

The working class—may they always be right, but the working class right or wrong.

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A BLOW AT UNIONISM

Roosevelt's Decision With Regard to Miller Makes the Government Printing Office an Open Shop--Another Stab From "Our Brother of Locomotive Firemen"--Walkout May Result as Bookbinders Must Not Work With Expelled Member.

President Roosevelt has decided that no person shall be discriminated against in the government service on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization. And so W. A. Miller, who was removed May 18 from the position of assistant foreman at the government printing office because he had been expelled from local union No. 4, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, has been reinstated by the president's order.

This same question is liable to be raised at any time in any of the government offices where union workmen are employed. It has never been so squarely met before, however.

Miller filed a complaint with the civil service commission, alleging that his removal had been made in violation of the civil service law and rules. After an investigation of the complaint the commissioners replied that "the commission does not consider expulsion from a labor union, being the action of a body in no way connected with the public service, nor having authority over public employees, to be such a cause as will promote the efficiency of the public service."

Correspondence followed between President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou and the commissioners, the result being that Mr. Palmer, public printer, was requested to inform Miller of his reinstatement.

The order for the reinstatement of W. A. Miller, as assistant foreman in the government printing office has been the subject of much serious discussion by influential representatives of organized labor. There was much talk of the effect that a general printing office strike would result, but the consensus of opinion, after a called meeting of the Bookbinders' union, was that the trouble would be settled satisfactorily to both sides and without resort to coercive measures. There was a general feeling that the president and the civil service commission would revise their ruling when they heard the real facts.

The feeling that there would be no strike was based upon the firm belief that the president would change his views. "If he does not, then what?" President R. M. Burritt, of the Bookbinders' union was asked. "I do not care to say," he said. "I cannot really answer that question now. We are thoroughly organized; the whole printing office is organized, and every government employee in the building is in sympathy with us."

"Public Printer Palmer did not know the reasons for which we expelled Miller. We merely sent him a formal notice that Miller had been expelled. Had Mr. Palmer known our reasons, he would have been more than justified in dismissing Miller for the general good of the service. I do not anticipate trouble, because I am confident that when our statement reaches the proper authorities, it will result in an indorsement of our position. The president did not understand the true reasons for Miller's expulsion, or he would never have ordered his reinstatement."

"The accounts already published seem to indicate that the union was indignant with Miller because he attempted to cheapen some of the printing for the departments. That is not true. His general conduct made his unfit to serve as a foreman. This is susceptible of proof, if proof is

OUR MONSTER EDITION

The Special Monster Edition of the Journal will contain articles from the pens of some of the foremost workers in the cause of New Trades Unionism. Among those who have been asked to contribute are:

Eugene V. Debs, Geo. Estes, Max S. Hays, D. C. Coates, Edward Boyce, H. L. Hughes, Wm. D. Haywood, John O'Neill.

There will also appear the preamble and proposed constitution of the American Labor Union and a complete directory of local and affiliated bodies, and also cuts of the new officers and others who are helping to push the car of progress forward. Send in your orders early and avoid the rush. Twelve pages of the best kind of material for organization and propaganda work.

DEBS AT MILWAUKEE

Preaches the Doctrine of Socialism to Workingmen and Praises Trades Unions--Has Hopes of Victory--Denounces Carnegie Libraries and Says Money Was Wrung From Toil of the Laboring Class.

Fully 5,000 people heard Eugene V. Debs talk on socialism at the picnic of the social democratic party in Schlitz park, Milwaukee, on July 10. Of this number probably 1,500 persons were visitors from out of town, who came to join the festivities and to listen to the speaking.

Early trains brought many persons to the picnic and at 10 o'clock a special train of ten coaches brought the excursion of the Federated Trades council of Janesville, consisting of 500 people. A local reception committee met the visitors at the train and escorted them to Weingart's hall, on Fourth street, where they were registered. Two hundred persons from Sheboygan and a delegation several hundred strong from Racine also arrived before the program opened in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock the park admitted the crowd that had formed at the gates, and from that hour until towards evening a steady stream of persons wound down the paths of the hill and through the gate at the lower entrance to the park.

Had to Wait for Debs.

Two o'clock came, but Mr. Debs did not appear. More than an hour later the music was heard at the south entrance to the park, and in a few minutes a small procession escorted Mr. Debs came down the hill, headed by the band, which played the "Marseillaise," and with the handsome red silk banner of the socialists. After Mr. Debs had bowed acknowledgement to the cheering throngs which greeted his appearance, the chorus sang, and then W. E. Arnold of Typographical union No. 2, introduced the speaker, saying that every age has had its leaders who were defamed in character because of their devotion to principle, and that Mr. Debs was one of the present day that probably had been slandered and persecuted more than any leader in the country. Mr. Debs explained that his tardiness was due to the cold which he had contracted. He then spoke in part as follows:

"What does socialism mean? It means economical liberty, political equality, and social freedom. The scales have been falling from the eyes of the children of toil. They are beginning to see more and more that the working man has class ties and responsibilities."

Are Beginning to Organize.

"They are understanding this fundamental fact, and they have begun accordingly to organize. But two wings are necessary to raise them to complete emancipation. Many of them believe that trades unionism will do it. But that is only the one wing, and it is as incapable of accomplishing the workingman's emancipation as one wing is able to raise

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS

Convention Held at Pittsburg, Pa., Goes on Record in Behalf of United Class Conscious Political Action--The Benefits of Trades Unionism as an Educational Factor Becoming More and More Evident--Progressing Rapidly.

The American Flint Glass Workers who met in Pittsburg July 25, have followed the example of the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and numerous other unions who have fallen in line since the memorable Denver conventions when the working class threw down the gauntlet to capitalism and determined to fight them on their own ground.

The glass workers adopted the following as their declaration of principles:

"Whereas, In the natural development of capitalism the class struggle between the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the inevitable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organizations are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and

"Whereas, The economic power of the capitalist class used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which, in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working class themselves, unless economically and politically united as a class;

"Therefore it is as a class, conscious of the strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the class struggle. As members of the American Flint Glass Workers' union, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely, the summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the earliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization."

SHEARERS WILL FIX PRICES

Wool Growers of State Assume an Arbitrary Attitude and Are Reckoning Without Their Host--Organizer Tilford Replies to Wool Growers' Manifesto.

At the annual meeting of the North Montana Wool Growers' association, held at Great Falls, Mont., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"We, the undersigned, members of the North Montana Wool Growers' association, hereby agree to abide by the following:

"We will not pay for shearing for the season of 1904 over 5 cents per head for yearlings, ewes and two-year-old wethers, and not over 9 cents per head for wethers three years old and over, and will charge shearers \$1 per day for board, allowing shearers the privilege of boarding themselves, if they so desire. We will make no charges for tying wool."

"We further agree to contract with the shearers on the following basis: Should they strike or quit work without reasonable cause before shearing is finished, they will forfeit 1 cent per head for the sheep already shorn by them. We further agree to hold out this 1 cent per head from each and every shearer until the contract is completed as above set forth."

The Great Falls Leader of recent date, says: The following communication has been received from A. L. Tilford, organizer of the Hand and Machine Sheepshearers' union, relative to the scale for shearing adopted by the North Montana Wool Growers' association at their recent meeting here:

"Editor Leader: The men who perform one of the most important parts in the industry of wool growing, that of shearing, feel some elation that they are to have one privilege in the coming season of 1904--that of boarding themselves, if they like. This seems to be about the only one granted to the shearers. But they themselves have some different views. It has been the policy of the Wool Growers' association for the last three successive years to form rules under which the shearers would have to work the coming season. First, they agreed that they would pay the shearers 6 cents and 7 cents for shearing. The majority of us know how well that agreement held good to the end; that when the shearers saw fit to request it, they received 10 and 11 cents, instead of 6 and 7 cents."

Agreements Don't Count.

"Last season, at the Wool Growers' convention, a similar agreement was formed, with a slight raise in the schedule of prices to 8 cents straight. And we still had that privilege of boarding where we liked. But the same proviso was made that if a shearer quit or his work did not suit and he was fired, a cent would be deducted. There may have been one case where that was carried out, where there were 100 where it was not. And the prices have ranged all the way from 8 to 11 cents."

Shearers Control Prices.

"This merely goes to show that the shearers are the people who set the prices of shearing and any time they are not satisfactory they adjust them so that they are, and will continue to do so, and men who are contemplating running shearing plants the coming season would do well to confer with the shearers before contracting sheep, as the prices agreed on by the Wool Growers' association will not be satisfactory, providing the state of prosperity that the wool growers have enjoyed for the past five years still continues."

Will Go Half Way.

"The shearers are willing to meet the wool growers half way and will do so, but they are a class of skilled laborers, who receive a higher schedule of prices for their labor than any other skilled laborers in Montana, and consequently are in fully as good a position to demand what they think themselves entitled to. Whenever it so happens that a case of the kind comes up, the wool growers remark, 'It was merely a hold-up,' but as the laws of Montana as yet do not touch upon such cases, they probably will continue as long as the wool growers see fit to make statements with regard to the prices they will not pay, instead of trying to come to a satisfactory agreement with the shearers and avoid the publishing of statements showing what they propose to enforce for coming seasons, while they are in no position to do so, which has been demonstrated each season."

Costly in the End.

"Some have been forced to pay rather dearly for their stubbornness, not always by a raise in prices, but by a loss of sheep and wool left on those which were to have been marketed, by having the work done by unskilled shearers. But it is hoped that the state of affairs that has existed for the last two seasons will be avoided in the future, as it is a detriment to everyone interested."

A. L. TILFORD, Organizer, Hand and Machine Sheepshearers' Union, No. 275."

SUN AND MOON EXPLOSION

Plant of a Scab Mine in Colorado Completely Wrecked by Dynamite--Union Men Placed Under Arrest--Citizens' Alliance Has Been Seeking to Discredit Organized Labor in Locality for Some Time.

The converter house of the Sun and Moon Mining company, located in Gibson gulch, three miles from Idaho Springs, was blown up July 28 at 7:15 by a charge of machine powder, containing 40 per cent of nitroglycerine. Three men seen hovering near the scene of the explosion were fired at by Night Watchman E. A. Powell and Kenneth Moscript, and one of them, Philip Fire, an Italian miner, was shot and fatally wounded. The other men escaped in the darkness. Twenty-two men, all union miners, have already been placed under arrest, pending an investigation into the explosion.

The explosion was terrific, and was heard for miles around. It is estimated that from 100 to 150 pounds of powder was used. The converter house was wrecked and the ruins immediately took fire, the flames being fed by oil used in the building. On account of the heavy current of electricity carried into the building by wires, the men employed by the company were unable to use any water in trying to extinguish the fire, and the ruins were allowed to burn themselves out.

A few minutes before the explosion occurred Night Watchmen Powell and Moscript saw three forms about 100 feet on the hill above the converter house. Almost at the same instant a match was lighted in the group and Powell called out: "Who is there?"

Three Shots Fired.

For a reply three shots were fired at the two watchmen by the men on the hillside. The fire was promptly returned by the watchmen, who were just about to ascend the hill when a terrific explosion occurred. Both Powell and Moscript were thrown to the ground and momentarily stunned. An investigation after the explosion revealed Philip Fire, an Italian union miner, lying on the ground groaning with pain. He was picked up and carried to the shaft house and a telephone message sent to Idaho Springs for Dr. A. A. Fraser, who started at once for the mine.

A cursory examination of Fire's wounds showed that he had been shot through both hips and that several main arteries were cut. The man was bleeding profusely and was rapidly losing strength. He was questioned by Watchman Powell as to his companions, but he refused absolutely to say a word about them or the explosion. To a miner named Adams working at the Sun and Moon, Fire said: "I guess I am done for." No amount of coaxing could induce the wounded man to tell who his companions were. The man remained conscious to the last, dying thirty-five minutes after being taken into the shaft house.

(Continued on page 4.)

MOYER ARRESTED.

W. F. M. President Jailed by Lake County's Peon Sheriff.

Charles D. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested at Leadville on July 23 by Sheriff Long, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Moyer admitted having a .45-caliber revolver in his hip pocket and turned it over to the sheriff. He was then marched to the jail and locked up. He was later given a hearing in a justice's court and was fined \$50 and costs, which he paid. Mr. Moyer came here to file a \$20,000 damage suit on behalf of Joseph Schultz, a union man, against Sheriff Long, for alleged false imprisonment. The suit was filed after Mr. Moyer's release.

THE SMELTER TRUST.

Special treasury agents are at El Paso, Texas, investigating charges preferred by former Government Storekeeper John Falkner against the Kansas City Consolidated smelter, one of the trust plants. Falkner accused the smelter with so many violations of the handling of ores from foreign countries that the government has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in custom duties. Because he was not made a member of the investigating commission Falkner resigned from the office and now refuses to furnish evidence which he claimed to have in his possession. As a result charges have been filed against him.

A "BREAD RIOT."

Trouble is Due to a Strike of the Hebrew Bakers.

A "bread riot" occurred in Newark, N. J., owing to the strike of the Hebrew bakers, who demand a holiday on Saturdays. The supply of unleavened bread having become exhausted, two Hebrews journeyed to New York and returned with two wagon loads. They were quickly held up by a clamoring throng of hungry persons and a raid on their stock was made. Men and women fought their way to the wagons, and a riot was provoked when a number of men began throwing bread into the crowd. Many persons were knocked down and trampled upon and several women were carried fainting out of the crowd. The police appeared, when the trouble was at its height. After a vigorous fight, they dispersed the rioters.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has completed its work and adjourned. One-half of the session was occupied in an examination of the various items of income and expenditure of the national headquarters for the past quarter. During that time, \$287,444 was expended and \$125,261 was received, leaving, with the surplus that was in the treasury, a balance of about \$160,000.

BUILDING A FUND

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Be Raised to Carry on Chicago Strike.

Alarmed by the succession of defeats that have marked the strike on the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company, the trade unions of the city, through the Chicago Federation of Labor, are to be asked by the strike leaders to raise a large fund to carry on the struggle.

Representatives of the men on strike have appeared before the Chicago Federation with a request that an assessment of \$10,000 be levied and that arrangements be made to increase the fund to \$100,000. The money to be used in this and future controversies of like character.

The general feeling of the unions was voiced when James Brennock of the carpenters declared the Kellogg strike to be the most important struggle that the unions of Chicago have engaged in.

"We find a number of trades involved," said Brennock, "and behold the city authorities taking an active part. They have made it their own fight, but of that I dislike to speak, as Inspector Shea, who drove behind the teams of the firm, is now lying on his deathbed. But when public officials take such an interest in a strike it is time for the workingmen to get together."

"Until they go to the polls and vote together they will have such fights continually on their hands. It has come to a strange pass when a judge denies the right of appeal without giving reasons. It is suggestive when we find men in office becoming parties to a strike."

Besides creating a big fund, it is suggested that a committee of labor leaders shall keep watch of the employers' association and be ready to

(Continued on page 4.)

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Why Women Should Be Socialists

It is an undisputed fact that, with a few exceptions, notable and otherwise, women are not socialists. There are a number of reasons for this condition of affairs—reasons which demonstrate that the fault, if fault there be, does not lie directly with the women themselves, but is rather the natural result of education and environment. Let us look into few of those reasons.

In the first place, what makes a socialist? Is it not the sense of injustice to ourselves and to our brothers and sisters pressing hard upon our hearts? Is not the vision of cruel wrong everywhere blighting the beauty and sweetness of life, and the further vision of a promised land of peace and plenty, where men may live as brethren, under the reign of justice and love?

Are we to infer, then, that women are incapable of realizing this injustice? No; they are burdened and embittered by it. Are their eyes blind to the wrong that is being done to them and their loved ones? No; they see and weep and pray for deliverance from the oppression of poverty, of grinding toil and ceaseless care.

But they have not yet beheld this other vision—the vision of hope in the life that now is; the vision of beauty ready to unfold; the vision of happiness within their grasp; the vision of justice and love—all inviting them to move forward where these good things await them. It is for those whose eyes have already been blessed with this vision to show it to them.

Women, in the nature of things, lead more sheltered lives than men, though there are many who have been forced into the ranks of breadwinners, where they have proved themselves capable of standing like the sturdy mountain pine, with no more foothold in the industrial world than they could wrench from the barren rocks of cold commercialism and the arid soil of business competition. Many have stood, many have fallen; even as many men have fallen in the same hard struggle.

