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No. 41

ANTI-TRUST LAW

TEXAS UNIONS BEING PROSECUTED UNDER ITS PROVISIONS. FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

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 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 Peete, Frank Van Riper, L. Stanley, John Thompson and J. D. Broderick," officers of the union, and asking for \$5,000 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 Herff building. The Dallas Trades Union 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 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 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."

HE CALLS FOR HELP



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 CLIMBING 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 SURELY DESTROY BOTH OF US."

THE WORKING CLASS, HAVING LEARNED BY BITTER EXPERIENCE THAT THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO CREATURES, SAVE IN MATTER OF STRENGTH, 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 FEROCIOUS CREATURES. THIS IS WHERE I PROPOSE TO DO SOMETHING FOR MYSELF. I HAVE BLINDLY FOUGHT YOUR BATTLES LONG ENOUGH."

SUSPENDS UNION

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL SUSPENDS 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 Union.

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 continue 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:

"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 wireman and three apprentices inside 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 Building 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.

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 smeltersmen's strike in that city:

"The American Smelting and Refining company announces the resumption of operations at the Globe plant at 7 a. m., July 9. All former employees 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 Smeltersmen's union has pickets all around the Globe plant, but absolute quiet prevails. After General Manager Gulterman's announcement that the Globe plant would start at 7 o'clock July 9th ten more special policemen were sworn in for duty inside the grounds and fifty more provided for, giving ninety-two men all told for duty inside the grounds. The 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 Gulterman, President, Craig of the Citizens' Alliance, James Blood and Attorney G. W. Gildersleeve, vice-president, and J. M. Bivhe, director of the alliance; Mayor Wright, President Hoyer of the board of supervisors, and Chief of Police Armstrong. It was agreed that the smelter company pay all the expense of the specials inside the grounds, while the city attend to the outside. The regular police are to be based at a cottage near the main entrance to the smelter. The specials are fed at the Globe hotel, otherwise known as the company boarder house.

Owing to the objection raised to the proposed parade of smeltersmen the union postponed the demonstration, but the firm and police board offered no objection and the men will march Saturday night.

A large number of men have left the city, some 200, to form the third shift at the Salsita plant in Leadville, where eight hours have been granted. Others are going to Montana, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and British 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 fields.

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 any one. Three of the bosses who went out on Monday were taken back in a carriage, making eleven regular employees 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 boilers 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 smeltersmen as choose may be sent to the harvest fields in Kansas and Nebraska. Offers have come of 3 and \$4 a day for eight hours work on the ranches, and many smeltersmen 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. Lockbaum, Thomas Carr, 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 sweeping injunction was issued by Judge Dixon, sitting in Judge Palmer's division of the district court, restraining the officers and members of Denver Smeltersmen's Union No. 93, 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 smelters.

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 conspired and confederated together to prevent the plaintiffs from operating the plants, and that they are endeavoring to compel the plaintiffs 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 incidents which led up to the strike are recited. It is stated that on Friday night between 30 and 400 of the members of the union proceeded to both smelters and cut the electric wires, putting both plants in total darkness. Fires were extinguished by the plaintiffs, and considerable other damage done to the plants. Attention is called to the fact that pickets have been stationed about the works and that threats and intimidation have been practiced by the union men toward the men who are desirous of continuing work at the plants.

The plaintiffs ask that the defendants be enjoined from preventing the operation of the smelters, from picketing men with instructions to challenge every person going within the

(Continued on Page Four.)

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, Says the Patterson, (N. J.) Morning Call--Many Branches Favor 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 Workers' Association have taken courage at the action of Branch No. 1 in refusing to enter the American Federation of Labor through the medium of the Textile Workers' Association. The branch of the French and Belgium 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 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.

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 fall to get proper recognition in the Federation, talk of seceding 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

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 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 95 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, endorsed 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 to 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."

LIST OF STORIES FAIR

To Grocery Employees' Union, No. 167 And Denver Butchers' Union, No. 162 Call for the Clerks' White Card.

