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

AMERICAN

With the American Labor Union Journal the interests of the tollers are the first consideration.

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 45

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Striking Laundry Workers of Kalispell Have Started a Co-Operative Laundry and Ordered Up to Date Machinery-Looking Blue for the Employers, as New Venture Should Prove a Success.

The result of the Kalispell laundry strike, which engendered so much bitterness, has assumed a new phase. The Kalispell Bee of recent date says:

The Kalispell Bee of recent date says:

"A complete outfit of modern laundry machinery has been ordered for the co-operative laundry and inside of two weeks will be on the ground and placed in position. Ample funds for the project have been raised and soon the whir or machinery will take the place of the rub-rub-rub of the old wash tub. A representative of a St. Paul laundry machine manufacturing firm met with the promoters of the co-op this week, and when he left he had an order for a complete outfit packed away in his order book. A large addition to the present building will be ready for the machinery when it arrives. The addition will extend as far back as the alley and will be a great help as the present quarters barely accommodate the employes in the great amount of work they have to turn out.

"The struggle between the strikers

"The struggle between the strikers and the old laundries will be fought out to a finish, and it is stated that President Dan McDonald of the A.

CHANGE TO WHITE LABOR.

Nictir Company to Put Chandler Mine on White Union Basis.

The Victor Fuel company of Flor-The Victor Fuel company of Florence, Colo., intends to discharge all its negro employes in a few days and fill their places in the Chandler mine with white union labor.

This is considered a great victory for union labor, as the company was one of its bitterest enemies in this part of the state.

The trouble between the Victor Coal company and the unions arose in Jan-

Smeltermen Still Firm in Their

Demands--No Violence of Any

Kind Is Reported--The Smelter

Officials Claim They Have Been Able to Start One Furnace--Grant's Smelter Is Wow Said to Be Out-of-Date and May

The Globe smelter at Denver is reported to have finally succeeded in starting one furnace. No member of the union has gone back, in which case the furnace was probably blown in by inexperienced men and will in all likelihood simply "freeze" up again, as smeltermen cannot be made in a day, particularly on "feeding" and furnacing." The trust officials declare that Grant's may never start again as it is out of date. There is no violence occurring in connection with the strike and the authorities must suffer the disappointment of not having anyone to club. President

must suffer the disappointment of not baving anyone to club. President Moyer has gone to Cripple Creek for the purpose of securing the co-opera-tion of the miners in the struggle

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 8.—A great strike was called this afternoon by District Union No. 1, of Cripple Creek at every mine in the Cripple Creek district shipping or selling ore to either the United States Reduction

Never Start Aagin.

L. U., or his representative will soon arrive to look over the situation. Two of the strikers who returned to work at one of the old laundries resigned their positions this week, and have again returned to union ranks. More will undoubtedly follow, and the strikers are much encouraged over the outlook, especially as the co-operative laundry is proving a success in spite of the difficulties encountered. Both the old laundries have been placed on the unfair list, and a heavy fine imposed. Until the latter is paid, the two places will be shunned by union men and sympathizers. In the meantime, everything is rolling the same as usual at the signed their positions this week, and thizers. In the meantime, everything is rolling the same as usual at the laundries, and although being somewhat hampered by green help, not a great amount of inconvenience is being experienced and the opposing parties are as far from a solution of the difficulty as ever. The Kalispell and American laundry owners are determined not to recognize the union or pay thes cale demanded, and the latter will not consider any other proposition. Both sides are firm and the struggle will be prolonged for an indefinite period." indefinite period."

uary, 1902, when the union miners drove 35 Japanese laborers the company had imported, out of camp. The company said they would have nothing more to do with union miners and brought in over 200 negroes to do the work. The mine did not prove a paying proposition with colored miners, hence this new plan of the company to employ only union labor.

Textile workers still control the strike situation in Philadelphia. A few non-union men have gone back, but not enough to affect the situation in any way.

and Refining company, known as the mill trust, or the American Smelting and Refining company, known as the smelter trust.

and Reining company, known as the smelter trust.

The strike order will become effective Monday morning, and on that day fully 1,800 men will be idle.

The strike will cause a suspension of work at all of the mines except, perhaps, the various properties of the Woods Investment company.

The big Portland group will be closed also, because that company first sends its ore to mill trust samplers to be tested before it is shipped to the Portland mill at Colorado City.

What action the Mine Owners' Association will take in regard to the strike is not known, but there is an apparently well founded rumor in circulation tonight that a lockout will be declared at every mine represented in the association.

It is further rumored that the operators welcome the strike, and will, if their plans carry successfully, attempt to reduce the wage scale in this district from \$3 to \$2.75 and perhaps \$2.50

NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING

OUR MONSTER EDITION

The Special Monster Edition of the Journal will contain articles from the pens of some of the fore-most workers in the couse of New Trades Unionism. Among those who have been asked to contribute

Eugene V. Debs, Max S. Hays, Edward Boyce, Wm. D. Haywood, John O'Neill.

Geo. Estes, D. C. Coates, H. L. Hughes,

There will also appear the pre amble and proposed constitution of the American Labor Union and a complete directory of local and af-filiated 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

THE HELENA CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

Capital City Emphasizes Her Unfriendly Attitude Toward Organized Labor--A Parry Brigade Formed by Goodwin of Sedalia Adopts Constitution and By-Laws--Purpose Is to Crush Unions Who Adont Either Strike or Boycott Plan-Rees Davis of A. L. U. Executive Board Promises List of Their Membership and Says They Are Chiefly Men Who Live by Their Wits.

We take great pleasure in submit-ting to the readers of the Journal the constitution and by-laws of the Scab constitution and by-laws of the Scab Protectors' union, otherwise known as the Citizens Alliance of Heleaa. We are enabled to do this by the courtesy of Rees Davis of the execu-tive board. Next week we will pub-lish the membership list in order that those who admire men of this type may learn who these "heroes" are. Brother Davis' letter is as fol-lows:

American Labor Union Journal:

are. Brother Davis letter is as loslows:

American Labor Union Journal:

I promised you a short time ago
that I would send you some information in regard to the Citizens Alliance, an organization that has sprung
into existence here within the last
few weeks. I believe it is at the
present time the only organization of
that character in the state and I believe it is time that every member of
organized labor in the state of Montana should become acquainted with
this organization, particularly with its
character and the object of its promotion, and they should also know
the conditions that coatront them if
this new organization should meet
with the success that is prescribed
by its members. If the Alliance
should be successful in its operation
here it will then spread all over the
state. I believe its birth and death
should be confined to Helena. It
can be classified as a contagious disease and if not stamped out it will
spread and cause all manner of
trouble in the future, although it is
not what might be termed a dangerous disease. Yet it should be taken
in hand and its growth checked while
it is yet in its infancy. Now this organization is formed for the purpose
of disrupting and destroying all labor
organizations that resort to the strike
or boycott, and that means all labor
unions that exist at the present time.

I have been able to secure a copy
of the constitution and by-laws from
one of the members of the organization, which I enclose, which I hope
will be printed in full together with
this communication in your next issue of the Journal, so that every
reader of our paper may be given
something to think about in order
that they can form in their minds the
best possible way to combat this pestilence that was bred in New Orleans
and imported into Montans by one of
the hirelings of the Manufacturers'
association. We have felt its infinence here in Helena already, but
have doctored up our unions in their

tilence that was bred in New Orleans and imported into Montana by one of the hirelings of the Manufacturers' assectation. We have felt its infinence here in Helena already, but have doctored up our unions in their weak places and hope to be able to master the situation. At any rate it will be war to the knife with us. We feel all the more assured of our success, knowing as we do the character of our opponents. The alliance is formed and composed of a class of narow-minded business men, a few curbstone speculators that never employed a man in their lives and several low-salaried bank clerks who were told to join by their employers, and who have not got brain enough to belong to a labor union, and also the scabs and riff-raff, with a few chair-warmers who are always tired and want some place to go and sit down. Not a very formidable aggregation you will no doubt think, organized to combat organizations that not only furnish the brawn and muscle of the country but the brains as well.

In my next letter to you, which will be written in time to reach your next issue, I shall give you the names, business and occupation of the entire membership of the alliance, and ich other information as I can get hold of. I have in my possention about seventy-five names at present, and it will be no trouble to secure the rest of the names of the members, as certain members of the alliance have agreed to furnish such information as I desire.

Now for the good and welfare of organized labor in general fa the state of Montani I desire you should publish this communication in your next issue so that the unions of our state in the many different towns can quarartine their localities against this pettlience that is sure to spread if not checked at once.

REEES DAVIS,

Member of Executive Board, & L. U.

THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE HELENA, MONTANA. CONSTITUTION.

An Association Organized for Protecna Association Organized for Protec-tion Against the Boycott, Coercion, Persecution of Non-Union Labor and Other Usurpations, and Op-pressive Acts of Labor Unions. Article 1.

This association is secret, and shall be known as the Citizens' Alliance of

Article II.
Section 1. The objects of the Alli-

ance are:

1. To promote the stability of busiliness and the steady employment of inhor, whether organized or un-rganized, by encouraging friendly relations between employers and employers, and to discourage lockouts, strikes and boycotts and all kindred movements which savor of persecution.

ion.
2. To protect its mombers and the 2. To protect its members and the community at large, and all persons who desire to work, from unlawful interference and the evil effects of strikes, lockouts and boycotts, and all similar movements unnecessarily and unreasonably interfering with trade and business.

3. To protect its members in their inalicinable rights to manage their business in such lawful manner as they deem proper, without domination or coercion by any organized movements against such right.

Article III.

Section 1. The members of the Alliance may be any person owning property or employed in or engaged in business in the state of Montana, or employes, who are not members of any labor organization which reserts to the boycott or other coercive methods.

Sec. 2. Each member shall be entitled to one vote, as provided for in the by-laws.

the by-laws.

Section I. The officers of this association shall consist of a leader, vice-leader, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and doorkeeper.

Article V.

Section 1. The annual meetings shall be held in the month of January, on the second Tuesday thereof, at such pisce as may be agreed upon by the Alliance, from time to time. Regular meetings shall be held quarterly, on the second Tuesdays of April, July, October and January, at 8 o'clock p. m. Special meetings may be called by the leader, or, in his absence, by the vice-leader, or upon petition of five members.

Sec. 2. Twenty members of the Alliance shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI.

liance shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI.

Section I. An executive committee of five members shall be appointed, to whom all resolutions or propositions shall be referred; and such other committees as may be provided for in the by-laws.

Sec 2. The leader and vice-leader shall be members ex-officio of the executive comittee.

Sec 2. In case of the inability of the executive committee to agree in its efforts to adjust any matters referred to it, such matter shall be referred to it, such matter shall be referred to the committee to the Aligance.

Section 1. The fee for memberals in the Citizens' Alliance shall be no dollar (\$1.60) for each member, such shall be paid at the time the oplication for membership is presented. Annual dues for each member shall be one dollar (\$1.00), payable in advance, at any regular meeting. It shall be the duty of the sectorary to collect such dues at each regular meeting, giving his receipt meeting.

egular meeting, giving his herefor.

Sec. 2. Whenever the executive momnities may doen it wise and proper to protect a member who has been a member for at least thirty days by whelly or partially compensating him for loss sustained through a strike or difficulty attributable to labor organizations, it shall make

(Continued on Page Pive.)

MILL MEN STRIKE

Number of Idaho Lumber Companies Refuse to Pay the Scale and the Men Walk Out-Both Sides Are Determined--The Cameron, Harrison and Lane Companies Concede Demand. but Others Are Stubborn-Statement of the Men.

The mill workers in the mills of the Grant estate, the Russell estate, the Box and Lumber company of Idaho, have walked out and tied those mills up tight. The men, through their representatives, had demanded that the mill owners pay the union wage scale, which the Cameron Lumber company, Harrison Shingle company, and Lane Lumber company, of Lane, did, but the others refused. The mill of the Springston Lumber company is also

Springston Lumber company is also tied up by the men going out.

The union is well organized in that part of the state and are determined to put their scale into effect, the mills at Coeur d'Alene and Hope having signed the scale without opposition, and are paying higher wages in many instances than the scale calls for. On the other hand, the mill owners here are firm, and say that they have no objections to paying the wages deobjections to paying the wages de-manded, but that they will not accept

> Mill Men's Statement. Harrison, Idaho, Aug. 5, 1903.

To Organized Labor:
Brothers: We seek to inform you that the Harrison Labor Union, No. 253, American Labor Union, has been making an earnest effort to introduce and enforce a union wage scale.

This proposition net with the violent duce and enforce a union wage scale. This proposition met with the violent opposition of the sawmill companies, some of them positively refusing to meet with or confer with any representative or committee from our union. This resuited in this union calling out all of its members and declaring a strike, which caused two hundred men to refrain from further

work until the demands of the union are granted. This action tied up tight the four mills involved, which refused the four mills involved, which refused to recognize or grant the demands of the union, every man came out and is standing pat. The management of companies here are very obstinate, arbitrary, impudent and stubborn, and we look for a long, bitter struggle, but we consider that we are capable to cope with the situation, as all the men are loyal true blue and in dead to cope with the situation, as all the men are loyal true blue and in dead earnest. We take this opportunity of asking your co-operation in using the influence of your organization to prevent mill men and working men of every character from coming to Harrison pending the settlement of this trouble. The winning of this strike means the establishment of our organization and the perpetuation of union principles; this means higher wages, better conditions, shorter hours and decent treatment.

Read this letter at your first meeting and make the cause of this trou-

ing and make the cause of this trou-ble generally known to your member-ship. We are sending you a few extra copies to hang up in some public place or to mail to some outside mill or camp.

Keep your members away from Harrison as well as all friends, sympa-thizers and supporters of unionism. We remain, yours in Unity,

Meeting Held in Butte August 5th

Adopts a New Constitution and

Scale of Prices for Next Season -- Good Attendance--New Offi-

cers Elected-Warm Contest for

Idaho, with exception of clause regarding public corrals.

The Shearers also decided not to permit the Wool Growers' to carry out the announced purpose of holding back I cent until the end of the work. The Wells matter was turned over to the Executive Board, which is composed of M. C. Forest, R. C. Smith, Geo. Balzer, G. A. Johnson and Platte Richardson. Cards will be issued to all those whom Wells collected from, so that the organization will bear the loss.

loss.

An independent union at Soda Springs, Idaho, which has been in existence for some time, has made overtures for application with the big

President.

DANIEL McDONALD,
President A. L. U.
FRED KIRK, Pres.
W. C. FULLER, Sec.
A. L. HUNTING,
RALPH BAKKEN,
BEN BOWNIE,
Executive Committee.

SHEARERS' CONVENTION

Representatives of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shesivers' union held their first annual convention in the Trades and Labor assembly, 121 North Main street, Butte, on August 5th, the convention being called to order at 9 o'clock by A. L. Tilford, organizer of the union. He was made temporary chairman. Other temporary officers elected were R. G. Winn of Harlem, Mont., vice-president, an R. C. Smith of this city, secretary.

There was a good attendance. The chair named M. C. Forrest, A. E. Simonson and George Hall to constitute the committee on constitution and by laws, and Platt Richardson, R. G. Winn and M. C. Forrest on resolutions.

tions.

The question of the scale of wages to be asked next year in the state represented by the Hand and Machine Sheepshearers' union was discussed It was decided to ask these prices for shearing sheep next year:

Montana and Wyoming—Yearlings, ewes and 2-year-old wethers, 8 cents per head with board, 9 cents without board; 3-year-olds, 9 cents with board, 10 cents without board; bucks; "two strings," or twice the amount charged for other sheep of the same age. Shearers to pay nothing for tieing wool.

wool.
Idaho—Yearlings, ewes and 2-yearolds, 7 cents with board, 8 cents without; 3-year-olds, 8 cents with board,
9 cents without board; bucks, "two
strings."

strings."
At public corrals 7 cents per head with board, 9 cents without board for yearlings, ewes and 2-year-olds; wethers, 3-years and older, 8 cents and board, or 10 cents without board; bucks, "two strings." Shearers to pay nothing for tieing wool.

Washington and Oregin same as

organization.

The election of officers took up a great deal of time, more than sixty-one ballots being required to effect a being for president.

wool.

Idaho—Yearlings, ewes and 2-yearolds, 7 cents with board, 8 cents without; 3-year-olds, 8 cents with board,
ocents without board; bucks, "two
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rethers, 3- years and older, 8 cents
and board, or 10 cents without board;
oucks, "two strings." Shearers 10
ay nothing for tieing wool.