But the average woman, even in this age of the new woman, leads a sheltered home life. She comes only indirectly into contact with the monsters of greed and iniquity that crush out the lives of men; and her outlook is necessarily limited to a very narrow horizon. Provided by her husband with the necessities of life, and as many of its luxuries as his means will allow, she is happy in the sense of being cared for and in caring for those she loves; and unless she at some time has been called upon to go out in the world and "rustle" for her daily bread, she can have little idea of the conditions that prevail in the great battlefield of life, where men fight each other for the privilege of living.

Woman's contact with the world comes only through her husband. She may suffer through her sympathies for him, but she bears no burden of responsibility such as presses upon his shoulders, and it is ten chances to one if she does not secretly blame him, perhaps openly reproaches him, for "not getting on in the world," for

not providing her with an elegant home and a life of leisure, such as the speculators in that wonderfully cheap commodity, human labor, are able to give to their loved ones.

Moreover, women have from time immemorial been taught that everything of a political significance must be severely let alone by them; and, rightly or wrongly, socialism means politics to the average individual, male or female. Woman can never take her place in society until she is freely and fully recognized as a citizen, having all the privileges to vote in every election that are under our present laws given to man.

Another potent cause for woman's indifference to socialism lies in the fact that she has been captured by the church, which has ever been glad to use her energy, her influence, her devotion for its own upbuilding and support; and the church has been too long upheld by the capitalistic system to desire its overthrow.

In the church women are taught to lay down the burdens too heavy for them to bear at the foot of the Cross; to cast all their care upon Jesus, the burden-bearer; but never yet have they learned there that the burdens would vanish away forever if the ethical gospel of Jesus were carried into effect in the lives of His spiritual adherents.

When the women of the nations of the earth are converted to the new (old) gospel of socialism, bringing to it the same devotion, the same ardor, and the same strong desire they have so long given to the church; in that day socialism will fling its banner of justice and equality over the whole earth, gathering under its bright folds the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong, the happy and the miserable, the learned and the ignorant, in one great human family where the golden rule will be a livable precept, and each will seek the good of all and all will seek the good of each.

Let us now consider some of the reasons why we claim the allegiance of women to the redemption doctrines of socialism. In the first place (perhaps in the only place, for all other reasons are linked with this one) because the socialistic battle is being waged in behalf of Woman's Realm—the home. To begin at the seat of life, the stomach, every true home maker aims to provide the members of her household with pure, wholesome, unadulterated food. How does she succeed in carrying out this worthy aim?

A woman buys sugar and finds it half sand; she buys milk made of chalk and water; she buys vinegar that has made a close acquaintance with the rain water cask; she buys honey that was never lit upon by a busy little bee; she buys maple syrup that is made in Vancouver, where sugar maple sap is as scarce as the proverbial hen's tooth, but where corn cob essence is considered an excellent substitute; she buys coffee grown on a bean plantation in Canada and tea gathered from a willow tree.

How, then, is woman to provide pure food for her family? She can never do it so long as the profit system prevails in our mercantile world,

for all these adulterations are made for profit—that some man or corporation of men may make money. When the nation produces all these things for use and not for profit, then, and then only, may the housekeeper expect to obtain pure and wholesome food for her family.

Woman's work will also be lightened, socialism will guarantee to every man, woman, and child a home, equipped with every modern improvement and scientific appliance for correct living. That home will be built for use, not for rent, and the improvidence or profligacy of the head of the house will never be able to turn the wife and children on the street, as so often happens under our present system.

Perhaps the strongest argument that can be advanced in favor of socialism from a woman's standpoint is one that relates to the children. No class suffers more under the competitive system than the children—not alone the children of the poor, whose little lives are embittered by a natural envy towards those who are better off, but the children of the rich, from whose innocent hearts the gracious instincts of love and equality are early eradicated, and they are converted into little snobs, incapable of winning regard from even those of their own station. It is small wonder that women hesitate to rear children when they must be born into a world of such awful conditions that it is next to impossible for them to achieve noble manhood or womanhood.

During a pastoral visit recently paid to the home of a socialist in Nelson, the conversation fell upon babies; and the care and trouble connected with the raising of those born without their rightful heritage of health and strength was eloquently spoken of by the mothers present. Said the pastor: "There is one evil that socialism, universal panacea though it may be, will not remedy; it will not give us healthy babies." But I claim, and boldly claim, that it will. What can you expect from children born under the conditions that prevail in our world today? I do not hesitate to affirm that more than half the children born in Canadian homes in the present era are unwelcome—and I say nothing of the thousands who are not born because the women and the doctors will not have it so.

Does not the desperate struggle, the mental resistance, the fear and the dread, the overwork and anxiety in the mother-life, account for the puny, sickly, incompetent child that is born to her? Citizen and Country tells us of a man named Meldrum, whose wheat took the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. The farmer and his daughters went out into the field and picked out the big early heads of wheat from the large, vigorous plants. The seed from these was carefully cleaned and sown again, with the result referred to.

When we exercise as much common sense in the propagation of the human race as we do in the propagation of wheat for its sustenance, when we give as much intelligent thought to breeding human beings as we do to breeding horses and cattle;

By
MISS B. E. MERRILL
of Nelson, B. C.

then, and then only, may we expect children to be born with stomachs, with brains, with brawn, with a healthy, happy nature that will make rearing them a pleasure and not a dreaded task. But we cannot expect men and women to bring any such intelligence to bear upon the duties of parenthood, when every energy, every ambition, every desire is bent in the direction of money getting, as is the case under our present system.

It is surely not an unworthy ambition to people a world with beings who in mental, moral and physical perfection will be worthy of the great Mother, Nature, and the great Father, God; and Socialism aims at no less than that.

There is still another reason, a lamentable reason, why women should do all in their power to advance the coming of the socialistic economic wealth. It is the fashion to deplore the "social" evil, as it is called. Societies are formed for its suppression; refuges are founded for its victims; sermons are preached on its sin. I have heard one such sermon in Nelson, and I marveled greatly that in finding reasons for the terrible prevalence of this evil the preacher did not once touch upon "economic reasons" for its existence.

How many discouraged store girls and sweat shop workers, with desires and ambitions just like other girls, grow weary of the struggle to exist, and look well on the three or four dollars per week they receive? Coming in contact, as they do with beautifully dressed women, and handling and making fine garments; homeless and hungry, with affections thwarted, bodies tired, and minds bewildered; is it any wonder they yield at last to temptation?

The girls are the victims of the terrible system under which we live; for, if economic conditions would allow the formation of true homes, men would not be perverted in their sexual desires, women and men could lead natural lives, morally and physically; and these beautiful women—for too often they are of our best physical products—whose hearts are capable of the warmest, wisest love and motherly devotion—would be where they ought to be, in homes, each one sheltered by the love of an honest man, instead of being driven to prostitute their bodies—the holy temple of motherhood—to the perverted love of man, which is lust, for profit.

The gospel of socialism means that fear will be driven out of life; and with fear absent, and with only a few hours of work each day, with plenty of room and fresh air, with ample opportunity for culture and enjoyment of the sexes, every man able to marry and bring up children, every woman able to bear strong, healthy, happy children, we may expect such a development of manhood and womanhood as the world never knew.

Is not this cause worthy the support of every true woman? Are we not wise to ask you to come in and help us to usher in the kingdom of love?

CONVICT LABOR

A Massachusetts paper outlines a plan which it says is in progress in that state to utilize the convict labor of that state in the reforestation of thousands of acres of land. The report says:

"Under the general direction of Governor Bates, plans are in progress for restoring the forests of Massachusetts by the work of convict camps."

"This will be the first experiment of the kind in the United States. The work will be done on a large scale, and practically every section of this state where forests are needed will eventually benefit by the policy."

"As for the state, there is good reason for saying that the profits of the undertaking will in time be big enough to wipe out the present state debt."

"The state will take lands by the right of eminent domain. Only land now considered as worthless, but good enough to plant trees on, will be taken."

"Outside of the large cities of Massachusetts such land exists almost everywhere. The owners of this land long ago refused to pay taxes on it."

"When the land is taken, the work of carrying out the reforestation of the state will be carried out by Chairman Pettigrove, the head of the state department of prisons."

"The plan finally approved by Governor Bates has several distinct advantages over any other plan for convict camps in this state."

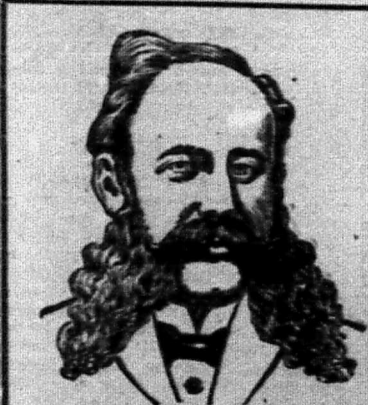
"It will be carried out at a distance from the thickly settled parts of each town, and the convicts will be entirely by themselves, where their presence cannot worry anybody."

"The plan, it is thought, will have the indorsement of labor unions, who are sworn foes to most schemes for convict labor. It will serve as a substitute for making shoes, brooms, etc., to which labor leaders object, because they feel that convicts in any established industry must hurt or organized labor in that industry. If the work is not done by convicts, it will never be done in this generation."

"As between shoemaking, harness-making, etc., and going off into mountains to plant trees, the labor leaders prefer Governor Bates' plan, very emphatically."

"It is calculated that if the right kind of trees can be made to grow, on the investment of a small sum, the state in 20 years will get something like \$20,000,000 from the sale of standing timber and that thereafter, the income of the state will amount to millions of dollars every year."

"This estimate is based on the figures of a forestry expert who is familiar with the trees of this state and the tendency of values of lumber in this country."



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

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Write Permanent cures are obtained by the home treatment. For examination (free) by mail, write for symptom blank.

ALWAYS FIRST CONSULT the Eminent Doctors and Specialists at the Yellek Medical Institute. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana and acknowledged to be the leading Medical Institute for the cure of diseases of the men in the west.

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Breezes from Saltaire

Written for the Journal

The industrial union and the political compact are contradictions in terms. Capital and labor are harmonizing too rapidly for the success of the labor fakir—harmonize like water and fire. When the fire is extinguished, conditions are changing with such marvelous rapidity; momentous events succeed each other in such startling succession, that the political tide, if "taken at its flood, leads on to victory" in 1904. The defeat or compromise (one or the other is inevitable) of the eight-hour fiasco in Colorado, alone can drive the quarry mules to the polls for permanent redress. The success of the eight-hour movement, with the aid of Colorado capitalistic legislatures, would only serve to "restore confidence" in the plutocratic grafters, "friendliness to labor," and insure their re-election. When strikes are successful and wages are high, the socialistic banner of freedom trails in the mud. Today Wall Street and Lombard tatter in the financial cyclone. Tomorrow they will fall. Steel and railway stocks, representing billions, are slumping by tens of millions a day, and still the imbecile toiler and the maniac plutocrat imagine that capitalism can "stave off" the crash (that has already come!) until after the national election, and make water run up hill! The "age of reason" may be in gestation in the womb of destiny, but the age of insanity still lingers, both for the human ox and his driver. It is the old story of Louis XVI over again. Neither slave nor master realize that the hinges of hell have already melted from the gates and that the funeral pyre of capitalism is not only built but burning. Nothing else but an 18th Brumaire America can goad the American sloth to action; and he will get it with a vengeance! Since the dawn of history, every stride in human progress has been written in blood; every move for freedom quenched in martyrdom, and every cry for justice strangled in massacre; and thus will it continue to the end of capitalism. Is rain due to the working class crank with a capitalist class mind cry "peace" to his dopes in the face of the facts of

history. Do the optimistic lunatics intend to lull their victims to security, and lead them blindfolded and unarmed to slaughter? It looks like it. The cost of liberating 4,000,000 black slaves was 1,000,000 lives. At this rate, the liberation of 70,000,000 white slaves will cost 18,000,000 lives, ballots or no ballots; but justice is cheap, even at such a price. If you think capitalism cares for the ink on your ballots, read the military law; read the dictum of Bill of Germany, who saith that socialism shall be "extinguished with fire and sword." A little preliminary drilling with "fire and sword" on the part of the victims wouldn't be amiss. "Fire and sword" is the capitalistic slogan beyond the Rhine, and also in the land of the labor leech and the home of the hobo. The only difference is the manner of expression. Over there they say it in plain Dutch; here they say it between the lines in the military law; and the executive studhorse is casting about for more rapid breeders of food for cannon. Yet it is proposed to throttle this Infinite Infamy with velvet gloves! With all Dixie crimson with the carnage of slave lovers, and Idaho, Pennsylvania and West Virginia still reeking with the fresh blood of hunger-hoarded strikers, what idiot can seriously imagine that the man murdering hellsions of Mammon will reverence and respect the pink and white ballots of a milk and water majority? Do eagles respect the laws of lambs, and hawks of doves? With a majority of bayonets behind a majority of ballots, there would be no doubt of the ballots' authority; otherwise it is simply another case of Tilden and Hayes. If not, wherefore the military law? If capitalism is willing to submit to "condemnation" and majority rule, why did it create the gigantic murder machine begotten in bastardy by the military law? The old military laws were amply able to squelch the strike. This one is aimed at the ballot box and the "sovereign will of the people!" Watch it! Take off your velvet gloves and cultivate backbone and one of the products of the steel trust.

Lake City, Colo., July 29, 1903.

THE ARMY IN THE REAR.
The following are the first and third stanzas of a "song of revolt" written by Henry Lawson, the Australian poet of Labor, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

I listened through the music and the sounds of revelry,
And all the hollow noises of that year of jubilee—
I heard beyond the cheering and beyond the trumpet's blare
The steady tramp of thousands that were
Marching in the rear,
Tramp! tramp! tramp!

They seem to shake the air,
Those never ceasing footsteps of the outcasts of the rear.

I hate the wrongs I read about, I hate the wrongs I see;
The tramping of that army sounds as music unto me;
A music that is terrible, that fights the anxious air,
Is beaten from the weary feet that tramp
Along the rear,
Tramp! tramp! tramp!
In dogged, grim despair—
They have a goal, those footsteps of the army in the rear.

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THE HUNGER STRIKE

The United States census report of 1890 shows that in that year the 117 textile factories of Philadelphia employed 73,226 persons. Among these numbers were 40,484 women and 4,204 children under 16 years of age. The census report can not make claim of being correct. With regard to children the report is absolutely and ridiculously incomplete and false. The number is larger, much larger. This fact should not be lost sight of that the census is compiled from the statement of the manufacturers, and that they at least have made erroneous statements with regard to this one particular point, because they would not like to have it known to what extent the exploitation of children is carried on. Since 1900 the number of employees has undoubtedly increased considerably, and can well be figured to be 90,000. Of these there are at the lowest 70,000 people out on strike, and the majority of them are women and children.

It is, therefore, principally a struggle of women and children against a horde of arrogant and cruel manufacturers, who have "nothing to arbitrate," who don't even find it necessary to give reasons for their attitude, and openly expressed are waging a brutal starvation war against these women and children. Frankly spoken, it could hardly be expected that this army would stand out and together so long a time as they have done already. A large percentage is not organized at all, the balance only in loose forms. Resources were as much as none at hand, at least not in proportion to this huge army of strikers, and with the mostly very miserable wages the textile workers were receiving their savings could not be very large, either. Yet, in spite of these facts there is no remarkable deserting noticeable. The factories on the other

skirts of the city of Manayunk and Falls of Schuylkill, where the strikers weakened, don't amount to much the large mass of strikers is still standing firm and determined, now eight weeks. Eight weeks of "starvation cure" has not shattered them, and it doesn't look as if another eight weeks more could accomplish it.

The factory barons have practically let one season go to the devil. Rather than grant the few hours or reduction of working hours they have foregone the profits of one season. Yet it must be clear to them beyond any doubt that they would have lost very little, or perhaps nothing by the reduction of working time. Because, as known, the largest part of them are piece workers, and the eventual decrease in their earnings was to be borne by them alone, although it must be admitted that this decline in productivity, if ever, would have been but a temporary one, and the amount of work done would have gone up again gradually in a short time to the former level. This was the result which has been evinced in nearly all such cases. Therefore, it can not be a material question involved in this struggle, but only such of power. The workers would have, perhaps, had the manufacturers conceded negotiations on these lines, allowed the requested reduction of five working hours to be divided equally on several years, before they would have taken up the fight. But they did not get the opportunity to offer such a compromise. Not the question of working hours, but the lust of power, the tyrannical disposition and impertinent arbitrariness of the mill barons has caused this gigantic conflict to break out, and they alone are responsible for the continuance. The sole aim of the manufacturers is to break up the organization of employees and to be for years to come the masters of their

own business. So much they have revealed, though not in words, but in deeds.

