go not to the laborer or wealth producer, he having already received as wages what has been allowed him.

Part of the returns for the surplus wealth produced consist of articles of luxury required by the rich.

Another strange fact: That while importing, yet part of these exports are inthe form of gold. Our economic wiseacres tell us we need not be alarmed, as the country is in a pros-perous condition — notwithstanding that over 300,900 human beings are on strike for living wages.

strike for living wages.

Like the doctor in "Gil Blas," who bied his patients to death for the good of their bodies, this gold that we are exporting to Europe is to meet the demand of the bond clippers for consumption there. It is the tribute America pays there for its prosperity here. Socialists seek to enlarge the consumptive power of the masses untill it reaches their productive power and they receive all they produce.

To do this, the power of the corporations, trusts and combines to exploit the wealth of producers must first be restricted and finally done away with As steps towards this desirable end, and for the bettering of the condition of their fellows the Secielles and

and for the bettering of the condi of their fellows, the Socialists for the following reforms:

Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of pro-duction.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

Comrade Huselye Appeals to the Rank and File to Maintain a Warrior H. J. Huselye, of Clarkson, Wash, writes the journal under a recent date concerning 'A. G. Miller, who has been stumping the west. In the course of his letter he says:

"Comrade A. G. Miller, who is making a lecture tour throughout the state of Idaho, recently lectured a week in Lewiston and Clarkston. Comrade Miller is an eloquent speak. er and a faithful worker for the

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under con-trol of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior offi-cers, but no employe shall be dis-charged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared

inalienable. inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation provid-

ing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibit-ing the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

to be exempt.

9. School education of all children 9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of crildren of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of man where equal service is performed. formed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all

to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Municipal self-government.

18. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

19. All public officers to be sub-

19. All public officers to be sub-ject to recall by their respective con-

20. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Adminstration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

There has been a misconception of the aims of the Socialists held by the general public that has resulted in the holding back of many lazy-minded the holding back of many lazy-minded but wise-meaning people, and which has prevented them from an investigation of the subject. They have believed that Socialists propose, and intend, when they have acquired the power, to confiscate the wealth acquired in the capitalistic enterprise.

Socialists do not intend to end exploitation by becoming exploiters themselves.

They believe that wealth, not engaged in the exploitation of fresh

gaged in the exploitation of fresh wealth, soon dissolves away of it-

self.

Holding the above views, I have considered it my duty to sever all connection with any other political party and to ally myself with the Socialist party of America.

Gilmore, Fia., Augst 1st, 192.

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# Comment on Moving Pictures

school class John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is IT in capital letters. Judging from his copious hot air contributions to the "worthy poor" this pious youth takes himself seriously as a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus.

When Christ was on his agitation tour in Leguagement with the poor

When Christ was on his agitation tour in Jerusalem stirring up the poor fishermen and beggars against the rich parasites a certain young Rockefeller asked him what he should do to be saved. The answer was to jalioose from his shekels and follow him.

Colonel Ingersoll once asked: "Did you ever know of any Christian brother to unload on account of this passage?" •

sage?" «Young Rockefeller's parasitic plety compares with the religion of Jesus Christ about as the croak of a juven-ile frog does to an inspired symphony of Beethoven.

The first reports of the German elections stir the proletarian blood throughout the world. More than half a million increase in the popular vote in the short space of four years sounds the knell of blustering Billy and marks the empire for the Social-ist republic in our time.

Pulpits are prisons and creeds are

Wilshire's account of Rockefeller's interview with him reminds me of one of Ambrose Beirce's stories about the voluble Chauncey M. Depew. When Depew goes to Europe he has a column cable report of his interview with the king, emperor, czar or pope. According to the story a friend of Chauncey died and found himself at the gates of St. Peter. To his sorrow and dismay he was told that his ticket read to the other place.

"Your reverence," pleaded the poor sinner from Gotham, "can you grant me a single request before I start for my final destination?"

"And what may it be?" queried the

my final destination?"

'And what may it be?" queried the venerable gate keeper.

"Simply a few moments in paradise that I may see if my friend Chauncey Depew is there," was the answer.

"Why, Mr. Depew is not dead," exclaimed St. Peter.

"I know he isn't" came the reply, "but I thought he might be in heaven interviewing God."

Father (?) Sherman's followers ought to have the blood clot removed from his brain and his vocabulary fumigated. What he knows about Socialism qualifies him for a feeble. cialism qualifies him for a feeble-minded institute and what he says about it fits him for the bowery.

The Socialist party is the political wing and the labor union the economic wing of the Bird of Freedom.

The congress of Servia passed reso-iutions solemnly thanking the army for the shocking murder of the king and queen, and after electing another king for future assassination adjourn-ed "for prayers to the Almighty." Woudn't that jostle you? The con-ception of these Christian barbarians have of God would be a libel upon an Apache chief.

There was a real "fussy" old lady on the train going into Peoria the other day. She sat just ahead of me and revolved as she talked like a rapid fire gun on a swivel. She lived in Peoria but had it in for the old town. "Why," she declared, "Peoria makes more whisky than any city in the world—and"—after a brief pause, "drinks it, too." Then, after a long breath to give her a fresh start, she went on: "To cap the climax, Debs, the anarchist, is to be here tonight to stir up the working people. Oh, the city is on the straight road to heli!"

The anti-Socialist crusade inaugur The anti-Socialist crusade inaugurated with such a blare of capitalistic trumpets by certain holy fathers some weeks ago seems to have been lost, strayed or stolen. Should these lines come to its notice, it is respectfully suggested that the election returns from Germany, especially at Essen, indicate the most pressing need of a corps of socialism extinguishers in His Moustache's rebellious empire.

Paul said: "If a man will not labor, neither let him eat." That is sound Socialist doctrine, and it is no wonder the apostle was stoned for it. There is in these blunt words a scathing rebuke to every parasite in christendom.

The heaviest piece in Father Hei-ter's battery proved to be a firecrack-er—and even that "fizzed" on him. The plutocratic priest is a failure in his latest role. The Catholic working. man has sense enough to see through him and selfrespect enough to scorn and defy him.

Father Helter and his likes have far

more concern about the fleece of their flocks than about their souls.

The alarm has gone forth from Rome that the "cllp" is in danger; the faithful must be warned against the wolves of Socialism and they must submit to being fleeced as in all the submit to being fleeced, as in all the centuries of the past, by their lawful masters (!) with meek and pious masters (! resignation.

Newspapers report that Archbishop Ireland, another light of the church, sees "grave danger in Socialism" He don't see anything "grave" in the re-publican party, or the democratic cluding the cartoon, were chronicles of crimes and casualties. Here are me of the headlines: lold Traffic in Places in the Postof-

Eugene V. Debs.

fice Department. nce Department."
"New York Syndicate Sold Appointments and Shared Spoils With Officials at Washington."
"Congressman Driggs May Be Indicated."

Outlaw Killed by Montana Rancher." Battalion of Militia Patrolling Du-

buque."
Plot to Burn Business Houses."
Bribery of Council at Logansport."
Four Men Killed in Railway Wreck.

"Twenty Injured by Bomb Explosion."
"Six Thousand Men Killed in Battle."
"Lying About Turkey."
"Rumor of Attempt to Kill Czar."
"Scranton Officers Solicited Bribes."
"King Peter Will Refuse to Punish Assassins."
"Members of Indianapolis Civic

party-it is only the Socialist party party—it is only the Socialist party that distrubs the spirit of his dreams. The political record of Archbishop Ireland bears testimony of faithful service to the cause of mammon in steering his flock into the bloody political shambles of the plutocrats his professed Master lashed from the temple with white of flame. ple with whips of flame

The plutocratic prelate pulls the wools over the eyes of the flock while the plutocratic pirate shears the wool from its hide.

A few evenings ago I spoke to a fine audience in the opera house at Canton, Ill., my fourth visit there since 1899. At the close of the address a prominent minister moved a vote of thanks and it carried unanimously. The incident is suggestive, since the address strongly emphasized the class struggle.

On my first visit to Canton there was but one Socialist in the city. There is now a staunch body of comrades there whom it is a pleasure to meet and know.

rades there whom it is a pleasure to meet and know.

I have an interesting souvenir of my first visit there on the occasion of the street carnival in 1899, which was widely advertised on account of the enterprise of its promoters. President McKinley and William J. Bryan were both there and I was invited to speak for labor. We all spoke from the same stand and drank water from the same glass, which glass was presented to me as a memento of the occasion.

Of the eight columns of the first page of the Terre Haute Gazette of June 20th about seven columns, in-

League Charged With Bribing Officials." Desperate Battle Between Cattle-men."

men."
"Chicago Strikers Have Surrendered."
"Prominent Men May Be Indicted for
Complicity in Marcum Case."
"Jet and White."

Workmen Killed by Cavein of Tun-

"Workmen Killed by Cavein of Tunnel."

This is in part the bribery, scandal,
corruption and crime of a single day
in capitalist society—the smaller part
that has broken out on the surface—
the mere festering symptoms of the
putrid social system conceived in cupidity and based on the exploitation
of life and the barter of souls.

This is the beautiful "civilization"
Socialists are accused of seeking to
undermine and destroy.

What do you think of it in your
sane intervals?
Seven-eights is about the right pro-

What do you think of it in your sane intervals?
Seven-eights is about the right proportion of evil fruit the system bears as chronicled by its own public prints.
The entire public service under investigation or suspicion; civic leagues indicted; civic service-knecked down to the highest bidder; wholesale bribery in municipality, state and nation; investigators investigated; the whole administration resolving itself into a mutual smelling committee.

Oh, yes, public office is a public trust in the capitalist system—so shricks President Roosevelt from the palatial train furnished him by the capitalists and corporations that reck with these crimes.

Not a single workingman is implicated. Not one.

How much worse could it be under Socialism?

How much better?

EUGENE V. DEBS.

Eigen 1. Orling

# DEBS == By HORACE TRAUDEL

The four letters that spell Debs have added a new word to the vocabulary of the race. But new words are not everywhere understood according to their true meanings. If you are one person you may see this word explode in a bomb or flame up from the fire of the incendiary. If you are another person you will find it nestling hopefully next the farthest and nearest concepts of social equity. If you do not spell it just right, or pronounce it just right, or if you receive it off the lips of malign interpretation, you will go home at night and lock your door against its avatars.

Debs. Here is a man so many feet high, weighing so many pounds, to whom any measure and any scale would accord a liberal quotation. Debs is not so much size as quality. He has ten hopes to your one hope. He has ten hopes to your one hope. You think he is a preacher of hate. He is only a preacher of man. If man is hate then Debs is a hater. When Debs speaks a harsh word it is wet with tears. He appeals to the rough words only as the last necessity. When no other word will do then he speaks this word.

If you will take time to see how Debs hates you because he thinks any good is possible to any man armed with the average heart. He sever asks you to

come outside yourself to do anything. He says to you that you should stay where you are, stay inside yourself, and there, in your own ribs and skull, secure the exalted enfranchisement of

and there, in your own ribs and skull, secure the exalted enfranchisement of your own soul.

When you think of Debs you think of mobs, and perhaps of a jail, and of property rights, and of the jeopardy of bonds and stocks. You hear a voice. And this voice boxes the compass of agitation. And you distrust agitation. Debs has traveled so long in forbidden amospheres he has got confirmed in revoit. Revoit. That is a threatening alternative. You look back and see a Marat who was also a Debs. And you look hack beyond what is back and see the soiled and stolld leaders of a medieval rebel peasantry. And you see that Debs is lahmael, spell him in or out, regard him as you may, whether by the warnings of history or by the philosophy of contemporary retreat. So you never pronounce his name except at the sharp point of a stillettoed epithet. You have primered so faithfully to the newspaper, to the college, to the legislature, that you have graduated in the last requisites of misjudgment. But after we have adjourned and dismissed every Debs not the Debs of fact there is a Debs left over whose life is fruitful to a last degree in the adventures and accomplishments of social justice. You find this Debs more concerned with his work thas with your demurrers. He is an itiner.

ant producer of ideas. He is not a tradesman. He never buys or sells. He summons. He calls you in your own name to your own estate. His university has been a jail. While he studied himself out of jail he studied himself into a faith. He graduated direct from the jail to his heart. In that heart he has since kept severe counsel with himself. The Dobs of fable lighted a fire in the car yards of Chicago. The Dobs of fact lighted an idea in the dangerous shadows of the republic. This Dobs is not a threatener of the peace. He offers the only peace that is peace. He pushes aside all the cheap and cheat truces. He assists upon the one practical and drastle measure of escape and affirmation. His political program may be cut in two or doubled up or need color or call for refrigeration. His love is always where love belongs. His recognition of economic rectitude is infallibly generous. To Dobs there is no outside to the social body. Human nature is all inside itself. The last man on the edge of the crowd, way beyond the power of my eye to reach, is just as much inside that crowd as the man whose hand I can shake.