Washington and Oregon same as

one ballots being required to effect a
choice for president.

The new force is composed of President and Organizer, . C. Forest; VicePresident, A. E. Simonson; SecretaryTreasurer, R. C. Smith. The executive
board is given above. The preamble being almost identical
will be represented in the Montana
state Trades Conneil and in the Silver
Bow Irades and Labor Assembly.
Convention adjourned to meet on
July 25th, 1904.

alass Blowers' Conference

No change will be made in the

wages paid to the glass blowers and the scale paid last year will continue during the coming season. This was decided at the conference between the executive committee of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the Bottle and Vial Manufacturers' Association. The wage scale, which is the full net list, is, with that of last year, the highest ever received by the men. Shop rules for the glass factories will Shop rules for the glass factories will also remain the sane as those of last year, the only change made being in the Saturday working hours, which have been reduced one hour. The blowers asked for a Saturday half holiday, but this the manufacturers did not wish to grant for several reasons. The proposition for the work men to stop work at 4 o'clock, instead of 5 o'clock, was made as a compromise and was accepted by both sides Apprentice rules for the coming year will also remain unchanged, the proportion of one apprentice to 15 blowers being maintained.

The representatives of both glass blowers and manufacturers consider that the present conference has been one of the most successful and harmonlous ever held.

ONLY TWO GIRLS.

How Miss Healey and Miss Goggin Broke Up the Ring.

Broke Up the Ring.

Miss Margaret Haley and Miss Cathering Goggin were the two young women who discovered that the reason there was not money enough to keep the Chicago schools open the full years to pay the teachers was because the great street railroad corporations were dodging the taxes legally due from them.

Miss Haley and Miss Goggin, acting for the Chicago Teachers' Federation, pursued them from court to court and forced them to pay up, thus adding a million a year to the city's revenue.

Miss Haley is the only woman on the legislative committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and has been largely instrumental in getting the unusual amount of legislation they have secured during the past year, a child labor law, a compulsory education law, and a bill opening the schoolhouses to public use free of charge.

Miss Haley has lately brought about another reform. Soon after the Chicago Teachers' Federation joined the Chicago Teachers' Federation for Labor, Miss Haley found that there was much discontent in the latter organization, owing to a helief that its elections were not conducted fairly.

(Continued on Page 5.)

triet from \$3 to \$2.5 and pernaga a day. An effort, it is also reported, will be made to increase the number of work hours from eight to nine, ten and twelve, the latter to obtain for surface men and employes not di-rectly concerned in the actual mining of ore and development work. It is safe to state the mill owners, the smelter trust and mine owners are a unit today and that the trium-virate has decided upon fighting the Western Federation of Miners to an-nihilation.—Denver Post. National Convention of International Typographical Union

The 49th session of the Interna-tional Typographical union began at Washington, D. C., August 10, with washington, h. C., August to, nearly all of the 315 delegates present. Chairman Whitehead of the local committee on arrangements presided, while by his side sat Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor, Public Printer Palmer and a number of other prominent men. Commissioner MacFariand and Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, welcomed the delegates. Mr. Moore; who was formerly a printer, congratulated the union upon its strength, and spoke of the president of the United States as a friend of labor. President Vanbaugh of the local union also welcomed the delegates. President James M. Lynch responded to the welcoming addresses, the expressed the opinion that in a few years the union would number 190,00e members. mearly all of the 315 delegates pres-

erant spirit toward them in the hope of establishing friendly relations.

"Surely," he says, "we cannot deny the right we claim—the right to organize—and it is not aside from the probabilities that through this era of organization may come the era of nearce."

probabilities that through this era of organization may come the era of peace."

He advocated education to enable trades unionists to successfully defend their position; favors arbitration, but insists that unfair arbitration is a menace to be guarded against; condemns boycotting newspapers because of their editorial policy. He calls attention to the abuse of the right of appeal; the failure of efforts for an eight hour law; the factory plan of printing offices in small towns; says the craft is flourishing; emphasizes missionary union work; speaks of the Amos Cummings memorial movement and the vigorous campaign for union label text-books. The treaswer's report shows receipts to have been nearly \$200,000; expenditures givere \$174,955; balance on hand, \$45,170, an increase of \$11,597; average membership increase is \$472; total membership increase

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Dr. Daniel Rosche

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MEDICINES

\$1 A MONTH

perience.

YOUNG MEN, guilty of sins in their youth and troubled with Scining! Weak-neas, Acriwos Deburty, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, Gonorrhom, Giret, Stricture, Syphilis, et any diseases of the Genine Urinary Organs can find a safe and speedy

Cure. Carea guaranteed.

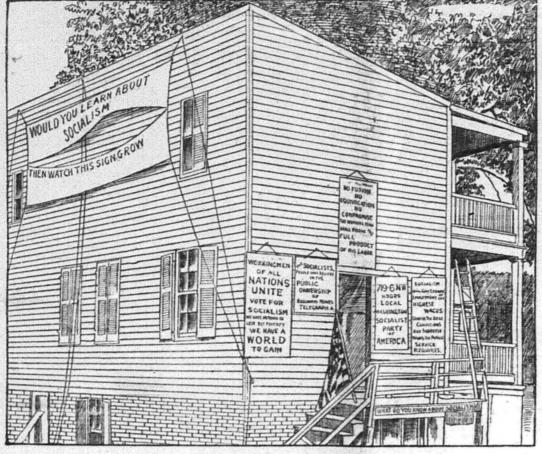
VARICOCELE, PILES and KNOTTED
VEINS at the legs, etc., cured at once
without operation. Igno for failure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thous
and of you who have committed offenses MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thoused to of you who have commuted offenses gainst the laws of your balance and are ow paying for it. Those weak, aching or lost Vitality, Frequent or Painful Evacuations of the Eladder, accompanied by more r less smaring and the escape of particles of albomen in the urine with ropy schinest, all point to the decline of your manifoldity, ignorant of the cause. The document, all point to the decline of your manifoldity, ignorant of the cause. The document will guarantee a perfect cure in all such causes and healthy restoration of the Genito Urinary Organs.

"A WARNING VOICE,"

he title of our book which deac e troubles. Write for it, encloses, up for postage and receive question perfect system of home tream mands cured at home by corters a. Consultation free. Urr homest oning 20 stick doct

WASHINGTON AGITATION



Residence in Washington, D. C., of Benjamin Franklin Adams, Descendant of Revolutionary Merces.

The ability that we have here will make itself felt soon in both Maryland and Virginia. The local has directed that the or-

ganizer post up in conspicuous places Socialist literature.

The organized commenced by cov the organized commenced by covering his own dwelling with very radical mottoes, which attracted considerable attention. The said dwelling fronts on two of the avenues most traveled by the Strenuous T. R. and the nobility from all countries. Representations applications of the strenuous traveled by the Strenuous C. R. and the nobility from all countries. presentatives, plenipotentiarles ex-traordinary, ambassadors and such like. Some come by in gorgeous oquipages, glance at the signs disequipages, glance at the signs dis-played, then turn their heads away, and make goo goo eyes at them. Au-to's break down in front of the house and the riders are compelled to read

Ed. American Labor Union Journal.

I cannot help sending you the inclosed. It speaks for itself:

Local Washington is making history, and there is no use in putting our light under a bushel.

The ability that we have here will be so and a newspaper, and as soon as a constant of the contraction of a newspaper, and as soon as a constant of the contraction of a newspaper, and as soon as a constant of the contraction of a newspaper, and as soon as a constant of the contraction of a newspaper, and as soon as a constant of the contraction of the house taken by one of the contraction of the house taken by one of the contractes. umns of a newspaper, and as soon as we can, we will send you a copy. (This is the picture shown above.) President Roosevelt stopped and

read the display as he was passing, and made no bones about it, standing there some cen minutes. By the way, the house is between the two avenues Brightwood and New Hampshire.

The organizer, who, by the way, does not organize, not from any fault of his own, has got a very pretty sign, tin, 7x20, with the words,

SOCIALISM What Is It?

In red, white and blue, posted in con-spicuous places for about seven miles along Brightwood avenue, and to do so be was obliged to get out a license, for which Comrade Swerdfiger paid.

The organizer says that he will shade the district with that sign. If the readers want to find the answer to the conundrum they can come to our meetings. The address, Socialists friest every Sunday at 719 6th street N. W., 2:20 p. m. If they do they will see on the wall a banner with these words,

SOCIALISM Means All That PATRIOTISM Means, and Very Much More. They come to our open air meetings

every Wednesday night; they don't ask any questions; they don't oppose; they simply stand with "folded arms." Are we too impatient? We had a nice meeting yesteday, and the speaker (a minster of the "People's church") was asked to give us an adpress on "Straight Socialism," which he did, and in the course of his remarks said:) The future is ours, and old dame nature is in no hurry. If we do not establish it some one else will. It is coming.

THE DENVER ARRESTS

In June local Denver employed Comrade J. Edward Morgan of Oma-ha to speak on the streets for a peri-od of thirty days. One night about the close of his engagement he was arrested by the police under an order of the fire and police board, prohibit-ing all street meetings except those held by the Salvation Army and the

held by the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America.

Bail was offered and refused. The next morning Comrade Morgan was discharged by Police Judge Thomas, who held that the order of the fire and police board would not stand if tested in the higher courts.

Comrade J. B. Osborn, the blind orator, then took up the street work, and he and Comrade Fox were arrested, but released on their own recognizance, and on hearing. Judge Thomas discharged them.

Local Denver then took the matter up and appointed a committee to have charge of the street meetings and to attend to any legal complications which might arise. The com-

tions which might arise. The com-mittee, of which the writer is chair-man, retained as counsel one of the ablest attorneys in the city. J. Warner Mills, and we prepared for the fight which we knew was coming. Judge Thomas, to give us a chance to ret into a higher court agreed to imget into a higher court, agreed to impose finea. This was the status of the case Saturday, July 25, when the legal battle really commenced.

That evening we had a meeting on Champa street near Sixteenth. Contade Octorn mounted the soap box and after speaking fifteen minutes he was ordered to "move on" by the police. Refusing to do so he was arrested.

was ordered to "move on" by the police. Refusing to do so he was arrested. Two other comrades, Fox and Kalvier, attempted to speak, but were pulled down and hustled off to the city hastile with scant ceremony.

Accompanied by a half dozen comrades I went to the jail to see if we could get them out on bail. Police Captain Lee refused to admit them to hall. I urged the matter quite strongly, but with due respect to the dignity of the great man before me, as I supposed, but he took offense at something I said and struck me in the face and ordered me to leave the building, which I did. About midnight the authorities decided to let the boys out on bail. Each of them was fined \$25 and costs Monday morning and we at once took an appeal to the county court. The speaking has been kept up each evening since then. Arrests, are regularly made and fines suspended pending the decision of the appeal.

Tuesday evening the program was varied a little. Miss Carrie L. John son consented to be the victim and mounted the famous soap box. She was not disturbed for nearly an hour, but at last the guardians of the law took her in custody and she was incarecrated in the city jail. In an hour bonds had been arranged and she was at liberty.

Friday morning. July 31 was the time set for the hearing of the law took her in custody and she was the time set for the hearing.

nour bonds had been arranged and ahe was at liberty.

Friday morning, July 31 was the time set for the hearing of the ap-peal. The socialists and theis coun-sel were promptly on hand, but the attorney for the city, afraid to meet the issue, moved to dismiss the case at the cost of the city, which was done.

This was a victory for us, but not what we wanted. It was a victory on the skirmish line, when we were ready and eager for the battle.

Friday evening Miss Wood and Miss Johnson spoke on the street and were not molested.

Saturday evening Walter Thomas Mills was arrested and released on bail to appear Monday morning for trial. On trial his case was dismissed. In the meantime we were carefully looking after our legal rights in the courts. After our appeal was dismissed by the city attorney, we had Comrade Osborn again jailed on a fine which was not annulled by the dismissal of our appeal, and at once proceeded to get a peal, and at once proceeded to get a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Mullius of the district court. The writ was issued late Saturday even-

writ was issued late Saturday evening the 1st of August, and by 9 o'clock the same evening we had him out on bail. The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus is set for August 6.

Here the matter rests for the present Local Denver is in dead earnest, and proposes to carry on the fight in the courts until our rights are either acknowledged or lost. It is a serious matter for an organization of working people who have hard work to make a living, but the comrades realize that it must be done. Many of our people who can ill afford it, have given \$5.00 to \$10 each towards the legal expenses. 'About \$200 has already been secured, and more will be needed. How much more no one can tell. We have retained as able counsel as there is in Colorado, bit the other fellows have able courses. counsel as there is in Colorado, but the other fellows have able counsel, too, and with the wealth of the Citi.

cons and with the weath of the Chi-cons Alliance back of them they are soing to put up a desperate fight. Local Denver has made no formal appeal for help from outside, but if any reader of this feels moved by sympathy to assist a struggling band of confrades who are fighting against almost overwhelming odds for constitutional rights of free speech and peaceful assemblage, such assistance will be most gratefully received and acknowledged. Send remittances to the writer at 3341 Quitman street, Deaver, Colo.

Comrades, this is your fight as well.

Comrades, this is your fight as well Comrades, this is your fight as well as curs. In fact every citizen who values the few remnants of liberty yet remaining to us, should feel a deep interest in this cause. If we succeed we have gained a victory for free speech, not only in Colorado but in the whole country, for a court decision in one state has great weight in other states. If we lose, the defeat will be equally far-reaching in its effects.

Fraternally. Fraternally, J. W. MARTIN.

HAS TITUS JOINED REVISIONISTS?

Is the Working Class Program to Be Supplanted by Middle Class Palliatives?

Patientives?

The Chicago Socialist reprints the following article from the Seattle Socialist and in comment declares that Commde Titus has committed the Socialists to Bernsteinism, the Chicago Socialist says:

"Jove Node.

The following from the Seattle Socialist looks as if Comrade Titus, that hit to stalwart upholder of orthodox Marxism, had joined the revisionists:

"For romember, it is not an impossibility to check the trusts. If the farmer and the small trader can unite, especially if they can persuade the wage worker to unite with them, into one grand party of the people, they can bring back the old days in a measure. We socialists are splendid optimists,

so much so that sometimes we overso much so that sometimes we overlook some very stubbern and towering
facts, such as, for instance, the Fourteen Million votes cast for the two
old parties, largely made up of middle
cleas people, as the hig capitalists are
few in number.

Whatever these vast numbers of
voters make up their minds to do

Whatever these vast numbers of voters make up their minds to do, they will do. Now multitudes of them believe the trusts to be a monstrous and tyrannical evil. If the exactions of these Giant Extortioners were stopped, the most of these middle people, including the farmer, would really be relieved.

"This is certainly Bernsteinism with a vengeance. It is not simply the Renaissance, or the persistence, but the triumph of the middle class which this once so class-conscious comrade now sees. It is rather surprising to those who have been holding that the middle class was disappearing under the advance of capitalism to be told that in America, the most highly dethat in America, the most highly developed capitalist country in the world, a majority of the voters still belong to this class. If this is true and they are still capable of checking the trusts and bringing back the old days as soon as they wake the old days. as soon as they make up their minds to do so, then there is small hope of proletarian domination.

"We wonder if Comrade Titus really

realizes that in these few sentences he has summed up the opportunist position in a more extreme manner than tion in a more extreme manner than even Bernstein or Jaures has succeeded in doing. That his position is contrary to the facts will, we feel sure, he much less startling to him than the realization that he has committed the Socialist to Bernsteinism."

Comrade Titus has been unsparing in his criticism of others and must not object to a dose of his own medicine. His reply to this charge will be awaited with interest.

SPEGIAL

...Regular Furniture Prices...

There is not even method in the madness that causes some folks to pay regular furniture prices, when such specials as this space contains weekly are to be had at the house of the people's \$75,000 clearance sale. Money is god to have, and the money we are saving our patrons these days is better than money they can earn, for the reason that it comes without toll.

Morris Chair Special

Hard wood, mahogany finished frame, imported velour cushions, rich figure patterns, closely tufted and of good thickness; drop back, adjustable to any angle; regular price \$15.00.

\$8.50

Box Couch Special

Full length and width box, with easy lift, spring top upholstered in fine velours, commodious receptacle for bedding; one of our most popular selling styles and the only one in stock of its kind; worth

Sette Special

Dainty hard wood frame, rich mahogany finish, raised figure, crimson plush coverings; frame has pretty hand carving, and it is one of our prettiest little parlor pieces; \$16.50 is the regular price \$10.00

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MONTANA HARDWARE CO., Butte, Mont. rececesces concessors de la concessor de la co



Good Positions Go Begging

Notwithstanding the dull times of the past month we have had more calls for competent help than usual, and a number of good out of town positions went begging because we had no one to fill them. This is the month to make preparations for the next school year, and you should investigate the merits of our school before deciding to go elsewhere. Let us send you one of our new catalogues. Both day and night school the entire year.