It is a mute, desperate wrestling of poverty of helpless women and children with the vampire capital, which is displayed before our eyes. The strike goes on with an almost gloomy quietness. Scarcely demonstrations are held, far less disturbances. Certainly there was hardly cause for latter, because of the absence of deserters and traitors. With admirable heroism are they all holding out, men, women, children.

Because this strike lacks all sensational occurrences the country at large has taken very little notice of this heroic struggle. Quite in contrast with the doings during the coal miners' strike last year the telegraph agencies let weeks elapse before they wire into the world the few insignificant lines. Of course there are not riots, no dynamite explosions and nothing else sensational that would attract attention, and therefore nothing need be reported to the press. This is the reason why this great strike has not received the attention it deserves. For, no doubt, this is the largest wrestling ever fought in this country by woman and children against the greedy, soulless capital. The outcome of this struggle will for many years to come decide the destinies of the organization of textile workers. Organized labor has not as yet fully comprehended the significance of this strike. If they had the financial assistance would be pouring into Philadelphia in quite a different manner. An army of 60,000 to 70,000 people although their pretensions may be very modest, needs much to keep body and soul together. The working class of the whole country must awake and realize their duties, they should not allow these struggling comrades, these thousands of women and children, to be starved into submission. They can prevent it if they so wish. Wake up, men of toil, help the textile workers of Philadelphia, Pa.—Brewers' Journal.

THE RICHMOND STRIKE

Comrade John Catrell reports further to the national headquarters upon the street car strike at Richmond, Va., under date of July 19:

The strike situation is unchanged; the men are still firm. The laws are still violated by the company, for while the cars in operation are few in number, the deficiency is made up by excessive speed. Previous to the strike the union men were heavily fined for excessive speed, and if not suitably attired were laid off, on complaint of the police force, for seven or ten days.

Now the scabs are running cars with hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness. They are the toughest specimens I have ever seen. I saw two of them attired in balbriggan underwear, no shirt and no socks, smoking cigarettes, flooding the car with vile spit, with quids of tobacco strewn the floor. All this in plain violation of the ordinances.

Last week one of the cars, running at excessive speed, ran into a little girl, who was picked up by the fender. The motorman applied the air brakes without shutting off the power, and the car failed to stop. A young man ran up, caught the front end of the car and rescued the girl, who was taken to the doctor's. The motorman proceeded unmolested.

Last week the company planned a scheme to murder two strike breakers as they were going through a lonely part of Fulton street at midnight. The car was timed to pass this spot just as the strikers were returning from their union meeting on their way home. Fulton street is in the east end of Richmond and has a tough reputation. The company had two or three squads of soldiers stationed near the place, where they claimed to have had information that the strikers would wreck the cars and murder the scabs. Everything worked beautifully. Just as the five strikers (De Forest, a member of the executive committee, being among them) entered upon this lonely path, the street car came to a sudden stop, the scabs cursed and swore, two shots were fired from an alley, and the scabs replied in the same manner. The strikers, who were unarmed and surprised by the fusillade of shots, ran for shelter towards an al-

ley. The soldiers jumped from their hiding place, charged bayonets and captured the strikers, who are now in jail, charged with attempted assassination. The press is ringing the changes on this incident. A realistic picture has been drawn of the affair, the soldiers stealthily creeping to the appointed place, the mysterious flashing of lights in the neighborhood, the charge in the dark—all in the nature of a Diamond Dick novel, for the purpose of alienating public sympathy from the strikers.

All would have gone lovely for the company if a simple-minded captain had held his tongue in court. The strikers' lawyers asked him how many men he had arrested. Seven, he replied. What did he do with them? Turned them over to his superior officer. Could he identify the men with the guns? Yes, the five strikers were brought before them, and he was asked if he recognized among these men the ones who had the guns. No, he answered. Now, said the lawyers, if there were seven men arrested, and there are only five here, where are the men with the guns?

The soldiers were dumfounded. Finally one of the officers volunteered the startling information that the two who were missing were the ones who had betrayed the murder plans, and were permitted to escape, for according to military rules, these men must be shielded and let go scot free. And yet military law has not been declared!

Regarding Mr. Taylor, the man who I reported was killed by the soldiers in Manchester, the jury, after many days' investigation, brought in a verdict that he met his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by one or two soldiers, or both, but could not say whether the shooting was justifiable or not. The soldiers positively refused to give evidence as to who fired first, their officers having declared it was against the rules to speak. The incident is closed and a widow and five children are left to fight for themselves.

Some thirty bricklayers have been sued for \$10,000 damages by Sitterling, Corneal and Davis, charged with boycotting their material. Sitterling is Frank Gould's president of the street car company. The case

comes up Monday. The unions are in a high state of excitement. The police board also meets tomorrow to try a number of policemen suspected of sympathy with the strikers. The press is demanding summary punishment, charging "cowardice with dealing with the violent, murderous mob as directly responsible for the lawlessness which has tarnished the fair name of our beautiful city."

Four soldiers lately held up a man in a buggy within a half mile of the city hall, beat him into insensibility, robbed him, threw his body to the bottom of the buggy, and threatened to run their bayonets through the man's little boy if he did not drive off and stop his screaming. Nothing is said by the press. No action by the authorities. Within one mile of the city hall a soldier jumped into a buggy and tried to sit by the lady who occupied it. She drove him off with her hatpin. Women and men are grossly insulted by the soldiers, and there is no redress. Protest, and they put the bayonet to you and march you to the armory. Resist, and they murder you. The soldiers refuse to talk, eye witnesses are not permitted to inspect the soldiers to find the guilty. The press is silent upon this phase of the situation, and militarism in the city would make the czar turn green with envy.

The democratic party (the white man's party) has certainly shown its colors, and as a final proof of its love for the working class, the court has made Sitterling, Huff and Buchanan president, manager and general superintendent of the street car company, notary publics. But good will come out of it all. Thousands are reading our papers and arguing for and against Socialism. Along with the strike it is the most talked of subject in town. The members of the local are doing good work among the strikers. I am speaking continually before the union meetings. The party has donated \$22.50 to the strikers, and of course we don't hesitate to draw odious comparisons. We also bought and distributed 300 of Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," and they are being read. We have received many leaflets and bundles of papers and we wish to express our gratitude for the assistance given us. This strike has been a blessing in disguise.

alone or together, workmen may leave their employers. By argument or persuasion, by appeals to sympathy or prejudice they may lead others not to take their vacant places. But here they must stop. Every man may work upon the terms that seem to himself best. If he cannot, his personal liberty is abridged. It is his right as a free man. To protect him in this right governments and courts may use their full powers. If they fail to do so they fail in their duties.

"I find that the three men deliberately disobeyed the order of the court. This makes it a case of criminal contempt. The only question left is as to the proper punishment to be inflicted upon them for what they have done."

GRAND CHIEF DIES.

A. B. Youngston, grand chief of the Locomotive Engineers, who succeeded to that office on the death of P. M. Arthur, died July 30, at Meadville, Pa., of Bright's disease. He designated W. M. Shay of Ohio, who has been chairman of the grievance committee for the past twelve years, as his successor.

Youngston was born in Pittsburg March 20, 1849, and was a railroad employe from his 15th year. Previous to becoming grand chief, a position he held but thirteen days, Youngston had held the office of first assistant. He was a widower and leaves three children.

REACH AGREEMENT.

Miners and Operators in Kansas Agree on a Wage Scale.

At the headquarters of the United Mine Workers it is announced the miners and operators at Pittsburg, Kan., have reached a wage agreement for one year. The settlement, which grants an advance of 7 cents on the ton, run of mine, affects 30,000 miners directly and indirectly. All the miners in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory are benefited.

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1 room Smith's Axminster, size 10.6x10.9; worth \$26.00, for	\$19.75
1 room Dobson's velvet, size 11.3x10.10; worth \$26.25, for	\$21.75
1 room Stinson's velvet, size 10.6x11; worth \$26.60, for	\$21.75
1 room Dunlap velvet, size 11.3x14.5; worth \$28.20, for	\$22.50
1 room extra Axminster, size 10x14; worth \$32.50, for	\$26.75

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1903.

CLASS INTERESTS.

The Nebraska Independent, the sole survivor of the once numerous list of Western populist papers, published on July 23rd, a Karl Marx edition which is marked not alone by numerous splendid articles, special and clipped, but by the eminently fair, frank and impartial treatment of class interests as understood by the Independent. In the course of the leading editorial in which a number of Socialist papers and periodicals are recommended to those who would learn more of the subject, the Independent says:

"Inasmuch as scientific socialism assumes that it is the historic mission of the proletariat (those who produce nothing for sale but their own energy) to settle for all time the class struggles which have marked the course of progress, and that the so-called 'middle class' is dying and will eventually be 'wiped out,' and inasmuch as few 'middle class' persons view socialist aims in the same light as do the proletarians, it seems evident to the Independent that for the present at least an attempt to unite the 'middle class' with the proletariat will prove abortive. On the other hand, it seems advisable for the 'middle class' to maintain their own party organization. If they must be 'wiped out'—so be it; but until the time comes when they are actually expunged, they will naturally follow what seems to them their own self-interest."

This is indeed putting the situation in a nut-shell. The middle class threatened with extinction to carry on its fight for its existence. Against whom? Against large capital as represented by the republican party on one side and the socialist party, which stands for the rights of the laborer, on the other. Is the fight so waged in the interest of all the people? Manifestly not. It is part of the class struggle and contemplates the interests of none but the middle class. Of what is this middle class composed? Of small exploiters. Of men who are trust magnates in embryo or think themselves such.

What measure are calculated to conserve the best interests of the middle class? Measure of restraint on big plunderers such as government ownership, increase in the circulating medium, etc., so that the small plunderers may have a chance to operate. With the middle class, of which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt are typical in their utterances, it is not a question of communal good, but of middle class good; not of social justice but of individual success. It is a case of the acceptance of the law of the land as the standard of morals and an insistent purpose to so change the standard as to conserve the interests of that particular class. Its efforts as personified in recent political movements is such an example of class consciousness as would, if followed by the working class, revolutionize governmental systems in 90 days.

Does the triumph of the middle class mean any thing to the workers? It means to the working class that they will be plundered by little capital instead of by capitalism. Is there any change for middle class success in the contest with capitalism? No, why? For the reason that capitalism is ripened middle classism, and it is contrary to nature for the frown to supersede the fruit. Does the triumph of the working class carry with it any injustice to the people as a whole? No, for the reason that while the success of either the capitalist or middle classes means a continuance of private ownership of the things all must use in order to live and the unjust wage slavery as a consequent result; the triumph of the working class can only occur through the abolition of all plundering and all legalized industrial injustice. The continuance of middle classism and capitalism can only be at the expense of the working class, individual and collective; the success of the working class means the wiping out of all classes but the furtherance of the individual good through the recognition of collective rights. The working class is a necessity, the other classes are unnatural excrescences on the social body that owe their origin to an imperfect scheme of social relationship. Old ideas, old beliefs, old hard. When it is remembered that millions of people have lived and died in the firm belief of the Divine right of kings, when it is remembered that the people of more than one nation have unconsciously submitted to a diet of black bread and water to provide millions of dollars for the some titled rone to spend in debauchery, when it is remembered that "free born Americans" fell over themselves in their mad scramble to bid for a portion of a bath towel which had been used to wipe the anatomy of a princeling whose title was due merely to the fact that he was the son of his father, and also that the father owed his descent to progenitors whose prominence was acquired through an easy dexterity in cutting throats and who lived infamous lives at the expense of the toll of others, impatience should not be manifested that the "rights of property which succeed the rights of kings, should for so long hold a people in thralldom. There is consolation in the thought that this plan of disregarding human life in the interest of profit is destroying itself. Let us control our impatience and wait and watch, and in the meantime let us work to arouse the spirit of class consciousness in the breast of the toilers so that the crash will not catch us unprepared.

WE HAVE NO MONOPOLY.

The semi-annual Johnson-Hanna fight begins next week, when Mayor Tom starts his "red devil" down through the Medina woods. All the workingmen of the state are supposed to line up for either one or the other of these quarreling millionaires and fight each other at the polls next November. Much the same condition exists in other states. In Pennsylvania it is a fight between Quay and anti Quay millionaires; in New York, Millionaires Tom Platt and Chauncey Depew divide labor with the Hill-Whitney-Tummany millionaires; in Delaware the multimillionaire gas magnate, Adickes, is opposed by smaller plutocrats; in Maryland the millionaire Senator Gorman divides the labor vote with local plutocrats; in West Virginia the millionaire Senator Elkins works the same trick with wealthy coal-mining mine operators; in Michigan the Bliss-Alger millionaires run things in opposition to rich things on the other side; in Indiana Senator Fairbanks, the millionaire presidential aspirant, is opposed by wealthy bosses; in Illinois the millionaire mayor of Chicago, Harrison, battles for supremacy with the Hopkins-Yates crowd of plutocrats; in Colorado the millionaire mine owners are about equally divided in the game to lead labor to the polls; in Montana the multimillionaires Clark and Heinze use workingmen to fight each other; in Nevada, the millionaire senators, Stewart and Jones, and Congressman Newlands worst all opposition, and the same condition exists in nearly every state in the union. What a spectacle for the gods! If Lincoln or Jackson or the Revolutionists of '76 returned to life they would want to go back again to their graves. The worship of Mammon has become a national characteristic and unless it ends soon this nation will follow in the footsteps of Rome and Egypt and Greece. Workingmen of all countries unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain!"—Cleveland Citizen.

In this issue begins Lessons on Economics by Prof. Mills. These should be read by every student. They will furnish much food for thought.

EIGHT DOLLARS PER DAY.

The eastern union wreckers and scab organizers are still pursuing their disrupting plans. When the American Labor union held its last convention under the name of the Western Labor union, Gompers' men served notice that, unless it affiliated with the A. F. of L., he would wreck it in six months. For answer to this threat the young organization changed its name and invaded his territory and did it legitimately. There was no organization of dual unions, no patronage of bosses, but a campaign of education was begun with the result that the A. L. U. has increased its membership several fold and now has many strong unions in the east that were formerly affiliated with the A. F. of L. But Sammy has not been idle. Unable to win by argument, he has resorted to other tactics. His organization has endeavored to alienate such members of the A. L. U. as could be reached by a bribe. Defeated candidates for positions in the A. L. U. have been written to and fancy offers made them to organize for the A. F. of L. One man in Colorado was offered \$8 per day and expenses. A prominent Butte man was offered \$150 a month and expenses to betray the A. L. U. He still holds his present job, however. Gompers' money had no attraction for him, albeit he is a poor man and the offer was bona fide. So far, Sammy's game failed to work. Are there any A. L. U. men who would like the job of traitor? If so, send your name to Gompers and get your \$150 per month.

A 16-year-old newsboy jumped into the river the other day and though he could swim he deliberately allowed himself to drown. "Sick and lost his grip," said his associates, and went on to explain how continued reverses and ill health had driven the boy to choose suicide as the least of two evils. He went down to death and, you, my sanctimonious friend, who do not like socialism, and are continually worrying about the rights of property, you are responsible for that boy's death as you are for the maiming and mangling of thousands of others. You are a murderer, sir. You are safe from legal punishment, but you are a criminal none the less.

Montana purists might, by watching the meeting of cardinals, learn many things which would be of use to them in safeguarding the next election of a United States senator against the corrupting power of gold.

Arrangements have been effected for a lecture by Father McGrady at Butte during his proposed western tour. The local was particularly desirous to have him speak owing to the attitude of certain western churchmen.

Senator Allison of Iowa is the father-in-law of young Mr. Rockefeller, and the most influential man in the senate. Whose interests are likely to receive the most consideration from this most influential man? Not the working class.

Little Sarah Solomon found a life of drudgery in a laundry from early morn till late at night too much for a child of 14 and she ended it by poison. Political action on the part of the masses could put an end to conditions which drive people to this. Will they do it?