Debs deserves no compliments. He is, a lucky man. Something benigmant in his stars permits him to play his life out without stint in the service of that communistic democracy whose America will regard our America the barbaric arena of licensed fratricide. Debs is in luck. He is misunderstood. The best capital of faith is misunderstood is the chosen darling of the tomorrow.

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BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cyserrhes, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system. Cystitis, cyserrhes, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system. Women, cystitis, cyserrhes, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system. Women is caused by our treatment cures in all allments produced by abnormal or unnatural conditions by our treatment, which facilides static, feradic and galvanic electricity superior to any other.

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C. P. Lafray, Bonner, Mont.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, 174 Pennsylvania Building, Butte, Mont. P. O. Box 1967. Entered at the Butte, Montana, Postoffice as Second-class matter.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Man ager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

#### TRY IT ON THE OTHER FELLOW.

The Rev. Charles M. Winchester, retired minister, has elaborated a bill of fare to prove that a person could live on \$12 per month. We have no quarrel with the reverend gentleman's figures. We trust they are correct and that their accuracy will be proven by the capitalist class adopting his menu and confining the expenditure for rations, raiment and amusement within the limit fixed by the reverend. So far as the worker amusement within the limit fixed by the reverend. So far as the worker is concerned, the amount which he spends for these things is a matter which concerns himself alone. It is not a question today as to how much is required to keep the WORKING MACHINE in operation. A man is entitled to spend every cent which is rightfully his in any way he may see fit, provided he injures no one else and he who denies the right of the worker to the fruits of his own labor is suffering from a perverted moral sense. To encourge frugality among the workers is to put the seal of approval on the extravagance of the non-workers. Every demand for a greater share of their production on the part of the working class is resisted because it means a reduction in the dividends necessary to maintain the capitalist class in the luxurious style of living to which they have been accustomed. If they could be induced to try the reverend's plan it might tend to simplify labor difficulties and hasten that era of peace and good will which is the ideal of every well wisher of the human race.

#### WHAT SOCIALISTS DO NOT BELIEVE IN.

We don't believe in "anarchy;" and therefore we demand that the present industrial anarchy shall cease and that our national business shall be managed in a just way, orderly and economical way.

We don't believe in destroying law and order; and therefore we labor to bring the present state of chaos and misrule to an end, by applying the American principle of collective ownership.

We don't believe in anything that is not practical; and therefore we antagonize the present wasteful, broken-down and ridiculous business system, and substitute a common-sense and systematic method.

We don't believe in "dividing up" and therefore we demand that workers shall not be compelled to divide their earnings with idle and useless

We don't believe in abolishing the rights of property; and therefore we are endeavoring to secure those rights for every useful citizen.

We don't believe in paternalism, therefore we wish to prevent the law from favoring the monopolists.

We don't believe in losing our individuality; and therefore we object to a grinding process that stops human development, condemns nine-tenths of us to monotonous drudgery, and one-tenth to a life of apish etiquette . . . . . .

We don't believe in diminishing incentive and ambition; and therefore we resist a state of things which places everything worth living for beyond our reach.

We don't believe in the destruction of the family; and therefore we protest against a social system that has broken up our homes and fostered every species of licentiousness.

We don't believe in less morality, and therefore we are trying to establish a purer, nobler and more brotherly state of society.—Social Democratic Herald.

The first time in the history of Spain a workingman has been elected to the cortes. His name is Jaime Anglies, is a cooper and represents Barcelons, the city of unrest.

"The oldest man in California has added two years to his century. He has been a smoker for eighty-five and a moderate drinker for seventy-five years, but never touched modern breakfast foods."

The injunction weapon is indeed becoming popular. The Kingston Locomotive Works, Ontario, are endeavoring to enjoin two daily papers from publishing warnings to machinists to stay away.

A Chicago paper in speaking of Kentuckians, says: "Man born of wo-man is of few days and full of bul-lets." This is equally true of many who are not Kentuckians, but who unfortunately are wage-earners.

In Paris 256,000 families occupy but one room each. These are the working folks. In the same city there are numerous families who live in houses they are unable to occupy. These are the folks who do nothing. not even dressing themselves. T government supports this, Is it just government?

Three men, one colored and two Austrians, were burned to death at the Bessemer steel plant at Pueblo through the blowing out a bosch in a blast furnace which they were passing. Two others were seriously hurt. Schwab gets a million a year for taking in the sights in Europe. These men got a dollar slaty-five per for giving up their lives.

Some editors are chock full of wisdom. It is related by an exchange that one of the wise ones ran a notes and queries column and received the following from a breeder of fowls: "What ails my hens? Every morning I find two or three lying on their backs, toes curled up, never to rise again." The editor, with Solomon-like wisdom, replied: "Your hens are dead."

Just to prove to Teddy and Emperor William that they are not the whole thing, Mr. Heinze, of Montana, has also shown his versatility by going into literature. Really, a man with such a gifted pen that his very first production is thought worthy of copyrighting is hiding his light under a bushel when he employs an editor. Mr. Heinze should take charge of the Reveille himself.

The referendum vote of all the labor unions of the Cripple Creek district on the question of subscribing for the Dally Press (the union paper) was carried in favor of the subscription by a large majority, and the union organ is now on a stable basis whereby it can defend the interests of the worker and publish all the news regardless of the likes or distinct of any corporation of business

advertiser. It is only when the crisis comes and the lash is being applied that unions feel the need of a paper and then owing to their form r indifference they don't have one. Support the paper that stands by you. Let the capitalists take care of their own publication.

Mr. Andrew D. White, for many years American ambassador to Ger-many, recently declared: "The kalser is as much like President Roosevelt as a German could be, and the presi-dent is as much like Emperor Will-iam as an American could be." 'Zackly! zackly, if anything, one is more alike than the other. Teddy will scarcely thank Mr. White for having said this publicly. It is a case where comparisons are, indeed, "odious."

"I had rather be dead in hell than broke in Denver." wrote Charles J. Colgan, a civil engineer and one time friend of James Whitcomb Riley, as he made his choice of death by suicide or stavation after fasting five days, and as he said: "Seeing the flesh shrink from the bones." True, he might have begged but this man he might have begged, but this man was of a different fiber. Now let the band play. In this land of the free and abode of the greatest plentitude the "opportunity is open to every one" to become either a beggar, a thief, or a corps. Grand opportunity.

An English paper asks: "What is the use of shouting 'Britons never will be slaves' when they have to pay a gang of landed blackmallers 270,000,000 pounds a year for permission to live on their own soil?" Quite true, and where is the sense in Americans prating about "the land of the free and the home of the brave" when as all this world knows we of the working class must go, cap in hand, to an employer to beg for a chance to produce \$1.00 for the capitalist class on a basis of a 17 cent return for the worker? Francis Willard used to say "there is one heartbreaking 'Wanted' that out-reaches the capacity of all our newspapers to print, and it reads after this fashion—"Wanted, the chance to earn my bread." An English paper asks: "What is

A Dutchman, addressing his dog, said: "You vos only a dog, but I vish I vos you. Ven you go mit the bed in, you shust durn round dree dimes und lay down. Ven I go mit the bed in, I haf to lock up de blace und vind de clock und put de cat oud und undress myself, und my vifo vakes up und scols me, den de baby cries und I haf to valk him up und down; den maype ven I shust go to sleep, it's time to ged up again. Ven you ged up, you shust strotch yourself and scratch a couple of times, und you vas up. I haf to light de fire, put on de kettle, scrap mit my vife already, und maype get some breakfast. You play round tay und haf blenty of fun. I haf to vork all day an haf blenty of drouble Ven you de, you's dead; ven I die, I haf to go to hell yet."—Fraternal Monitor.

RESTRAINING TRUSTS.

Vice-President Kipp of the Missouri bankers said recently:

"You gentlemen may not rest "You gentlemen may not rest in fancied security as presi-dents or cashiers of prosperous banking houses. Even now the tendency is to merge your banks into trusts, with the head in one of the great cities of the country, and yours as simple branches, with you as clerks. No line of business is safe from the trust's influ-

Of course; did not your class stand for the survival of the fittest theory of course; did not your class stand for the survival of the fittest theory ever and always and did you not justify your own plunderings on those grounds? Why, then, should you murmur that the trust has proven its superior fitness to take a strangle hold on humanity, thus putting the small blood suckers out of business? Let it be remembered, there is naught of justice, naught of humanity, in the protest of the middle class against the trust. Their efforts are directed not at abolishing plundering, but in curtailing the opportunities of large combinations of capital in order that their own chances for plundering may be increased. Such motives deserve the defeat which awaits them. The trust is here to stay, gentlemen. It is a feature of economic progress. If you do not atay, gentlemen. It is a feature of economic progress. If you do not like its methods remember it is the logical outgrowth of our present in-dustrial scheme for which we are all responsible.

responsible.

Conservation of energy and elimination of waste are both in accordance with natural law and are accomplished in production and distribuplished in production and distribu-tion by trust methods. The object tion by trust methods. The objection to them at present is due to the few reaping the benefit of these at the expense of the many. You who find your occupation gone as a result of the concentration will show your right to be regarded as a rational being when you cease your your right to be regarded as a ra-tional being when you cease your efforts at wrecking the engine of progress with the grass rope of re-straining laws and instead of being an obstructionist from the petitiest of selfish motives, bend your ener-gies to getting a berth on the train of advancement through the work-ings of the collectivist system.

Bishop Burgess, of the Episcopal church of Brooklyn in a recent ad-

"Workingmen believe the pulpit is a kennel where the dogs are muzzled, nor is this impre sion so far removed from truth as we might think."

"Until the church has issued funit the church has issued her protest against political im-morality, as well as sexual im-morality, she has not fulfilled her mission. The church must be recognized by politicians as an institution to be reckened with, willing to hear and will-ing to act in the cause of truth."

ing to act in the cause of truth."

The bishop must not forget it is the capitalist class who build most of our churches, pay the preachers' salary and contribute generally toward his maintenance. As a consequence the capitalists feel the church belongs to them and that they have a right to dictate tale pulpit utterances. Should a preacher rebol, he is ousted. It is as easy for plutocracy to stifle the honest opinion of the clergy as it is to drive a Socialist working class agitator out of camp. Stavation is the weapon, and it is an Stavation is the weapon, and it is an effective one.

Patronize those who advertise in the Journal. By placing their ads in this paper they show an appreciation of the trade of union men and at the same time help the A. L. U. to keep the Journal what it is-the biggest, brightest best labor union paper

Some of the students at the Leavenworth high school are working as
strike breakers at Kansas City. The
frequent recurrence of this sort of
thing is the strongest kind of proof
that our present educational system,
is in need of a thorough overhauling
Some pily can be felt and some allowances made for a poverty stricken
man, the needs of whose suffering
family perhaps causes him to forego
his honor and become a seab, but
nothing can be said for these spawn
of rotten industrial and social life
other than that our high school system of instruction may be to blame Some of the students at the Leavtem of instruction may be to blame for having developed the brute side of their nature, if indeed their insen-sibility to the claims of human jus-tice have not been hereditarily trans-mitted from sires who in their struggles immolate every feeling which dis tinguishes man from the brute on the altar of the money god. The action of these whelps of capitalism furnishes an excuse for the old contention about "the inherent depravity of

Third Assistant Postmaster General Edwin c. Madden has sent a letter to Postmaster General Payne denying that he let a contract for carbon paper for the registry division of the postoffice without permitting competition, and asking the postmaster general to immediately investigate the story and its source. The letter in part is as follows:

"The contract, if there be one, was both drawn and let by the office of the first assistant postmaster general, and with it I had absolutely nothing to do. The statement is malicious, cruel and without the slightest justification."

"And better than the bayonet There is a weapon, firmer set
A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning boils the wrath of God;
And from its force no doors nor locks
Can shield you—"its the ballot-box."

It is even within the bounds of pos-sibility that Mr. Parry may some time discover that Socialism is not only the best, but the sole insurance against strikers.—The Eric People, official organ Eric Central Labor Un-ion.

And other progressive publications, as well as standard works on political economy for sale at American Labor Union headquarters, Pennsylvania block, rooms 172-5.

# THOUSANDS CURED

# COTTON LINIMI

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 invadiately. It gives me great pleasure to remost immediately. It gives me great pleaure to re-

commend the Liniment to any one suffering from rheumatism or lumbago. Respectfully yours, WM. RUEHRWEIN, Supt. of Work House, Cincinnati, O.