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out the Entic.

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BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cyserrhea, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—We take special pride in the success of our efforts in treatment of diseases of women. Permanent cures in all allments produced by abnormal or unnatural conditions by our treatment, which includes static, feradic and galvanie electricity superior to any other.

WEAN, NERVOUS MEN—Lost vigor, shattered nerves caused by overwork, excesses and self-abuse, resulting in weakness, night emissions, losses in urine, districts, align generally, lack of confidence and ambition, pains in the back, Joins and kidneys and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for business or pleasure. My system will cure, restore physical and sexual health and make you a man among man.

STOMACH—Catarth, ulceration and dyspepsis, indigestion, weakness, pain and fullness after eating, hearthura, etc. ness after eating, hearthurn, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE—A personal visit preferred, but if you cannot call, write your symptoms fully. Our home freatment by correspondence always successful, providing there is no need for surgical treatment, when it would be necessary to visit our

St. Luke Medical & Surgical Institute

DR. J. C. HUNTER, Physician and Manager

We are Permanently Located in the Tod Building, Great Falls, Mont., Rooms 5, 6, 7 and 8 Hours: 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.



WEAK, NERVOUS, DISEASED DISCOURAGED

MEN

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

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

MEN Who realize that they are not as strong as they used to be, and those who are suffering from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Impaired Digestive Organs, Constipation, Faulty Circulation and the Kindred Diseases THAT COME WITH YEARS, can obtain relief quickly and surely by consulting us. Remember, there is no charge for consultation, either at our office or by mail.

We Also Cure Lost Vigor, Premature Decay, Nervous Deblity, Rupture, Tumors, Variconey, Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Spine Diseases, Heart Diseases, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Stomach Diseases, Rectal Diseases, Skin Diseases, Stomach Diseases,

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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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Executive Board.

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John W. Dale, Anaconda, Montana.

American Labor Journal, Room 175, Pennsylva

General Organizations.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES, Denver, Colo. President H. B. Waters, 504 Exchange Bid., Denver, Colo. Becretary-Treasurer, R. E. Croskey, Box 13, Cripple Creek, Colo. ple Creek, Colo.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES, San Francisco, Calif. President, Geo.
Estes, 210 Parrott Bidg.; General Auditor, F. J.
Halton, 256-327 Parrott Bidg.; San Francisco, Calif.
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, Denver, Colo. President, Char. Moyer, CZ Mining Exchange Bidg.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wim. D. Haywood, 655 Mining Exchange Bidg., Denver, Colo.

State Organizations.

MONTANA STATE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL President, Wm. M. Erler, Butte, Mont.; Secretary, Oscar M. Partelow, 419 N. Main street, Butte, Mont.

DISTRICT UNIONS.

DISTRICT UNION NO 3, Denver, Colo. President, Nic Tally; Secretary, A. E. Anderson, 1345 Broadway, Denver, Colo. CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, Cripple Creek and Victor, Colo. Secretary, R. E. Croskey, Box 12, Cripple Creek, Colo. TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, HELENA TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY, Helena, Mont. President, H. O. Smith; secretary, R. E. Helena, Mont.

Helens, Mont. President, H. O. Smith; secretary, V. W. Hillis, Box 483, Helens, Mont.
Y. W. Hillis, Box 483, Helens, Mont.
WESTERN SLOPE DISTRICT TRADES AND ABOR COUNCIL, Leadville, Colo. President, C., Burr, Box 122; Secretary, H. E. Williamson, 116
Y. Third street, Leadville, Colo.
CROW'S NEST VALLEY TRADES AND LAOR COUNCIL, Fernie, B. C. Secretary, Thos. B.
Tuse, Box 299, Fernie, B. C. Secretary, Thos. B.
Tuse, Box 299, Fernie, B. C.
PARK CITY TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMLY, Park City, Utah. President, James Byrne,
ox 897; Secretary, J. E. Carroll, Box 897, Park
LY, Utah.

, Utah. ISTRICT-UNION NO. 16, Greater New York, Y. Secretary, Patrick Mulcahy, 137 W. Sixtieth et, New York, N. Y.

LOCAL UNIONS. Arizona.

California

California

Me Labor Union, No. 29, Bodie, Calif. Meets
Monday evening 7:30, Miners' hall. President,
Wood; Recording Secretary, T. R. Conway;
netal Secretary, W. H. Osborne,
uota Union, No. 274, Tuolumne, Calif. Meets
Friday evening 7:30, Public hall. President,
J. Birner; Recording Secretary, Daniel AuFinancial Secretary, H. S. Levis,
seent City Federal Labor Union, No. 315,
cent City, Calif. Meets every Saturday evons o'clock, Workmen's hall. President, J. R.
on; Recording and Financial Secretary, J. C.
ster.

ster.
rning Labor Union, No. 34i, Corning, Calif.
its second Thursday of each month, 8 p. m.
ident, P. J. Jordan, Recording Secretary, M.
ident, P. J. Jordan, Recording Secretary, M.
ident, P. J. Jordan, Recording Secretary, M.
identification of the second seco

Barbara Federal Labor Union No. 369, Barbara, Calif. President, H. A. Smith; ing Secretary, E. H. McLaughlin, \$21 Bond Financial Secretary, Milo Roiz, ers and Shinglers' Union, No. 352, Santa Bar-alif, Mests first and third Wednesday even-each month, Union hall, 8 o'clock. Presi dark Harrison, 34 West Yanonali street; Re-c and Financial Secretary, W. C. Lehman, rden street.

arden street.

burg Federal Labor Union, No. 379, Crescent

Calif. Meets every second Sunday at News

Fresident, Charles Tryon; Recording Secre
Fred H. Nevens; Financial Secretary, Thos.

th River Labor Union, No. 393, Smith River.

ith River Labor Union, No. 323. Smith River, Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings ach month, 8 o'clock. President, J. E. Mor-Recording Secretary, J. T. Jeffrey; Financial stary, Wm. L. Plaisted.

son Labor Union, No. 402, Sisson, Calif. Meets, Sunday atternoon Odd Fellows' hall, 2:30 & President, Chas. H. Summers; Recording stary, Wm. Ruger, Box 36; Financial Secre-W. E. Bradstreet.

ta Barbara Cierks' Union, No. 405, Santa Bar-Calif. President, J. J. Ryder, 405 Chapsia; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. McCaleb, inta Barbara Street; Financial Secretary, Wm. 139 East Ortega street.

ks and Waiters' Union, No. 405, Tuolumne, Meets every Thursday evening. Secretary, W. Scott, Box Ilâ.

Moine Union, No. 408, La Moine, Calif. Secret, J. W. Burke.

ta Barbara Lemon Packers and Graders'

Alberta, N. W. T., Canada.

General Laborers' Union, No. 305, Cal-"N. W. T. Meets first and third Tues-ngs of each month at Co-Operative hall President, James Worsley; Recording A. R. Smart; Financial Secretary, John ry Dressmakers' Union, No. 407, Calgary, N. W. T. Secretary, Sadie Stovel.

British Columbia.

Nye; Financial eScretary, John T. Lawrence, Box 31.

Rocky Mountain Bartenders' Union, No. 237, Fernie, B. C. Meets every Sunday afternoon, Lumbermen's hall, 2:39 o'clock. President, Wm. Mills: Recording Secretary, C. L. Whalen; Financial Secretary, C. E. Laderoute, Box 52.

Crow's Nest Valley Lumbermen's Union, No. 384, Fernie, B. C. Meets every Saturday evening at Douglas hall, 8 o'clock. President, James E. Rogers; Financial Secretary, W. E. Tustian.

Fernie Federal Labor Union, No. 319, Fernie, B. C. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock President, William Scott; Recording Secretary, W. S. Fairfield; Financial Secretary, Maurice L. Chase.

W. S. Fairfield; Financial Socretary, Maurice L. Chase.

Steam Engineers and Electrical Workers' Union, No. 32, Nelson, B. C. Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings, Miners' Union hall, President, A. W. McFee; Recording Secretary, J. A. McLean; Financial Secretary, T. A. Weeks, Moyle Labor Union, No. 35, Moyle, B. C. Meets every Saturday evening I. O. O. P. hall, 8 o'clock President, Robert A. Smith; Recording and Financial Secretary, R. F. Johnston, Marysville Workmen's Union, No. 36, Marysville, B. C. President, Wm. J. Carr; Recording and Financial Secretary, Chas. Norton, Cranbrook Labor Union, No. 36, Cranbrook, B. C. Meets every alternate Saturday evening at I. O. O. F. hall, S. 30 o'clock, President, W. G. Oliver; Recording Secretary, E. C. McFhee, Box 57; Financial Secretary, H. J. Lipsett, Box 57; Creston Labor Union, No. 36, Creston, B. C. President, James Friend, Recording Secretary, Massiow Creek Labor Union, No. 576, Meadow Creek Labor Union, No. 576, Meadow Creek, B. C. Meets every Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. President, Eugene Etter; Recording Secretary, Frank Gagnon; Financial Secretary, John MecKay.

Mill Workers' Unios, No. 372, Vancouver, B. C.

Mill Workers' Union, No. 372, Vancouver, B. C. Seets first and third Friday evening at 5 o'clock. President, M. S. Williams, 68 Alexander street, according Secretary, H. Harfer, Cedar Cove; Inanoial Secretary, Rich Cawker, 25 Sixth avenue,

Labelle Union, No. 173, Jaffray, B. C. Meets Labelle Union, No. 173, Jaffray, B. C. Meets Peording Secretary, A. J. Pierce, St. Marine strong Secretary, R. M. McCrank, Wardner Labor Union, No. 25, Wardner, R. C. Denver, Federal Labor Union, No. 25, Denver, Wardner Labor Union, No. 25, Wardner, R. C. Colo, Heets record and fourth Treesday sweathers, Elects overy Saturday, Wardner Labor Union Hall.

hall at 8 o'clock.

Elk Union, No. 383, Elkmouth, B. C. Meets every
Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. President, John
Johnston; Recording Secretary, David Alex, Hunter; Finaficial Secretary, Launrance Canty.
Revelstoke Federal Union, No. 384, Revelstoke,
B. C. President, E. B. Stringer; Recording Secretary, C. W. Mitchell.

The Lon Lumbermen's Union, No. 390, Michael, B. C. President, W. Mitchell.
The Loop Lumbermen's Union, No. 390, Michael,
B. C. President, W. H. Shira, Loop, B. C.; Recording Secretary, Jas. McElligate, Loop, B. C.; Financial Secretary, Robert Blondin, Crow's Nest,

B. C. Factory Workers' Union, No. 231, Vancouver, B. C. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. President, J. Barclay Williams; Recording Secretary, May Vivian, 515 Richard street; Financial Secretary, Maggie Lées, 1207 Albert street.

Bartenders' Union, No. 238, Vancouver, B. C. President, Eric B. Johnson; Recording and Financial Secretary, J. A. Robertson, care Geo, L. Wood, Mint saloon.

President, Eric B. Johnson; Hecording and Financial Secretary, J. A. Robertson, care Geo. L. Wood, Mint saloon.
Shoemakers' Union, No. 400, Vancouver, B. C. Meets second and fourth Mondays, Labor hall, at 8 o'clock, President, Christian Peters, care G. A. Allan, Cordova street; Recording Secretary, Thos. B. Mills, 460 Cambie street; Financial Secretary, J. W. Ross, care 919 Georgia street.
Woodworkers' Union, No. 410, Victoria, B. C. Meets second and fourth Fridays, Douglas street, at 8:15 o'clock, President, H. P. Mellish, 352 Douglas street; Recording Secretary, Harry R. Rell, Catherine street, Victoria, West; Financial Secretary, Geo. Keithley, 21 Princess avenue.
Hack Drivers' Union, No. 415, Victoria, B. C. Meets first and third Tuesdays every month, A. O. U. W. hall, at 8:30 o'clock, President, F. E. Dangerfield, 3 Tounten street; Recording Secretary, R. Aechment, 59 Quadra street; Financial Secretary, A. E. Oates, 222 Yates street.
Newsboys' Union, No. 49, Bictoria, B. C. Recording and Financial Secretary, Stanley Shirk, The Civic Employes' Union, No. 424, Vancouver, B. C. Recording and Financial Secretary, B. C. Recording and Financial Secretary.

Colorado..

Federal Labor Union, No. 19. Cripple Creek, Colo. Meets every Tuesday evening, Hiners' Union hall at 8 o'clock. President, H. F. Baker, Box 571; Recording Secretary, R. H. Wright; Financial Secretary, A. F. Relander, 114 Bison street.

Denver Horseshoers' Union, No. 29. Denver, Colo. President, W. R. Welsh; Recording Secretary, John P. Welsh, 140 Market street; Financial Secretary, William Fitzell, 1540 Cleveland Place.

Beer Drivers', Stable and Firemens' Union, No. 60. Denver, Colo. Mets first and third Monday, Neff's hall. President, Daniel Franco, 2346 Tenth street; Recording Secretary, Jacob Labonte, 1362
Tenth street; Financial Secretary, William Koch, 1324 Stout stret.

Victor Federal Labor Union, No. 64, Victor, Colo. President, Solomon Goerigies; Recording Secretary, W. S. Anderson; Financial Secretary, James Cannon.

Brewers', Malsters' and Coopers' Union, No. 75.

W. S. Anderson; Financial Secretary, James Cannon.
Brewers', Malsters' and Coopers' Union, No. 76.
Denver, Colo. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, Gettysburg Bidg., at 8 o'clock, President, Wm. Younghaene, 2311 Front View avenue, Crescent; Recording Secretary, Jos. Hoelzgen, 234
Eighth street; Financial Secretary, Julius Wolfe, 224 West Eighteenth avenue.
Tin, Sheetiron and Cornice Workers' Union, No. 76. Cripple Creek, Colo. Meets first and third Thursday evenings at 566 East Bennett avenue, 8 o'clock, President, M. D. Keiser, Victor, Colo; Recording and Financial Secretary, H. F. Monk, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Telluride Federal Labor Union, No. 104, Telluride, Colo. Meets first and third Monday evenings every month, and second and fourth Sunday evenings every month, President, W. A. Jackson, Box 185; Recording Secretary, A. J. Houck; Financial Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 185.
Silverton Federal Labor Union, No. 112, Silverton Colo.; Meets every Thursday evening, Helmbolt's hall at 730 o'clock, President, Chas Scheer; Recording and Financial Secretary, William Palmquest, Box 439.
Leadville Barbers' Protective Union, No. 146.

Leadville Federal Labor Union, No. 164, Leadville, Colo. Meets every Monday evening, K. of L. hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Aug. P. Willy, care Lovel's shoe store; Recording and Financia Secretary, Harry Williamson, 118 West Third street Grocery Employes' Union, No. 167, Denver, Colo. Meets every Wednesday evening, Clug Bidg., room 3, at 8 o'clock. President, L. K. Knapp, 515 Thirteenth street; Recording and Financial Secretary, D. C. Hooper, Box 789.

Golden Labor Union, No. 174, Golden, Colo. Meets every Wednesday evening, W. O. W. ball, et 8.

tis street.

Leadville Bartenders' protective Association, No. 185, Leadville, Colo. Meets second and fourth Sunday evenings, Whitehouse hall, at 8 o'clock. President, F. B. McGrew, 124 West Second street; Recording and Financial Secretary, P. Kleinschmidt, Jr. Box 25

British Columbia.

White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 124, Phoenix, B. C. Meets first and third Monday evenings. Old Ironsides hall, President, Daniel Dean; Recording Secretary, Zade Edelen, Elyria, Colo., Financial Secretary, Alphonse Kobloth.

Culinary Employes' Union of West Kootenay, No. 134, Neison, B. C. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month at Miners' Union hall President, Louis Mondue; Recording and Financial Secretary, A. B. Sloan.

Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 125, Proenix, B. C. Meets every Thursday evening at Miners' Union hall, So'clock President, No. 136, Proenix, Recording and Financial Secretary, A. B. Sloan.

Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 125, Proenix, B. C. Meets every Thursday evening at Miners' Union hall, So'clock President, No. 126, Proenix, Recording and Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Phoenix Federal Labor Union, No. 126, Proenix, Recording and Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 126, Proenix, Recording and Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 126, Proenix, Recording and Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 226, Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 226, Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 226, Financial Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

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Grand Forks Federal Labor Union, No. 226, Financial Secretary, Grand Forks, B. C. Meets every Wendend Proposition of the Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Carl Stoll, Box 422.

Grand Forks Federal Union Mall Stole Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Grand Forks, B. C. Meets every Wendend Proposition of the Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Grand Proposition of the Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Grand Proposition of the Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Grand Proposition of the Colorado City, Recording Secretary, Gr

nue. Carrieve and Hackdrivers' Union, No. 208, Den-ver, Coio. Meets every Thursday evening, Club Bidg. room 36, at 8:30 o'clock. President, Willard F. Bunbury, 329 Araphoe street; Recording and Financial Secretary, F. M. Peery, 1250 South Tenth

Bidg., room 36, at 8.30 o clock. President. Willard F. Bunbury, 339 Araphoe street; Recording and Financial Secretary, F. M. Peery, 159 South Tenth street.

Denver Mattress and Bedding Makers' Union, No. 308, Denver, Colo. Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings each month, 1739 Champa street, at 8 o clock. President, A. A. Baner; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Bearman, RSC Champa street, Pinancial Secretary, Frank Ludwig, 351 Argo street.

Bartenders Protective Association, No. 25, Cripple Creek, Colo. Meets first and fourth Monday evenings at Cripple Creek, Colo. Meets first and fourth Monday evenings at Victor, Colo. President, F. C. Johnson. Box 123, Victor, Colo.; Recording and Financial Secretary, H. Morgan, Box 55, Cripple Creek, Colo. and second and third Monday evenings at Victor, Colo.; Recording and Financial Secretary, Nicholas Nohrbom, 1661 South Evans street.

Idaho Springs Federal Labor Union, No. 23, Idaho Springs, Colo. President, Robert Classen; Recording and Financial Secretary, William Lindbloom.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union, No. 24, Denver, Colo. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings, Walters hall, Gettysburg Bidg. President, Fell, Gettysburg Bidg. President, Fell, Gettysburg Bidg. President, The Hell, Gettysburg Bidg. President, May, NES High street; Financial Secretary, J. N. May, NES High street; Financial

Street.

Durango Building Trades' Union, No. 235, Durango Colo, Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, President, C. B. Hutchins; Recording Secretary, Joseph P. Jackson, 137 Thirteenth street; Financial Secretary, Walter Powers.

Mesa County Musicians Union, No. 238, Grand Junction, Colo, Meets first Thursday in each month, at City Hall, 8 o'clock p. m. Priesident, Ira Grounds; Recording and Financial Secretary, John Brainard.

Junction, Colo. Meets first Thursday in each month, at City Hall, 8 o'clock p. m. Priesident, Ira Grounds; Recording and Financial Secretary, John Brainard.

Cripple Creek District Laundry Workers' Union, No. 29, Cripple Creek, Colo. Meets first Friday in each month, 140 East Masonic avenue, at 8 o'clock p. m. President, J. H. Lee, 140 Masonic avenue; Recording and Financial Secretary, A. B. Wader, 140 East Mosonic avenue.

Grand Junction Federal Labor Union, No. 287, Grand Junction, Colo. Meets every alternate Wednesday evening at Court house, 8 o'clock. President, C. F. Fuchs; Recording Secretary, Jass Harris; Financial Secretary, Jansen, Grand Junction Barbere Protective Association, No. 286, Grand Junction, Colo. Meets third Monday evening in each moath, 48 Main street, President, N. Hards; Recording and Financial Secretary, W. M. Sheldon.

Boulder Teamsters' Bnil Expressmen's Union, No. 270, Boulder, Colo. Meets every Saturday evening at German hall. 8 o'clock. President, Ciaronce E. Smith, 227 Coss street; Recording Secretary, Milo B. Cottrell, Twenty-fourth and Goss streets; Financial Secretary, Orliff B. Hoffman.

Ouray Federal Labor Union, No. 271, Ouray,

Goss streets; Financial Secretary, Oran B. Roaman.

Ouray Federal Labor Union, No. 271, Ouray,
Colo. Meets every Thursday evening, Miners'
hail, at 8:15 o'clock. President, James Lowery;
Recording Secretary, J. E. Cummins; Financial
Secretary, R. C. Ballon.

Denver Engineers' Frotherhoood, No. 280, Denver, Cylo. Meets every Thursday evening, Club
Bidg., at 8 o'clock. President, Chas. B. Hogland,
care Smith. Brooks Printing company; Recording
Secretary, Chas. H. McGuire, 1122 South Tremont
street Financial Secretary, E. R. Mays, 756 South
Water street.

Water street.
Pueblo Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 284, Pueblo, Colo, Meets last Tuesday even

each month, at 7:30 o'clock. President, Chas. W. Rowland Recording and Financial Secretary, Chas. G. Walton, Box 25.
Pagosa Labor Union, No. 291, Pagosa Springs, Colo. Meets every Thursday evening, O. K. hall, at 8 o'clock. President, C. W. Cockran Recording Secretary, T. J. Russell Financial Secretary, T. M. Dunnavant.

Brewery Workers and Drivers' Union, No. 299, Pueblo, Colo. Meets second and fourth Mondays, Trades' Assembly hall, at 8 o'clock. President, George Suffocool, care Zang's brewery Recording Secretary, A. Olson, 200 South Mechanic street; Financial Secretary, L. Monical, care Lemp's brewery.

brewery. Federal Labor Union, No. 300, Pueblo, Colo. Meets every Sunday afternoon, Trades' Assembly Federal Labor Union, No. 300, Pueblo, Colo. Meets every Sunday afternoon, Trades' Assembly hall, at 2:30 o'clock. President, G. M. Sanders, 918 East Second Street; Recording Secretary, A. H. Boyer, care Pueblo broom factory; Financial Secretary, H. F. Miller, care "Pueblo Courier." Pueblo Retail Clerks' Union, No. 301, Pueblo, Colo. Meets every Tuesday evening, Eagle hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Arnold Rosenthat; Recording Secretary, Dorothy Hibbard, care Box 0; Financial Secretary, J. W. Shively, 309 Granite street.

street.

Pueblo Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's
Union, No. 308, Pueblo, Colo. Meets first and third
Monday evenings, Pope block, at 8 o'clock. President, W. J. Fitzpatrick, 1011 East Ash street,
Recording Secretary, H. if, Popel, care Kendasi's
grocery; Einancial Secretary, C. A. Carpenter,
140 Roult avenue.

Recording Financial Secretary, C. A. Carper grocery; Financial Secretary, C. A. Carper 1140 Roult avenue. Greeley Federal Labor Union, No. 307, Grecolo. Meets every Tuesday evening at Clahall, at 7:45 o'clock. President, F. G. Brink, Twelfth street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ahr 522 Sixth street; Financial Secretary, Ira Ha

Tweitin street; Recottain Scretary, Ira Hathaway,
Montrose Federal Union, No. 23, Montrose,
Colo. Meets every Wednesday evening, I. O.
O. F. hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Wm. Howe;
Recording Secretary, O. C. Skinner; Financial
Secretary, James Kelley,
Junior Federal Labor Union, No. 28, Pueblo,
Colo. President, Geo. Ragan, 39 West Fifteenth
street; Recording and Financial Secretary, R. D.
Saunders, 121 West B street,
Confectioners' Association, No. 374, Denver,
Colo. Meets every Wednesday evening, Club Bldg,
room 28, at 8 o'clock. President, Minnie Krebs,
1444 Platie street; Recording Secretary, Lydia
Jones, 2219 West Forty-fourth avenue; Financial
Secretary, Lily Bradburg, 2m South Water street,
Freight House Employees Union, No. 33, Pueblo,
Colo. Meets every Wednesday evening, Trades
Assembly hall, at 8 o'clock. President, P. A. Peterson, 82 East Sixth street; Recording Secretary,
B. H. Martin, 417 North Fourth street; Financial
Secretary, E. H. Goodman, 315 West Seventh
street.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers' and Drivers'

Corung Secretary, C. G. Broom, "macasa secretary, J. W. Brinson, Box 99.

Kootenai Union, No. 228, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Meets every Friday evening in Saunders' hall, at 7:39 o'clock. President, T. C. Hahn; Recording Secretary, James L. Bueryurky, Financial Secretary, Samuel Curtice, Box 352.

Salmon Federal Union, No. 229, Salmon, Idaho, Meets every Monday evening, Brown block, at 8 o'clock. President, Robert B. Hughes; Recording and Financial Secretary, J. P. Clough, Sand Point Federal Labor Union, No. 23, Sand Point, Idaho, Meets first and third Monday evenings, every month, R. P. hall. President, C. E. Mullen; Recording Secretary, Lee Miller; Financial Secretary, Roy Benaway, Hope Labor Union, No. 23, Hope, Idaho, President, O. C. Smith; Recording Secretary, Albert Peterson; Financial Secretary, James Black, Box 122.

Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 252, Harris-

ident, O. C. Smith; Recording Secretary, Albert Peterson; Financial Secretary, James Black, Box 122.

Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 223, Harrison, Idaho. Meets every Monday evening, K. O. T. M. hall, at 7.20 ociock, President, F. W. Kirk; Recording Secretary, B. P. Rice; Financial Secretary, W. C. Fuller.

Post Falls Union, No. 29, Post Falls, Idaho. Meets every Wednesday evening, K. of P. hall, at 7:20 o'clock, President, William O. Cummings; Recording Secretary, B. H. Smith; Financial Secretary, C. M. Brown, Granite Lumbermen's Union, No. 313, Granite, Idaho. Meets every Friday evening, White Pine lumber enum, at 7:30 o'clock, President, Ed. Bishop; Recording and Pinancial Secretary, John Egan.

Priest River Union, No. 216, Friest River, Idaho. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, Gowan-lock hall, at 8 o'clock, President, Samuel Byars; Recording Secretary, James Bryant; Financial Secretary, John Chappell.

Princeton Federal Union, No. 218, Princeton Idaho. Recording and Financial Secretary, Fred Lenhard.

Landedale Federal Union, No. 219, Clarkle, Ida-

Idaho. Recording and Financial Secretary, T. J. Teague.
Idaho Falis Federal Labor Union, No. 239, Idaho Falis Idaho Meets every Thursday evening, I. O. O. F. hall, at 5 o'clock. President, James H. Wierman; Recording Secretary, H. R. Clark, box 45; Financial Secretary, W. A. Bradbury.
Ilontpelier Federal Labor Union, No. 23, Montpelier, Idaho. President, Mac. B. Thomson; Recording and Financial Secretary, Matt Thomson.
Caldwell Federal Labor Union, No. 23, Caldwell, Idaho. President, Al. Butts; Recording Secretary, O. A. Cox; Financial Secretary, Harry H. Compton.

United Tailors' Union of America, No. 618, Chicago, Ill. Meets first and third Monday evenings, Puarils' hall. 18, corner Center avenue, at 8 o'clock. President, Vaciny Bills, 53 Lafin street; Recording Secretary, Frank Manak, 73 Aliport street; Financial Secretary, Lew Tresmak, 53 West Nineteenth street.

Street Laborers and Excavators' Protective Union, No. 42, Chicage, Ill. Meets Bricklayers' hall. President, Timothy S. Mahoney, 183 West

Massachusetts.

Grain Counter Workers' Union, No. 281, Lynn, Mass. Meets 187 Market street, 8 o'clock. Fresident, A. Foster: Recording Secretary, Adolph G. Langiois, Box 358; Financial Secretary, George Counter Workers' Union, No. 282, Haverhill, Mass. Meets every Wednesday evening, Gilman Place hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Jno. T. Cotter, 29, John street.

Sprague. Box 205; Financial Secretary, George Counter Workers' Union, No. 282, Haverhill, Mass. Meets every Wednesday evening, Gliman Place hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Jno. T. Cotter, 29, John street; Recording Secretary, Pat Murphy, 255 Winter street; Financial Secretary, John Curtin, 46 Bellevue avenue. Heol Workers' Union, No. 263, Lynn. Mass. Meets every Wednesday evening, 25 Central avenue, at 8 o'clock. President, Fred Hemeon, Box 167; Recording Secretary, Richard R. Wyman, Box 167; Financial Secretary, Chas. E. Legro, Box 167.

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Meets every mean and secretary. Rieman.

Meets first and last Friday evenings. Whitter hall, at 7:30 clock. President, Wm. H. Hogan.

Pline street; Recording Secretary, W. E. Dudley; Financial Secretary, William Delane, 25 1-2 Warren street.

Shee Supply Workers' Union. No. 404. Salem.

Mass. Recording and Financial Secretary, Thomas Conway, 131 Hoston street.

Montana.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, No. 2, Butte, Mont. Meets every Monday evening, Miners' union hall, 8:30 o'clock. President, Wm E. Palmer, Recording Secretary, Al Cooper, Box 862; Financial Secretary, Fred Wilson.

Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 2, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday evenings, Dewey hall, at 8:30 o'clock. President, J. F. Gallagher, Box 174; Fenancial Secretary, Jack Conley, Box 174; Financial Secretary, V. C. Sutherland.

cording Secretary, G. B. Dorsey, 35 East Broadway; Financial Secretary, Mack Hendricks, Box 114.

Huson Labor Union, No. 16, Huson, Mont. Meets first and third Sunday evenings, Glaude's hall, at 8 o'clock, President, C. E. Fisher; Recording and Financial Secretary, E. S. Ordway.

Butte Butchers' Union, No. 17, Butte, Mont. Meets Ploneer hall, West Broadway, President, W. A. Parker, Box 82; Recording Secretary, Jos. Riegger, Box 82; Financial Secretary, William Dee.

Federal Labor Union, No. 18, Great Falls, Mont. Meets every Saturday evening, A. O. U. W. hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Daniel Dawson; Recording Secretary, U. S. G. Pettycrew, Box 684; Financial Secretary, J. Jorgenseu.

Butte Harbers' Protective Union, No. 21, Butter, Mont. Meets every Monday evening, Old Masonic hall, at 8:30 o'clock. President, Deckster Smith, 47 North Main street; Recording Secretary, G. H. Eilis, Box 124; Financial Secretary, Riley Bonestell, West Broadway.

Anaconda Butchers' Union, No. 22, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday even-

47 North Main street; Recording Secretary, G. H. Ellis, Box 124; Financial Secretary, Riley Bonestell, West Broadway.

Anaconda Butchers' Union, No. 22, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Mattle hall, at 8 o'clock. President, W. F. Haddick, 410 Maple street; Recording Secretary, Frank Pale, Box 67; Financial Secretary, W. H. Hebard, Box 67.

Anaconda Barbers' Protective Union, No. 23, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Friday evenings, Mattle block, at 8 o'clock. President, Nick Imo, Main street; Recording Secretary, W. J. Hicks, 418 West Fourth street; Financial Secretary, Harry Walburn, 22 North Main street.

Shoemakers' Union, No. 24, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Thursday evenings at 116 East. Commercial street. President, M. Nelson; Recording Secretary, H. S. King; Financial Secretary, H. S. Ring; Financia

delivery.

Anaconda Clerk's Union, No. 25, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Friday evenings, A. O. H. hall, at 7:30 o'clock, President, R. D. Jones, care Thomas & Sons; Recording Secretary, P. J. Parker, care C. C. C. Co.; Financial Secretary, William J. Fausch, general delivery.

Butte Street Carmen's Union, No. 35, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Old Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock, President, Willim Hosking, 710 Maryland avenue; Recording and Financial Secretary, Harry Snell, 1121 California avenue.

ings, Util massing, 110 Maryland avenue; Recording and Financial Secretary, Harry Snell, 1121 California avenue.

Nine Mile Union, No. 41, Stark, Mont. Meets first and third Sunday evenings at Stark, Mont. Second and fourth Sunday evenings at Stark, Mont. Second and fourth Sunday evenings at Nine Mile, Mont. President, John Sennan: Recording and Financial Secretary, Franz F. Proebstel.

Missoula Federal Labor Union. No. 43, Missoula, Mont. Meets every Tuesday evening, Union hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Thos A. Martin; Recording Secretary, Chas S. Cranston, Box 3; Financial Secretary, Heary Wolfe.

Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union, No. 47, Bonner, Mont. Meets every Wednesday evening, Bonner Masonic hall. President, Edw. Olson; Recording Secretary, Edwin Swanson, Box 42; Financial Secretary, S. G. Chaffey.