The money sharks of Wall street have sold stock certificates to the people at a valuation of two billions, and have then gone to work, manipulating things so the value of those stocks sank to one billion. Confiscation? Not on your life; just plain everyday highway robbery, otherwise known as "business."

Wm. S. Wandby, who is still out for United States commissioner of labor, declares himself to be a republican socialist. With all due respect to him we are inclined to think he is right in this statement, contradictory as it may seem. He is a socialist from conviction and a republican for office. In a conflict between the stomach and the head the head loses, except where the head is class conscious.

Mr. Heinze's official organ stated on one page that the socialist officials at Anaconda had doubled the assessment on the Anaconda company. Editorially it says this company supports two socialist papers in Butte. Since Anaconda comrades are subscribers to these two papers and use them in propaganda work it would seem if the Reveille's statements were true that this company supported a party which had shown its friendship by adding eight millions to their assessment. Truly the Reveille is a remarkable paper.

Keep away from Denver, Colo. The American Smelting trust is beating the country to find men to replace the workers who struck against a 12-hour shift. The life of a smelterman is short at best. The writer was personally acquainted with almost every man employed at the Grant and Globe smelters ten years ago. Today there is not a single familiar name in the list of strikers. The old-timers are broken down in health or dead. There are none left. Lead cramps of the most excruciating character, paralysis and death are the lot of the smeltermen. Keep away from Denver and if you have a dollar to spare send it to the Western Federation of Miners. Remember that their pocket was always open to the needy; their response was always instant and substantial. They have a fight on now in which they need aid. Give it to them.

Charles R. Martin, whose article on the middle class question appears in this issue of the Journal, is one of the old-timers in the socialist movement. Comrade Martin was the secretary of the executive board of the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor when that organization disbanded in '98, and to him was entrusted the task of winding up the affairs. His Official Hand Book, published at that time (the Journal is indebted for a copy) is an interesting and valuable work. It contains bits of those who were prominent in the cause of reform five years ago, and also biographical sketches of men whom we all want to know about. Martin's article should provide discussion. The middle class question is a live issue in the sense that two men who are identical in their views on the subject will get together and spit in each other's face for an hour at a stretch in the belief that they are having an "argument."

There were 25 funerals at Hanna, Wyo., the other day. The bodies of the miners who lost their lives in their efforts to earn bread were laid to rest. There are many widows and orphans no doubt whose mainstay and support was snatched from them into the black gulf. There are many aching hearts but it is safe to say that no tears will be shed or mourning worn by those who profited most by the labor of these men. Were they compelled to buy miners to take their place their regret would have been keen, but others will come to them gladly to take up the work of the fallen and they in their turn will render up their lives as well. For what? In order that they may have bread and Mark Hanna dividends. It's simply awful to talk like this, is it not? Mark, like Baer, has a divine right to the mines of course, and since they would be useless without men to work them of course he has a divine right to the lives of the men also.

Sammy Gompers, the fellow who appears to be in the union labor business for the benefit of himself and that only, in the last issue of the official organ says: "There can be no question that the American Labor Union and the Knights of Labor are willing adjuncts of capitalist opposition to the efforts of bona fide trades unions affiliated with the A. F. of L." Phew! This from the man who organized the scabs at the Denver Paper Mills. This from the man whose shoemakers union will furnish the label to any employer no matter if he pays the scale or no, so long as he does not hire K. of L. men. This from the man who organized the Chinese scab employing cigar firms of St. Louis 20 years ago in defiance of the international union. This scab organizer and strike breaker; this man who does not hesitate at deliberate lying and who would not hesitate at wrecking every labor organization in America if it insured him freedom from hard work. The people of the east have strong stomachs, and they need them.

FLEEING THE SHEARERS.

Sam Wells Develops a Get-Rich-Quick Scheme at Expense of Shearers' Union—Consequence to Him Is Disastrous.

The Great Falls Leader of recent date gives the following report of the arrest of Samuel Wells, who is now in jail on a serious charge, because of certain monies which he collected and failed to turn into headquarters:

"Upon information furnished by A. L. Tilford, of Great Falls, the official organizer for the Hand and Machine Sheepshearers' union, No. 275, A. L. U., Sam Wells was arrested at Stanford yesterday by officials in Fergus county and Sheriff Buckley, of Chouteau county, left for that place yesterday. Wells is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

"In the information filed against Wells he is charged with, falsely representing himself as an organizer for the Sheepshearers' union and collecting money upon such representations to the amount of about \$300.

"Wells is said to be a sheepshearer, who came to the conclusion that he could make money faster by collecting initiation fees from shearers who wanted to join the new union, than by clipping fleeces. It is alleged that for a month past he has been posing as an organizer for the American Labor union and taking fees from the sheepshearers in northern Montana without any authorization whatever, and that those whom he approached are still waiting for their membership cards. About twenty-five shearers were taken in at Chinook and close to fifty in all, something over \$6 being taken from each man, the total running up to about \$300. The receipts for the money, which were given by Wells, are said to have been signed by a variety of ways.

"A. L. Tilford, who is now in this city, is the only organizer authorized by the American Labor union, under which the new union is chartered, to secure and collect dues from members to the Sheepshearers' union. His territory comprises the states of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and a part of Idaho. Tilford recently went from here to get joiners to the new union, but was balked in his work on account of Wells having preceded him. He then proceeded to secure evidence against Wells and says he has enough information in his possession to secure his conviction on the charge made.

"A convention of the Hand and Machine Sheepshearers' union will be held in Butte, August 5.

The trial of Wells has been postponed until August 6. Bro. Tilford has been exerting himself to secure a conviction, as he feels the success of the organization demands that punishment shall be meted out to the accused. Wells, it is understood, has offered to make a restitution, but it is doubtful if his offer would be entertained, as the prosecution feels very strongly that such practices as Wells is accused of must be checked at once.

PAPERS COMBINE.

Miners' Magazine, Colorado Chronicle and Colorado Socialist Consolidated—Printing Outfit Purchased by W. F. M.

The Colorado Chronicle of July 29 makes the following announcement:

"As the result of negotiations, we have to announce to our readers and friends that we have disposed of the Colorado Chronicle printing plant to the Western Federation of Miners, who will continue the publication of the paper as a weekly newspaper under the name of the Miners' Magazine. The sale carries with it the Colorado Socialist, and all three papers will be merged into one strong publication, under the editorial management of Jno. M. O'Neill, carrying on the important work of the labor and Socialist propaganda with unabated zeal and with added prestige that the combination of the three important publications into one paper only can give."

The new publication is sure to deserve the success which awaits it. Jno. M. O'Neill, the editor, is a writer of much prominence and he will have a much better chance to display his eminent ability in the new publication than was afforded him in the monthly magazine.

PUSHING FOR LABOR TEMPLE.

Union Men of Butte Are Taking Active Steps.

For some time the matter of a Labor Temple for Butte has been under discussion and it now seems likely the Montana metropolis will soon be the possessor of a thorough and excellent building.

It is proposed to put up a building valued at \$50,000, of which \$10,000 has already been subscribed in stock and donations, 27 local unions having subscribed to the fund.

The Workingmen's union was the first organization to take up the project of a home for the toilers.

The lot adjoining the public library was secured at a cost of \$13,500.

The present officers of the association:

President—J. W. Dale.
 Vice-President—O. W. Partelow.
 Secretary—George Tucker.
 Treasurer—D. F. Staten.
 Board of Directors—Malcolm Gillis, J. R. Creighton, Harry Cairns, Tom Foley and Henry Reinhart.

CONVICTED OF PEONAGE.

The jury in the case of the United States against R. N. Franklin, at Montgomery, Ala., charged with causing Pat Hill, a negro, to be held in a condition of peonage, brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Thomas G. James assessed the minimum fine of \$1,000, which was immediately paid. Judge James thanked the jury for its verdict.

PHIL BOWDEN DEAD.

Goes to Bessemer for His Health, But Finally Succumbs to the Disease.

Word has been received from Bessemer, Mich., announcing the death of Phil Bowden of Helena.

Bowden left for Bessemer about three weeks ago upon the advice of his physician. He had not been in good health for a long time and it was thought that change of climate would help him.

Phil Bowden was one of the best known labor union men of Montana. He organized the mill and smelter-

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins.

The Ass Carrying the Image.

An Ass once carried through the streets of a city a famous wooden image, to be placed in one of its Temples. The crowd as he passed along made lowly prostrations before the image. The Ass, thinking that they bowed their heads in token of respect for himself, bristled up with pride and gave himself airs, and refused to move another step. The driver seeing him thus stop, laid his whip lustily about his shoulders, and said, "O, you perverse dull head! it is not yet come to this, that men pay worship to an Ass." They are not wise who take to themselves the credit due to others.

credit due to others.

Some men once began preaching the truths of Socialism. The economic conditions being ripe, a great throng commenced to take up and support these truths. A few of these men, thinking that the crowd were paying reverence to them individually, began to be arrogant and dictatorial. Whereupon shouts of derision arose on every side and the cry was heard: "O, you perverse dull heads! it is not yet come to this that we work for men above principle." They are not wise who take to themselves the credit given to a truth."

Official Department

AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Butte, Mont., Aug. 1, 1903.
 To All Chartered Unions of the American Labor Union:

Greeting: Herewith we are sending you a printed copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws of the American Labor Union, adopted by the general convention recently held at Denver, Colo.

This constitution will be voted upon at a referendum vote of the entire membership, article by article and section by section. This vote will be taken December next.

Several radical departures are provided for in this new constitution: In the regulation of per capita tax, the creation of a defense fund, bonding of local officers, membership card system, regulation of American Labor Union Journal, referendum elections, method of organizing and governing local unions, etc., etc.

This new constitution represents the best thought and judgment of the late convention, and is the result of almost two weeks of arduous work.

The committee on constitution and the convention pronounced it a magnificent document, the grandest set of laws ever framed for the government and guidance of any labor organization.

It is submitted to the chartered unions this early in order to give them ample time to discuss it and criticize it before the general vote will be taken.

It would be, for many members, a real education in twentieth century unionism if your union would devote about forty minutes or an hour of each regular meeting to a discussion of this constitution, article by article, section by section. Members would then be able to vote more intelligently when the vote is taken.

Commencing August 15 the American Labor Union Journal will print each week one article or more of this constitution, and will discuss its merits from our point of view.

Yours for Advanced Unionism,
 CLARENCE SMITH,
 Sec'y-Treas. American Labor Union.

BUILDING A FUND

(Continued from page 1.)

swing all the power of organized labor against it when it takes up a strike.

Judge Holdom has fined three more of the labor leaders and punished another three with jail sentences. In each case he found the men guilty of breaking the injunction issued by him, on the request of the company at the opening of the strike: The men who were fined appeared in court late in the day with bonds-men and were granted an appeal. The men who were ordered sent to jail were refused an appeal, but later petitioned Judge Tuley for release on writs of habeas corpus and were given their freedom when they furnished bonds of \$3,000 each.

Judge Holdom also took up the plea of the company for an injunction against the Teamsters' National union, and issued the writ. The teamsters are no longer a party to the strike, but the company wanted to be prepared for any future emergency.

The strike retaliated on the Kellogg company when suit for \$20,000 damages was filed by Miss Nellie Graham, a former employee, who charged that she was taken before Judge Holdom on Thursday on a contempt charge at the instance of the company without just grounds.

It was alleged that Miss Graham had violated Judge Holdom's injunction by picketing and patrolling in the vicinity of the Kellogg company's plant, but upon a hearing she was discharged. Counsel for Miss Graham asserts that she was out of the city at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed.

The officers of the teamsters' union appeared at the bars of the Arrow Transfer company, which does the contract hauling for the Kellogg company, and ordered its employees to return to work. They did so, and for the first time since the strike started, the company was able to get in supplies without trouble. The pickets of the other unions surrounded the plant, but offered no trouble, and the police guard was reduced materially as a result.

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Bids for Lease of Idaho State Tribune.

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

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News Notes from the Field of Labor

TOLD BY
CORRESPONDENTS

THE GLASS WORKER.

Newsy letter from the Convention at
Pittsburg—Advanced Trades
Unionism.

Commenting on the recent action of this organization in declaring for class conscious political action Brother Val Remel of Pittsburg, Pa., writes the Journal a bright, newsy letter regarding the spirit of the glass workers' convention and the declaration of principles adopted by them. Regarding the latter he says: "This declaration of principles can consistently be adopted by all progressive trades unions, in fact no labor union constitution is complete without it. While these principles do not necessarily interfere with the present form of labor unions, or their methods of settling disputes between the unions and the capitalists, for so long as the capitalist system of production lasts, will the wage earners be forced to strike and boycott, and try to bring about a settlement by conferences with their employers, yet these principles will enable the membership of labor unions to get an intelligent conception of the class struggle. It firmly bases the union on the principles of the class struggle, and will point out the necessity of political action on the part of the working class."

And, that while under capitalism workmen are forced to meet in conferences to agree on a wage scale and temporarily settle labor disputes, these declarations of principles will point out that all wage settlements at best are only a compromise, and, in fact, settle nothing, and that the class struggle between capital and labor will not be settled until it is settled right, as is briefly pointed out in the foregoing principles.

I was more than pleased to see the progress made by the Socialists in their effort to propagate Socialist ideas among the members of the A. F. G. W. U.

I am happy to say they have been most remarkably successful. A most wonderful revolution has taken place in the minds of the members of this organization.

Three resolutions adopted at this convention clearly demonstrated the tendency of the union. The So-

cialist sentiment expressed and the arguments produced by the various delegates who took part in the discussion, manifested a thorough knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism, and a keen conception of the class struggle as well as the necessity of the solidarity of the entire working class.

This convention has placed itself on record as being opposed to the incorporation of trade unions. And in the matter of damages awarded employers by the capitalist courts by reason of losses sustained when their employees are on a strike.

The A. F. G. U. has adopted resolutions that will protect its individual members who may be held liable and dragged into court. The union will reimburse its members for any loss sustained in this way.

They have also expressed themselves (by resolutions) against the new military law. In the discussion that followed the reading of these resolutions the military was emphatically denounced, especially by members who were not Socialists, for, as a rule, the Socialists use arguments and logic and not mere denunciation.

The most important resolution adopted at this convention, however, was a declaration of principles.

REPLY TO INJUNCTION.

Attorney Jno. H. Murphy has filed a brief in reply to the temporary injunction secured by the American Smelting and Refining company against the Western Federation of Miners, Denver Smeltermen's union, American Labor union and Denver Trades assembly. When the hearing will be had has not yet been decided by Judge Nixon. The answers set forth the fact that the smelter company has not paid any taxes in Colorado prior to or including the years of 1901, 1902 and 1903, and therefore has no standing in court. Attorney Murphy recites the law which prevents any foreign corporation from maintaining suits or proceedings in court if it fails to pay its taxes.

One of the answers is by the State Federation of Labor, the American Labor union and the Denver Trades

assembly, denying any knowledge of or connection with the smelter strike. The other is an answer by Denver Mill and Smeltermen's union No. 93 and the Western Federation of Miners.

The officers of these organizations admit the facts, but deny there was any conspiracy or any force or violence used to bring about the strike; they deny that they ever assaulted, beaten or intimidated any person who sought to work for the plaintiff, or that their pickets have ever used profane, abusive or indecent expressions, nor have threats of violence been indulged in.

The Bozeman Union.

Bozeman, Mont., June 29.

To the American Labor Journal.

Just a few lines to get acquainted with you and give you a few particulars of the advent of a branch of the American Labor Union in our city.

Thursday, June 25th, was a red letter day in the annals of the toilers of this community. The largest and most enthusiastic gathering of wage earners assembled in Maxey hall that was ever known to assemble before in the history of our city to listen to the great and only "Dan" expound the aims and objects of the A. L. U., and he did it.

Mr. McDonald is a magnetic gentleman, moving his audience with him, powerfully and impressively, until he carries conviction to the minds of all his listeners that he has their welfare at heart, which he undoubtedly has.

After about two hours being occupied in listening to the masterly exposition of the aims of the American Labor Union by its leader, it was decided to form a union of all crafts, and then the infant was born. It was christened the Bozeman Labor Union, and let me tell you the babe is a lusty one, having a charter membership of 175.

The writer hopes that under conservative and wise management it may prove a blessing to our city and a credit to the union and gratification to Mr. McDonald.