- WM. WALSH 1518 Fifteenth St.
- GEIS & HODGSON Lawrence and Fifteenth St.
- BROADWAY MARKET 1345-5 Broadway.
- ECLIPSE MARKET 1023-25 Fifteenth St.
- OTTO SHATZ (C. B. & Q. Market) 1201 Walton St.
- W. D. STEINMETZ 643 West Colfax St.
- H. TESCHER 790 Broadway.
- W. A. SHREEVE 2268 Fifteenth St.
- FRANK DA PRATA 2532 Fifteenth St.
- G. R. HENRY 2008 West Thirty-Second St.
- J. S. GRIFFING 2095 West Thirty-Second St.
- A. E. JOLLS 2796 Dunkeld St.
- GOSS BROSS 2901 West Twenty-Fifth St.
- KETNER BROS. 2948 Gallup Ave.
- ROBERTS & MCCONNELL 2957 Gallup Ave.
- F. BRUHNE 820 Platte St.
- M. ELLSBURG 3244-50 Champa St.
- A. L. SCOTT 3290 Gilpen St.
- MAGNIE BROS. 2663 Humboldt St.
- J. LORJE 2237 Lincoln Ave.

- S. M. CRANE 219 Twenty-Second St.
- E. KELTY 2145 Logan Ave.
- W. J. McDONALD 1078 South Tenth St.
- JOSEPH TESCHER 1979 Santa Fe Ave.
- JAMES CAMPION 802 Santa Fe Ave.
- M. J. ROBINSON 607 South Eleventh St.
- J. O. GOSSMAN 590 South Eleventh St.
- M. J. HURLEY 202 South Water St.
- JOHN DOHL 1 South Eleventh St.
- H. A. GOLDEN 1670-76 Broadway.
- COLFAX MARKET 2320 East Colfax Ave.
- G. E. HATHAWAY 2222 East Colfax Ave.
- JAMES WADDINGTON 732 Santa Fe Ave.
- JOHNSON BROS. Fifth Ave. and South Tremont St.
- GEORGE SCHERER Fifth Ave. and South Tremont St.
- DENVER GROCERY CO. 2100 Curtis St.
- A. ANDERSON 620 South Logan Ave.
- MONT. WILSON 600 South Pennsylvania Ave.
- DUBREES MARKET 1444 Larimer St.
- ANGY GEIGER 1293 Larimer St.

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Comment on Moving Pictures

By Eugene V. Debs.

As the star teacher of a Sunday 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 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 jettison his shekels and follow him.

Colonel Ingersoll once asked: "Did you ever know of any Christian brother to unload on account of this passage?" Young Rockefeller's parasitic piety compares with the religion of Jesus Christ about as the croak of a juvenile 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 Socialist republic in our time.

Pulpits are prisons and creeds are coffins.

Wilshire's account of Rockefeller's interview with him reminds me of one of Ambrose Bierce'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.

"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 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.

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

The congress of Servia passed resolutions solemnly thanking the army for the shocking murder of the king and queen, and after electing another king for future assassination adjourned "for prayers to the Almighty."

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.

"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 hell!"

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 Heltzer's battery proved to be a firecracker—and even that "fizzed" on him. The plutocratic priest is a failure in his latest role. The Catholic workingman has sense enough to see through him and self-respect enough to scorn and defy him.

Father Heltzer 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 "clip" is in danger; the faithful must be warned against the wolves of Socialism and they must submit to being fleeced, as in all the centuries of the past, by their lawful masters (!) with meek and pious resignation.

Newspapers report that Archbishop Ireland, another light of the church, sees "grave danger in Socialism." He don't see anything "grave" in the republican party, or the democratic

cluding the cartoon, were chronicles of crimes and casualties. Here are some of the headlines:

- "Bald Traffic in Places in the Postoffice Department." "New York Syndicate Sold Appointments and Shared Spoils With Officials at Washington." "Congressman Driggs May Be Indicted." "Outlaw Killed by Montana Rancher." "Battalion of Militia Patrolling DuBouque." "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 that disturbs 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 whips of flame.