Clinton Federal Labor Union, No. 48, Clinton, Mont. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings, Clinton Union hall, at 8:15 o'clock. President, J. C. McCalg; Recording and Financial Secretary, L. E. Arwood.

Recording and Financial Secretary, C. J. Bougherty,
Billings Barbers' Protective Union, No. 137, Billings, Mont. Meets first and third Wednesday evenings, O. K. barber shop, at 8:30 o'clock. President, Winnfield Scott; Recording and Financial Secretary, P. G. Lehman,
Anaconda Bakers' Union, No. 142, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Saturday afternoons, als Cherry street, at 4 o'clock. President, Geo. Engler, 64 Spruce street; Recording and Financial Secretary, Louis Noughtin, 1003 East Fifth street.

street.
Til. Sheetiron and Cornice Workers' Union. No. Til. Sheetiron and Cornice Workers' Union. No. 43, Butte, Mont. Meets second and four Tuessday evenings, Finlanders' hall, at 7:39 o'clock. President, Louis Fritz; Recording Secretary, J. C. Moebus, Sil Front street; Financial Secretary, M. Rowe.

M. Rowe.

Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union, No. 144, Anaconda, Mont. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, St. Jean Bidg., at 8 o'clock. President, P. Lodge, 214 East Fourth street; Recording and Financial Secretary, J. J. Keig, 504 East Commercial avenue.

nancial Secretary, J. J. Kelg, 50t East Commercial avenue.

Columbus Federal Labor Union, No. 145, Columbus, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday, evenings, Woodman hall, at 8 o'clock. President, J. H. Thompson: Recording Secretary, West Vaughan; Financial Secretary W. J. T. Penman. Vonen's Frotective Union, No. 143, Butte, Mont. Meets every Thursday, Engineer hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Bridget Walsh, Box 1953; Recording Secretary, Frances Calvin, Box 1963; Financial Secretary, Ethel Campbelli
Butta Stenographers' Union. No. 149, Butte,

Secretary, Ethel Campbell;

Butte Stenographers' Union, No. 149, Butte, Mont. Meets first and third Monday evenings, June to October; every Monday evening, October to June; 23: Pennsylvania Bldg., at 8 o'clock. President, Edward Jessop, care county recorder; Recording Secretary, Lottle Williams, Box 1196; Financial: Secretary, Agatha Richards, Box 1196. Lewistown Labor Union, No. 156, Lewistown, Mont. Meets every Wednesday evening, Jackson hall, at 8:39 o'clock. President, C. J. Bell; Recording Secretary, Herman Schnick.

Stablemen's Union, No. 151, Butte, Mont. Meets first and third Monday evenings, 17 West first and third Monday evenings. 17 West Broadway. President, William Stoneham. 118 East Broadway; Recording and Financial Secretary, Mack Hendricks, Box 1114.

Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, De Borgia.

Deer Creek Labor Union, No. 161, De Borgia, Mont. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, President, Alex, Gordan; Recording Sec-retary, N. Beswick; Financial Secretary, David retary, N. Beswick; Financia, C. C. Morton, Colements, Helena Barbers' Union, No. 170, Helena, Mont. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings, Turner hall, 8:30 o clock. Fresident, C. C. Morton, care Helena Hotel barber shop; Recording Secretary, William Laurimore, 33 1-2 South Main street; Financial Secretary, J. Mitchke, 22 North Main street.

street.

Beer Drivers and Bottlers' Union, No. 171, Butte,
Mont. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings above Eagle pharmacy. President, John
Janke, care Centennial brewery: Recording Secretary, Herman Meyers, Box 128; Financial Secretary, Mike Walsh, 612 South Montana street.

Livingston Workingmen's Union, No. 172, Livingston, Mont. Meets every Monday evening,
Trainmen's hall, at 8 o'clock, President, Tom E.
Turner; Recording and Financial Secretary, E La
Warford.

ingston, Mont. Meets every Monday evening. Trainmen's hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Tom B. Turner: Recording and Financial Secretary, E L. Warford.
Anaconda Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 173, Anaconda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Friday, Mattie block; second Friday at 8 o'clock and fourth Friday, at 8 o'clock. President, Michael J. Lavin. Box. 163; Recording Secretary, James Mobil: Financial Secretary, Charles Ehlafelld, O'Main street.
Kallepell Federal Labor Union, No. 175, Kallspell, Mont. Meets every Thursday evening. Elks'hall, at 8 o'clock. President, W. Jay Brown; Recording Secretary, Anna Linholm; Financial Secretary, A. H. Beckendorf.
Teamsters and Drivers'U nion, No. 177, Helena, Mont. Meets every Friday evening, Turner hall, at 8 o'clock. President, M. J. Lovely, S. Altsteet: Recording Secretary, E. F. Turley, Box 131; Financial Secretary, Samuel M. Stewart, 205 Jerome street, Lenox.
Great Falis, Mont. Meets first and third Monday evenings. President, Mike Peterson; Recording and Financial Secretary, W. S. Reeder, 201-17 Financial Secretary, W. S.

ville; Financial Secretary, Fred Manuel, 1906 West Copper street.

Butte Hackmen's Protective Union, No. 185, Butte, Mont. Meets second and fourth Monday's Butte, Mont. Meets second and Financial Secretary, John Barry, Box 122.

Teamsters and Stablemen's Union, No. 199, Anasonda, Mont. Meets second and fourth Tuces advs, Union hall, at 8 o'clock. President, Richard Finangan, Illá East Fourth street; Recording Secretary, William Cruser, Box 331; Financial Secretary, William Cruser, Box 331; Financial Secretary, J. K. Crawford, 31 East Third street. Women's Protective Union, No. 192, Anaconde, Mont. Meets first and third Wednesdays at 5:39 mm. President, Amy Nesbitt, care Burnett's m. President, Amy Nesbitt, care Burnett's m. President, Amy Nesbitt, care Burnett's Part Juncan, Cedar

Cinton Pederal Labor Union, No. 48, Cinton, 1998. Cinton Pederal Labor Union, No. 48, Cinton, 1998. Cinton Union hall, at \$15 o'clock. Fresident, J. C. McCaig: Recording and Financial Secretary, E. Arwood.

Mestic every other Sunday afternoon at 1 vo'clock. Fresident, Win Structers; Recording and Financial Secretary, Union, No. 28, Statepell, Mont. Meets every sunday afternoon at Union hall, J o'clock. Fresident, Clark A. Larson; Retary, E. Rogers.

Mustclains' Mutual Protective Union, No. 58, Hegis and Cab Drivers' Union, No. 27, Marchary, E. Rogers.

Mustclains' Mutual Protective Union, No. 58, Hegis and Pinancial Secretary, John Ethic, Dos 198, Walkerville.

Mont. Meets every second Sunday afternoon at J o'clock. Fresident, John Ethic, Dos 198, Walkerville.

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Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

OFFICERS President—Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont. Vice-President—David C. Coates, Denver, Colo. Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Mont. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1903.

"REAL WAGES."

A Helena, Montana, subscriber sends the Journal the following query

for publication and unswer: American Labor Union Journal: To a Representative of Organized Labor:

Will you kindly explain, through the Journal, how labor unions can, their strength as industrial organizations, effect a permanent, gen-il rise in real wages? Helena, Aug. 2, 1903.

T. P. HUGHES.

Were the Journal seeking to mislead its readers it might, in attempting a reply to this manly, straightforward question, have adopted the subterfuges of Eastern "labor leaders" and sought refuge in evasion, ridicule or abuse. Such a course is as unmanly for a paper as for a person and will never be practiced by us. A reasonable question is ever entitled to a straightforward answer, and the question here put is not only reasonable, but pertinent, so pertinent that every trades unionist should put it to himself and reflect on it until he arrives at a conclusion that is in accordance with the facts. All this by way of introductors: "now," as the French say. with the facts. All this by way of introductory; "now," as the French say, "let us return to our mutton."

Were it possible to settle the "labor problems" by industrial organizations the matter would have been disposed of long ago and we of the present day would have attained a millinium of happiness, leisure and

The total membership of the labor organizations of the United States is perhaps two and one-half millions. The total number of wage workers is more than seventeen millions. For every union member there are almost seven non-union workers. This condition of things while it is a constant menace to the wage scale is in reality responsible for much of the benefits which unionists enjoy. Because of his control of his craft, trade or calling the union man is enabled to secure a larger number of dollars than his unorganized brother. than his enorganized brother.

Now wages are both nominal and relative. The nominal wage is the number of dollars one receives; the relative wage is the amount of one's production, which one gets. When prices fall the purchasing power of money is increased. When prices advance the purchasing power of money is reduced. The nominal wage may be increased in dollars, and reduced in purchasing power, or it may be reduced in dollars and increased in torrelative recover. creased in purchasing power.

Under our present system which is known as the competitive, business is conducted wholly, solely and entirely for profit. Goods are manufactured, not to oblige or serve or satisfy the public, but for profit. Profit is the motive; all else is subsidiary. Gain, and gain alone, is the moving force in the industrial world today.

An important factor in determining the selling price of those things we must buy in order to live is the cost of production; it includes cost of we must buy in order to live is the cost of production; it includes cost of raw material, interest on capital and wages. The manufacturer must get for the things he selts and we buy, all the money he has paid out plus a margin which is called profit. If he does not he speedily ceases to be a manufacturer and another failure is added to the list. Occasionally it happens that, because of changing styles or a variety of other causes, goods are sold at less than the cost of production, but the average price obtained on the output of the factory must have been great enough to cover this loss or failure follows.

When any of the factors in the cost of production are increased it follows that the selling price of the goods must advance unless the manufacturer has been making an abnomal profit in which case the business will bear the burden, but there is a point above which the cost of production cannot go without wiping profit entirely out of existence and yet leave a deficiency in which case an advance in price is inevitable.

While the great mass of workers is unorganized those trades to thave formed a union and are able to control their calling derive a cert. in advantage, which is offset to some extent by the danger of the non-unionist dragging the organized down to their level. The unionist can extract more dollars from his employer or increase his nominal wage and the cheapened production resulting through miserably paid non-union labor increases the purchasing power of his dollar or in other words adds to the relative wage. The capitalist class live entirely on the earnings of others. That they live well cannot be gainsaid. Every trip to the seaside, every poodle-dog party, every monkey dinner, every midnight orgic, every lavish expenditure which they indulge in, represents money which has been wrung from the toller through private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The classes sit astride of the backs of the masses and no plan of "pure and simple" trades unionism has ever contemplated their dislodgement.

Capitalism organizes more rapidly and more effectively than labor. Within the last five years one-tenth of the manufacturing interests of the United States have become trustified and the same thing is going on in all civilized countries, while trades unionism has been growing for over a century, and yet only embraces 14 per cent. of the workers. When labor is completely united, is it too much to say that capitalists will also be united. Organized labor embodying all workers, demands an increase in wages of 10 per cent. Organized capital grants the demand and increases the selling price of the goods which labor must buy 20 per cent. so that the purchasing power of the dollar is lessened one-fifth. The nominal wage has been increased but the relative wage, the important part, has been reduced and pure and simple trades unionists offers no solution of the difficulty. tion of the difficulty

Labor unions of every kind and character have done a grand work in the cause of progress. They have temporarily rescued the small minority from the crushing feet of the God of Greed. They have lifted the ignorant wage slave who felt that his only right on the planet was based on nothing more permanent than the tolerance of "those who have." They have taught such men to stand erect on their hind legs as Nature intended, think men's thoughts, and demand men's consideration. They have been a training school and forum; they have been a brake on the chariot of Capitalism, which has prevented it from rushing down the precipice of avarice to the utter destruction which awaited it. They have delayed the crisis and given mankind an apportunity to think.

They have emphasized the inequalities and injustices of our present scheme of relationship and have proven to every student of economics the fallacy of the contention that the atrocities under which the masses are sweating blood, can be settled save by united class conscious political action. As purely industrial organizations they have been in the field for many years and the pigmy against which they were first organized has become a giant, while the lot of the great mass has become more hopeless than ever. Labor unions of any description are infinately better than none at all, but it has been shown that they have not been able to maintain the relative wage. As purely industrial organizations they have offered no solution of the labor problem, and were it not for the fact that the masses are combining politically as well as industrially, the future would be indeed hopeless.

Some of our union members who attil believe in voting the old party tickets object to the charge of "scab-bing at the ballot box." What name then shall be acceptable. bing at the ballot box." What name then shall be acceptable to men who foin a labor union and pledge themselves to promote its interests and who go squarely back on the pledge by voting to sustain a system which makes a union a criminal organization the moment it attempts to enforce a just demand? Which expression to designate the act of striking to enforce a living wage and voting authority to the militia to shoot him protect him in a buil pen for so doing, will be most palatable to men who behave thus? How shall we characterise men who fight capitalism 364 days in the year and surrender the whole powers of government on election was what should be said of men

who agitate a republican form of gov who agitate a republican form of gov-ernment and yet cast their votes for a monarchy? What should we say of the abolitionists who while agitating against chattel slavery had cast their vote to continue pro-slavery law-makers in power? Let those to whom the term "scabbing at the ballot box." is offensive, answer.

Wall street continues to Comon-strate the unstable character of financial success under an eat or be eaten system.

The Western Federation of Niners' appeal for aid was read before the Central Labor Union of Youngstown, and ordered printed in the Labor Advocate, the official organ.

American Labor Union Journal THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SHITH

a labor organization such as

quently in this constitution. The necessity for city of district or ganiza-tion manifests itself dally in the strug-

gles between corporations and alli-

local and junior unions, as follows:

"Local unions of the American La-bor Union shall comprise: (a), local

industrial unions, admitting to mem bership all eligible persons engaged in a particular industry in a locality,

provided, no national or international union, having jurisdiction over that particular industry, is chartered by the American Labor Union."

(b), Local federal unions, admitting

to membership all eligible persons in to membership all eligible persons in a locality, irrespective of industry or industries in which employed, not united with a national or international union, having jurisdiction, or a local industrial union in that locality;"

(c), Junior unions, composed of boys not under eight nor more than sixteen years of age." Local infus-trial unions, the first mentioned,

would comprise all employes of an in-dustry irrespective of technical craft or trade lines. Thus, a local indus-trial union of the lumbering industry

comprises every employe of that in-dustry, including loggers, teamsters, river drivers, mill men, engineers, fire-

men, lumber pilers and loaders-a sol-

id organization capable of completely paralyzing every branch of the industry in the event of a strike being found necessary to protect any individual member of the union or branch

of the employes. Compare this with the Gompers-A. F. L. idea of strict trade autonomy, where, in the event of the engineers meeting with a re-

duction of wages the engineers alone would strike, all the other employes being divided into loggers' union, river

drivers' union, mill men's union, fire-men's union, lumber pilers' union, loaders' union, etc., and the engineers being absolutely belpless to enforce the recognition of a just grievance.

Local federal unions would naturally be formed in the smaller cities and

towns, and their purposes are clearly set forth in the section. Federal unions have already proven their ef-

flency and are so well known that no further detailed discussion is necessary at this point. All who would pursue the study of federal unions further would do well to read carefully the bylaws immediately following and printed with the new constitution.

Junior unions imbue the boys with the spirit of independence and edu-cate them in the principles of union-

Section eight provides for individual members, as follows: "Individual members of the American Labor Union may become and remain such, provided they are not eligible to membership in a national or international union chartered by the American Laboratoria and the section of th

bership in a national or international union, chartered by the American Labor Union, and do not reside within the jurisdiction of a local or federal union of the American Labor Union." With a comparatively new and rapidly growing organization like the American Labor Union, the individual membership system is especially important. Each individual member becomes a missionary to spread the

comes a missionary to spread the truths of industrial unionism. Safe-guards are thrown around the system so that no person can use an individual membership as a means of evading a responsibility to a local union to which he might be eligible.

This completes article I.

his completes Article I. Article II

cities or districts.

In commencing a discussion of the proposed constitution of the American Labor Union I will aim for simplicity and completeness rather than for elegance or eloquence of language.

This week we print Article I com-plete. This article treats of the name, jurisdiction and composition of the American Labor Union. I will discuss each section separately.