Yours fraternally,
WM. PEPWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

M'DONALD IN IDAHO.

Succeeds in Securing a Substantial
Raise for the Employees of Hope
Lumber Co. and Others.

President Dan McDonald, who has been making the northwestern circuit in the interests of the national organization, sends the Journal word that the trip has been a success in many particulars. In the course of his note, which is dated July 28, he says:

"I have been at Hope, Idaho, and got the Hope Lumber company to accept the new union lumberman's wage scale, and also the Cameron Lumber company at Harrison, and hope to be successful with a number of others in a few days."

"P. S.—Go to Harrison tomorrow again. The scale is about 12 1/2 per cent increase for about 85 per cent of the men."

"The unions are in good shape. I had a big meeting at hope on the twenty-third, at Coeur d'Alene the twenty-fourth, Harrison the twenty-seventh and Coeur d'Alene last night, the twenty-eighth. Much interest in shown."

WILL ORGANIZE.

St. Regis, Mont., Boys Are Steadily
Pushing to the front.

American Labor Union Journal.

I have been very slow for the last few months in sending news from this camp. But everything was shut down and news was scarce. The big mill is now running with a big crew and all preparations are made to start a night shift in about a week. Men are awfully scarce and a lot of dissatisfaction is existing on account of the Union Lumbermen's wage scale not being lived up to by the management here. Orders were sent here by Mr. John R. Toole, president of the company, April last instructing their managers to live up to the union scale, but through some mysterious movement on the part of the Lord knows who, men are not receiving their pay.

We are pretty well organized and taking in quite a few members at every meeting. Will send the names of new officers at next meeting.

Fraternally yours,
Corresponding Secretary No. 50.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

A move is on foot for an organization of the barbers of Minot, N. D.

Eugene V. Debs says: "This year should be a record breaker for the western labor movement and I feel quite sure it will be."

The Fox Lumber company, whose employees are all members of the Hope, Ida., labor unions, is desirous of placing the union label on all cars of dressed lumber sent out by them.

W. S. Critchlow has accepted the presidency of the Laborers' International protective union of America and the organization is taking steps for affiliation with the A. L. U.

The Butte Hotel and Restaurant Employees union has increased its initiation fee to \$5 and \$10. A resolution was adopted holding proprietors responsible for the initiation fee of those they employ.

The Custom Clothing Makers' union of Chicago, which is chartered by the American Labor union, is sending out a request to all the unions direct and affiliated, that they patronize the A. L. U. union label, as such action on their part will aid materially in the further organization of Chicago tailors.

Comrade H. L. Hughes will contribute an article on "The Massachusetts Situation" to the special edition of the Journal. He is thoroughly acquainted with the unfortunate labor conditions in that state and is a graphic, forceful writer. His contribution will be read with interest by all who are desirous of learning the facts.

The Chicago Street and Excavators' union, 1,600 strong, who took out a charter a short time ago is en-

thusiastic for the A. L. U. The Journal correspondent declares that the policy of Gompers in that city is to suppress all reference to the big western organization which is so ruthlessly cutting into his territory. The city is thoroughly dissatisfied with the A. F. of L. method, says our writer, who has the dash and vim characteristic of residents of the big city by the lake, and now that the A. L. U. has entered that field the predicts a rapid decline in the "pure and simple" membership.

Organizer Tilford turns in 46 more names for the Sheepshears' union. Tilford is one of the most conscientious workers that ever went on the road for a union and the membership he has secured in a short time is truly phenomenal. A manly lot of fellows are the men who clip the fleece. Thorough union men in spirit; generous men, never begrudging a dollar if it can be shown that results can be accomplished; all that is needed is to show them that the present plan of unionism will work and in they come.

It is to be hoped that organized labor of Hope, Idaho, will not forget that L. E. Jeanotte is the only merchant in that town who refused to adopt early closing. Mr. Jeanotte has shown that he has no use for union men and naturally he has no use for union men's money and they will naturally do him a service by not troubling him with their patronage. There are stores enough in Hope who do like union men, so that Mr. Jeanotte never will be missed.

The hot weather has been bad on the attendance at the Sand Point Federal No. 233. The meeting night has been changed from Sunday to Monday and a large attendance in the fu-

ture is hoped for. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the boys to let one man do all the work. That's bad, boys. The president is a painstaking, conscientious worker and would give all his time if he could, but it requires the co-operation of everybody to make the old thing hum.

The Citizens' alliance of Helena has held four meetings since their organization, each one in a different hall. In spite of the precautions taken to prevent it, the names of nearly all the membership has been secured. The alliance would crush unions if it could. The unions, in self-defense, must crush them if possible. Our system of government by making the interests of two great divisions of society antagonistic precipitates a class war. Neither side is to blame, but the fight will be none the less bitter for all of that. On with the dance, alliance folks of Helena. Our backing is the great body of workers throughout the state and nation. Is yours stronger? Then, perhaps, you may win, but in the meantime we will do a few things to the abode of a business man's conscience and soul—his pocket. It will be a merry, though a bitter war. Down with your gauntlet.

The quarterly report of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees shows a substantial gain in membership. The old style labor union with its crude workings and its obscure ideas with regard to class interests is being supplanted by the modern industrial fighting machine which has reduced the maximum of strength with the minimum of friction, to a science. The U. B. of R. E. has profited by the experience of those who have gone before; it embodies all the best features of the various unions which have

preceded it and it has eliminated all the bad features. It is an application of the methods of the great corporations to the handling of union affairs. The general office is in constant touch with every local chartered by it. It can determine on a moment's notice the membership of the entire organization, knows the name of every man and where he is located, every financial officer is under bond. A defaulter in Texas or New York could be checked up in four hours. It has reduced organization and office delay to an exact science. Its growth is only natural.

An organization of the bartenders of Lewistown, Mont., is being perfected, thanks to the tireless energy of Henry Lynch. Lynch is an old timer in the ranks of organized labor, although yet quite a young man. During the troublous times of '93 Lynch, who is a telegraph operator, but is not permitted to work at it, thanks to the benevolent corporations who control the service, left his key and walked out with the strikers, preferring loss of position to giving assent to the Pullman atrocities by remaining at his post. Ten years later he sought and obtained employment on the B. A. & P., at Butte. Within 30 days he was discharged. No reason was given. None was needed. Henry Lynch is on the blacklist of the railroad companies for all time for "the crime of '93." Were he not a strong, resolute, resourceful man, were he a weakling, who could only make his living in that one field, the railroad companies would have starved him to death. But Lynch has no regrets; the petty attempt at persecution has never so much as ruffled him. He is the same zealous, fearless and outspoken champion of the industrial rights and political liberties of the masses that he has ever been.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

BUTTERFLY—TERRIBLE RESULT.

Company Practicing a Get-Rich-Quick
Scheme and Men Were Starved
as a Result.

Forty miners employed on the Butterfly-Terrible mine near Ophir Loop, Colo., went on strike July 25 because of the poor quality and the small quantity of food furnished them. Superintendent McMann, who recommended to the company that the grievances of the men be adjusted, was discharged, and an Italian placed in his position. The Americans have been displaced by Italian union miners and a serious conflict seems inevitable.

Some time ago Calvin Bullock of Denver, president of the company, demanded a royalty of 25 cents per day per man from the boarding house keeper. The boarding house keeper protested, declaring he would have to give the men a poorer quality of food than they had been accustomed to, and also decrease the amount. It is said he was ordered to do both.

When the miners were informed of the demand of Bullock, they immediately began kicking and the upshot was that they lodged a complaint with the company through Superintendent McMann, who sympathized with them. McMann was told that he had no business to get mixed up in the matter and was dropped from the payroll.

Upon learning of McMann's discharge every miner on the property threw down his tools and left.

THE STOVE MOUNTERS.

The tenth convention of the Stove Mounters' International union at Indianapolis opened with an address of welcome by Mayor Bookwalter. The response was made by First Vice-President Allan Studhome. Among the important matters touched upon by President J. F. Tierney was the question of raising the dues sufficiently to keep in the treasury a fund large enough for strike purposes. In the last year there was an increase in membership of 15 per cent and there is a membership in the country of over 3,000, represented in all of the principal states of the union. There have been few strikes among the local unions, though increased scales were obtained for all.

COAL HOISTERS' BROTHERHOOD.

Fifteen delegates representing the National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisters have been in session at Pittsburg, Kan. These engineers want to secure a separate contract and scale from the operators. The engineers are being combated by the United Mine Workers of America, which organization claims exclusive jurisdiction over all mine employees.

PROFIT SHARING PLAN.

The Cayahoga Telephone company of Cleveland, O., announces that as an experiment one-fifth of the surplus earnings of the company will be set aside and distributed among its employees in proportion to their salaries, dating from July 1. The plan is adopted in the belief that it will result in a more efficient service.

GLASS WORKERS' WAGES.

Announcement has been made that at the wage scale conference between the window glass workers and manufacturers held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the workers succeeded in effecting a settlement whereby they are to receive the same rate of wages provided during the past fire in what was known as the Bureau scale. This settlement will relieve the window glass situation by removing the possibility of glass being made by hand at any less rate than during the fire just closed.

THE STRIKE AT BAKU.

The Russian correspondent of the London Times says the strike at Baku seems to have been the most serious labor disturbance that has ever occurred in Russia; that it extended to Tiflis, to Nostoff and Novo Tcherkassk, in the district of the Don Cossacks and that the far-eastern railway employees were concerned. According to the same authority, the disturbances have been renewed at Borissoglebsk, on the railway between Voronezh and the lower Volga.

STRIKE SETTLED.

The operators and miners in the New River coal fields of West Virginia have settled their differences and the 4,000 miners will resume work after an eighteen months' strike. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the operators to recognize the union. The committee which brought about the settlement refuses to make known its present terms.

NEW STRIKE INSURANCE.

Company Formed to Carry Risks of
Business Men Against Labor
Troubles Established.

The strike insurance company, growing out of the discussions at the recent meeting of the Manufacturers' association in New Orleans, is now a fact, having been put on a permanent footing by the establishment of an underwriting bureau at Louisville, Ky. Mr. W. C. Nones has been named as attorney and general manager.

PLANT WILL MOVE.

W. B. Conkey & Co. are reported to be contemplating moving their printing establishment from Hamilton, Ind., to Holland, Mich. Mr. Conkey is credited with saying he would build a branch plant at Holland, but he could not be found last night to verify the report. This company has had a great deal of friction with the union and their inability to disregard the rights of the union men is said to be responsible for the change.

CIGARMAKERS WALK OUT.

An exchange says because H. T. Waters, proprietor of the Partridge, cigar factory of La Crosse, Wis., suggested placing a younger employee in the place of the foreman of the factory, who had resigned, the employees walked out Monday and have not yet returned. The matter may be submitted to the Trades and Labor Council for settlement. This is an unlikely story. Cigarmakers are well balanced men and old in unionism.

Lawson, Arnold & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Boston, July 28, 1903.

Hight & Fairfield Co.,
Butte, Mont.

Dear Sirs:
Your copper souvenir paper knife and descriptive circular headed "Copper in King in Butte," received during Mr. Lawson's absence. Upon his return he wished me to thank you for your kindness in sending him same. Inclosed please find \$10.00 for which kindly send 10 knives, express collect, to Lawson, Arnold & Co., 33 State street, Boston, and oblige. Yours truly,

CHARLES C. CLAPP,
Sec. to Thomas W. Lawson.

Knowing Mr. Lawson to be very active in the copper market, we thought he would be interested in seeing the best copper souvenir on the market, and by the above it seems he was.

Hight & Fairfield Company
BUTTE, MONTANA.

Inspectors of watches for the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

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Don't wait until you go on your vacation. If you do you will lose valuable time learning to use a Kodak.

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For sale by Newbro Drug Co.

LAST SALT LAKE EXCURSION.

Saturday, August 8, the Oregon Short Line will operate third and probably last excursion of the season to Salt Lake. Round trip \$15.00; ticket good for return, ten days. Reserve sleeping car berths now. Short Line ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Men, Women and Children for Sale

Written for The Journal
by
DR. HENRY B. FAY

Suppose you buy a man or woman for 150 per day, about the average price or wage paid in the United States! Under this capitalistic despotism the average American worker is worth no more, because in the eyes of the capitalist class the wage-earner is a mere machine to laboriously turn wealth into the lap of the employer; and the cost of running such a human machine about \$1.50 per day.

This price is not set by the intelligent will of the masses. It becomes so fixed, because of the suffering conditions of helpless inferiority and slavish contented submission into which the wage class, outraged of all its own wealth, is plunged. For such a class so situated to attempt to alter the iron law of wages, without amending the constitution that makes such a system legal, is ridiculous as for a crop of potatoes to dicker over their price.

Out of that average price of \$1.50, a new generation of baby machines is by some hook or crook raised to take the places of the short lives of those who go before. Owing to many circumstances, as ever improved machinery and the natural tendency to breed children regardless of their education or support, only a trifle of this \$1.50 goes to raise baby wave-slaves. The most we can say is that somehow or other they just sprout up. Supported in a cheap uncertain way for about nine years by their parents and older brothers and sisters, even earning a bit themselves, toddling here and there on errands or selling papers, they then (like unripe straw-

berries) are plucked for the wage-market. There they will be bought and sold as were their relatives before them, and as millions for all eternity will be bought and sold for all the capitalist class would raise its lily white finger to stop the curse. Necessity of food, clothing, shelter, even excess of their mother's love. They must be sold to help support the family. There are in the United States some 5,000,000 such little tots selling themselves, lest they starve, at prices below the average, running down to about thirty cents per day.

But the tragedy is only half told. When fear of starvation compels them to sell themselves at wages or prices as potatoes or onions are sold, (that is, at cost of keeping the wage-market supplied), that same iron necessity also compels them to contract away the right of using themselves. Hence their purchasers, the employers, can use them as potatoes or onions or oxen are used! to be consumed, eaten up, driven like beasts of burden to the extreme limits of human endurance. Hence like a crop of potatoes they never get ahead, are eaten up. Their flesh is not directly eaten, of course, but what is the difference, since every mouthful of food, every yard of clothing, of square inch of shelter, is mixed with the sweat and energy of the wage class? Is this right? What is wrong in it? Wherein lies the difference between paying the full value of potatoes and consuming them and paying for their use "all wage-earners are worth?" Listen!

The difference lies in the fact that

while the potatoes are being eaten, they add nothing to their value; but while the wage-earners are being consumed, they do add something of value, which the capitalist class forces the wage-class to "divide up" with them. This the census tells us is about twenty billions of wealth annually, leaving but about four billions for the great wage class. Putting the same fact in time, instead of money wages, it means that of the average labor day of ten hours, the wage class works for itself about one-fifth, or two hours to produce its own wages, and eight to produce the profit, interest, rent, of the capitalist class.

Now, as all old-fashioned parties stand for the capitalist system of profit, every vote for them means the continuation of the slums, sweatshops, and short-lived races of cheap wage-slaves ever growing cheaper. The Socialist party alone, by diverting the immense stream of wealth now flowing to capital, for the enrichment of all doing useful and necessary work and shortening their hours of toil, will make humanity increasingly valuable.

Again we ask, is not this right? Should the laborer work longer support the capitalist tapeworm living in its vitals?

The speakers and writers for the capitalist class preach the gospel of saving. Good! Therefore, I, the wage-worker, will save the only property I have—my power of labor. Henceforth I will distinguish between the necessary use of my labor time these two hours, and its unnecessary

use, those eight hours, by the unnecessary capitalist class. Your wage pays but for one-fifth of my average ten hours day of labor, and consequently when I work longer than that for you without other recompense than insults, injunctions or "riot bullets," you are squandering in one day five times the amount of my vital force than I receive any benefit of. You may be a model member of society, a sacred pillar of the church, but nevertheless I shall never again vote for any of your "good candidates" who let you gain in my hours of labor what I lose in muscular and nerve force.

Capitalism is worse than open slavery. It is sanctified hypocrisy. Buying and selling human flesh for a price, by the time, is twentieth century cannibalism. Its injustice to labor no "eight hour league," no old-fashioned labor union that can't control prices, no sky pilot mumbling the words of men dead thousands of years, can abolish. To abolish this wage cannibalism requires "a government" of, for and by the useful and necessary laborers. Such a "government" will soon lose its present significance of an engine to suppress humanity, in the harmonious delights of regulating the amounts of products needed by society, increasing the efficiency of labor that the hours of necessary drudgery may continually be lessened for all, facilitating exchanges and eliminating friction, fluctuations, panics and manifold other sorrows.