THE COTTON MEDICINE CO. THE COTTON MEDICINE CO. Feb. 1st, 1903.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Cotton Liniment for neuralgia and other pain and aches, and must 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.

Cincinnati, O., U. S. A.

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.,

519 Main Street.

P. O. Box 47

### Ancient Fables Modernized No. 20

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins 

The Hawk, the Kite and the Pigeons.

The Pigeons, terrified by the apThe Pigeons, terrified by the apI as a summer of a Kite called upon the The Pigeons, terrified by the appearance of a Kite, called upon the Hawk to defend them. He at once consented. When they had admitted him into the cote, they found that he made more hayor, and slew a larger number of them in one day than the Kite could pounce upon in a whole year.

Ayold a remedy that is worse them

Avoid a remedy that is worse than the disease

Labor at first produced all of its THE AMERICAN CIRCUS.

W. R. Andrews, of Grand Rapids, Mich, at a recent toast, got off the following appeal to the Filipinos:
"You Filipinos don't know what you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this grand country of ours. There isn't any thing like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over to see us—the land of the free—land of fine churches and 40,060 licensed saloons, bibles, forts and guns, houses of prostitution, millionaires and paupers; theologians thieves; liberists and flars; politicians and poverty; Christians and chain gangs; school and scalaways; trusts and tramps; money and misery; homes and bunger; virtue and vice; a land where you can get a good bible for fifteen cents and a bad drink of whisky for five cents; where we have a man in congress with three wives and a lot in the penitentiary for having two wives; where some men make sausage out of their wives, and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna out of dogs.

and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of the people who eat it; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work; where we license who eat it; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work; where we license bawdy houses and fine men for preaching Christ on the street corners; where we have a congress of 400 men who make laws, and a supreme court of nine men who set them aside; where good whisky makes bad men and bad men make good whisky; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich for teaching a lie; where professors draw their convictions from the same place they do their salaries; where preachers are paid \$25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the pars of the wealthy; where business consists of getting hold of property in any way that won't land you in the pentientiary; where trusts 'hold up' and poverty 'holds down;' where men vote for what they do not want for fear they won't get what they do want by voting for it; where 'niggers' can vote and women can't; where a girl who goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman; where women wear false hair and men 'dock' their horses' talls; where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic estatesman; where men vote for a thing one day and cuss it 364 days; where we have prayers on the floor of our national capitol and whisky in the cellar; where we spend \$500 to bury a statesman who is rich, and \$10 to put away a working man who is poor; where to be virtuous is to be lonesome and to be honest is to be a crank; where we spend \$1,000 for a dog and fifteen cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the 'untutored' Indian etsmal life from the bible and kill him off with bed whisky; leisure and easier methods of production prompted the invention of machines. These machines being once introduced, were soon appropriated by a few Capitalists, and soon Labor found its burden more wearisome than before. Its only salvation is to return to its first plan of ownership: That is, the producers should own the means of production. Since goods are produced collectively, the machine that produces them should be collectively owned. collectively owned.

where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and in congress for stealing a railroad; where the check book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our whole social and political fabric, and the devil laughs from every street corner. Come to us, Fillies! We've got the greatest aggregation of good things and bad things, hot things and cold things, all sizes, varieties and colors, ever exhibited under one tent.

### OUR TURN WILL COME.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal:
In your editorial, "Tools and
Things," in the June 18th edition,
you protest against Socialists being
barred from teaching in your county.
The world over they are barred—in
public school, college and in university.

If Socialism is bad, as capitalists claim it is, it would be proper to exclude them from the work of moldclaim it is, it would be proper to exclude them from the work of molding thought for the future. If Socialism proposes to confiscate property rightfully (I do not mean legally) held by the wealthy it would be
ample reason to flag them. If it is
correct, as the Socialists contend,
that wealth obtained without returning an equivalent, is wrong—that a
man who buys a plano for \$150 and
sells it for \$400, is no more entitled
to the \$250 than is the man who obtains that amount at the point of a
pistol; why should not a person, approving such acts, be barred from
molding the character that must be
the hope of the future? I believe
he should be, and I believe he will be,
when the next step in progress is
made.
Your Silver Bow county board has

when the next step in progress is made.

Your Silver Bow county board has done openly what universities have done covertly for always; and has put them where they can not criticise the Socialists when a few years later the Socialists with have won.

Suppose you inform your Silver Bow county board that soon no one will be employed who approves a system by which it is possible for one man who does no useful service to society to take \$70,000,000 each year of the wealth that is produced by labor, and call it his own. That any man who approves a system that more effectively takes from the produced his wealth, than any system of brigandage ever devised, is not regarded by Socialists as a fit man to mold the destiny of the future. Let us build carefully and justly the system that must go down to the ages. Let us not be in a hurry to get back the earth. Let your first columns each week show some economic wrong which will, like a battering ram, drive ideas into the heads of even such domesticated and servile servants of plutocracy as you have in your school board, and make of them as devoted servants of the people.

Be patient and have faith in tomor-

## **GLOBE SMELTER** FAILED TO START

(Continued from Page One.)

works and from directing, ordering or works and from directing, ordering or inciting persons to threaten assault. The sweeping effect of the injunction goes further. The prayer continues to ask that the defendants be enjoined from publishing orders, statements, rules or directions commanding or en-joining under pain of personal vio-lence or other persecutions, persons who desire to continue in the service of the company.

of the company.

A bond in the sum of 5,000 was furnished by the plaintiffs. It was signed at the court house by James B. Grant and Frank Guiterman.

Grants Eight-Hour Day.

The owners of the Ohio and Colorado smelter at Salida have posted notices granting an eight-hour day 

Bids for Lease of Idaho Sta e 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 reduce any and all bids. For particulars address Fred W Walton. particulars address Fred W. Walton, secretary Tribune Pub. Co., box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

### Still Another Excursion

Still Another Excursion.

July15th and 17th the Oregon Short
Line will sell round trip tickets, Butte
to all stations between Shosbone and
Weiser, Idaho, inclusive, at one fare
for the round trip, good for return
August 19th. This is your opportunity to select a home in the fruit and
agricultural district of Idaho. For
rates call Short Line City Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte,
Montana.

H. O. WILSON, eral Agent

# SCREEN DOORS

and windows; strong framed; best wire SCREEN WINDOWS MADE TO GREEN -33 West Park

Open Day and Night
FOX'S CAFE

Everything of the best at popular pris 71 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONT.

JOURNAL PRINTING CO. ....UNION PRINTERS ....

Job Printing in all its cranches.

.... 77, 78 AND 81 WEST BROADWAY .... PHONE 690-M BUTTE, MONT.

THE BUSINESS AGENT.

Ex-President Donovan Replies to Criticism of the Bosses on the Work and Character of Walk-

In Delegates.

Replying to the statement of a member of a Building Trades Employers' Association, who declares that "a walking delegate is a faultinder, ty-rant, a menace to society, a disturbing element to employers and employers a mischleft maker and in a

ployes, a mischief maker, and, in a

nutshell, a general nuisance," Ex-President John J. Donovan, of the United Board of Building Trades

of New York, has the following to say with regard to the merits and ability,

of the much-abused, widely misun-

derstood and imperfectly appreciated servant of trades unionism:
"The duties of a walking delegate are many. He is at the beck and call

are many. He is at the beck and call of his organizations and sometimes has no time to eat or sleep. He has to go around to places where members of his union are employed to see whether there are complaints and to do everything in his power to settle them without resorting to a strike. He does everything in his power to adjust grievances before a strike is ordered.

"Just now the employers are find-

# For 35 Cents

We will give the choice from an even gross of gold plated sleeve links, all new and serviceable but-

# For 50 Cents

You can take your pick from 12 dozen gold plated brooches. Any of them would seem cheap at \$1.00. and some have all the style of our

# For 15 Cents

We have five styles of plated col-lar buttons that are guaranteed for three years. No matter what if enough is returned so we can see the stamp we will give a new one. Two of them for 25c. See them in our window.

# Hight & Fairfield Company

BUTTE, MONTANA. Inspectors of watches for the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

# Why Own a Kodak?

Your vacation, short ones, or long ones, will be doubly enjoyed if you preserve the little enjoyable features of the trip with Kodak Pictures.

## Kodaks From \$5.00 to \$35.00

If you want a Kodak get it now. We will show you all about taking and finishing pictures, so that you will lose no time learning while on

Perhaps you cannot spare the money now. Come and talk the matter over with us and perhaps we can arrange that difficulty for

Our Plates, Films and Papers are Always Fresh.

### Free Dark Room

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER **Red Cross Drug Store** 

24 West Park St. Montana

'Phone 74.

## YOU MAKE MONEY GOLD BOND GUARANTEE. Absolutely Safe.

12 per cent preferred stock; six aquare miles land in Flathead oil field. Block sold on instalment plan; proceeds used for drilling wells. Postal pard brings prospectus. Agents wanted. Reference, this paper.

MONTANA LAND AND GIL CO: Helena, Mont

## For Particular People

We have a nice gold-plated A. L. U.

Official Button

Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

American Labor Union Box 1067, Butte, Montana

THE STATE NURSERY CO. FLORISTS

Plants and Flowers Autumn Load

TELEPHONE 227 MON. Manager 47 W. Bro.

Key West Temptation Cigara.

# TEM PAST

ACCEPT SCALE.

End of the Machinists' Fight at Pittsburg.

A mass meeting of 1,000 members of the Machinists' union in the Pitts-burg district, which was held July 9th, voted 252 for and 157 against the settlement of the wage scale on the compromise offer of the Manufactur-7 1-2 per cent advance over last year's

The meeting terminates one of the most memorable struggles in this country between workmen and their employers, without actually coming to open hostilities. The settlement will affect directly about 8,000 men.

#### Miners on Strike.

Miners, under the jurisdiction of Tuolumne, California, Union No. 73, to the number of 300, have gone on strike at the Jumper, Golden Rule, Santes, Ysbel and App mines to enforce the demands that only union men be employed. The Dutch mine at Quartz employes union men coly men be employed. The Dutch mine at Quartz employs union men only and is not affected by the trouble, which does not extend to the jurisdiction of the Jamestown union.

Strikers Stand Firm

The Central Textile Workers' Union have adopted a resolution placing the strikers on record as being firm in their demand for a 55-hour week. The union also decided to stand by the Dyers and Mercerizers' Union in its demand for 55 hours and an increase in wages from \$12 to \$15 a week.

The Associated Press reports that and as a consequence the whole mat-nother strike of H. H. Kohlsaat & ter has been submitted to a referen-o.'s waiters was inauguarted today another strike of H. H. Kohlsaat & Co.'s waiters was inauguarted today in seven of the down-town lunchrooms of that company. This action, com-ing after the concern's employes had returned to work after an eight, weeks strike, is said to be the result of a meeting of the colored waiters' union last night. It was reported the company refused to sign the union wage

Judge Hinkle, of Spokane, last week decided in a case brought by Labor Commissioner Blackman against the Model Bakery that keeping the employes at the restaurant for 10 hours and 40 minutes was not a violation of the 10-hour law. The Freeman Labor Journal says organized labor will remember Judge Hinckle, if not kindly, at least well. ly, at least well.

In accordance with a demand of the Railroads of San Francisco has posted a notice in the car barns informing conductors and motormen that hereafter no member of the union will be taxed for the hospital fund. The company will continue to maintain the hospital feature for its other employes, including clerks, electricians,

The Potters Union and the employ-The Potters (nion and the employ-ers have been trying to affect an agreement covering fifteen demands. The committee of the respective bodies have split over an increase of 10 per cent on certain kinds of ware and also on the number of cubic feet which should constitute a days work.

The Clerks' Union of Superior, Wis., recently brought suit against a merchant named Cook, who had violated union requirements by keeping open Decoration day, to compel him to surrender the union store card. The court ordered that Cook should return the card and also that he pay damages to the amount of \$30.

One Sunday morning recently the Brewery Workers of Jollet, Ill., gave a picnic, preceded by a parade, which was headed by the mayor and chief of police and now the Rev. Walker, an Episcopal minister, proposes to prosecute the "bunch" for disturbing religious worship.

For the first time in many years the Typographical Union of Denver will march on Labor day. One thou-sand mill and smeltermen will also march. The largest turnout in the history of the ctiy is predicted.

A Colorado paper, the Denver Post, calls on Gov. Peabody to show his independence of the smelting trust by issuing a supplementary call for the enactment of eight-hour legislation.

One hundred and seventy-five tan-ners are on strike in Milwaukee against working unfair leather.