Section one reads: "This organiza-Section one reads: "This organiza-tion shall be known as the American Labor Union." A simple sentence, un-deserving of further consideration, might be the verdict of the casual reader or thoughtless person. But even here we have a depth of mean-ing for the carnest thoughtful aging for the earnest, thoughtful, ag-gressive unionist. The word "Ameri-can" itself implies a manliness and independence that is not found wanting in the membership of the organization, and the whole title, "American Labor Union," gives a solidarity and strength to the name that is not to be found in the looseness of the word "Federa-tion." The constitution certainly

starts exactly right.
Section two establishes the jurisdiction of the American Labor Union as extending "over North America." This of course, includes Canada and Mexico. as well as the United States, giving an international working class solidarity that is in keeping with the broad principles enunciated in the

platform and preamble.
Section three declares that "the American Labor Union shall consist of: (a), national and international unions; (b), state, territorial and provincial unions; (c), district and city unions; (d), local and federal unions; (e), individual members." Inasmuch as all of the above ele-

ments of the membership of the or-ganization are treated of separately and defined in sections four, five, six, seven and eight, immediately following, I will proceed at once to section four, which defines national and in-ternational unions as follows:

"National and international unions, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be formed on the industrial union plan and shall admit to membership all eligible persons en-gaged in one industry, irrespective of the number of trades or crafts quired in the operation of such in-dustry."

Here we find the young labor giant Here we find the young labor giant grappling honestly and fearlessly with a problem that has been evaded, cluded and compromised for years by other alleged labor organizations, but never met squarely and courageously, as all great questions should be met. This is the conflict between strict craft autonomy and industrial unionism. The principle of absolute craft autonomy, carried to its inevitable autonomy, carried to its inevitable conclusion, leads to the organization, separately of every trade or craft, down to its narrowest subdivision. This is the principle applied by the American Federation of Labor, until now we are treated to the ridiculous spectacle of a half-dozen or a dozen trades employed in the same industry organized separately, quarteling over jurisdictional lines and creating a division in the ranks of labor that makes the so-called "Federation" al-ways amising but never dangerous to the compact organizations of capithe compact organizations of capi-talism. The American Labor Union, on the other hand, organizes the work-ers of America in the same compact and effective way the capitalists, cor-porations and trusts organize. Indus-trial unionism, in other words, organ-izes the employes of a trust, corpora-tion capitalist or industry as one man tion, capitalist or industry as one man to resist encroachments upon any in-dividual or group of individuals employed in such industry. Simply a sensible, scientific, twentieth century way of meeting a cold, twentieth cen-tury problem in unionism.

section five defines "state, territorial and provincial unions" as comprising "central bodies composed of
local unions and city and district
unions within the state, territory or
province, united with such state, territorial or provincial union." The
reasons for state, territorial and provincial organization of the working
class of America are manifest to all
who are abreast of the labor probclass of America are manifest to all who are abreast of the labor prob-lems of today. Capitalism, always labor's opponent, organizes not only huge industrial enterprises employ-ing labor in many states, but also or-ganizes "citizens" alliances," state em-ployers' associations, etc., to combat-the unions within state lines, and to defeat labor's rights in legislatures. rights in legis and before state supreme courts. To | will be treated next week.

within the past year a number of labor papers have been compelled to suspend for lack of support. Fighting labor's battles, capitalism was of course opposed to them; they had none to depend on save those whose cause they championed and so they perished. It has been truly said that republics are ungrateful and it is equally true that the working class are unappreciative. Let a man arise in the halls of state and espouse the cause of the oppressed he arouses the cause of the oppressed he arouses the enmity of the politicians who are in the pay of corporations. He is pursued and maligned by them and in-variably deserted by those he strove to serve. As with statesmen, so with papers. A corporation organ which papers. A corporation organ which misrepresents or suppresses facts, denounces the mions, creates sympathy in opposition to it, lives because it is supported by those it serves—the capitalist. The labor paper which stands for equal, even handed justice for the toiler, is not only neglected by them but is even stabbod by the very men whose cause it supports.

The Butte Miner has again attempted to injure the socialist party by publishing a misstatement with regard to Alderman Ambrose and the Butte publishing a missiatement with regard to Alderman Ambrose and the Butte local. We desire to advise the public that the Miner's statement is false in every particular. The next meeting of the Butte local is an open one, and the public are welcome. They will learn from the minutes of the last meeting that Alderman Ambrose was not even criticised, that no resolution of condemnation was passed for the reason there was nothing to criticise. None of the other men whose names were published in the Miner had anything to do with the matter other than to gife their approval to the stand the socialist alderman had taken. The facts are simply that the mayor attempted to persuade Comrade Ambrose to vote for a democrat.

Finding the latter would not support any but a socialist the mayor declared that he, too, would vote for Ambrose's candidate. The Miner would doubt less have had the socialists get a re-straining order prohibiting the mayor from doing this, but we leave those things to the capitalists.

"The man we want to represent us. No money can buy his vote." Is the way an Ohio labor paper lands an old party candidate for office. This may be all true. There are many honorable, conscientious men still left in the world, and it might be remarked in parenthesis that this type of man is continually getting "left" in the world. It should be borne in mind that those who stand for the present system stand for the divine right of property as against human life. The only occasion on which they may be property as against human life. The only occasion on which they may be subjected to the temptation of a bribe is when one corporation is seek. ing a legal advantage over another. On other occasions, where it is the corporations collectively against the people the old party man is with the corporations every time if he remains true to the principles he has no business in the party and there you are.

D. C. Coates will contribute a special article for our big edition. In addition to being a good speaker he is a very clever writer, and keeps in constant touch with the advanced hosts of the army of progress.

President Estes of the U. B. of R. E. will contribute an article on industrial unionism to the special edition of the Journal. Don't miss it. A. M. Simons, editor of the interna-tional Socialist Review will contribute a special article to the mammoth edi-tion of the Journal.

POLICE CAPTAIN LEE.

Every citizen of Denver who nourishes the slightest spark of civic pride is indeed entitled to the sympathy of every friend of decency and jus-American Labor Union, recognizing as tice. That city, blessed with an ideal it does the necessity for united working class action on the political as well as the industrial field, state, terlocation and an incomparable cli-mate, peopled with hospitable, gener-ous, intelligent people, ims for many years been accursed with thieves, ritorial and provincial unions become indispensable.

District and city unions, as providcutt-throats, boodlers, short-card men entt-throats, boomers, and thugs who manage by some hook or crook to either wiggle into an official position themselves or arone ed for in section six comprise "cen-tral bodies composed of local unions within the jurisdiction of said district nook or crook to either wiggle into an official position themselves or else secure the elevation of some tool who will serve their will. Every office from constable to governor, whether elective or appointive, has at some time or other in the history of the state been disgrared by some or city unions united therewith." This section refers simply to city or district organizations heretofore known as "trades and labor assemblies," "central labor councils," "district assemblies," etc. The slimple title "district anion" or "city union" reduces to the plainest possible terms an organization now variously understood or mismoderated under pechaps a dozen of the state been disgraced by some contemptible creature whose ac-quaintanceship with such a virtue as integrity was of the remotest chareter and who gave the lie to the inderstood under perhaps a dozen different names. Here, too, we have the name "union," which we consider the best word for the purpose in the language. Note the terms "united with," instead of "affiliated with." frequently in this constitution. oft repeated saying that honor may be found even among thives. Usur-pation of power and abuse of a trust are, just now, two conspicuous char-acteristics of the buccaneers who hold the centennial state in thrall, buc-caneers who for the fixedness of purpose to sue their official position to furnish beeir own private interests have perhaps no parallel in the official life of any state in the union. Peabody, small in name and equally ances of capitalists in the cities or districts and the labor unions of such Local unions of the American Labor nions are classed in section seven as

Peabody, small in name and equally so in those attributes which go to mark a man, has overridden the wishes of the people of the state as expressed at the polls, without hesitation or apology, and Police Captain Lee, whom the people of the Queen City, now that they have discovered his character, will do well to see that his future official activities are confined to working in harness with a city mule on a night soil wagon, if indeed a mule can be found whose perception is so blunted as to work perception is so blunted as to work perception is so blunted as to work with him, has over-ridden the constitution of the United States with regards to the rights of free speech, and protected by his official position, has added assault and battery committed on an inoffensive old gentleman to his other interfess. This man to his other infamies. man to his other intames. This product of commercialism is one of the strongest indictments of our present system. Were he born, if indeed his coming into the world could be dignified by that name, under other environment, he might have attained the moral statute of a man. His conthe moral stature of a man. His con-dition is now hopeless. The posi-tion he now holds is made odious for all time by his association with it. This police captain declares that he was once a member of a labor union. Damaging to the unions (he doubtless made the statement to discredit them) as this may seem, it should be borne in mind that unions have small chance for scrutiny of those who make application for membership and are not to blame that Lee slipped in. He further makes the statement that he never in his life took a dollar from a labor organization. tion. Assuming that he, for once, in a moment of weakness, spoke the truth, his statement is a strong truth, his statement is a strong proof of the sagacity of trades unionists generally, as well as a striking testimonial of the care with which they guard their funds. Police Captain Lee is unuterable. The sewer-flushing brigade should sprinkle ashes on him, and by means of a fire-shovel and a broom, remove him from the police headquarters of Colorado's capital, and they should have double pay for the service in addition to such protection as the health office can protection as the health office can give against contamination. To even write of him gives one a bad taste in the mouth.

A co-operative store with a capital stock of \$15,000 has been started in Great Falls, ont. Wonder how the Parry brigade in Helena or those who are trifling with Parryism in other localities would like a similar departure in the home town on the part of the unions.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

August 2d to 15th the Oregon Short Line will sell tickets, Butte and Ana. conda to San Francisco and return \$50.00; Los Angeles, \$60.00; fimit for return October 15. Tickets good via either Ogden or Portland. Remember 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, 105 N. Main street, Butte, Montana. H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

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THE AMERICAN LABOR NOTES

son City, has recently initiated 60 persons. The population is a floating one, but the union grows just the

The teachers, stenographers, city ployes and hostiers of Charlotte N. C., have formed a federal labor union and applied to the American Labor

Spokane Trades Council sends Pres. ident McDonald a hearty invitation to attend their midsummer carnival on August 26, the date set for an immense union parade.

The German Engineers' union of New York, in conjunction with other A. L. U. locals, will hold a picnic on August 23rd. A splendid time is promised all who attend.

Charles H. Dodd, of Butte, has been elected a delegate to the conven-tion of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which meets in Salt Lake next month.

At the last meeting of the Denver T. and L. A., R. G. Moser was elected president, A. E. Anderson recording secretary and Mrs. Evans of the Garment Workers, financial secretary.

The Heel Worbers' Union No. 401, A. L. U., of Stoneham, Mass., have elected Wm. Delano as financial secretary; vice James Cranan, resigned. W. E. Dudley was chosen as recording sec

The homes of Jos. G. Hoar, of the Butte Engineers', W. F. M., was brightened last week by a visit from the stork and a handsome young lady is the result. Congratulations are ex-tended to the happy and proud par-

The unions of Livingston, Mont have been making a desperate fight against the scab postoffice contrac-tors. The officers of eastern organizations have been written to for the purpose of securing their co-opera-tion with but indifferent results. Of those written to, Duffy of the U. B. of C. and J. was the only one who extended even the slightest courtesy of a reply. The union, however, is bent on carrying the war into Africa regardless of whether or not the eastern men have any conception of the duties and obligations of brotherhood. The matter of importing Austrians, etc., will be taken up with the U. S. postal authorities and the matter forced to a conclusion.

Tied Up Tight.

The Spokesman Labor Journal in

discussing the Coast Telephone strike

"The weather has been exceptionally good and the Telephone company of this city has been able to maintain a very fair service without much help thus far since the strike be-

"The two little 'scabs' are doing the work, but the linemen completely control the situation and could stay out a year if necessary.

"Throughout the Coast the condition is satisfactory from the Union stand-

"The president of the telephone company, John I. Sabin, is regularly giving out mis-statements for publi-

cation, but everybody knows these to be false and misleading, so they cut but little ice. "One of Mr. Subin's last efforts in

The Butte Eelevator and Bell Boys' | butchers are entitled to support. The Union entertained its membership and friends on Saturday night. Water-melon and a wealth of other good things were served. The boys acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner. Intoxicants were consciously by their absence. These spicuous by their absence. These lads bid fair to evolve into men who will be a credit to trades unionism,

A vigorous aggressive policy will mark the records of the A. L. U. for the coming year. The newly elected officers are all impressed with the great opportunities which present themselves to view. Vice President Coates disposed of his newspaper interests in order that "nothing would be in the way of rendering effective service to the A. L. U. Other mem-bers speak and write in a similar vein. This year will be another record-

Things are running just a little different in Crescent City lumber business since the formation of the A. L. U. A scandalous act on the part of the cook in preparing food, done for the purpose of cutting down expenses, sent every man on both shifts to the superintendent's office, with the result that cookie is marching yet. The suit that cookie is marching yet. The dinner hour has been lengthened and numerous other changes have been made on request.

The German Engineers' Union, No. 190, in conjunction with No. 308 and 334, A. L. U., of New York City, N. Y., have passed resolutions declaring their unfaitering adhesion to the principles of the A. L. U., pronouncing the time opportune for carrying on a "vigorous and successful agitation to overthrow labor fakirism pure and simple," and requesting the National Executive Board of the A. L. U. to take immediate action along

Business Agent Levings of the Den-Business Agent Levings of the Den-ver Butchers reports a steady in-crease in membership. This union has a fight on with the Colorado Packing company, which they have declared unfair, and which they would have whipped into line ere this were they given the support they are enti-tless to from the mountain unions. During the big strike Swift & Co.'s agent scabbed on the butcher's Com-plaint was made and he was removed. plaint was made and he was removed. When, however, the fight on the Colorado Packing company was start-ed he was brought back again. It takes instant united action or the part of the unions to win fights. The

mountain boys should give them this and do so at once.

T. E. Latimer, formerly editor of The Liberator, which position he resigned in order to take up the work of pushing the A. L. U. to the front in Oregon, is expecting to pay head-quarters a visit in the very near future. Bro. Latimer is a man of attainments and is said to be an eloquent and froceful speaker. He has done good work in Oregon, being always ready to debate the advantages of the New Trades unionism as compared New Trades unionism as compared with the old.

"We have the body of men and the A F. of L. has the money," says T. S. Mahoney, of the Street Laborers and Excavators' union, No. 423, A. L. U., whom the "pure and simples" have been fighting through the Trib-une, the Chronicle and the American, because of his opposition and contempt for shams. "Give me the men every time," he continues, "and I will go out with them, fight for them and the with them if need be." This has the ring of the true man.

It is rumored that things have been doing at the home of genial Mika Dempsey, of the Butte Miners. Our Dempsey, or the Butte Miners. Our information is that so great was brother Dempsey's fear that he might be mistaken for a disciple of Teddy that he bribed the doctor, the nurse, that he bribed the doctor, the nurse, the neighbors and the newspapers not to say anything about it. We are therefore unable to say whether it is a boy of a girl. However, since Mike is bashful we won't mention him, but tender our congratulations to the happy mother.

The attention of readers of the Jornal is called to the fact that the Washington Brick, Lime and Mfg. Co., of Clayton, Washington, is unfair to organized labor. The foremen have served notice on several that joining a labor union means discharge. A little federal union which sprang up was crushed before it had drawn its first breath. If the Building Trades will take hold of this matter they can leach the Washington Brick, Lime and will take hold of this matter they can teach the Washington Brick, Lime and Mfg. Co. what is sally needed by that outfit to complete its business education and that is a healthy respect for organized labor. Don't forget the name. It is the Washington Brick, Lime and Mfg. Co., of Clayton, state of Washington. The general offices of the U.B. of R.E. have all been removed to the Parrott building San Francisco Four rooms are required to transact the business. One is occupied by Editor Spencer and a staff of five journal clerks, another by the president, as-sistant president, vice president of the auxiliary and two stenographers; a third is given over to the general auditor and his staff, while a fourth is used as a stationery department. The

The Civic Employes' Federal Union, of Vancouver, B. C., has been organized with a splendid membership. The secretary is a capable, energetic The secretary is a capable, energetic worker and exceptionally well fitted for the position he holds. The union should be a winner. Canadian authorities do not like what they are pleased to term "foreign" labor organizations, but this does not deceive the workingman of today for he knows that labor power is as denationalized as steam or electricity. Today he says: "The world is my country and every toiler my brother."

amount of work turned out will be

much increased by the change

Denver locals report that the Colorado Packing company is beginning to squeal. The mountain unions are coming to the assistance of the butchers and the packing company's trade has suffered accordingly. The management are now beginning to think there is nothing for them in fleshing suployism.

fighting unionism.

If the mountain unions of Colorado would turn their attention to the Hurlbut Grocery company as they have to the unfair packing company, the grocery people could be brought to time in thirty days. The Nevins Candy company is about all in.