Read the fifth pamphlet by Marx, for sale at all Socialist headquarters, called "Wage, Labor and Capital."

The Gentle Art of Roasting



By
COMRADE DOYLE
In Great Falls Leader

The Socialists of the world have much to thank Bishop Brondel for, and now that he has entered the Socialistic field, ask him to continue his agitation and his investigations till he can recognize the fact that truth can hurt no one who has the truth within him; that such need not to borrow truth from any man; that the truth is something every man may know but many shut their eyes to it, some through ignorance, some through fear, and others through criminal wilfulness.

The question, "I am a Catholic and a Socialist. Is there anything inconsistent in the two?" needs not a bishop to answer more than if the questioner were a democrat, republican or populist. It would seem preposterous to deny the right of any Catholic to be either, although accusations have not been wanting in that direction. So it is alike preposterous to assume that a Catholic may not be a Socialist. Certainly a Catholic may be a Socialist, a democrat, a republican or a populist, but we will admit the possibility that a Socialist, a democrat, a republican or a populist may not consistently be a Catholic, not on account of his political belief, but rather because of certain views he may hold that conflict with Catholic teachings. It may be the good bishop really believes that when a man imbibes Socialism he imbibes all the issues or ideas of all the teachers or promulgators of Socialism. If you learn botany from your teacher do you also learn astronomy? Why will he not realize that the men he names were simply discoverers of the truth of Socialism. They were searchers for the truth and like prospectors in the mountains they may

have found many a prospect which, to the good bishop, yes, to you and me, were delusions; but because one of the prospects was and is, to me at least, a reality, a truth, that surely is no reason why I must have faith in all the other prospects.

No man can find unless he seeks, and seeking he is apt to be led astray by many trails. But, few will seek in vain if they have the right heart within them, so why should the people be kept in ignorance and falsehood simply because of the danger that threaten the seeker?

Let the light shine. Let the truth be known. Let all open their eyes and see the glories that be, not the glories that are to be.

We, of this age, in studying along the lines of advanced and progressive thought (which is really the great objection of the good bishop to Socialism) have discovered that in our hearts the truths of Socialism are burning.

These truths, many of us find, are strictly and most emphatically in accordance with the teachings of Christ. In fact, we see that only through Socialism can the teachings of Jesus be successfully followed, and it would seem that this truth is also apparent to some of the many idlers, doctors, lawyers, ministers and priests in the world today. They realize that under the present conditions there is need of them to assist the people in following Christ, but under Socialism the need will be less, possibly eliminated altogether.

No matter what a Socialist believes, he must love his neighbor. He must do unto his neighbor as he wishes to be done by. Do or you will be done by is outside of his creed; for of such is Socialism, of such is the kingdom of heaven.

The reverend bishop in his answer to his correspondent says: "It is nec-

essary to know what system or theory of Socialism he advocates or adheres to."

According to this if one does not advocate the theory or system which the good bishop describes, there can be no objection to his being a Catholic.

Now I, for one Socialist, utterly repudiate all the forms of Socialism he mentions. I know nothing of them, have heard nothing of them and want nothing of them. I defy him to produce enough of that kind in Butte, Anaconda, Helena and Great Falls to justify a conclusion that they can by any means influence the party. In fact, I would like to know of one even, as I have yet to hear of or see him. None of the Socialists I have come in contact with is of that brand and if they were it would not and need not make any difference to me. Every man is the truth to and of himself. In Socialism we have no leaders or leadership. No man tells me what I shall believe. The conclusions of the majority are considered the wisdom of the many. No Marx, no Kropotkin or Proudhon are anything to us further than the truths they have discovered which coincide with the truth that is within us. Such of their tenets as may not be agreeable are repudiated. Republicans go to or used to go to Lincoln for republican doctrine; democrats go to or should go to Jefferson and Jackson; Americans to Washington, Webster, Adams, Franklin, etc. But do they go to them for religious views?

All that the good bishop says, "defining Socialism," "Looking to First Principles," "The Knife and the Pistol," and "Portends coming Revolution," does not affect any one in this country or any other who may be worried lest he can not make his Socialism and his Catholicism mix. The good bishop evidently classifies all the "bad people," the law breakers,

the disturbers of the public peace as belonging to one system of Socialism.

It can hardly be that he has any friends or acquaintances among the Socialists or he might hesitate before calling them anarchists, etc. He would find his Socialist friends, gentlemen, law-abiding and God-fearing citizens, believing in submission to the law and above all, in accomplishing the ends they have in view through and by the ballot box.

The good bishop concludes by saying that the American laborer has in his own hands a safe, sure and legitimate means to better his condition, etc. Let him advocate this doctrine early and late, first, last and all the time, and he can do Socialism no greater good, providing he does not supplement by requiring those who come under his voice to take their ballot from his hands. Let every man study the conditions and decide for himself. Let him read and meditate, for without meditation no man can accomplish any good or can find the truth. No reading or repetition of prayers or contenting of one's self to the miseries of this world, to prepare for the far-off joys or some other dream land. The issues of the day are alive and the spirit of the age is progression. Thought is now working, my good bishop, and you can not keep it back. The present we have with us. The present is what troubles us. The present must be taken care of. Present joys, benefits, pleasures, gains, etc., are what we want. We will no longer be tied by the old bond of ignorant bliss and a happy by and by. Knowledge and truth we must have and the now and now made blessed, then there will be no danger of the future.

Come again, my good bishop, you have awakened us and we need you. Great Falls, July 17, 1903.

The Drummer of the Past

From
THE
MONTHLY PEOPLE

Once upon a time—and this is not one of Grimm's fairy tales, much as it will sound like one to the younger generation—there was a class of wholesale merchants in New York city which is now as extinct as Dodo. These merchants, while they did not "love virtue and honor more" than "woman and golden store," still had a peculiar code of ethics of their own which forbade them to make money under quite a few circumstances which the up-to-date wholesaler takes advantage of.

In the textile branches the old style merchant did not consider it legitimate to offer to the retail trade goods whose outward highly finished appearance concealed a poor quality. He would procure goods which, according to his judgment, would prove sellers to the retailer. In other words, while anxious to do a good business himself, he also cared for the welfare of his customer.

As far as the worker was concerned, the semi-patriarchal attitude of the head of the house tended very largely to make the different clerks employed forget their economic servitude and acquiesce in the capitalist system. And the remembrance of this is the very cause of the indifference evinced today by the employees of wholesale houses toward the doctrines of Socialism. When business was slack no employee was laid off; when he was sick his salary was religiously sent to his home with inquiries as to the state of his health every week; and Christmas or New Year's gifts were expected and given.

But the "star" of all the employees was the representative, not then called drummer as in the case with the selling clerk today. In fact, he was expected by the house to be its representative, not its selling agent only, and therefore his remuneration was not calculated, as such is done today, on a percentage basis of its sales. He was trusted as a man capable of upholding the good name of the firm, to sell goods in a legitimate manner and not by misrepresentations or injurious remarks as to the similar lines of competitors, for such ways of making money were not considered as compatible with the business honor of the old style merchant who would not have hesitated to cal-

the much vaunted smartness of his successors of today by its proper name—dirty swindling. The salary of the salesman was a liberal one, and his position was assured; his opinion as to the wants of the trade, financial ability, etc., was solicited and carefully considered.

"Now, there rose up a new Pharaoh over Egypt, who knew not Joseph." From the east of Europe, first in small numbers, later on in armies, a race of people deserted and despised in their own native lands, reached the American shore. At home they had been compelled by a carefully nursed prejudice to use their wits to the utmost to "scratch a living." They had been peddlers, rum sellers and usurers, and it did not take them long in this country to graduate from peddler to retailer; from retailer to wholesaler. This is the wholesaler of today, whose entire business transactions as far as the retailer is concerned are nothing but a web composed of false representations, lying statements, crooked financial transactions, etc.

A good many of these gentry have "lost their names," and I very often have chuckled at the perplexing problem which will confront the Angel Gabriel on the Day of Judgment when he has to summon one of these "gentlemen."

There is hardly a meaner or more contemptible exploiter of labor in existence than this vile product of capitalism. On pay day employees are robbed in most high-handed manner, of part of their earnings—"you have been late several times; that's half a day;" "I have seen you standing around doing nothing; you lose a day;" and every protest meets the same stereotyped answer: "Well, if it don't suit you, you know what you can do." What is worse than this—an action from which the old style merchant would have recoiled in horror—in case of failure, which is a frequent occurrence with any of these "gentlemen," it is the usual thing to "owe" the "hands" wages for several weeks. The worker has no redress, for the "law" is expensive, and when after a few months' waiting some shyster lawyer does succeed in obtaining a few dollars, his charges amount to one-half or

three-quarters of the paltry sum recovered.

There is no language strong enough to condemn this unparalleled robbery of the wage. The indifference of these workers toward any endeavor for economic freedom can only be accounted for by a state of mind excluding in despair any hope for betterment.

Of all the victims of these modern capitalists the drummer, once called the representative, is surely the one who suffers most. There is no salary for him—simply a commission on sales made. All day long he may walk around, showing his samples, advertising his house, yet when the evening comes and no sales are made, he has worked for nothing. Why should the boss pay him? He has not made any money for the house, and if some retailer buttonholed that day should remember the need of some article shown and drop in during the week and make a purchase, Mr. Wholesaler Merchant will explain to the drummer that Mr. So-and-So is an old customer of the house, and was by no means influenced by the salesman's solicitation. "Very smart," is it not? But the drummer does sell goods, sometimes for immediate delivery, sometimes for shipment in the future. In the former case it happens very often that the goods designated as ready for delivery by Mr. Wholesaler are supposed to be in possession of the manufacturer's agent ready for immediate delivery to the wholesaler, whose whole stock of this certain article merely consisted of the samples supplied to the salesman. Somebody else had samples also and has taken the lot. Surely in such a case who would expect the merchant to pay a commission? He has not made any money; why should he pay? The drummer's time? "Well, he has to take his chances," whatever that may mean. But didn't Mr. Merchant instruct the drummer that these goods were in the house? "Well, I made a mistake, and if my ways of doing business do not suit," etc. That's about all the satisfaction the drummer gets, but pay for a sale that has not been made, who ever heard of such a thing? Oh, it is a great life the drummer leads. Capitalist pros-

perity has surely been a boon to him.

And the orders for future delivery? A good many are canceled long before the time of shipment arrives; others are lost on account of lack of raw material on the side of the manufacturer, or are not accepted when delivered a few days after the date set.

In every case the drummer loses his hard earned pay. He is very lucky if he is not compelled too often to "make good" commissions received for bills not paid for on account of failures. It's bad enough if the boss loses the whole bill; why should he lose the drummer's commission also? Of course, the drummer earned the commission, but what has that to do with the case? If it don't suit him, why he can do the other thing! That's plain enough.

Mr. Drummer, forget the nonsense about your "chances;" get the cobwebs out of your brain; look upon things as they are and realize that you are a wage slave pure and simple—a tool, a piece of merchandise in the hands of the capitalist exploiter.

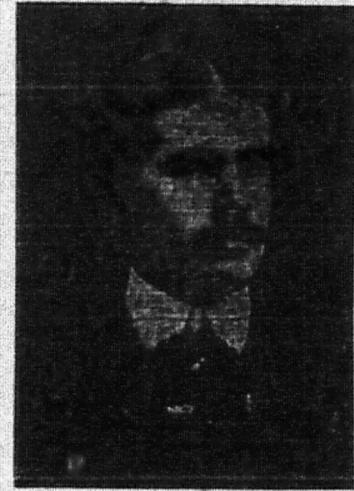
There is a chance for you! Work for economic liberty; work for the Socialist system under which and under which alone you as well as millions of other wage slaves, will enjoy to the full the benefits of your labor and the blessings of the earth.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

"See yonder poor overburdened wight
So ajeet, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;
And see his lordly fellow worm
The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful though a weeping wife
And helpless offspring mourn."

"If I'm your haughty lordling's slave,
By nature's law designed,
Why was an independent wish
Ever planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
His cruelty and scorn?
Or why has man the will and power
To make his fellow mourn?"

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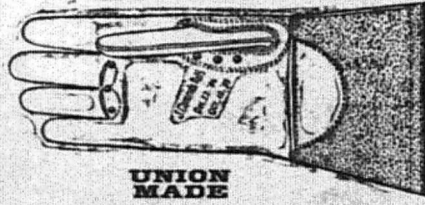
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By
WALTER THOMAS MILLS
Principal of the International
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These lessons will be printed regu-
larly in this paper throughout the
year, and local classes may be organ-
ized for their study wherever the
comrades may wish to do so. The
teacher of the class, and as many oth-
ers as may be able to do so, should
have the full set of lessons as by
correspondence and the training
school if possible. Comrade Mills will
appreciate it if those organizing
classes will report the same to him,
box 405, Kansas City, Missouri.

LESSON NO. 1.

Evolution—The Story.

If you build a fire in a stove it will
make it hot. If you slam a door, it
will make a noise. If you plant a seed
in the soil at the right time and the
sun and water get a chance to help
the seed, it will grow into a plant.
Things which make other things
happen are called causes. The fire
causes heat. The slamming of the
door causes the noise. The seed, the
soil, the water and the sunlight cause
the plant.

Things which happen because other
things cause them to happen, are called

effects. The heat, the noise and
the plants are effects.
It will be impossible for one to
study Socialism unless he understands
that all things happen not only be-
cause some thing makes them hap-
pen, but that they are happening in a
regular order of development; that
every effect becomes a cause and
must in turn produce its effect. The
late John Fiske, of Harvard, who was
recognized as one of the highest au-
thorities on the subject of evolution,
said in an article published since his
death that "evolution means that the
course which things follow in chang-
ing from one state of existence to an-
other is like that which goes on dur-
ing the development of an egg into an
animal."

This doctrine Darwin applied to the
development of different kinds of an-
imals. Herbert Spencer insisted that
it must apply throughout all lines of
thinking and acting, including all so-
cial as well as animal life. And then
Karl Marx applied this same idea to
the labor problem and so developed
the teachings of the Socialists. A
great religious teacher said first the

blade, then the ear, and then the full-
grown corn of the ear.

Apply this idea to all forms of ex-
istence and you have a very good
statement of what the evolutionists
contend for. You must have eggs if
you are to have chickens. You must
have ears if you are to have corn.
And having the eggs or the ears, the
regular course of nature is that there
should be chickens, that there should
be full-grown corn.

Socialists insist that all political
and economic discussions must be
governed by these principles.

The Lesson.

1. There is no chance—everything
which happens, happens because it is
caused.
2. There is no chance—everything
which happens is helping to cause
other things to happen.
3. Whosoever wants anything to
happen must see to it that he provides
the causes which can make it happen.

Questions.

1. Was man developed from a mon-
key?

2. Why is the understanding of evo-
lution important for one who wishes
to understand Socialism?

3. Is evolution an attack on re-
ligion, or a reflection on man? What
is evolution?

4. Give the illustration of evolution
as shown in the development of an
egg.

5. To what did Darwin apply this
idea?

6. To what did Spencer apply this
idea?

7. To what did Karl Marx apply
this idea?

8. Give the illustration of the full-
grown corn.

9. Why must we have eggs if we
expect to have chickens?

10. Having the eggs is there still a
chance that the chickens will not
hatch?

11. What about chance?

12. In what way can things be
made to happen?

13. How can one help to hatch out
new institutions?

The Middle Class Question

Written for The Journal

CHAS. R. MARTIN

Shall the middle class be admitted
to membership in the Socialist party
appears to be becoming a leading
question in the western states. The
question is not a new one. It is new
west of the Mississippi, because the
Socialist movement is young in that
territory. In nearly all of the states
east of the big river the question has
been answered and settled, and settled
right, after much stress, recrimina-
tion and internal disorder. The
Socialist movement in the western
states is passing today through a
stage which, in the others, belongs to
yesterday. And just as the struggles
of yesterday have fitted the older
Socialist movement for the battle of
tomorrow, so also will the Socialist
movement of the western states
emerge all the stronger from the
present experience. But the working
class Socialists of the west must not
allow themselves to be deceived by
phrases or tricked by apparent zeal
and pyrotechnic oratory.