St. Joe, Mo., freight handlers are out for an increase of 25 cents per day.

Missouri Pacific freight handlers at St. Joe, and C. & A. employes at Alton are on strike for an increase of pay. The importation of 300 negroes broke the strike at Kansas City.

The daily papers report the lifting of the boycott by the Helena Clerks on the grocery store of R. C. Wallace, he having agreed to recognize the un-

The biscuit trust seems to be "up against the roal thing." The inde-pendent cracker factories report immensely increased sales.

The convention of the Amalgamated Leather Workers was held in Lynn, Mass., last week. It has a membership of over 35,000.

A jurisdiction quarrel between the plumbers and steam fitters has re-sulted in the latter withdrawing from the A. F. of L.

San Francisco plumbers and gas fitters are discussing the advisability of applying for a charter from the national association.

The Seattle Laundry Workers have begun a fight against scab tobacco which promises good results.

The demands of the San Francisco street railway employees is being ar-

# THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

SUBMIT DEMANDS. Bartenders' Union of Fernie, B. C., Submit Wage Scale to the Employers.

The Bartenders' Union No. 297. A. L. U., have submitted demands to the employers for acceptance. It is not believed that any trouble will ensue as the justice of their position can be readily seen. The communication

to the bosses reads as follows: Dear Sir:—For several months the Ry. Mt. B. T. have been considering the advisability of establishing a uniform scale of wages, but owing to the depression in business we withheld the proposition, and believing that it is to the best interest of all concern-ed, now that the depression has been removed and prospects are bright for the near future, we have decided upon

Not more than twelve hours to constitute a shift; a month to consist of every legal working day; a minimum scale of wages to be seventy dollars a month, board and room, ninety dollars a month for married men boarding at home; three and a half dollars per extra shift.

The same to go into affect below that

The same to go into effect July 10th sat, 1903. ping this will meet your ap-

proval, we are, Respectfully yours, ROCKY MOUNTAIN BARTENDERS'

UNION NO. 297, OF A. L. U. C. E. LADNOUT, Secretary and Treasurer

Declared Unfair.

Hamilton Federal Labor Union No. 19 sends in the following communica-tion under the official seal of the un-ton and bearing date of July 6:

Mr. Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

Dear Sir and Brother: At our last regular meeting I was instructed to write you to publish in A. L. U. Journal that Garrett Ulbink, carpenter, has been declared unfair by Hamilton Federal Labor Union No. 19.

Vours to units.

Yours in unity, HARRY SOUTH, Sec'y.

The coal miners' strike at Lady-smith, B. C., in consequence of which steamers have had to bring coal from steamers have had to bring coal from Newcastle and Japan to supply the coast market, held by the Vancouver Island collieries, is still being stubbornly fought by the W. F. of M., notwithstanding the reports issued by the daily papers which James Dunsmuir controls and telegraphed regularly to San Francisco and other coast cities. The false reports claim that the Western Federation of Miners is not supporting the strike, but G. Weston Wrigley, Victoria organizer for the A. L. U., writes from Ladysmith on June 22, to the Western Clarion, that the mass of the 500 miners are as solid and determined as ever. They are satisfied the W. F. M. is doing everything to win. All statements about the boys weakening are absolutely false.

# THE GROWTH OF A UNION

The Shearers of the West Building Up a Powerful Organization-Convecation Time Approaching-Good Results of Union Already Showing Themselves---Organizer Tilford Pleased

Organizer A. L. Tilford, who has been extremely active in building up the Hand and Machine Sheep Shear-ers' Union, and to whom not a little of the success of this large and rapidly growing organizaton is due through his uniting energy writes. through his untiring energy, writes the Journal as follows:
"The interest being evinced by the

"The interest being evinced by the majority of the shearers in the organzation is quite gratifying to those who first took hold of the matter with the aim of pushing it to a successful issue. And the effect is already being felt. It has been the means of causing a feeling of independence among the shearers and is having the effect of causing a better feeling among the members, and is doing away with the little petty jealousies that have been one of the menaces to form local organizations. The men have a confidence in the organization on account of its affiliation with the A. L. U., and judging from the interest that has already put the membership to something like 400, it would sum a very conservative estimate to put the number of members that will be in the organization by the time set for the convention at 1,000.

"And with that many of the mechanics along that line it bids fair to be an organization that will be a benefit to every laboring man who comes in contact with it. And at that stage there will no longer be an excuse for the holding back of those who

stage there will no longer be an excuse for the holding back of those who its some one to get out and make good thing for their benefit. "It has already been the means of wits son

The due stamp system is to be perimented with in Divisions 5, 10 and 12, U. B. R. E., commencing with the month of July. This system is in force in the Western Federation of Miners, and has been pressed on the board of directors as worthy of adoption in the U. B. R. E. by the agents of these large divisions, who claim that a great deal of time and expense is wasted in the use of the card system, that could be saved to the organization through the use of due stamp ization through the use of due stamp books. The board of directors has decided to make this experiment in the three divisions at Sacramento, San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., both on account of their enormous size and their nearness to headquarters. If, after a thorough trial, the system is found to be a success, it will be extended to all divisions in the U. B. R. E. in North America.

The Western Federation of Miners is behind the striking Denver smeltermen to a man, and unless all signs fail, the powerful smelting trust will go down to ingiorious defeat and with it will perish its barstard offspring—

raising the price of shearing around and east of Billings to 9 cents, and in some instances to more. Some of the woolgrowers state it was being done volintarily. So was it last season at Malta, Pondera and some other places. But if so, it does not coincid with the reports of the Montana Woolgrowers' Association, held in the spring of the

last two successive years.

Each man who has asked for an advance in the price has done so through a sense of justice. He was entitled to it.

entitled to it.

"Because they have already seen it demonstrated that whenever a woolgrower feels he should get onto a plece of range before his neighbor, and in order to do so, he has to complete shearing first, he finds it no inconvenience to pay two or three cents more for shearers do his work first, and then they will enarl as in the Billings papers a few issues ago "that of course there are always a few cases of holdup by shearers each season."

The convention will be held in Butte about Aug. 5th if weather permits. It is hoped the attendance will be good, as matters of vital importance to a young and growing body will be up for

as matters of vital importance to a young and growing body will be up for discussion, and it is imperative that every shearer who has the interest of his calling at heart should attend and give the benefit of 6.5s experience and best counsel to the work in hand. and best counsel to the work in hand, Judging by its present growth the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers Union is destined to be as complete an organization of a craft as will be found in the union.

the citizens' alliance. A movement has been started for the creation of an eight-hour fund and contributions for outside should pour in to the aid of this grand organization, which has never faltered in its devotion to union principles and whose treasury has always been open to other unions in distress. The trust will not be able to smelt its rock at other plants for the reason that the Federation will close the other plants also. The prospects for victory are spleudid at this time

The city council of Bozeman, Mont, has granted the potition of the recently organized Federal Labor Union No. 419, A. L. U., that nine hours and \$2.50 per day minumum wage be adopted by the city. Recognition of the union was also asked, but was denied.

The Butte Confectioners' and Helpers' Union have elected Miss Bessie Walsh president and Rudolph Boden, vice president, to fill vacancies caused by regisnation of Messrs. Broome and Friend, who have engaged in business for themselves. 

A. L. U. STATE CENTRAL BODY.

Federal Union 347 Proposes A. L. U., State Central Body for California. a Live Issue. On Monday evening, June 29, Federal Union No. 247 of San Francisco held a special meeting for the purpose of ballotting upon general officers and members of the executive

This is a live issue, and should be carried out. It would bive an impetus to the cause of industrialism, the

Butte stenographers at their last meeting elected the following officers:
President, Edward Jessup; vice-president, Miss Anna Groenberg; R. C., M. C. Williams; F. C., Miss Agatha Richards; guide, Miss Sarah Ryan; guard, Miss Anna Almquist; trustees, J. J. Hanley, A. W. Devitt, W. E. Dufresne, Edward Jessop, Miss Dorothy Kane; delegate to Trades and Labor R. C. Smith; Jos. Flaherty, alternate.

John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has associated with San Gompers so long that he has become inoculated with Sam's ideas of honor and proper union behavior. The Western Federation, anxious for har-Western Federation, anxious for harmonious relation, entered into correspondence with him defining their position, which was that of non-interference with his organization, each body to unionize the unorganized but not interfere with each other. In appreciation of this fair and manly position the festive Mr. Mitchell has attempted to seduce W. F. M. locals, and has succeeded in three instances. He will get all he wants of this sort of thing in the future. From this time on the W. F. M. will organize a local whenever twenty miners apply for a charter, and though it be in the state of Pennsylvania. The fellows whom Mitchell delivered to the coal barons for three years without even the right to strike are doing some tall thinking. Bye and bye they will be the turn of thinking. Bye and bye they will begin to act. Then it will be the turn of Mr. Mitchell, Mark Hahna's pet, to do some thinking in his own behalf. But his thinking will come too late to save the situation.

The Trades Assembly of Lewistown, Mont., is taking steps to organize that country in the most thorough manner. The miners of Gilt Edge, Kendall and Maiden will also be asked

board.

B. A. Meyer, president of No. 347, has taken up with the various locals for consideration the proposition to organize a state central body for California, composed of representatives of the various locals of the American Labor Union, and National and International bodies united with it.

This is a live issue and should be

result of which can hardly be foretold. There are now fifteen direct A. L. U. locals in California, and more than twice that many divisions and unions of the U. B. R. E. and W. F. of M.—U. B. of R. E. Journal.

to lead their moral support to this movement for the betterment of the workers' condition. President Moyer, of the W. F. M., and President McDonald, of the A. L. U., have both been asked to assist in the work.

# Our Propaganda Brigade

Bro. Smith, of Northport, Wash, sends in a sub. Many a mickle makett a muckle and their brigade is steadily increasing soldiers. Keep up the good work, comrades and brothers. A paper which advocates the cause of the masses has nothing to expect from any but the masses. To make a newspaper of this character a success requires hard and unceasing work on the part of every man who helieves in individual freedom. The Journal subscription price is at the minimum. It does not belong to any individual or company, but is the property of the growing and progressive A. L. U., which is now irrevocably committed to Socialism. When you hustle for the Journal you are working for yourselves. Push the circulation. It is imperative that we should have a Bunsked thromsand circulation. Will you help?

"The interest being evinced by the aim of pushing it to a successful issue. the petty jealousies that have been one to be an organization that will be a spits some one to get out and make a fire good in educating the working of making it to a successful issue. The committee the strangele, and were there so strike commission of the rich in the union.

Billings papers a few issues ago "that to in help the foldular by shearers each season." discussion, and it is imperative that found in the union.

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Ballings papersality that the industrient of the pour paper and the content of p

Comrade Theo Fouboel, of Hale, Mo., has also favored the Journal. His "cut" will also appear in the next issue. Comrade Foulboef is the author of an open letter to "plutocracy" which was published a short time since. He is now engaged in curbatone agitation with the Coming Nation van.

Comrade Mary Brownyard, of Den-wer, sends in for a bundle of 24 Jour-nal riot cartridges with which to en-lighten the uninformed in order that they may learn the way to lighten the ungodly. Every cartridge is guaran-teed to produce results. A close pe-rusal will cause ideas to germanate in the head of only one capable of three minutes consecutive thought.

"The workers must either take Capitalism or Socialism," says Bro. C. M. O'Brien, of Fernie, "and for my part I have had all I want of capital-

"Just now the employers are find-ing fault with the walking delegates but we are not the men they picture us to be. If it were not for the walk-ing delegates much inferior work would be done in the building indus-try of the city. Being experts in our particular trades, we are constantly on the alert that no inferior work is done by the workers of our organizadone by the workers of our organiza-"The pacemaker among employ

is responsible for inferior work, and when we catch him we go for him pust as hard as for the employer. The pacemaker, a union man, will work harder than his fellows, and compet those who have not his speed to do bad work in order to keep up with him. The pacemaker also does inferior work. In this way we prevent much inferior work. much inferior work.

'The walking delegate must be a diplomat and must be able to meet every situation as it comes along. He must be a judge and must never lose his temper. Any mistake he makes will be felt by the workers of his un-

"The walking delegate must be in all repects a conservative, honest and competent man. He does not look for his job as does the average politician. The union finds out his worth and the place comes to him unsolleit.

and the place comes to him unsolicited. He is paid out of the funds of
the unions, and they want the best
men for the places.

"The pay received by a walking delegate is the regular scale of his trada
with an additional ten per cent for
expenses. Extra expenses for the
walking delegate are also paid by his
union after they have been passed
upon. The walking delegate deserves
every cent of the money he receives. every cent of the money he receives because if he did not the union would soon get rid of him."