George Estes has been invited by twenty-six unions of Ogden, Utah, to deliver the Labor day address, after which he will go to Denver for the purpose of installing the vice-presi-dent of the Rocky Mountain division. A number of organizers will be imme-diately put in the field in this division. diately put in the field in this division which embraces Colorado, Utah, Ari-zona and New Mexico. Charles A. Jones of Butte has resigned his position with the Northern Pacific to assume that of vice-president of the Yellowstone district, embracing Mon-tana, Idaho and Wyoming, with headquarters at Butte. Organizers, five in number, will be pushed into this field also. The Gulf division has fifteen organizers in the field and the U. B. of R. E. is spreading rapidly throughout the entire railroad world of this continent.

tive committee, and make a report to the alliance at regular meetings and

whenever required.
Sec. 5. The secretary shall solicit members, keep a complete roster of the same after initiation, call the roll when required, administer the obligation to members.

ligation to members.

Article II.

Section I. Applications for membership shall be made to the secretary by two members of the alliance in good standing.

Sec. 2. No person shall be entitled to membership in the alliance who is a member of a labor organization, which either issues, indorses, engages in, or encourages, aids or assists in any boycott or similar movement. And any member so transgressing may, upon charges preferred, and may, upon charges preferred, and upon notice and after a hearing, be expelled at any regular or duly called meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such meeting.
Sec. 3. There shall be a member.

Sec. 3. There shall be a membership committee, consisting of three,
whose duty it shall be to solicit new
members and to prefer charges in
writing against members violating
the constitution or by-laws. This
committee shall pass on all applications for membership and recommend
their approval or rejection, and the
alliance shall then vote upon the
names by ballot, and three negative
votes shall reject a candidate. The
alliance can, if it so determines, by
a three-fourths vote of all present authorize the secretary to cast a ballot, electing to membership a number at one time.

Article III.

Article III.

Section 1. Other committees, special or standing, may be created by the alliance at any regular or duly called meeting. called meeting by a vote of a ma-jority of the members present. Sec. 2. All committees shall be ap-pointed by the leader.

pointed by the leader.

Article IV.

Section 1. The election of officers shall occur on the second Tuesday of January each year.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot upon nominations made in open meeting.

Sec. 3. In case of any vacancy occurring in any office, the same shall

curring in any office, the same shall be filled at the first regular called meeting of the alliance after such vacancy occurs.

cancy occurs.

Article V.

Section 1. Any member of the alliance shall have a right to speak upon any question coming before it, but persons not members of the alliance shall only have the right to address it provided the consent to do so is given by three-fourths of all the members present at the meeting.

Article VI.

Section 1. Upon any question arising each member of the alliance shall be entitled to one vote.

Article VII.

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for that purpose, by two thirds vote of the members present.

The recently organized Lasters' Union, of Lynn, Mass., is casting about for local affiliation. The sentiment is said to be about equally divided between independence, K. of L. and Socialist T. and L. A.

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H. O. WILSON, General Agent,

the newspaper line was one assert-ing that wages for linemen are better on the coast than they are in East-ONLY TWO GIRLS.

TELEPHONE LINEMEN CONTROL

The Telephone Strike Can Have Only One Ending, Seems to Be

the Opinion on the Coast--President Sabin Publishes Mis-

statement and Is Promptly "Called Down"--Spokane Is

Continued from page 1. Its officers were in the habit of carrying off the ballot box to the Sher-

private, and declaring themselves all re-elected. Miss Haley put the Teamsters' union up to demanding, at the close of the election, that the ballots should be counted in the re-elected. Miss Haley put the Teamsters' union up to demanding, at the close of the election, that the ballots should be counted in the hall where they were cast, and that Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Murphy should be allowed to watch the count. This was reluctantly conceded by the tellers. They kept on counting till the hour when the electric lights in the hall were about to be put out. Then they said it would be necessary to adjourn to the Sherman house or be left in the dark. "Miss Haley thought of that," said Miss Goggin, "and has left a box of candles with me." "Ah, very thoughtful of Miss Haley," said the leader of the "ring," and the candles were lit, and the count dragged along with all possible alowness. "Now we must adjourn to the Sherman house," said the leader; "we only rented this hall till midnight." "Miss Haley thought of that," answered Miss Goggin, "and has re-rented the hall for us till midnight tomorrow." "Oh, very kind of Miss Haley, really," said the discomfited corruptionists. They spun out the count, which could easily hav been completed in an hour, until 4 a. m. the next day, hoping to tire the women out, but Miss Goggin and Miss Murphy stuck to their posts, and watched the count like lynxes. The election, said to be the first honestly-counted one that the Chicago Federation of Labor swears by her also.—The Woman's Journal.

The Minnespelis Building Trades

The Minrespelis Building Trades Couniel will attempt to have set aside Judge Canty's injunction. It is openly declared that had organized labor supported "his honor's" wife for sellool commissioner, the result would have been different.

ern cities. This is not borne out by facts, for in Chicago the same wages prevail, while in St. Louis the men get from 25 to 60 cents more than in Coast cities. Coupled with this fact, living scheaper in Chicago and St. Louis than in any Coast city, so that Mr. Sabin's statement is really barren'of

Again he asserted that the Seat-tle men were so well satisfied they refused to strike. This is a misleading statement. The Seattle linemen have statement. The Scattle linemen have an agreement in effect until October for the eight-hour day at \$3.25, and in issuing the call for the strike the. Western Conference explicitly stated to the Scattle Union that its mem-bers were to stand by their agree-ment. President Sabin had an oppor-tunity to settle the strike on the kasis of the Scattle scale, but refused to do so.

All along the line the non-union men are stopping work and joining the Union and this strengthens the Liemen's position wonderfully.

TROUBLE IN IDAHO.

Harrison Federation of Labor Reports on the Couse of the Tie-up in the Lumber Mills. Harrison, Idaho, Aug 8.—The A. L.

Harrison, Idaho, Aug. 8.—The A. L. U. Journal: As a majority of the members of the A. L. U. are perhaps aware of the fact that there is a sirike on in the lumber mills of Harrison and Springston, it might be of interest to a great many to know the facts of the proposition as it stands. The strike was called at a regular meeting of Harrison Federal Labor Union, No. 253, after all other means of settlement was exhausted, by President McDonald and committee an

pointed to confer with the mill opera-tors.

The contention is over the intro-The contention is over the intro-duction of a wage scale for northern Idaho and eastern Washington, as adopted by a conference held in Coeur d'Alema, Idaho, April 13, 1903, and is a slight raise over the present scale paid in this section of the country, and is about 15 per cent lower than the Montan scale, and on a ten-hour basis instead of nine as is in force in Montana.

Montana.

We have the situation absolutely in control, and the boys are the genuine article, refusing to treat with the companies individually on a proposition that they are now making for the boys to go back to work on Mondhy morning, at the wages asked for in the scale, but with a view of not treating with or recognizing our organization in any way.

We hope to have matters adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned in a short time, and in the meantime request that all union men and sympathizers stay away from Harrison and Springston.

President Daniel McDonald is with us and will remain until a settlement's is effected.

W. C. FULLER.

W. C. PULLER, Financial Secretary,

Stone cutters employed by a sub-contractor on the work of the Helena, Mont., Light and Power Co., have struck because of failure to receive their pay. The matter will be ad-justed by the sub-contractor being re-lieved of his work.

HELENA CITIZENS' ALLIANCE Continued from page 1. proper recommendation to the asso-

ciation at a regular or called meet. ing thereof, and, if such recommenda-tion be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such a meeting, the amount of such com-pensation shall be paid them. Such compensation shall not, however, ex-ceed one dollar per day for each em-ploye out, less such number of em-ployes as may be employed in their places.

Sec. 3. If a member shall settle a difference or strike involving a ques-tion of general interest of the asso-ciation, without first obtaining the

approval and consent of the executive approval and consent of the executive committee, then in such event, such member shall pay to the association all money which it may have paid out on account of said difference or strike, and the association shall be relieved of all responsibility in the premises.

premises.

Sec. 4. By a two-thirds vote of the members of the association who are in good standing and not in arrears, any accumulation of the funds of the Alliance beyond its needs for operating expenses and general work, may be redistributed among the members pro rata in proportion to the amounts paid in by them. No such distribution shall be made unless previous written notice has been mailed to each member of the alliance thirty days prior to the time fixed for such yote.

Article VIII.
Section 1. The form of the applica-tion for membership shall be as fol-

lows:
PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

"I am over twenty-one years of age, and by occupation a.

I agree to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this or any other Citizens' Alliance with which I may hereafter become connected, and agree on my honor to keep secret for ever all that is said or done by the alliance or any of its members.

Recommended by

Article IX.

This constitution may be amended, changed or altered at any regular or special meeting, upon a two-thirds vote of all members present, provided thirty days' previous written notice has been mailed to each member of the alliance, that such amendment, change or alteration would be considered at such meeting.

Article I.

Section 1. The leader shall preside at all meetings of the association, and shall perform the duties usually imposed upon the presiding officer of voluntary associations not organized for pecuniary profit.

Sec. 2. The vice-leader shall, in the absence or disability of the leader, perform the duties of the leader, Sec. 3. The secretary shall keep full and accurate records of the transactions of the alliance.

Sec. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all the money belonging to the alliance, and disburse the same on the order of the leader after the bills have been allowed by the execu-

Chas. M. Schwab has tendered his resignation as president of the United States Steel Trust. It was accepted and William E. Corry was chosen as his successor by unanimous vote.

The Morse and Logan shoe fac-tory of Lyan, Mass., is the third shop to abandon the B. and Sfl Wfl label and open its doors to the K. of L. strikers.

A Remarkable Man "--Bebel---



EDITH SELLARS

Just at present there is more talk in Germany about August Bebel than of any other ten men. It was under Be-bel's leadership that the socialists polled a vote of 3,000,000, to the great consternation of the kaiser. Herr Be-bel was born in Cologne 63 years ago, th son of an infantry sergeant. He learned the trade of a turner and at the age of 20 joined the social demo-cratic party founded 40 years ago by Liebknecht. He has served many brief terms in jail for his opinions' sake. The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine he denounced as a mistake, Lorraine he denounced as a mistake, tracing it to the vast armaments which now burden Europe. "Hunger duties" is the term he applied to the new tariff or imported food and he characterized Germany's conduct in China as "shameful," saying it was marked by "beastiality lower than among the beasts." He has repeatedly criticised Emperor William, even intimating on one occasion that the kaiser was insone—Ex. kaiser was insane.--Ex.

There is always a touch of excitement in the Reichstag when the president announces that Herr Au-gust Bebel "has the word." Memgust Bebel "has the word." bers who are lounging in t bers who are lounging in the lobby hurry back to their places, pens are thrown down, papers are cast aside and all signs of drowsiness vanish. The most listless of the officials is on the alert for the time being, and the strongest of the ministers waxes apprehensive.

When Prince Bismarck was chan cellor there was nothing he enjoy-ed more than crossing swords with the Socialist leader, but the men who the Socialist leader, but the men who rule Germany now are of a different mettle. Although the nationalist dubbed him a traitor for whom hanging on a high gibbet was much too good a fate and the Junkers were wont to shake their fists in his face —in their part of the house manners are not a strong point—yet they paid more heed to his words than to those of any other member. They used to greet his statements with cries of "lies," it is true; they greet sometimes in the same fashion today; but whereas then they did so boldly, without even a trace

of doubt in their voices, now they do so but half-neartedly. For they have learned by painful experience that this man whom they so hate is no vain babbler; that when he hurls accusations around—declares that in Germany soldiers are driven to suicide by the brutality with which they are treated; that in Africa men and women are done to death in by German governors, in sheer wanton-ness—he has proof at hand for what

he says. Even Herr Bebel's enemies admit that as a parliamentary orator he is without a rival in Germany. Some of his speeches, indeed, are perfect models of eloquence, original in matter, terse and vigorous in style. language is singularly beautiful; language is singularly beautiful; and the fates have given him one of the very sweetest voices in all Europe. He has not, it is true, that power of exciting wild enthusiam which his colleague, Herr Liebknecht possessed. For that he is himself too many-sided, perhaps—too "sweetly reasonable," his friends would say. None the less, he is by far the most convincing speaker in the Reichstag.

There is a certain fantastic ring about many of his utterances which which is in itself impressive. As which is in itself impressive. As men listen to him a curious—and em-inently unpleasant—sense of the in-evitableness of the changes he ad-vocates steals over them; the very calmness with which he emunciates his doctrines seem to render them were incontrovertible. more incontrovertible.

No man was ever less of a dema gogue than this Socialist leader; it is not by paying court to the mob that he has won his position as chief of the strongest party in Germany. He rules his followers with a strong hand, and shows restlyeness but scant consideration. Again and again scant consideration. Again and again he has withstood them face to face, for he has no sympathy with a leader that allows himself to be led. More than once he has deliberately run counter to their most cherished prejudices; has told them roundly that the gods they were worshiping were but of clay. He espoused the cause of the Jews, it is interesting to note, at the very time when ing to note, at the very time when the popular excitement against them was at its height in Germany; when, in the eyes of the workers, the whole tribe were anathema, oppressors of

the poor, extortioners whom it would be a righteous deed to exterminate. In his speech on anti-Semitism—one In his speech on anti-Semitism—one of the finest he ever made—he scoffs at the idea of Jews being worse than other men, more dishonest in their dealings, harder taskmasters. "If they beat you in the struggle," he informed his audience, "it is because they have more brains than you have, are more industrious, more sober," For a popular leader in Germany to utter such a taunt as this was to do a braver deed than many a one that has secured for its doer the Victoria cross. Herr Bebel has the people on his side today, but there was a time when they stoned him.

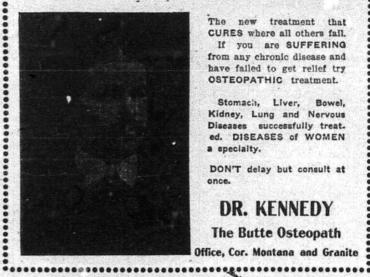
August Bebel has not always been a Socialist; on the contrary, in his younger days he was a strong indi-vidualist, a radical of the Bradlaugh type, one with infinite scorn for the feeble folk who wish the state to fight for them their battles. Even now, some of those who knew him well maintain—and they point to his recent speeches in proof of what they say—that the democrat is much stronger in him than the Socialist By birth he belongs to the middle class. His father, a Pole, was a nonciass. His father, a Pole, was a non-commissioned officer in an infantry regiment, and his mother was the daughter of a small burgher, a na-tive of Wetzlar. He was born at Cologn in 1840, and was only two years old when his father died. His mother, after a time, married her brother-in-law, an official in the Brauweilen prison. While he was a child, however, his step-father died, whereupon his mother returned to whereupon his mother returned to Weizlar, her old home, taking him with her, of course. She sent him to the Volksschule, where he was with her, of course. She sent him to the Volksschule, where he was taught reading and writing, but not much besides; for the standard of popular education was at its lowest in Germany just then. When he was 14 he was apprenticed to a wood turner. By this time he was practic-ally alone in the world, for his mother was dead—she died two years before. When, in 1858, August Bebel started on his wanderlahr, he was started on his wanderjahr, he was alreay a skilled artizan, for he has deft and delicate fingers; and not only had he mastered all the secrets of his craft, but he had developed a keen appreciation of beauty—of graceful lines and symmetrical forms

-which stood him in good stead in his work

The Social democrats in Germany are increasing in power at once steadily and rapidly; for, as Herr Bebel declares, every speech the emperor makes secures for them thousands of adherents of whom with a fair percentage new belong quite a fair percentage now belong to the intelligentia—as lawyers, pro-fessors, journalists, artists, etc. Alressors, journalists, artists, etc. Already the party numbers nearly seven million members; it own seventy-five journals, of which some thirty are issued daily; and the Berlin branch alone has under its control a revenue of \$20,000 a year. At the general election in 1874 their candidates received \$49,990 votes; and in dates received 549,990 votes; and in 1893, 1,786,738. Thus already at that time they were numerically the strongest party in the empire, as the Ultramontanes received only 1,468,-000 votes, and the Conservatives, 1,-033,300. At the 1898 general election no fower than 2,120,000 votes were recorded for the Socialisis; and, at the last election, that held only the other day, some 3,000,000.