A great deal depends on the point of
view. And a great deal also upon
the way the question is put. From
the point of view of the Socialist who
is a proletarian the answer to the
above question should be easily, No! From
the point of view of the Socialist
who is not a proletarian, the answer
comes readily. And why? Because
the Socialist proletarian views the
question as a proletarian, as one
whose interests are alone centered in
the working class proletariat. Class
interests makes his vision clear. The
class struggle has sharpened his class
instinct and made keen his class in-
telligence. He knows that, as a
class, the middle class are exploiters,
the degree of exploitation varied only
by opportunity. The middle class are
capitalists, small ones, it is true, but
only through necessity, and not by
choice. They would be large capital-
ists—that is to say, whether they be
storekeepers, contractors or what
else. The Socialist proletarian knows
this by experience and as he knows
his Marx, his Engels or his Kautsky.

But with the Socialist who is not a
proletarian the case is different. It is
difficult for the member of the mid-
dle class or the large capitalist class

(more difficult for the former than
the latter) who becomes a Socialist,
to view the question as the proletarian
does. And this for the sole reason
that the small capitalist considers the
question from the standpoint of his
class interest, just as the proletarian
does from his. The middle class So-
cialist is invariably a Socialist either
through sentiment, endangered by
sympathy for his own class, which he
sees being destroyed on all sides, or
because his individual interest as a
member of the middle class has been
injured. Very seldom does he become
a Socialist because he feels for the
working class, or believes in the work-
ing class power to emancipate itself.
And he never will. He would have to
be born again, and then as a member
of the working class.

But let the question be put a little
differently. Shall individual members
of the middle class be admitted to
membership in the Socialist party?
Now the scientific Socialist proletarian
will answer, Yes! But on one condi-
tion. The member of the middle class
who joins the Socialist party must
disown his class interests and accept
only the working class revolutionary
platform as his guide and mentor.
He must understand that he leaves
his class interest, or individual inter-
est as a member of the middle class,
behind him when he enters the So-
cialist local. More than this, he must
submit to the working class domina-
tion in the Socialist party. This will
be hardest to bear, because, forsooth,
the average middle class person can
not lose his sense of superiority over
the working class. He cannot compre-
hend such a phenomena as the work-
ing class producing its own execu-
tives, its own orators, its own states-
men. The ancient bourgeois scorn
and contempt for the working class,
flattered through the centuries, still
has an abiding place in his blood, and
hide it as he will, unconscious of it
as he may be, the contempt peeps
forth when he least desires or is
aware of it.

How difficult it is for the average
Socialist whose interests or sym-
pathies are with the middle class to dis-

associate himself from his class view-
point, was shown in a recent article,
published in a western paper, written
by a gentleman whose training and
environment, at least, were of a mid-
dle class character, and to whom the
term "working class" means every-
body who works, including the \$100-
000 a year trust president and the cor-
ner grocery keeper, who adulterates
his sugar to get his 5 per cent. This
gentleman declared that the Socialist
party should appeal to "all classes" and
to show how indispensable the mid-
dle class is to the Socialist party he
gave the names of certain well
known Socialists as "the leaders of
the Socialist party" in America.
Modesty probably forbids his using his
own, but the names quoted were those
of men who were either born or trained
in the middle class. He did not
state that many of those cited, were
men who would repudiate his posi-
tion, and who appealed mainly to the
proletariat, spoke and wrote from the
proletarian standpoint, and directed
their agitation, only incidentally to
the middle class, if at all. There are
the exceptions which prove the bad
rule illustrated by himself. And he
could not see that mere prominence
does not make a man a leader. Popu-
larity or notoriety does not neces-
sarily constitute leadership. The list
given proves that.

In his anxiety to show how neces-
sary it was that the middle class be
invited and persuaded to save the
middle class by joining the working
class party making for working class
emancipation—(Sins of Frederick
Engels, what a contradiction!)—he
omitted mentioning the prominent
workers in the Socialist party, who
are proletarians and outnumber the
kind he names ten to one. For what
of Debs, (who is undoubtedly the
leading figure in the Socialist move-
ment in America), Carey, Hanford,
Barnes, Hayes, Slayton, Chase, Wan-
hope, Klinko, Berlyn, Boyce, Collins,
Spargo, Hochstetler, Brown, (of Con-
necticut), White, (of Massachu-
setts), Silverman, Long, Mally, Irish,
Cowan, Bandlow, Robinson, (of
Kentucky), Oneal, Mahoney, Ray,

Dobbs Croke, Coulter and numerous
others I could name? These were
Socialists, speaking, writing and work-
ing for Socialism, and struggling to
organize the Socialist movement,
when the flamboyant gentleman in
question was probably shuddering
when he heard the word, Socialism.

It is true that the movement in the
west has produced few prominent
proletarian Socialists, but there is yet
time. That it has not, is but added
proof of its youth. As the movement
grows along with the industrial devel-
opment there will develop with it, and
out of it, men capable of directing and
organizing the proletariat of the west
into the Socialist party. At present
I suppose we will have to tolerate
the type of Socialist "leader" whose
denial of the class struggle is as
clear as mud, and whose methods of
self advertising and self adulation
would shame a hardened ward pol-
itician, whose egotism ignores decent
and legitimate party rules and con-
stitutions, whose library is a scrap
book, whose devotion to the cause is
gauged by the size of the collection
and who judges the progress of the
Socialist movement by the amount of
the gate receipts—the "tolerant,"
"broad-gauged" Socialists who are
constantly insinuating, but never
openly charging, base motives against
tried and true Socialists, and whose
ammunition of attack is the slander
springing from half-truths, whose
egotism and ambition lead them to
attribute similar characteristics to
other men, and who declaim section-
alism in one breath and shout it in
the next. We can, "narrow minded"
though we be, tolerate these gentle-
men, recognizing that they are the
fruit of their class training and en-
vironment, and that they can, even
now, serve a useful purpose, if kept
in their proper place; but must not
permit them to control the Socialist
movement, to poison its press with
their manifestos and fulminations, or
to breed hatred and distrust in our
ranks, or the Socialist party will be-
come a prey to every selfish passion
and a creature to every petty and
mean personal and political ambition.
Tiffin, Ohio, July 25, 1903.

Labor Omnia Vincit

By
EUGENE V. DEBS
In 1895

The following, taken from the So-
cial Democratic Herald, was written
while Comrade Debs was incarcerated
in the McHenry county jail in 1895,
and was intended for the Labor Day
book of the Central Labor Union of
Boston, that year.)

I would hail the day upon which it
could be truthfully said, "Labor con-
quers everything." With inexhaustible
gratification. Such a day would stand
first in labor's millennium, that pro-
phesied era when Christ shall begin
his reign on the earth to continue a
thousand years.

The old Latin fathers did a large
business in manufacturing maxims,
and the one I have selected for the
caption of this article has been re-
quired to play shibboleth since, like
"a thing of beauty and a joy forever,"
it came forth from its ancient labo-
ratory.

It is one of those happy expressions
which embodies quite as much fancy
as fact.

The time has arrived for thoughtful
men identified with labor—by which
I mean the laboring class—to inquire,
what does labor conquer? or what has
it conquered in all the ages? or what
is it now conquering?

If by the term conquer is meant
that labor, and only labor, removes
obstacles to physical progress—levels
down mountains or tunnels them—

builds roads and spans rivers and
chasms with bridges—hews down the
forests—digs canals, transforms des-
erts into gardens of fruitfulness—
plows and sows and reaps, delves in
the mines for coal and all the pre-
cious metals—if it is meant that labor
builds all the forges and factories and
all the ships that cleave the world
and all the ships that cleave the world
and waves and masts them, builds all the
cities and every monument in all
lands—I say if such things are meant
when we vauntingly exclaim, "labor
conquers everything," no one will
controversy the declaration—no one
will demur—with one acclaim the
averments will stand confessed.

But with all these grand achieve-
ments to the credit of labor, how
stands labor itself? Having subdued
every obstacle to physical progress,
what is its condition? The answer is
humiliating beyond the power of ex-
aggeration and the aphorism "Labor
Omnia Vincit" becomes the most con-
spicuous delusion that ever had a vo-
cary since time began.

It will be well for labor on Labor
Day to concentrate its vision on the
United States of America. The field is
sufficiently broad and there are enough
object lessons in full view to engage
the attention of the most critical, and
it will be strange indeed if the in-
quiry is not made, What has labor

conquered up to date in the United
States? The inquiry is fruitful of
thought. What is the testimony of
the labor press of the country, corro-
borated by statistics which defy con-
tradiction? It is this, that the land is
cursed with wage-slavery—with the
condition that labor, which according
to the proverb, "conquers everything,"
is itself conquered and lies prostrate
and manacled beneath the iron-clad
hoofs of a despotism as cruel as ever
cursed the world.

To hew and dig, to build and re-
pair, to toil and starve, is not conquer-
ing in a proper sense of the term.
Conquerors are not clothed in rags.
Conquerors do not starve. The homes
of conquerors are not huts, dark and
dismal, where wives and children
moan like the night winds and sob
like the rain. Conquerors are not
clubbed as if they were thieves, shot
down as if they were vagabond dogs,
nor imprisoned as if they were felons,
by the decrees of despots. No! Con-
querors rule—their word is law. Labor
is not in the condition of a con-
queror in the United States.

Go to the coal mines, go to the New
England factories, go to Homestead
and Pullman, go to the sweat shops
and railway shops, go to any place in
all the broad land where anvils ring,
where shuttles fly, where toilers earn
the bread in the sweat of their faces,

employer of the things he has for-
gotten. You must see that 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 meth-
ods. 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, \$7.00 per month,
\$20.00 for three months or \$35.00 for
six months; payable in all cases in ad-
vance. Books for commercial course,
\$10.00; for shorthand course, about
\$5.00.

and exclaim, "Labor Omnia Vincit"
and you will be laughed to scorn.

Why is it that labor does not con-
quer everything? Why does it not as-
sert its mighty power? Why does it
not rule in congress, in legislatures
and in courts? I answer because it is
fractionalized, because it will not unify
because, for some inscrutable reason,
it prefers division, weakness and
slavery, rather than unity, strength
and victory.

Will it always be thus unmindful of
its power and prerogatives? I do not
think so. Will it always tamely sub-
mit to delegation? I protest that it
will not. Labor has the ballot. It has
redeeming power. I write from be-
hind prison bars, the victim of a de-
ree of a petty tyrant. My crime was
that I sought to rescue Pullman slaves
from the grasp of an abnormal mon-
ster of greed and rapacity.

I thing a day is coming when "La-
bor Omnia Vincit" will change condi-
tions. I hear the slogan of the class
of organized labor. It cheers me. I
believe with the poet that:

"A Labor Day is coming when our
starry flag shall wave
Above a land where famine no longer
digs a grave,
Where money is not master, nor a
workingman a slave—
For the right is marching on!"
Woodstock Ill. Aug. 5 1895.

While we do not guarantee posi-
tions, 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 popu-
lation, a live city and the gateway to
the great southwest.

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

The late Cardinal Archbishop
Vaughan believed that social revolu-
tion was inevitable before long. In
this he agreed with his predecessor
and close friend, Cardinal Manning,
who in speaking of the great London
dock strike some fifteen years ago
startled Great Britain by declaring
that if men were hungry they were
justified in taking food by force. Car-
dinal Vaughan was of the opinion that
the change would come peaceably.

**NORTH
COAST
LIMITED**
OBSERVATION CAR
ELECTRIC LIGHTED
STEAM HEATED

BUTTE SCHEDULE	Arrive	Depart
WESTBOUND		
No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast.	7:00 p.m.	7:10 p.m.
No. 5, Burlington Express, from Kansas City and all R. & M. R. points and all N. P. points west of Billings to Seattle and Tacoma.	1:50 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
No. 7, Bitter Root Local, from Butte to Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.	11:03 a.m.	3:30 p.m.
EASTBOUND		
No. 2, North Coast Limited, from Butte to St. Paul and Eastern points.	12:40 a.m.	12:50 a.m.
No. 6, Burlington Express, from Seattle and Tacoma to Billings and all R. & M. R. points.	11:25 p.m.	11:35 p.m.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Butte to Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.	1:45 p.m.	12:30 p.m.

*Daily except Sunday.

No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast.
No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pacific Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal Eastern points.
No. 5, Burlington Express, from Kansas City and all R. & M. R. points and all N. P. points west of Billings to Seattle and Tacoma.
No. 6, Burlington Express, from Seattle and Tacoma to Billings and all R. & M. R. points.
No. 7, Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte for Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate points.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Phillipsburg.
No. 13, Local connection from Twin City Express from St. Paul and all Eastern points.
No. 14, Local connection with Twin City Express for St. Paul and all points East.
Passengers for Twin Bridges, Sheridan, Alder, Norris and Pony branches leave Butte on No. 14, and arrive in Butte from those points on No. 5. Trains on these branches do not run on Sundays.
Office, Corner Park and Main Streets.
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SHORT ROUTE—FAST TIME
To Minneapolis and St. Paul

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Sleeping cars run through from Butte to Minneapolis and St. Paul.
LEAVE BUTTE
For St. Paul and East, daily.....8:00 p. m.
Great Falls Local, Daily.....10:00 a. m.
ARRIVE BUTTE
From St. Paul, daily.....11:30 a. m.
From Great Falls and Helena, daily.....9:15 p. m.
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City Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main Street, Butte.
J. E. DAWSON,
General Agent.

OREGON SHORT LINE R.R.

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LIBRARY CAR ROUTE**

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SALT LAKE DENVER
OMAHA KANSAS CITY,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS
And All Points Between

—SHORT LINE TO—
COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND OCEAN OR RAIL
AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS

No. 9 arrives at 6:40 p. m.
No. 7 arrives 2:45 a. m.
No. 8 leaves 4:45 p. m.
No. 10 leaves 2:05 a. m.

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Butte, Mont.
H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

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TO THE SOCIALISTS.

(With apologies to John K. Ingram, lines.)

True men, like you men,
In line, with us today.
Few men, like you men,
A crime, to roll away.
To free our name

From slavery's shame,
And rend our chains asunder.
To true men, like you men,
Our hearts are true away.

True men, like you men,
To turn, the tide, of woe.
Few men, like you men,
To "ship of state" to row.
To stem the greed,
Of money's creed,
And manhood's rights, to foster.
By true men, like you men,
Our hearts, are set aglow.

True men, like you men,
Anchor, of freedom's bark,
Few men, like you men,
To blaze, the way that's dark,
To liberty's shore,
For evermore,
The brotherhood of men, to gain,
To true men, like you men,
The 20th century, mark.

KENNETH CLAYTON,
Globe, July 22, '03.

HOW THEY PAY THEIR MEN.

Boy Beaten to Insensibility for Demanding Wages From Sells and Downs Circus Management.

"Because I asked Mr. Downs for my pay after he had discharged me," said Charles Baylett, a boy of 21, "he took the end of a heavy leather tug and gave me a beating such as I never had before."

The boy was found in the brickyard at Anaconda, Mont., moaning with pain and apparently delirious. The men at first thought he was an intoxicated person, but inquiry developed the fact that he was not drunk, but was suffering from a pounding, apparently administered with a club. The ambulance was called and Baylett was taken to the hospital, where, after his wounds were dressed and he was given a bit of food, he managed to tell his story.

"I joined the Sells & Downs' shows in Iowa about eight weeks ago," he said, "and have been with them ever since. I was being paid \$4 a week, that is, that was what I was supposed to get. For the last two weeks and more I have not received a cent. It was cold yesterday, and while I was doing nothing I crawled into one of the wagons to get warm. M. J. Downs, one of the proprietors, came along and ordered me to get out and leave the circus. I asked him for my pay, and he grabbed me and beat me almost insensibly."

"After he let go of me I wandered away. I hardly knew in what direction, and finally lay down. I want to get to Butte today and see if I can't get my money. Is there any way I can make him pay me? I am a long way from home and haven't a cent."

Thos. Hickey, who is at present at Warden, Idaho, will arrive in Missoula August 5th. He contemplates a speaking tour of the state. Bonner, Helena, Clancy, Twin Creeks, Livingston, Bozeman, Big Timber and Billings will certainly be included in his circuit, and other towns will be added.