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Is the title of our book which deer those troubles. Write for it, enclose the protect and receive question for professional care at the perfect system of home treat Thomasands cared at home by correspondent to the profession always given, and good, homest, ful treatment given to every patient, drass

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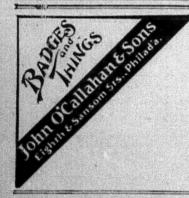
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squor houses in the Northwest. The two stocks have been consolidated, the B. Gallick stock being removed to the Frank Commercial building at 112-114 East Broadway. B. Gallick will continue to be the distribute of all the leading brands of Wines, Whiskies, Val Blatz Beer, Idanha Mineral Water and other agencies controlled and handled by the Frank Commercial Co.

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# Progress of the South

The invasion of the South by the Socialist movement is of more importance than at first appears. It is not simply that new territory is being gained for Socialism. New territory has been gained continuously ever since there was a Socialist movement. Neither does this movement derive its principal importance from the fact that this territory has been particularly difficult of invasional statements. been particularly difficult of inva-sion. It is, nevertheless, one justi-fying self congratulation that the last section of America to remain untouched by Socialism has at last been invaded.

The South has always occupied a

The South has always occupied a The South has always occupied a peculiar position in American politics. This has been especially true since the Civil War. But always, even before the Civil War, the great mass of the white population have been more completely puppets than in any other portion of the country.

a Southern cotton grower. He says:

"The biggest cotton producing country of the South is Williamson county, Texas, which produced 89,-237 bales, according to the census. Its population is 33,735 white and 4,-392 negroes. The negroes constitute only 15 per cent of its farm labor and raise less than 15 per cent of the cotton. The second biggest cotton producer is Ellis county, sleo in Texas, with 86,639 bales; population, 48,216 whites, 4,841 negroes. The negroes furnish 12 per cent of the farm labor and about the same percentage of the cotton crop. And so on down the list.

Of the nineteen biggest cotton

A. M. SIMONS



Who, Together With May Wood Simons, Is Pushing Ruskin University, of Chicago, to the Front.

In the slave world "the South" has always meant the comparatively small remnant of the whole popula-tion which were able to hold slaves. When the war was over the poor whites of the South were graciously permitted to compete for the place which the black chattel slaves had occupied before the war. They were rented sections of the great plantations and squeezed by mortgage sharks, crop loans and cotton brokers. They greatened by the provided the control of the provided the control of the provided the control of th ers. They generally were compelled to live under a much lower standard of life than their negro predecessors. of life than their negro predecessors. They were really much more effective laborers and the result was that the cotton industry of the South grew more rapidly than it ever had in the days of chattel slavery, while the new class of parasites who had in most cases crowded out the old plantation owners had received an income from surplus value much

counties in the South sixteen are overwhelmingly white and nearly all the farm work done by whites. This tendency has been marked for years and the production of cotton in most of the Southern states is shifting away from the black belt to the white sections. white sections.

white sections.

The increase in the cotton production of the South in the last two decades is due mainly to the labor of the whites. The crop of antebellum days was the product almost wholly of negro labor. The Chronicle is mistaken in supposing this to be the case today. The negro counties generally produce less cotton than in slavery days."

Then came the new industrialism and the producing portion of the

and the producing portion of the Southern population found itself en-tering upon another stage in its evo-iution, that of wage slavery. All the world knows the story of horrors of

greater than that of the old masters.

How true this is is shown by a quotation from a letter in a recent number of the Chicago Chronicle by a Southern cotton grower. He says:

"The biggest cotton grower again here. The point I want to show is the political effect of these things. "Befo' the war" the poor white voted to support the slave owner; after the war he voted out of habit for a grower to require the recent to make the control of the says. the war he voted out of habit for a few years to maintain the rule of this already dead and gone class. Then the new trading and manufac-turing class with small capitalists and petty parasites of various kinds roused him to defend its interests by voting the populist ticket and he placed the Tillman crowd in power. Now there is a sign that he intends to vote for his own interests. He has organized in trade unions and Socialist locals and these germs of these consciousness are sure to grow Socialist locals and these germs of class consciousness are sure to grow as they have grown everywhere else in the world until they shall permeate every portion of the working class of the South as they are permeating, that of other portions of the world. This movement is destined to have an effect upon national politics apparently greatly disproportionate to its size. The solid South has always been the gambling counter of politicians both democratic and republican. Of no importance whatever in democratic convenance whatever in democratic conven-tions it had no voice in choosing the men who should be nominated and men who should be nominated and for whom it would vote, as is shown by the fact that not a single democratic nominee for president or vice-president since the Civil War has come from this locality.

In the republican convention, on the other hand, the Southern delegates were of considerable importance, although it was known that they carried no electoral vote with them. They were the puppets with

them. They were the puppets with which the politicians traded in the republican convention. Once that the nominees were made neither side sent some speaker there who was determined to exercise his eloquence but which to send into a city where votes could be made at the made her there who was determined to exercise his eloquence but which the committees did not wish to send into a city where votes could be made at the made by which could be made or unmade by such eloquence as he could give. The appearance of the Socialist vote, even if weak, in the South will alter even if weak, in the South will alter all this. The Socialists will be mak-ing their appeal direct to the voters in accord with their own interests and will be exposing conditions as to labor and will force the demo-cratic party to take issue on this sub-ject. This point is of the greatest importance.

cratic party to take issue on this subject. This point is of the greatest importance.

The question of factory legislation is to the democratic party much what the slavery question was to Douglas in the famous Douglas-Lincoln debate, whichever way they answer it they seal their own doom. If they dare to stand for factory legislation, the South will rebel. But, on the other hand, their one hope of success in the North lies in the assistance of the trade unions and these are uncompromisingly committed to the demand for factory legislation and laws against child labor in general. It is significant that up to the present time Bryan has not dared to speak out on this subject. A very slight agitation in the South would compel the spending of thousands of dollars by both democratic and republican parties. It would compel the introduction of political discussion throughout the South and would wake up the sleeping political consciousness of that section. This would take away its purely passive character and disorganize the plans of capitalist politicians. For all of these reasons the Socialist agitation through the South should be pushed with all possible energy as results attainable there will be wholly out of proportion to the energy displayed.

# O'Hare on the Stump



By J. C. Lamb

The politicians of Druyden bave learned a lesson. They tried to prevent a Socialist speaker from addressing the citizens of this town, bt came to grief. They got up against a buzz-saw in the shape of a youthful appearing, mild-mannered speaker named O'Hare, who hails from Missouri.

Comrade O'Hare mounted a dry goods box, placed on the Main street "Well, send the mayor over here: "Well, send the mayor over here:

goods box, placed on the Main street of the town ats p. m. Saturday night, and soon had a big crowd of resi-dents and folks from out of tewn lisand soon had a big crowd of residents and folks from out of tewn listening to his story of why he was tired of having to live under a system which caused the workers to support a horde of idle owners, when the marshal came to him and told him that he would have to cease speaking. In surprise, O'Hare replied that permission had been given by the mayor. "Well, the mayor has ordered me to stop the meeting," was the officer's reply. "Get down, now."

O'Hare answered that as there was no ordinance against public speaking on the street, and upon the marshal's reiteration of the command to stop, turned to the crowd. "If you men want to listen to this speech, I propose to continue. How many want me to stop?" a couple of voices responded "Aye."

"How many want me to continue?" A shout went up from a couple of hundred throats "Aye," "Go on. "We want fair play."

Then the marshal grabbed him, and the next moment both were on the ground, the marshal, a man weighing 180 pounds, underneath. An angry crowd of citizens soon loosened his hold on O'Hare, and he again mounted the box.

"Men, we have a right to gather here and discuss these public questions. If you will protect me from lawbreakers I will proceed."

Hardly were the words out of his mouth when he was grabbed again.

THE HOMELESS POOR.

The city of London has 30,000 people who are absolutely homeless. This number is constantly receiving recruits, men, who because of age, falling health and inability to obtain employment, are pushed down and out. Such is the reward of industry. The unfortunates who have added to

"The mayor ordered your arrest."
"Well, send the mayor over here; I won't run away, and if he can convince these people that he has the power of the czar they will let you take me."

With that the marshal left, an a few minutes the mayor showed up and again interrupted the speech, which was going on despite some ugly scratches, and a handful of the Socialist's hair taken by the mar-

"You'll have to stop. You are lockading the street."

There were square rods of open country in the broad thoroughtare. "Is it against the ordinance to speak on the street?"

His honor hemmed: "Well, no, but you'll have to get on a side street, down a couple of blocks."

"I'm afraid the crowd don't want to walk that far."

"How many of you want to go out the woods?" turning to the now immense crowd. "None of us. Gc on. Shame on them!"

"All right, boys; then we don't go.
Mr. Mayor, the citizens don't wan't
to go, but just to keep peace in the
family, we'll go around the corner,
even if it is dark."

even if it is dark."

With that the whole crowd followed a hundred feet away, and the speech was started again. Hardly was peace again prevailing when a half dozen men, headed by the marshal, pushed their way through the crowd. Words to the effect that "we'll get him this time" were heard.

the wealth of the world are forced to step in the streets and alleys of a great city, suffering the pangs of direct want, while other men are born into the world with their foot on the neck of the people, the pockets in the clothea which they nor their progenitors did not make or earn, filled with wealth they did not produce. A man who bears a title as a proof that his

"I have instructions from the county attorney to take you."

The crowd closed up. Black looks were on the faces of staid and vener-

able men.

"By what authority? You had better send the prosecuting attorney here. I want to see him."

"He's seventeen miles away. Come along."
"Seventeen miles away!" the crowd roared with laughter.
"How could he have told you that?"

"He telephoned to me."

"All right, my man. You tell the crowd what you telephoned the prosecuting attorney, and if they think it's all right, I'll go with you."

"The poor minion blurted out, "I won't tell."

won't tell."

The audience held its sides and shrieked with derision.

shrieked with derision.

Then O'Hare opened up. He'd only been playing at it before. How the air sizzled as in a genteel, logical, masterly way he turned the searchight on the horde of ignorant officials, despicable heelers, and anarchistic minions of the old parties who had sought to shut his mouth. How they slunk to their holes as the crowd, comprising practically the citizenship of the vicinity, time after time acclaimed a vote of censure for their misrepresentative representatives.

tives.

It was a victory for Socialism. Men whose cars had been closed gathered to listen to the speaker whose pluck had won for our cause a hearing, while he told of the peaceful revolution that would put an end to slavery and ignorance. And then he took a vote of the crowd. None were there who would profess allegiance to the old parties, but when the supporters of Socialism were called for a great shout that the incidents of the evening had won a following for our cause that will make the hirelings of capitalism tremble.

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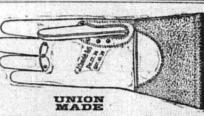
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# The Law of Cycles Imogene C. Fales

Oh what are heroes, prephets, men But pipes through which the breath

of Pan doth blow. momentary music; Ebbs the tide, they lie White, hollow shells upon the desert shore. But not the less the Eternal wave

rolls on;
To animate new millions, and exhale,
Races and planets, its enchanted

The antiquity of man is so great as to defy computation. Geology and archaeology are rewriting the history of the human race an dgiving new con-ceptions of time and events. A day expands into a thousand years, and a year into an almost incaiculable per-iod of time. We are learning to count time by generations and cycles. In all of the discoveries made in regard to the life line of men, dating back from 7,000 to 200,000 years, and if re cent explorers are to be accredited to more than a million years—there are to be found evidences of human intelligence and still pointing to a still more remote past. The knowledge of the remoteness of human beings is necessary to a knowledge of the evel law of the rise and fall of s is necessary to a knowledge of cycle law of the rise and fall of nations and of all mundane events. Dynasties, races, and civilizations have run their course and perished. and on their ruins new races and new civilizations have slowly arisen to repeat in their turn the same career. A feature of the history of life upon the globe has been that centric move-ment of which the cycle is the most familiar illustration. familiar illustration.

By cycle is not meant a circle or other closed curve, but a curved line which returns toward and near, but never reaches, the point of beginning. Illustrations are found in the spiral, and better still in the helix, in which the generating point comes back to the same point as that from which it The theory that events repeat them-selves and that each series of occurrences forms a complete cycle in it-self is as old as philosophy, but like most old theories, it is only true in part. It is partly true that events re-peat themselves and that causes of social action move in returning curves, but along with this motion is an upward movement which brings the returning point more or less dithe returning point more or less di-rectly over the starting point. To carry the simile out further, the growth of society is along the line of a screw circling around a changeless axis, returing in great periods to ap-parently the original point, but in reality climbin further away from the plane or level of its beginning. Haw-thorne, in "The House of Seven Ga-bles," describes in the following words the cycling process: "All human progress is in an as-

"All human progress is in an as-cending spiral curve, while we fancy ourselves going straight forward and attaining at every step an entirely new position long ago tried and abandoned, but which we now find ethercalized, refined and perfected to its ideal. The past is a coarse and sensual prophecy of the future."