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

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 Cattlemen."

"Chicago Strikers Have Surrendered."

"Prominent Men May Be Indicted for Complicity in Marcum Case."

"Jet and White."

"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-eighths 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 knocked 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 shrieks President Roosevelt from the palatial train furnished him by the capitalists and corporations that reek 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.

Your most cordially Eugene V. Debs

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 loves to your one love. You think he is a preacher of hate. He is only a preacher of man. If man hates 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 will understand how he loves. Do you think Debs reproaches you because he thinks ill of you? That is not true. He reproaches you because he thinks any good is possible to any man armed with the average heart. He never 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 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 atmospheres he has got confirmed in revolt. Revolt. That is a threatening alternative. You look back and see a Marat who was also a Debs. And you look back beyond what is back and see the soiled and stolid leaders of a medieval rebel peasantry. And you see that Debs is Ishmael, 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 stilettoed epithet. You have primed 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 than 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 Debs of fable lighted a fire in the car yards of Chicago. The Debs of fact lighted an idea in the dangerous shadows of the republic. This Debs is not a threatener of the peace. He offers the only peace that is peace. He pushes aside all the cheap and cheap truces. He assists upon the one practical and drastic 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 Debs 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 benignant 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 misunderstanding. The man who is misunderstood is the chosen darling of the tomorrow.

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Progress of the South

By A. M. Simons

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 invasion. It is, nevertheless, one justifying self congratulation that the last section of America to remain untouched by Socialism has at last been invaded.

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.

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 producing country of the South is Williamson county, Texas, which produced 89,237 bales, according to the census. Its population is 33,736 white and 4,392 negroes. The negroes constitute only 13 per cent of its farm labor and raise less than 15 per cent of the cotton. The second biggest cotton producer is Ellis county, also 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

child slavery in Southern factories and I do not need to tell them over 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 few years to maintain the rule of this already dead and gone class. Then the new trading and manufacturing 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 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 conventions it had no voice in choosing the 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 which the politicians traded in the republican convention. Once that the nominees were made neither side paid any more attention to the South. Occasionally the democrats sent some speaker 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 or unmade by such eloquence as he could give. The appearance of the Socialist vote, even if weak, in the South will alter all this. The Socialists will be making their appeal direct to the voters in accord with their own interests and will be exposing conditions as to labor and will force the democratic 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.

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 population 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 generally were compelled to live under a much lower standard 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.

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 Southern population found itself entering upon another stage in its evolution, that of wage slavery. All the world knows the story of horrors of

O'Hare on the Stump

By J. C. Lamb

The politicians of Druryden have learned a lesson. They tried to prevent a Socialist speaker from addressing the citizens of this town, but 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 of the town at 8 p. m. Saturday night, and soon had a big crowd of residents and folks from out of town 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 183 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 crowd surged around to release him.

"Men, no violence. If this man can show me his authority for arresting me I'll go with him peacefully; if not, I'll stay." Then to the marshal: "I think you are violating the law. Show me the ordinance and I'll go."

"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, and in 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 marshal.

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

There were square rods of open country in the broad thoroughfare. "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 in the woods?" turning to the now immense crowd.

"None of us. Go on. Shame on them!"

"All right, boys; then we don't go. Mr. Mayor, the citizens don't want to go, but we'll go around the corner, 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.

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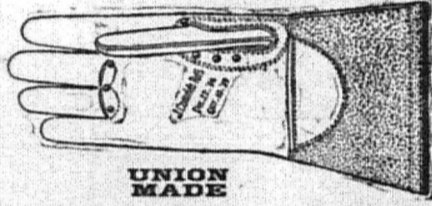
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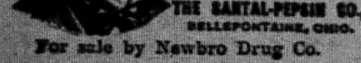
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