The semi-annual report of the national committee will be issued in a few days, and a copy sent to each local in the United States. Local secretaries are requested to read same at meetings, as it is important that the party members should know what the national organization is doing.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

August 24 to 15th the Oregon Short Line will sell tickets, Butte and Anaconda to San Francisco and return \$50.00; Los Angeles, \$60.00; and return October 15. Tickets good via either Ogden or Portland. Remember the Ogden route is 500 miles shorter and 24 hours quicker than any other (only two nights out). Reserve berths now. Short Line Ticket office, 195 N. Main street, Butte, Montana.
H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

News of the World of Socialism

RUSSIANIZING DENVER

Right of Free Speech Is Denied in Colorado's Capital--Police Captain Lee Strikes an Inoffensive Old Gentleman--Woman Arrested--Socialists Continue to Hold Meetings in Spite of a Contemptible Police.

The Denver Post of July 25th contains the following account of the attempt to abridge the right of free speech in defiance of the provisions of the constitution of the United States, a document which the capitalists profess to hold in profound reverence except when it serves their purpose to violate it. The report says: "Three socialists who spoke on the street were jailed by the police last night, and John W. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the party, was slapped in the face by Police Captain Lee for making a remark to which the captain took exception. After this the socialists abandoned the idea of holding a street meeting until Monday night, but announced a meeting in their hall for Sunday night. The socialists declare that they have as much right in the street as the Salvation army or anybody else, and will continue to hold their meetings when not in jail until they have had a ruling from the higher courts on their right so to do. Chief Armstrong of the police declares that he will continue to 'lam them into jail' as often as they violate his orders to keep off the streets until such time as the courts shall forbid them."

The meeting was held at Sixteenth and Champa streets. J. B. Osborne, a blind Russian, had just fairly mounted the soap box which he was using as a rostrum when a squad of policemen appeared.

The Arrests.

"Say, you'll have to move on," said the policeman.

"You'll have to arrest me to if you me to move," said the reply.

"Well, we can do that if we have to. Get down now and go about your business."

"My friends, I want to say—" began Osborne, ignoring the policeman. But the next moment he was pulled off the box and led away.

Scarcely had Osborne's feet left the soap box when Samuel Fox, said to be a Russian, stepped upon the box and in a rich foreign brogue began a harangue to "my friends."

"Here now," commanded a policeman. "Get down and move on."

"You'll have to arrest me if you wish me to move on."

"All right, come along then," and another policeman started with him to the patrol box.

Immediately John Kalver, an Austrian, stepped upon the box and started on a speech. He was yanked down with less ceremony than the others. The policeman began to look curiously at the soap box which thus attracted victims as soft butter draws flies. Shelvin tipped it up and looked under it. Lewis tilted it aside and looked in to it, and finally Walker picked it up and carried it away.

Reception in Jail.

A quarter of an hour later several of the socialists appeared at police headquarters to effect the release of the prisoners. John W. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party, was spokesman. He asked Captain Lee what the bond would be, and was

told to bring his bondsman down and the amount would be fixed. He insisted on knowing what amount would be accepted.

"Who are you?" asked the captain.

"I am an American citizen."

"Will you go on these men's bond?"

"No, I am not able," said Martin.

"Then I don't care to talk any further with you."

"I don't care whether you do or not."

For answer Captain Lee leaped quickly over the railing and dealt Martin a resounding smack on the jaw.

J. W. MARTIN



Assaulted by Police Captain Lee.

with his open hand. Immediately Police Clerk McIntyre and Captain Lee started for the gate and entered the group of socialists gathered in front of the railing.

"Now, what have you to say to that?" demanded Lee.

"I have nothing to say," said Martin.

"Then you keep out of here, and keep going," said the captain, following Martin and his friends to the door to see that they obeyed.

Later they were released on bail. The services of attorney of J. Warner Mills were engaged. At the trial it was clearly shown that the police had been instructed not to molest the Salvation army, but they were to prevent socialist meetings at all hazards.

Mrs. Carrie F. Johnson of the Alliance was also arrested for speaking on the streets.

For the purpose of making a test case of the matter the police judge imposed a fine of \$25, which he suspended pending an appeal to the district court. A couple evenings later Osborne was again arrested and fined \$25, suspended, however, to await action in the other cases. It is the intention of the socialists to hold meeting every evening and put the police power to the fullest test. The Denver local makes an appeal for financial aid that should meet with a response from every lover of liberty.

The following resolutions, which were introduced by the socialist alderman, William Johnson, at a meeting of the Chicago council on Monday, July 20, illustrates the position taken by a representative of the Socialist party:

"Whereas, The workingman is the producer of all wealth, but under the present capitalist system of production he receives but a precarious existence; and

"Whereas, Owing to this system he is constantly compelled to struggle for better conditions through every peaceable means, often involving strikes or lockouts, a condition of actual warfare; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the workers, who constitute the majority of the citizens of this city of Chicago, shall have full protection of the police department; and be it further

"Resolved, That the police department be, and hereby is, instructed to remain neutral in all labor disturbances, so long as no attempts at violence are made, and shall in no case prevent these strikers' endeavors to better their conditions."

The Socialist assessor of Anaconda, Mont., is also squaring his acts with the Socialist platform. To the disgust of the corporations he is reversing the usual order of things and raising their assessments instead of lowering them. The assessed valuation of the Anaconda Copper company has been raised from six millions to sixteen millions, while that of the railroads has been doubled. More taxes will be raised in Anaconda this year on a 15-mill levy than were raised last year on a 30-mill levy.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports successful meetings at the following places in Washington, from June 26 to July 12: Charleston, Seattle, Ballard, Renton, Fremont, Green Lake, Bremerton and Puyallup. Three meetings were held at the latter place, each one larger than the preceding. Wilkins says: "The Washington movement, so far as I have gone, is a fine one. Never have had so many searching questions asked anywhere."

The national secretary has reorganized the names of subscribers in unorganized states for organizing purposes, from the Appeal to Reason, Chicago Socialist, Coming Nation, The Ohio, International Socialist Review, Iowa Socialist, Seattle Socialist, while Wilshire's Magazine and The Worker will also do the same.

National Organizer John M. Ray closed his work among the miners in the Birmingham district on July 25th, and after a week's rest will go through North Carolina.

Ohio Socialist News.

Dayton has held 18 agitation meetings during the past week with excellent results. Howard Caldwell, Jos. Jaslin, John Glickert and several local comrades have assisted in doing the speaking. The work has started in earnest in Dayton and things will move faster than ever from this on.

Logan county, of which Bellefontaine is the county seat, is being reorganized with a county organization instead of one small local. From present indications it appears that the plan is meeting with success and there will undoubtedly be a very active campaign in Logan county this fall.

Socialists of Clermont county, which is not yet organized, have arranged for a circuit of six dates in the county. Caldwell will be the first speaker to cover it. There will be an organization after Caldwell gets through, for all preparations are being made to thoroughly organize the entire county. They are hustling down there anyway.

Akron held another ice cream festival which was a success in every particular. Kirkpatrick was there and delivered one of his characteristic speeches, which was a revelation to those present. The Akron Socialists are making great progress these days and expect something to happen soon that will surprise the balance of the state.

Comrade W. H. Smythe, of Carroll county, writes: "I am 69 years old, but am doing all I can for Socialism. About the most that I can do now is to solicit subscriptions and I have just sent in ten to the Appeal to Reason and will do all I can to advance the cause." This work tells.

Xenia, Ohio, has one of the best movements in the state. With only 8,000 population in the town, they have a good local and have polled over 150 votes. They are always holding street gatherings and distributing literature, and large increases are expected this fall.

During the past week the Ohio state quorum has distributed among the workers in Ohio 35 volumes of the best cloth bound Socialist books. Chas. E. Litz, 328 Pearl street, Sandusky, secured twenty volumes of the Social Science Series. Louis Hayes, Bridgeport, secured ten volumes of the Standard Socialist Series. Wm. McPhail, Toronto, secured two bound volumes of the International Socialist Review. Louis Oberlander, 343 Emminger street, Cincinnati, secured one volume Marx's Capital and two of the International Socialist Review.

The Ohio quorum have endorsed the tour of Comrade Ben Hanford, and owing to lack of time to arrange, have given the national secretary permission to arrange direct with the locals in the state for his dates. They also sent him lists of locals and marked those most likely to desire meetings for Comrade Hanford.

The speakers circuits are growing. Hamilton, Zanesville, Continental Canal, Dover, New Philadelphia, are all new additions.

A picnic will be given by the Hamilton Socialists on Sunday, August 16th. The state quorum will furnish a speaker for the occasion and a gala time is assured for all who attend. Comrades from neighboring cities are cordially invited to be present.

The general county elections are held in Ohio this fall. Socialists will place tickets in the field in all the organized counties. County conventions will soon become the order of the day and a lively fight is anticipated from many points.

The Continental Socialists are becoming very active and are even exerting efforts to get the entire congressional district in better shape. The plan works well and they are getting many other places in line for our fall campaign.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1903.

The regular meeting of the state committee was held on the above date. Comrade Rihl was in the chair.

Communications were received from the following locals:

New Castle, Hazleton, Irwin, Scranton, Erie, Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Brownsville, Carbondale, Bradford, Nicholson, Lehigh, Middleton, Pottsville, York.

Local Hazleton requested the state committee to communicate with all the locals in the coal regions and form a speakers' circuit if possible. The local is now meeting in Wagners' Hall on Broad street.

Comrades Moore and Goebel had largely attended and enthusiastic meetings in Roversford.

Leeburg requests information how to form a local.

Pittsburg reports progress and are taking in new members right along.

Brownsville is active getting signatures for their nomination papers.

Carbondale reports that they are making steady gains among the miners.

Lackawanna county convention will be held in Scranton on July 25.

Carbon county convention will be held in Carbon Collegiate Institute Building, corner Ninth and Center streets, East Mauch Chunk, July 25.

A hot campaign is expected in that county.

The Northumberland county comrades held their county convention July 12. Thirty-eight delegates were present, and the following ticket nominated: Registrar and recorder, A. E. Kramer, of Shamokin; jury commissioner, John L. Shanahan, of Mount Carmel. This is the initial entrance of the socialist party into Northumberland county politics. In some municipal elections, notably the one at Shamokin last spring, they have shown great strength, and their record next fall will be watched with considerable interest.

Comrade Goebel, of New Jersey, will speak in Spring Church July 20; Freeport, 31, and Pittsburgh, August 1 and 2.

Comrade Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, opened the campaign in New Castle on Saturday, July 18.

National Organizer George H. Goebel's dates, so far arranged, are: July 31, Freeport, Pa.; August 1-3, Pittsburgh; August 3-7, Wheeling, W. Va.; and nearby towns; August 8 to 13, Hagerstown and Washington counties, Maryland; August 14 to 20, Norfolk, Va., and surrounding towns.

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Case No. 2 is a Silverine 3 1-2 ounce, patent dust proof, stem, screw, bezel, solid back. Nothing better at any price.
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	Case No. 2	Case No. 150	Case No. 65
Vanguard, Veritas or Railway Special, 23 J..	32.50	34.50	41.00
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P. S. Bartlet or G. M. Wheeler, 17 J.....	19.00	16.00	20.50
Elgin or Columbus, 17 J, adjusted.....	11.00	14.00	19.00
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Any of the above sent prepaid to your address on receipt of price, or sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before you pay a cent. Remember I guarantee everything I sent out to be exactly as represented. No shoddy goods. 1,000 Watch bargains in my catalogue, besides Jewelry of all kinds. A postal will bring it. You have heard of

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It contains articles in each issue that no person who desires to be abreast of the times can afford to miss.

It reviews the economic situation, and the subject matter is handled by those who are fully able to do so.

The book reviews are written by an able literary critic with broad views.

The serial story by Jack London now being run is a westerly story of life in the East Side Slums of London.

You may doubt what we are saying here; well, if that is the case, the only manner in which it can be proven is for you to read yourself.

Now you are asking yourself to what all this has reference, and of course it is right you should know. It is a monthly publication

Progressive, Lively and Interesting

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SUN AND MOON EXPLOSION

(Continued from page 1.)

Two Kegs of Dynamite.

It has developed that the dynamiters used two beer kegs in aiding in their diabolical work. They divided the powder into equal lots, attached caps and fuses and placed the explosive in the kegs, the tops of which were evidently replaced. Then the kegs were either rolled down against the converter building or carried down.

The fuse was a long one, the other end being taken to the spot where it was lighted. The three conspirators had planned well and would have escaped entirely had not the striking of the match used to light the fuse been seen by the watchmen. They were seventy-five feet from the converter building and the fuse would have enabled them to get completely out of reach before the explosion could have taken place.

When the sheriff's posse reached the scene of the explosion Sheriff Baird at once decided upon making wholesale arrests. Prominent members and leaders of the local Miners' union were singled out and long before daylight half a score of them were placed in custody. The arrests were continued all morning and by noon twenty-two men had been taken.

A. A. Olcott, one of the men under arrest, is chairman of the Miners' union executive committee. Bean, Compton and Bender are members of the same committee.

Carbonetti and Nappola are suspected of being the men who were with Fire just before the explosion took place. They were arrested in Gilson gulch by Sheriff Baird, formerly of Denver.

There has been trouble between the union and the management dating from February, 1903, in which is involved the question of hours and wages. Idaho Springs is thirty-seven miles from Denver and twenty-one miles from Golden. It has a recently organized Citizens' alliance of the most malignant order. It is remarkable that although the Sun and Moon employ several men, none were injured by the explosion. It would perhaps be unreasonable to believe that Fire was the tool and the victim of an alliance and smelter trust plot to discredit the union, yet things just as strange have happened. It is a matter of common knowledge that cars loaded with perishable goods were buried by the hired incendiaries of the railroad companies during the Pullman strike, so that Cook county, Ill., would be compelled to pay for what would otherwise have been a loss.

Secretary Treasurer Haywood, of the W. F. M., speaking for the organization, declared that any one who used violence in labor disputes was an enemy of unionism. This is the attitude of union men generally. While it is possible that a hair-brain member may be guilty of violence now and then, it is never with the knowledge or consent of a union. It is well to bear these facts in mind.

At Boise, Idaho, Fred Carter reports a Socialist gain of 80 per cent in eight months, as shown by the recent city election returns.

SPECIAL APPEAL

We, the members of Cumberland local No. 13, of the socialist party of British Columbia, do hereby appeal to all socialist labor organizations throughout the United States and readers of the American Labor Union Journal, soliciting donations of money and literature, to assist us in the coming election campaign, as we are going to run a candidate in the interests of the revolutionary proletariat of British Columbia.

We feel it incumbent upon us to appeal to all possible sources for financial assistance to carry on this work. At present we are badly crippled financially, owing to being on strike for the past three months, because the omnipotent James Duns-muir, ex-president of British Columbia and king of Vancouver Island, thinks that we have no business to form a local of the Western Federation of Miners.

The proletariat of this electoral district are indignant over the despotic rule of the capitalist class in British Columbia. It remains with us to point out the only remedy for such conditions and that the only effective way of striking is at the ballot box, along the lines of the class struggle. We therefore feel it our duty as part of the international revolutionary proletariat to run a candidate, who has a clear conception of the fundamental basis of scientific socialism, i. e., the class struggle.

To do this and carry on our propaganda it is necessary for us to have a considerable amount of outside assistance, as you all know that men on strike for three months cannot do much themselves, towards building up an election campaign fund. If we procure the financial assistance solicited then we can drive home to the workers here the fact that we are the only working class political party which has in view the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

This electoral district is considerably scattered, as it includes logging camps and quite a number of ranches (the rural proletariat), and if we can procure donations of some pamphlets and leaflets we will distribute them in the outlying districts.

However, the chief obstacle with us on this side of the line is a capitalist scheme to prevent, as much as possible, a working class candidate from entering the political arena, viz., the election deposit of \$200. We must place a deposit of \$200 in the hands of the election authorities before we can nominate a candidate for a seat in the legislative assembly of British Columbia.

The workers in this district are in a particularly good mood for digesting the naked truth. If we obtain good financial assistance they will have a good opportunity to strike at the ballot box by voting the socialist ticket.

All donations of money and literature will be thankfully acknowledged. Please send same to:

DAVID M. HALLIDAY,

Secretary-Treasurer, Cumberland Local No. 13, of the Socialist Party of British Columbia.

Cumberland, B. C., July 21, 1903.