Buckle, in England, and Draper, in Buckle, in England, and Draper, in America, were the first to show that the same law or rule of action that governed the growth of the individual also applied to religious, social institutions, civilizations, and races, as well as to that smaller unit, the nation. It is impossible to destroy the light; the individual and the communications. light; the individual and the community can be kept in darkness for months and years, but the day comes when the veil is torn asunder and the spiendor of truth revealed. The views once so flercely controverted are now accepted by the intelligent public the same as they are the theory of the attraction of gravitation and the doctrines of the conservation and the correlation of energy. The general biological law is that every living being starts from a germ, consisting of more or less simple cells; develops by the differentation of these cells; reaches a maximum of growth or kinetic possibility; holds that maximum a certain period, and then apmum a certain period, and then approaches a condition similar to its beginning, by a reversal of the process of growth. The expressionless face of the old man is the counterpart of that of the infant. The aphasia of sentility is the analogue of the speech-

s of bayhood. This statement applies to compound as well as to simple units and to the functions and phases of compound units. The simple unit is the plant or animal; the compound unit is a series of two or more simple units. According to the number of these units, and the point of view from which they are regarded, it will be a variety species, games order, subwhich they are regarded, it will be a variety, species, genus, order, sub-kingdom, or kingdom, a family, clan, tribe, community, city, town, nation, empire, and the last and highest of all, humanity itself. The same principle of cyclic development applies to all human institutions. Each comes, thrives, and goes according to its organic law. Those containing the largest amount of working units, and the best suited to their environ-

No Compromise, No Fusion, No Fal- |

tering-Same in Every Country of

the Civilized World.

The Durange Trades Journal of recent date has the following to say with regard to the clear cut character of the Socialist movement throughout the entire civilized world:

"A feature of the late elections in the German empire for members of the reichstag, deserving more than passing notice, is the marked gain made by the Socialist party in the membership of that body. For many years the Socialists of Germiny, as well as in several other countries of Europe, have had a growing political party that has made its influence felt in a powerful way. There is at the present time, not a parliamentary body in Europe that has not one or more Socialist members. The party being international in scope of its organization is substantially the same in every country in the world. There may be, and there undoubtedly is, considerable latitude given to the party in each coemity and each boosility, but fundi-

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

and the longest duration, and those of smaller or weaker proportions and less adapted to their environment, less vitality and briefer duration. We must disabuse our minds of the notion that man is a new comer upon the earth and that civilization is a thing of yesterday. Archaeology has made many strides in the past twelve years, and our knowledge of antiquity has been increased more than fifty fold.

In Egypt, Brugsch, DeMorgan, and Fiders Petrie have unrolled the curtain of the history of that wonderful land, and have carried us back to the time when Osiris lived and ruled in northern Egypt, a period not less than 8,000 and possibly not less than 10,000 years ago; that before the first dy-nasty so called, there were other dynasties, and in the Upper Egypt there was a rude civilization lasting for centuries, and which Prof. Petrie believes dates back 200,000 years. In Babylonia, Prof. Sayce and other As-syriologists have unearthed Akkad, which was unknown to Greece and which was unknown to Greece and Rome. This civilization was dead and buried when Babylon was at the height of its giory. It had palaces and temples, kings and a great hier-archy. Prof. Sayce is a very careful and conservative thinker and does not commit himself to exact dates, using his own conclusion it is clear that civilization was well established in Akkad 6,000 or 8,000 years ago. Prof. Schlieman not only found the in Akkad 6,000 or 8,000 years ago. Prof. Schlieman not only found the Troy of which Homer sang, but far beneath it a second Troy, and beneath that a third Troy, which would carry civilization back at least 10,000 years. Recent excavations in Persia by M. DeMorgan, the great French archaeologist, have unearthed at Susa, buried citles, lying insuccessive layers, one on top of the others. The surface of Susa is occupied by ruins of the Graeco-Persian period. Thirteen feet below the surface are the ruins of a city founded by King Achaemenes which reached the highest glory under Cyrus the Great, and became extinct under Kerxes. Twenty-seven or 30 feet lower still is an older city with a hall of a thousand columns, statutes, stone tablets, altars and jewels, that flourished, Prof. DeMorgan says, 10,000 years ago. Gen. Legendre and other scientists who have studied the Middin districts of Corea, have found evidences of city stiltgation in that country, at least 6. who have studied the Middin districts of Corea, have found evidences of civilization in that country, at least 6,000 years old. The written records of China, we know, go back 48 centuries, and below that is a period partly historical, partly legendary, which extends nearly 3,000 years further.

But all of these are events of yes-terday when compared with the king-dom of Nippur, which has been dug up by Profs. Peters and Helprecht. They have discovered the existence up by Profs. Peters and Helprecht. They have discovered the existence of a kingdom with highly specialized social conditions, buried 100 feet below the desert in Babylonia, which came into existence about 21,000 years, ago. Here were found temples of worship with earyinge, elaborate architecture, and gorgeously decorated buildings; here were clay tablets giving in detail the rise and fall of dynasties, whose existence was unknown to the modern world. On the ruins of the old city of Nippur arose another city, and between the ruins of the old and the foundation of the new 5,000 years are supposed to intervene. How many years of growth did the buried city represent? How long was it in dying when its cycle was completed and the scales of life turned, who can tell? It died and left no sign; the silt of the delta buried it. In the new world Dr. and Mme, Le Plongeon have traced the Axtec, Toltoe and Maya civilizations back some 5,000 or 6,000 years, and in Peru, Dr. Pinto has found the remnant of a civilization that, long preceded that of the Incas. If our knowledge respecting human society has been carried far back-fiftio antiquity, what shall be said respecting that of primitive humanity itsel? The latest researches utterly upset all former theories.

Prof. Windle, a British archaeologist, finds that Great Britain was poopled by an Iberian race long before the first Kelt has crossed over from the mainland. That before the

Prof. Windle, a British archaeologist, finds that Great British was peopled by an Iberian race long before the first Kelt has crossed over from the mainland. That before the Iberian there was at least one Neolithic race, and long before that a Paleolithic or new stone age lasted at least several thousand years, and the Ualeolithic or ancient stone age, 10,000 years. This would carry human beings back 30,000 years in the British Isles, and before the time when the ocean cut away the peninsular which connected England with France. Over 50 investigators have shown that man, or the primitive European, hunted the mammoth and was hunted by the cave tiger. Prof. Frank Very, the astronomer, says: "It is known that the sojourn of man upon this planet dates back, at any rate, to the glacial epoch, when all of northern Europe and America endured the rigors of a climate as severe as that of Greenland to day, and that the ice and elimate of Greenland extended to New York. The relics found in the glacial drift

mentally it remains the same in all countries.

A world-wide fundamental of the Socialist program is the one that prohibits fusion with any other political party. This course preserves the amtonomy of the organization, and however small it may be, prevents it being swallowed up and absorbed by any other political party. This policy also maintains a clean outline of cleavage between it and its rivals. There are no emiangling alliances to straighten out. When success does come to the Socialist party it can move forward in the work of giving practical expression to its principles without unides annoyance.

There may, and doubtless will be some diversity of opinion as to details, but there can be no serious difference as to fundamental principles. Aiming to establish an industrial government instead of a political one, the mere matter of electing men to office, of securing official positions for individuals is considered of small consequence. The Socialist party has therefore sim, ed to educate the masses of the people to its principles and made no strain.

mentally it remains the same in all

and dilapidated condition. show artistic taste and skill of a high order, and point to a remote past, in which the arts and knowledge to which they bear witness were per-fected."

The glacial epoch is supposed to ave lasted 100,000 years. Solemn as re these figures, those which have just been published by the Smithsonian Institute are much more impressive. Their geologists, Profs. George W. Becker, W. H. Holmes and W. J. McGee, made a careful examination of the human remains found in California in placer, and consiomerate fornia in placer and conglomerate formations, and have reported that man lived on the Pacific slope in the Miocene division of the Tertiary period. He was a cotempary of the mas-todon, eohippus, and orohippus. In these investigations Nature had left no room for doubt. On the banks of a river a community of these early men had lived for centuries. They had fished and hunted, they had made war, built homes, and in the gravel banks of the rivers had buried their

dead. In the course of time great vol-canic eruptions filled the river beds, and covered the valleys with floods of lava; the lava cooled and gradual-ly dust and earth covered it from view. The rivers kept on running and making fresh channels, only to be again filled with the eruptions of boiling lava. Today one finds in the Sierra Nevada layers of ancient stream beds, one above the other, some of the gravel layers being as much as 200 feet thick. When the mad search for gold broke out, min-ers working in the gravel beds, found together with the fossil remains of the mastodon and rhinocerous the bones of primitive man and his rude weapons.

Physicists know the rate at which

the lava cools, and that at which a river crodes its way; they know the length of time for the formation of river deposits, and they have placed the period in which these human remains were found as the middle of the Tertiary, a period not less than 1,-000,000 years ago, and this is a modover, on the earth 3,000,000 years and this is a moderate estimate, for according to Mr. J. G. Goodchild, president of the Royal Physical Society of England, 93,000,000 years have elapsed since the beginning of the Tertiary period. Lord Kelvin estimates that man has been upon the earth 3,000,000 years. Brief were the cycles of the savage man of the Miocene age. Living in small groups on the banks of rivers, the seashore, hills and mountain valleys, fishing, hunting and fighting, he was waging an unequal warfare with Na-ture in her unsubdued and terrible aspect. Old when young in years, adolescence passed rapidly into ma-turity, and maturity still more rapidly into old age and death. Neither were the little grouns that formed is the little groups that formed in each district, and expanded into tribes, of district, and expanded into tribes, or iong duration. A very cold winter, a areat freshet, a volcanic cruption, an extended drough, would kill off a score or a hundred, leaving only a remnant of the stronger and more in-telligent to survive; and between the little groups, war and murder, the flerce instruments of the competitive struggle for existence, were always at work, filling the earth with the bones of the dead.

hones of the dead.

A myriad of small cycles passed away before it became possible for larger and more differential groups to come into existence. Many were the cycles and many the years wherever the process of larger differtiation went on. Geologically it embraced the latter part of the Tertiary and the larger part of the Quarternary period. The cycles came and went, the aggregates grew, the relationships became more varied; dependent and afterwards independent communities, cities, and nations were formed, but war was always at work preventing any steady advance. The older parts of civilized China, Mesopotamia and Egypt are continuous graveyards. Where Nature buried her dead in one direction she commenced to build anew in another. The worn-out elements in one cycle became transformed into the new materials of a second.

What cause destroyed the kingdom

ed into the new materials of a second.

What cause destroyed the kingdom of Nippur we know not, but it is probable that Erech destroyed Nippur, and was crushed in turn by Babylon, that Persia swallowed Babylon, and that Alexander took away the Persian crown, which his descendants yielded up to the Romans. When the social aggregate became too large and heterogeneous so that each impings on the other, then the law of the cycle is overcome by a more powerful law; that of natural competition or war. Nearly all of the civilizations of which we have any knowledge have come to an end through war, not by the cycle law of decay and death. Yet the law even under such circumstances had still been at work, for the conquered nation, unless overborne by a numerically stronger one, had passed the growing stage when the attack was made.

ous effort to increase its vote more rapidly than the convictions and the educational training of the rank and file of the voters would warrant.

If a political party be building for the future, if it proposes to secure the permanent triumph of its policy, it must avoid combining with a stronger one for the sake of securing a temporary success and electing a few men to office. So surely as it merges its individuality with that of another, and a numerically stronger organization, its days are numbered.

The Socialist party, internationally, is somewhat different from any other in the world's history. Immediate success is not so much its aim as to prepare the thinking men and women of the race for the change that the evolution of industry is foreing upon mankind. From this point of view the political strength of the movement is of interest as reflecting public opinion along the lines indicated. The person therefore who thinks of the Socialist party as one that ought to fuse with another, not only totally misapprehends its purpose, but is blind to the fate that has befallen all parties that have consented to merge their identity into that of a stronger one.

The recent elections in Germany show a steady growth of opinion to yard the Socialist ideal, in that coun-

posing forces and then passes on into decay and death. This is the cycle law; it may not have its full expression through accident or violence, yet none the less is it the law that controls every form of animate life upon the globe. The life equation, or the duration of a cycle, varies with the complexity of the organism—the simpler the latter the shorter the former. The microbe is born and dies in an hour, the elephant lives 200 years. The Greek nation with its high intellectual development, lasted only 300 years, owing to the relatively small number of its aggregate units, and its moral pollution; China has successfully defied the assaults of 58 centuries. In the case of Greece, a weakened nation was prematurely destroyed or absorbed by a stronger weakened nation was prematurely de-stroyed, or absorbed by a stronger power—the Roman. The earth is a vast graveyard of nations and peoples that have passed away. In its geo-logical strata are the forms and im-plements of those who belong to an-other era when the world presented a rholly different appearance from what wholly different appearance from what it does today.

To illustrate: The infant under fa vorable circumstances grows to ma-turity, from that to a condition of unstable equilibrium, where for a few

brief years the man halts between on-

It does today.

Not for one moment must it be supposed that the law of cycles is confined in its application to humanity, or to civilization, or even to the various forms of animal life. As far as our knowledge goes, its application seems to be universal. The geologic record is but a series of cycles, of which the earliest is the eozolc, and the successive stages are marked by radiate and mollusk, by articulate and vertebrate, by fish, reptile and mammal. Hugh Miller, struggling with the problem of life and the apparent contradiction between the records of the problem of life and the apparent contradiction between the records of the Scriptures and the testimony of the rocks, found a scientific truth in the Biblical image of a day being a thousand years, and a thousand years a day. We with our wider knowledge know that the "Creative Days of a day. We with our wider knowledge know that the "Creative Days of Genesis" have nothing to do with time, but with cyclic processes that may have comprised hundreds, or thousands, or millions of years, of which a "Day" is merely representa-

Nor does the cycle law stop there. Long before the earth had reached a point cool enough for vapor to con-dense into liquid, the law seems to have been potent and universal. The transformation of spiritual elements transformation of spiritual elements into chemical atoms, and chemical molecules; the formation of a luminous vapor cloud, the material for stellar, solar and world systems; the separation of the swelling nebula into what was to become earth and moon; the formation of system within system, all revolving around a common center; all of them represent cosmic cycles as definite and as absolute as those that operate at the present moment. And it may be that back of this earliest star event, this dimly discerned creation, there were other and more awful cycles, such as have been pictured by Tait, Stewart, Fishe and Lord Kelvin. Cosmic cycles are an inherent feature of the universe, and will keep on after we have passed and will keep on after we have passed away, as they did before we appeared upon the globe. From the vague be-ginnings of the nebula to the nine-teenth century is a road longer than human reason can grasp, a process vaster than the wildest dream of the imagination. Though we see it not the road reaches forward beyond the nineteenth century as far as it does behind it and it involves a progress as great as that which it has already called into being.

as great as that which it has already called into being.

The production of kinetic energy; its differentation into specific modes of action, the unfolding of isolated life; its differentation into plant and animal; the creation of conscious intelligence; the development of moral, spiritual and intellectual qualities, and their influence upon the earth that we inhabit; the breaking down of egoistis tendencies, and their transformation into aliruistic ones; the growth of social units, and the merging of these units into ever larger ones; the irresistible growth of interdependence and mutual responsibility; these well high infinite processes are the milestones along the dim thoroughfare of the years that are gone, and these point unmistalably to other milestones of a finer and nobler type in the years that are to be, than any which lie behind us. The growth of the human race has been like whitecapped waves rising and falling in the ocean of time. In many instances hundreds and even thousands of years intervened between the decadence and death of one civilization and the rise of another, to undergo in its turn the same experiences. In this fact lies the explanation of the slow growth of the race during those acons of time; one age destroyed what another created. The rhythm of humanity's progress up to 2,000 years ago had been from savagery and barbarism into civilization, and back again into barbarism.

try the election of a member of the reichstag requires a majority and not a mere plurality vote. Of the 235 constituencies 118 members were elected, and another election will be ordered in 117 districts, of the 118 members elected the Socialists get 54, a plurality of the number. In the elections that are to follow this party will no doubt be equally successful. The total vote was increased to more than 2,500,000. A feature of the election was the interest taken by the Socialist women who worked very resiously in large numbers without pay.

It is idle to charge the result of the elections in Germany to a fleeting spasm of popular displeasure concerning some special question of governmental policy as some of the papers have done. It might as well be recognized once and for all that here is a new political force that will augment as the years roll on and that is already making itself felt here in America as well as beyond the Atlantic.

When the long list of specific

When the long list of specific charges of corruption in the Washington postoffice made by Seymour W. Tuliosh was read to Postmaster General Payns he said to the thirty newspaper correspondents assembled in his office: "Tell your papers the postmaster general just laughed."



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THE A. L. U. IN CALIFORNIA. Written for The Journal by J. R. Ware, Eureka, Cal.

California stands among the fore-most states in the growth of the A. L. U. during the last year. One year ago there was only one union in the state. This was located at Bodie.

In August of last year a union was organized at Tuolumne; following this one was established at Santa Barbara, and another at Corning. During the past four months the

bara, and another at Corning. During
the past four months the movement
has spread until we now have fifteen
local unions of our organization in
this state, reaching from Del Norte
county to Sana Barbara.

When we take into consideration
that all this has been accomplished
without a regular ofganizer in the
field (save for one month the writer
spent in Shasta and Siskiyou counties), we must admit that the growth
of the organization has been wonderties), we must admit that the growth of the organization has been wonder.

The reason for this growth is the fact that the workingman has become tired of class organizations—tired of supporting an organization that bows and cringes before the great political mugwumps of the country—and has turned his energies toward the great industrial union that makes no distinction between classes; that considers all work honorable; and it matters not whether a man sweeps the circets or labors at the deak, his work is necessary to our common welfare, and that "the injury of one is the concern of all."

Now that the closing of our recent convention marks the beginning of a new era in unionism, and with the prospects of a permanent organizer The reason for this growth is th

prospects of a permanent organizer for the state the coming year, there is reason to believe that the opening of our next convention will find Callfornia in the front ranks of the A

cess; standing behind the A. L. U. are our great allies, the W. F. of M. and the U. B. R. E., the former the best organized body of miners, and best organized body of miners, and the latter the greatest railway order in America. With these three great orders standing shoulder to shoulder, laboring for industrial freedom and offering the only solution of the great labor problem that will give perma-nent relief to the working classes, what may we not expect of California the ensuing year?

### RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Central Branch Tocal Seattle has heard Walter Thomas Mills deliver an address un-der its auspices, and has questioned him fully concerning his utterances and acts as a socialist speaker and member; and ember; and Whereas, Comrade Mills has affirm-

ed in the clearest and most unmistakto the principles of the socialist par-ty, and that he now stands and for years has stood for the uncompromis-ing affirmation of the class struggle as the basis of socialism, and for the working class nature of the socialist movement and for its absolute oppo-sition to all middle-class or reform

movements or parties; and Whereas, we believe that Comrade Mills is an uncompromising, class-conscious and revolutionary socialist;

conscious and revolutionary socialist; therefore,

Resolved (1), that we express our entire approval of Comrade Mills' presentation of the principles of straight socialism; (2) that we condem and repudiate the attacks of The Scattle Socialist upon the speeches and agitation tours of Comrade Mills: (2) that we discuspense of The Scattle Socalitat upon the speeches and agitation tours of Comrade Mills; (3) that we disapprove of the co-operation of The Scattle Socialist in the plan to silence Mills by driving him off the socialist lecture platform, and by black-listoig him in the eyes of the socialist party. (4) That we express our adherence to the policy giving a fair and full hearing to every member of the party who is under charges of misconceiving, misrepresenting or denying the principles of scientific socialism.

Resolved, further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to our leading party papers, with the request to give these resolutions as wide a circulation as the charges against Mills have been given.

M'DAVITT,

HUTCHISON,

BAULT,

FUHRBURG,

BURNS.

Comrade P. J. Cooney, the recently chosen state secretary and organizer for Montana will begin active work at once. Comrade Cooney is an old timer in the movement, but his enthusiasm is as fresh and sparkling as that of a recent convert. The cooperation of the locals is all that will be required to send things forward with a jump.

# News of the World of Socialism

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Notwithstanding the hot weather, when the members of the working class find it difficult to meet for the purpose of organization, the national office has re-ceived requests during the week for or-ganizing materials from Vermont, Wash-ington, Kansas, Tennessee, Iowa, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Vir-ginia, West Virginia, Nevada and Louis-tana.

reritory, Oklanoma, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada and Louisiana.

It was intended that National Lecturer John C. Chase should spend a week in Southeastern Ohio on his return trip home to Massachusetts, but State Secretary Critchlow could not arrange dates, so Chase was ordered to Philadelphia, where he will spend two days-assisting the local courades in their agitation among the striking textile workers. Chase will then go to New York, where it is expected some meetings will be arranged. Chase closed in Kentucky at Ashland on June 20th, after addressing nine meetings in Bellevue, Dayton, Covington, West Vovington, Ludlow, Newport, Ashland and Winslow, State Secretary Dial writes that Chase's work was out of all proportion to the cost, which was comparatively small, and much good was accomplished. Kentucky Comrades expect to get on the official ballot in the next election.

National Organizer John W. Brown had a hard time in Vermont, where it rained almost continually after he entered the state. Nevertheless he addressed eight meetings and organized a local at Bellows Falls with eight members. Brown will spend two weeks in Maine for the state omnittee.

National Organizer John M. Ray is in

spend two weeks it stains for the sign committee. National Organizer John M. Ray is in Birmingham district of Alabama where 13,000 miners suspended work on July 13t, pending a settlement of the wage scale question with the operators for another

year.

Comrade John Spargo of New York will give a week of his beet energies to the service of the Philadelphia comrades in their agitation among the 100,000 striking textile workers of that city, at the expense of the national headquarters. He will work from July 5th to 12th. Spargo is a good man for such a situation.

Accompany to the property of the property of

expense of the national headquarters. He will work from July sth to 12th. Sparge is a good man for such a situation.

Arrangements are being made to have Comrade Ben Hanford of New York make a western lecture tour under the direction of the national party headquarters, beginning toward the latter part of August. Hanford in one of the most eloquent and logical proletarian speakers in America and his tour should be productive of much good to the organized movement. Dates will be made only with the principal cities in each state, and the tour will extend to the Pacific coast. Full particulars will be furnished in due time by the national secretary through the state secretaries in the various states.

State Secretary Irish of Maine writes enthusiastically about Comrade Dan A. White's work in that state, where is meetings were addressed. Two new locals were formed, with 30 members and two reorganized and put into good shape. Irish states that Comrade James F. Carey will break into his vacation to fil several dates in Maine, and other national speakers will also be used during the next few months, among them Charles H. Vail. W. T. Brown and Dr. H. A. Bibbs of Worcerter, Mass.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins opened his work in Washington, at Seattle June 28th, speaking under the auspices of the local there.

There is a strike of street railway emplowes on in Richmond, Va., and the customary tactics used by the capitalists government officials are being arrested and fined for calling a seah a seab. Socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent socialists place has endorsed the strike and has a committee of strikers. Now that the workers are in trouble the old

### Ohio Socialist Notes.

Dayton, Ohio, July 4th, 1903.

Dayton, Ohlo. July 4th, 1903.

Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, the Socialist nominee for governor, will tour Ohlo in the interest of Socialism during this falls' campaign. Mr. Cowen is an able speaker and his work as a speaker will materially aid in increasing the vote at the coming election. His tour will be under the direction of the state secretary.

Every speaker in Ohlo will in the future distribute at each evening meeting 100 copies of the Appeal to Reason and 100 copies of The Coming Nation. This is with the compliments

Nation. This is with the compliments of the two aforesaid papers and will result in much more good work for Socialism and assist in clearing away

much of the misconception which now exists against our movement. Jos. Jasin and John Glickert, two well known speakers of Cincinnati, weil known speakers of Cincinnati, are arranging to make a speaking tour of the southwestern part of the state and will cover 16 counties which have heretofore had little of the regular agitation work done. Let the comrades all lend them a helping hand in their tour in the interest of the Socialist part.

rades all lend them a helping hand in their tour in the interest of the Socialist paper known as the Ohio Socialist, is now an assured fact and the first issue will be issued under date of August 1st. Arrangements have been made to carry regular cartioons of current events, and everything will be done to give the Socialists of Ohio an up to date paper covering every phase of the state work, as well as being a valuable addition to the propaganda work. John W. Martin, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, has charge of the business end of the project and he will farnish any information pertaining to the same.

Howard H. Caldwell, one of the speakers who is now touring on the regular circuits, has moved to Dayton and will in the future travel from there. The comrades of Dayton and of Ohio gladly welcome such a valuable addition to their ranks and hope that we can add many more of equal ability to our work.

The work of Caldwell and Kirkpatrick has been highly successful during the past week. The significant thing of the daily reports of the speakers is the increased number of people that are attending the meetings. During June Caldwell filled 22 engagements and addressed 6 meetings, all in a period of 23 days. Increased demands are now being made for speakers and many more towns are being daily added to the circuits.

The local organization in Delaware has swung into line again and promises to develon remand attention.

being daily added to the circuits.

The local organization in Delaware has swung into line again and promises to develop unusual strength there before election. They have tried it many times before, but have certainly got the right start this time and will succeed. Watch for returns from Delaware country this fail.

The American Fint Glass Workers' Union will meet in convention at

SOCIALIST PICNIC.

Date Changed to July 19th-Some Unique Prizes.

The joint committees on picnic decided at their meetings in Butte on the 11th inst. that they would hold their picnic one week sooner than was originally decided on. Owing to some misunderstanding with the railroad officials as to dates, it seems the railroad company had previously loaned out their coaches for the 26th inst to some other organization and rendered a change of dates necessary on the part of the Socialists. Now I has been fully decided that all good Socialists with their wives and fami-lies and friends will hie themselves to Mountain View park west of Ana-conda next Sunday, July 19, and de-vote themselves to pleasure for one day at least. There will be some speakers of national reputation pres-ent who will regale the audience with the doctrines of their favorite authors on the Socialist order of things Education is the watchword of every Socialist gathering, and of course they could not allow such an auspictous opportunity to go by without having some one present capable of catching the ear of those who believe that all wrong can be redescent. that all wrong can be redressed at the ballot box. The day will be given up mostly to different sports of a burlesque nature between teams selected from the clubs of Butte and Anaconds, and those Butte comrades wishing to participate in the games will do well to leave their names in the offices of the Labor Union Journal or the Labor World. The prizes to be offered are perhaps the most unique ever of fered upon an occasion of this kind and the committee on sports take this opportunity of announcing that their duties end in making the award and the winners of the various prizes may invoke any power they desire to en-force actual delivery. Committees

Advertising-W. N. Holden, J. F. Fox, Butte; R. G. Schmidt, Anaconda Speaking-E. O. Jackson, R. C. Speaking—B. Scott, Butte; Harry Denny, Anaconda.
Bar and Privileges—John W. Frinke
and Phillipson, Anaconda, and Pea cock, of Butte

Cock, of Butte.

Music and Dance—C. C. McHugh, P.
Toban, Anaconda, and Hoar, of Butte.

Sports—N. E. Levengood, Anaconda; G. H. Morrison, M. G. O'Malley.

Butte.

Speaking will commence at 11 a. m. Ball game, Butte vs. Anaconda. Old Baldy will be given to the winners.

Tug-of-war—Butte vs. Anaconda. Losers go to Deer Lodge pen six

Three Legged Race—Winners will get Warm Springs quarters. Ten on a side. City winning will get candidate next governor.

Flat Race—Six on a side, joined together. Winners will get Silver Bow

Ladies' Ball Game—To the winners will be given the umpire.

Bowling Game—Silver Bow cannon Hoat Race-The prize will be Silver

The state referendum in Indiana resulted in the re-election of James Oneal as state secretary and the election of S. M. Reynolds as national committeeman, and Matt Hollenbarger, alternate. Both the former comrades belong to Terre Hautte, where the rerendum also decided the state headquarters be located.

Cincinnati July 6th and remain in session about ten days. The Cincin-nati organization will take advantage of this opportunity and do propaganda work among the delegates, many of

whom are already party workers.
It was expected that John C. Chase,
of Massachusetts, would tour the
southern part of the state some time in July, but owing to the notice of his coming arriving only four days previous to the proposed time of his arrival, it was impossible to arrange. We hope to have a tour of Comrade Chase in the future when sufficient time will be given to arrange a route for him

The western tour of Father Mc-Grady is going to be an unqualified success and applications are arriving in every mail for engagements from all parts of the west.

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Some say, "Yes, Socialism is all right. I'm for it and should like to work for it, but I must earn my Al right. You're the person we want

Al right. You're the person we want to talk to.

Let us tell you one excelent way of earning your living. It is by stenography and typewriting. Glance into the business offices as you walk down street and se how universal the stenographer has become. But the "glut" in the stenographic market has not yet arrived. The demand keeps ahead of the supply. The world wants more good stenographers than it can get. But they must be good ones. A stenographer who cannot spell, punctuate, or read his notes, and who knows nothing of the demands of a business office, is a drug on the market. To win he must be proficient.

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The American Business College.

The American Business College.

The American Business College.

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This college will teach you stenography (Gregg system) and typewriting, and teach you right. It wil teach you practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, rapid calculation, business correspondence, penmanship, business spelling, grammar, commercial law, business practice, banking and corporation bookkeeping. In addition it wil teach you some things other business colleges do not teach. One of these is system. To hold your place and get good pay you must be practically indispensable in the office. You must be eyes, ears, head and hands to your employer. You must find the thing wanted at a moment's notice. You must remind your

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORT.

Charters were granted to Locals Wil-amsport, Lycoming county and Chester,

Charters were granted to control and Chester, Delaware county.

Communications were read from the following locals: Duquense, Williamsport, Brownsville, Jeansville, Shamokin, Pittsburg, Millvale, Wilkensburg and Reading. Duquense reports that Allegheny county is beginning to get a move on and will soon take her place in the front rank of the counties.

soon take her place in the front rank of the counties.

Williamsport has opened headquarters in the central part of the city and will keep it open every evening.

The following amusing communication was received from a Brownsville comrade: Say comrade, there was an injunction issued to Kizer "Bill" the other day to abdicate; I wonder if the comrades have the army to put it into force, if they not methinks 'hey soon will have, I take notice all these big crowned stiffs are getting pretty darned thick with one another, there is some Omen in the air, they smell danger. I think they had better get ready to plant and Hoe taters."

Pittsburg reports there will be something doing in that neck of the woods before moons.

Milleal has taken in few new members.

re moons. Millvale has taken in five new members

Milvale has taken in five new members this month and indications point to many more in the near future.

The Luzerine county convention will be field in Central Labor Union hall No. 16 South Main street, Wilkerbarre, Saturday afternoon, July 4th, at 1:30 o'clock. A full ticket will be nominated, officers elected and other business of interest to the party transacted.

Shamokin reports that the Northumberland county convention will be held July 12th, to nominate candidates for the fall election.

tand county convention will be held July 12th, to nominate candidates for the fall election.

Berks county convention was held in Reading and full ticket nominated.

On Thursday June 25th, Eric held it's county convention and nominated candidates. The following resolutions were unamiously adopted:

Resolved: That we testify our appreciation of the splendid record made by our state committee in the last general election, and exert all comrades to renewed effort to maincain the high position attained, or to advance it. The individual and concerted action of every wage worker voter, loyall to his class interests, is invoked, that the great movement for his emancipation may experience not even a temporary set back or suspension. "The emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class must be the act of the working class must be the act of the working class must be a complishing, and urge that socialists do all in their power to extend it's circulation and influence.

The Philadelphia North American of June 28th, says: "The socialist vote will make the outcome of the election in Carbon county uncertain. Last year the socialist polled more than 1,000 ballots and at the apring election they captured offices in Lansford, Nesquehouing and Summitt Hill. They are organizing right along, since February they have exhed it clubs."

The Philadelphia comrades are holding meetings nightly, among the striking textile wells a significant in the strike significant in the strike significant in

The Philadelphia comrades are holding meetings nightly, among the striking textile workers. Mother Jones is still here, holding meetings daily. It is expected that Comrade John Spargo of New York will spend a week here under the auspices of the national committee.

The 33rd, Ward bbranch of local Philadelphia has promised to contribute \$1.00 per mouth to help pay off the state committee debt, and have made the first contribution.

mittee debt, and have made the first con-tribution.

The socialist party in conjunction with the United States Workingmen's societies will give a grand excursion to Mauch Chunk and hold a re-union at Summit Hill. Locals in the neighborhood are in-vited to attend and make the occasion one long to be remembered. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be used to defray the indebtedness of the state com-mittee.

Socialist Alderman Ambrose, of Butte, will endeavor to secure pas-sage of an ordinance granting eight hours to the police force.

employer of the things he has for-gotten. You must see tthat the office is constantly in ship shape and run-ning like a clock. We can teach you all of this. Be-

sides, we can teach you business or-ganization, that you may have an in-sight into trust and corporation methods. This will add to your intelli-

gence and value.

Thus trained, your salary will be good and your position reasonably se-cure. Then, outside office hours, you can work for Socialism.

Time required. The student should complete either the shorthand or

bookkeeping course in six months. His speed, however, will depend upon his ability and application.

Rates in business college: Until September 1, 1903, \$5.00 per month; after September 1st, \$7.40 per month, \$20.00 for three months or \$35.00 for Until six months; payable in all cases in advance. Books for commercial course, \$10.00; for shorthand course, about

While we do not guarantee po-sitions, the student who does his work well, especially in shorthand and in typewriting, is practically sure of a good position. Our location is fine. Wichita, with thirty thousand population, a live city and the gateway to the great southwest. Address,

AMERICAN SOCIALIST COLLEGE, Sedgwick Building, Wichi W. A. Ross, Principal. Wichita, Kan.

The Butte Socialist club Thursday night held its semi-annual lection of officers. The following were elect-ed: President, M. G. O'Malley; viceed: President, M. G. O'Malley; vice, president, Joseph G. Hoar; secretary, Evan O. Jackson; financial secretary-treasurer. Adolph Holtz; auditing committee, G. H. Morrison; Walter N. Holden and Patrick Meaney; educational committee, C. M. Parr, Gus Frankel, J. F. Fox, Charles Peacock and J. F. Smith; committee on applications, Harry Sager, C. Peterson, Jesse Bromley and Henry Schmidt.

The state committee meeting of the Socialist party which was held in Butte July 12, 13 and 14, resulted in some changes in the constitution, which will be submitted to a rerendum. P. J. Cooney was selected as secretary and organizer and the local quorum will consist of John F. Smith and G. Frankel, of Butte; Jos. Schwend and Bernard Oates, of Anacoda, and Harry Johnson, of Clancy. There was a big attendance.

It is rumored that a determined effort will be made at the next meding of the Montana State Trades and Labor Assembly to swerve that organization from its present advanced position. Socialistic leaning on the part of labor unions are troubling the plutes a great deal since the povement began to spread.

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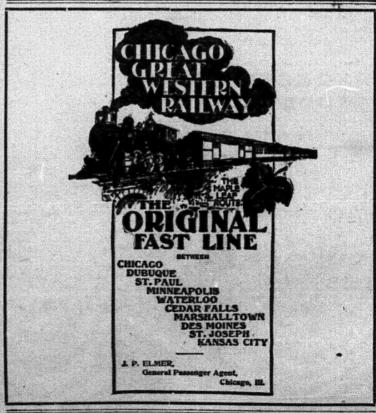
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Enclosed new copy for my ad. in American Labor Union Journal. I have sold more goods from this ad, than from any other paper and I have advertised in many. Orders from the A. L. Union Journal have come in from all over the country.

Yours truly,

W. F. STEWARD.



Quiet at Dryden After the Storm.

Dryden, Mich, June 27, 1903. Dryden, Mich, June 27, 1903.

A week ago tonight Frank P. O'Hare held a meeting here. A small but select gang of toughs thought to have some fun with the kid, and were repulsed after a slightly sanguinary conflict in which O'Hare was the elegant victor. By a vote of 20 to 1 the crowd centured the gang, led by the village marshal.

village marshal.

Last night Comrades McFarland and Clark came from Flint to address our people. Threats of violence had been made and many expected a rough time. A large crowd assembled and Comrade McFarland began the speaking, not knowing whether he would land in jall or be allowed to return

home. Quiet prevailed. The people, numbering several hundred, listened attentively and learned many new things. Comrade Clark followed and held the crowd till a late hour. Not a lawless voice was raised. Socialism and free speech had won the day.

and free speech had won the day.

Added to the Socialist meetings being held here, Rev. Pollock, of the Methodist church, is preaching the gospel of peace and good will on earth, and how to get them, and altogether the forces are at work which must surely put Dryden to the front.

C. J. LAMB.

The contest case of Socialist Police lagistrate C. C. McHugh, of Ana-onds, will probably be disposed of