Among the articles of Herr Bebel's programme are: Universal suffrage, for men and women alike, and for all elections; the disestablishment of the church; freedom of the press; free and compulsary education, secondary as well as primary; the abol-tion of indirect taxation; and, of course, the re-organization of industry on a co-operative basis. He is strongly opposed to all schemes for big navies and world empires, hold-ing that Germany is not rich enough to indulge in such extravagances. The neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine is a marked feature of the policy he advocates, and so is also a close alliance between 'England and Germany. No man has fought harder, or more successfully, to stem the tide of Anglophobia in Germany; it is thanks to his influence in a great measure that the working classes, especially in Berlin, are much more friendly in their feelings to ward this country than either the middle classes or the Junkers. Even when the pro-Boer enthusiasm was at its beight, he denounced the anti-English agitation in unsparing terms, and told his fellow countrymen roundly that to turn against England was to court disaster.

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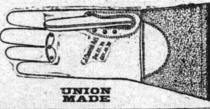
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Is Economy Correct? of Somerset, Ohio *****************

Reply to Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, who says workingmen eat too much, dress too well, and spend too much money.

The following quotation gives the essence of a long article which appeared not long since in the New York Herald:

"The average workingman, using "The average workingman, using the term to apply to all those who depend on employment for their daily bread, eat too much, dress too well, furnish their homes too lavishly and in general spend a great deal more money than they ought. * * * Thrift is good and economy is right in principle."

Such is the view of Justice Simoen

uch is the view of Justice Simoen Such is the view of Justice Sinden E. Baldwin, of the supreme court of Connecticut, a lawyer and jurist of international reputation, and a man of wide experience in the affairs of the world and deeply interested in the welfare of his fellow men. In the following letter a working-man denies his statement and proves

it untrue: Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Connecticut.

Haven, Connecticut.

Dear Sir:—In a recent issue of the New York Herald, discussing the economic status of the workingman you state that "economy is right in principle," that "workingmen eat too much." It is a matter of deep regret indeed that one of my countrymen, especially a man of your attainments, should express such an opinion. It is hoped, however, that you will not be offended by a farmer who feels it his duty to contradict you. Economy is not right in principle and workingmen do not eat too much

My home town, Somerset, has a population of about 500, who live by trafficing with each other and the farmers in the vicinity. Suppose, for instance, this community, farmers and all, having read your article in the Herald and believing what you say about eating too much, buying too many lace curtains, etc., resolve to economize. They all decide They all decide solve to economize. They all decide to eat only one half as much as custo eat only one-hair as much as cus-tomary—one pound of meat a day in-stead of two, one pound of coffee a week instead of two, one pound of sugar instead of two, and so on, and taking extra care of clothing, con-veyances and farm implements, making them last twice as long-in short saving one-half their income. What would result?

would result?

First, the mechanic's sales would immediately drop one-half, extinguishing their chance to lay up the expected profits; then the clerk's wages would have to be cut in two to meet the condition, their proposed saving vanishes in the act. And finally the farmers bringing their produce to town are told, "Business is so poor we can use only one-half of what you broughts Nothing doing, people are not eating much." So the farmers have to take back home one-half their products instead of the cash to lay aside for a rainy day, Everyone's income you see would be reduced one-half and their living expenses being reduced the same amount they would be financially exactly where they started. No saving whatever. whatever.

Their stomachs, however, would call them a lot of fools and probably

make sarcastic remarks about a learned judge.

Now, if the result of their com-bined efforts is not only zero finan-cially, but also a positive injury, weakening them by a meagre diet, economy is wrong. And since it is wrong for all the people to save onewrong for all the people to save one-half their income it is wrong for them to save one-fourth, one-eighth or any part of it, and if it is wrong for one-half or one-fourth of all the people to save any part of their in-come, or even for a single individual to do so. The wrong differs only in degree. There is a law governing degree. There is a law governing it which is just as certain in its ac-tion as the law of gravity, and the person who economizes wrongs his fellows just as certain as the apple attracts the earth.

The people of China probably fol-lowed the advice of some learned judge in regard to economy, for they judge in regard to economy, for they have worked it down to a point where they are able to live on a few cents a day, eating only a handful of rice. This, however, is the diet of the comparatively well to do. A lower class it seems discovered they were getting too fat on rice, so they now feast on dead rats. Some wise old mandarin slyly whispered to a still lower class that "this kind of a rich diet might give them the gout or lower class that "this kind of a rich diet might give them the gout or apoplexy," so they now dine sumptuously on dead rat's tails, while the most economical of all gorge themselves on the smell of dead rat's tails; truly a most refreshing and putritious diet.

No, judge, economy is not right! You advocate a reactionary policy which if generally practiced would

sink our péople step by step slowly but irresistably to the Chinese standard. Such advice offered as a cure for our industrial ills by an in-telligent man thoroughly conservant with the principles underlying our economic evolution admits of only one interpretation and that is you one interpretation and that is you would like to see our working people subsist like "hoboes." live in dens and work like beasts. Shame, judge, you know there is a sensible plan for doing the nation's work—the co-operative plan. Be a man, however painful, and tell the people about it.

R. L. GREEN

You know that our industrial troubles are due not to a lack of econo my among the working people, but to the "profit" system of conducting production and distribution which production and distribution which gives the workingmen only a small part of what they earn. You know that public ownership of our industries would give them all they earn and render your proposed little saving unnecessary. oYu know that your brutal advice to work harder and eat less would finally bring the people to a diet of smells savory or otherwise, and until that time comes otherwise, and until that time com there can be no peace because under our present industrial system econo-my is wrong.

my is wrong.

You undoubtedly know that there can be no change for the better in the deplorable condition of our workingmen as long as that system continues, and that the only solution to the problem is in a co-operative commonwealth. Why not say so like a man instead of telling your fellows "you eat too much," by which you mean, "learn to live on a stink, so you can be happy and contented."

The Railway Employees' Journal

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

Locked Out Conditions in California Written for The Journal H. J. Williams

The contractors and union fighters of Santa Barbara, Calif., have formed an organization known as the "Citi-zens Alliance." It is paterned after a similar organization in Denver. The zens Alliance." It is paterned after a similar organization in Denver. The contractors, several of which signed a contract with the unions about two months ago to employ none but union men for one year, found themselves too weak to carry their scheme alone and began a campaign among the business men for memberahip. The poor business men falling to see the source of their bread and butter, have consented to be used as the proverbial cat's paw and are already beginning to feel the effects of the flame. Last week the Citizens' Alliance advertised an open meeting in a large hall and stated that there would be a free, open discussion of the topics at hand. The meeting advertised for July 27 was attended by about seventy union men. Now the object of this alliance 'had never been published, but the members had repeatedly made the statement that it was not for the purpose of fighting the unions.

The meeting was called to order, the minutes of the previous

of fighting the unions.

The meeting was called to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read. The resolutions previous. Iy adopted were read as follows:
"Resolved, That we, being persons, firms and corporations, owning property and engaged in business. In the city and county of Santa Barbara, Calif. or being employers not members of the labor union, do associate ourselves together in a body to be known as the "Citizens Alliance of Santa Barbara, Calif," The object of which shall be,

hall be,
"First. To promote the stability of
business, the steady employment of labor, whether organized or unorganized, by encouraging friendly rela-

tions between employers and employes, and discouraging lockouts, strikes and boycots and all kindred movements which savor of persecution and are disturbing influences in business.

Second. To protect its members and the community at large and all persons who desire to work from unlawful interference and the evil effects of strikes, lock-outs and boycots, and all similar movements unnecessarily and unreasonably interfering with trade and business.

Third. To protect its members in

Third. To protect its members in their unalienable rights to manage their business in such lawful manner as they may deem proper without domination or coercion by any organized movement against such

ganized movement against such rights.

Fourth. To consider any other matters which may pertain to the welfare of the city and county.

And be it further resolved:

First. That it is the sense of this Alliance that no member hereof should sign a wage contract, or any other contract, with any union; and that all wage scale contracts should be executed by and between employesrs of labor and their own employes, and with none others.

Second. That no member of this Alliance should refuse to deal with justice, and as liberally as his business will allow with all his employes; paying them wages commensurate with their respective abilities, hours of labor, and the present cost of the necessaries of life.

Third. That under no circumstances should any member of this Alliance bind himself or itself by contract or otherwise with any organized body or with any one, to employ only organ.

ized labor, to the exclusion of non-union labor. That all men, union and non-union alike, should be free to seek and obtain employment wherever there is work to be done, and all em-ployers should jealously preserve their constitutional freedom to employ any man who is willing to work, and that all employers should with equal jeal-ously guard their legal right to con-duct their business within the law and in accordance with their own judg. in accordance with their own judg-

Fourth. That under no circ stances should any member of

Fourth. That under no circumstances should any member of this Alliance arbitrate, or consent to arbitrate, the principle of his or its right to employ non-union labor, if he or it sees fit, or the right of non-union workmen to seek employment and to perform the duties of such employment wherever such employment is to be had, or his or its right to conduct his or its business in accordance with his or its own judgment.

Fifth. That every member of this Alliance is at liberty to and is requested to report to this body everywage scale, contract or demand made upon him or it, for such action as the Alliance, through its executive committee, may deem advisable; to the end that no member of this body may bear the burden of meeting the demand for such proposed union contract and wage scale, unsupported and alone.

Membership lists will be placed.

Membership lists will be piaced at Boeseke-Dawe company and Ott Hardware company for signatures.

All citizens in sympathy with this movement are invited to sign the membership lists.

Then a recess was declared to provide opportunity for those who wished to sign the goll of member-Membership lists will be

to order again the chairman an-nounced that they would now go into executive session and all who were executive session and all who were not members would please retire. There was a gigle and then a hearty laugh broke from the throats of 70 union men as they started for the door leaving about twelve or fifteen business men and scabs fidgeting in their seats. The crowd went to Union hall where they had a rousing meeting lasting till nearly midnight. Several men spoke with great earnestness and the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, All economists agree that labor is the only source of wealth and this being true it necessarily follows that the only just reward for labor is the full product of such labor, and

for labor is the full product of such labor, and
"Whereas, The labor union is but an organized effort of the producers of all wealth to obtain a greater share of what they produce, therefore be it "Resolved, That the workers have a right to make such conditions as to them may seem proper, and that we consider any organized interference with their efforts as a conspiracy against justice."

START AN AUTO CAMPAIGN.

A New York daily papers says: "An open air meeting was held last night at Madison Square under the auspices of the social democratic party, at which an automobile to be used by the socialists for their propaganda was christened "The Torch Bearer." It will start today with a corps of speakers on a campaign tour through the state."

The Official Paper of a Union that has the manhood to declare for Socialism and the courage to fight for it deserves your support. Boost the A. L. U. Journal.

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Lessons in Social Economy or Local Classes WALTER THOMAS MILLS

These lessons will be printed regularly in this paper throughout the year, and local classes may be organized for their study wherever the comrades may wish to do so. The teacher of the class, and as many others as may be able to do so, should have the full set of lessons as by correspondence and the training school if possible. Comrade Milis will appreciate it if those organizing classes will report the same to him. box 405, Kansas City, Missouri.

> LESSON NO. TWO Why the Earth Exists. The Story

The earth exists because something made it exist. It did not come to be as we see it without something mak-

ing it do so.

It is changing all the time. In some places where palm tree used to grow, are now great fields of ice in some places where people used to live in great cities and where there were great fields and orchards, now nothing remains but sandy wastes with here and there the ruins of the old homes of the people. Some the o. homes of the people. Some places which were once great open seas, are now rich lands where men and women and children live high and

and full of gladness.
t is now believed by those who have made a study of these things that, it was all in a gas like the air

e breathe. If it was once a gas, it could have been made into a melted mass and then into the shape we see it by causes which we can even now see at work. These same causes are now making ice fields and deserts of some places which were once fruitful lands, and fruitful lands out of piaces which

were once great open seas.
You have seen the water boiling away in the kettle. What is meant by water boiling away, is that it is made so thin that we cannot any long-er see it and so light that it floats away as a part of the air about us.

When it rains, this very same water may come back again. To do so, the very, very small parts into which it was made by fire under the kettle all together in the drops of rain this coming together which makes the clouds which we can plain-

the sky where it is very cold before they send the rain down to the ground again, then the drops of water are frozen into hail stones, sometimes as large as small eggs.

If you can think of one of these great, round hall stones as if it was

the great, round world, you can under-stand how it is that the earth could have been a gas like the air we breathe and then become at last a

most carefully, that all the earth was | hard, cold, great, round earth so large once a melted mass; and that before | and strong that all can live upon it.

You have watched the great hail stones as they have melted into water again; and you have seen the sun come out and, just like the fires under the kettle, send the water back into the sky again. And while you could not see it, still you would know it was there.

And so our earth may sometimes change to gas again and be sent float ing into the great, open space above us. We can look at night up into great space, but no one can measure it. Out of this great the have come all things we see or know about or at least the things which things to be. All the things which we see and know, may return to this great open space in forms which our eyes cannot see,

And so the earth exists because while all things are changing, they have so changed as to make the earth and still the change is going on and may yet unmake the very earth which change has made.

The Lesson. 1. If everything is changing, then

e change too. 2. If everything is changing because something makes it change, maybe we can help to make things change

If we are changed because something makes us change, maybe we can help to change others.

4. If even little bits of water, so

small that one cannot see them, can go out into the great, open sky but cannot get away, but forces we cannot see follow them and bring them back again and change them over and over again then it must surely be that wherever we are or whatever we do, we are always being made over and over, and are always helping to make over everything and everybody.

Principal of the International School of Social Economy

Questions.

1. Is everybody changing? Think

of something which you know that can never change, if you can.

2. What can be found now where once the palms were growing?

3. What can be found now where once were great open seas?

What can be found now where was great cities and orchards?
Tell all about ice and water and mist which floats away from the boil

ing kettle.
6. What makes the rain? What makes the hail

makes the hall
7. Can you think of the earth as
being a great, big round body, first
a mist, then a melted mass, and then
a cool, hard earth as we know it?
8. Can you think of it as going back to gas again?

Can you think of anything which making you change? 10. Can you think of anybody who

is making you change?

11. Can you think of some things which you can make change?

12. How can you do it?

Written for The Journal by

...................................

Socialism and Democracy DR. A. T. CUZNER of Gilmore, Florida

The author of "Socialism and Democracy" occupies a high place, both as a thinker and writer in the collectivist movement in Florida and throughout the nation as well. An article from his pen entitled, "Judge made law or American Despotism," will shortly appear in Wiltshire's. Another and a very scholarly article on "Socialism of our Great Writers" will be published in the International Socialist Review, while a treatise on "Socialism and Disease" will be found in the Alkloldai Clinic of Chicago. Dr. Cuzner is one Clinic of Chicago. Dr. Cuzner is one of the most enthusiastic and tireless workers in the socialist cause. A lecture delivered by him on his favorite theme, delivered at St. Augustine, Pla., will appear in an early issue of the Journal.

There is much confusion in the minds of many in regard to the na-ture of the principle or principles em-bodied in certain terms used in ovryday life. Take the words "democra-cy" and "Socialism." The organized democratic party has always claimed to be the exponent of the first. Whether this is a just claim will be seen upon analysis. The organized socialist party claim to be the exponents of the latter. We will examine both these claims carefully. The word "Democracy" is compounded of two great words, "Demos" (the people) and "Crates" (to rule). The rule of

Its mottoes are "The greatest good to the greatest number." "With equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Now the questions natural are Did the organized democratic party represent these principles when it sanctioned chattel slavery And does it now stand as an exponent of them when it disfranchises today so many of the inhabitants of the different

Socialism as is generally understood by those who claim to be its disciples and exponents, is defined as a natural and logical development of the demand logical development of the democratic principle. Its claim is "All sovernment should be of, by and for the whole people." That the people as a whole should own and possess the government, not that the government should own and possess the people. This last is Paternalism. Neither should this government be run and worked by the few at the expense of the many, as it now is.

One great hindrance to the advance of the socialist idea has been the misconception by the masses as to its

by the capitalistic press, and sad to

say, by many workingmen who allow

the capitalists to mold their views for

them, that it is wrong to array class

against class, when the masses strug-gling for a bare existence constitute

the one class and the capitalists struggling to perpetuate a system of ex-ploiting labor constitute the other,

that it would be well for one to put on his thinking cap once in a while and

his thinking cap once in a while and reason from cause to effect.

Under our present system, who will deny that the majority of working men (smabs excepted) want to get all they can for their toil? Can you blame them? On the other hand, the employer of labor, actuated by exactly the same incentive, wants to get all he can out of his men for the least money. Again can you blame him? If a workman goes to an employer and says: "You are paying me too much, here I am getting \$75 per month and I am only worth \$50," the employer and all else who heard of it would very likely cry "Fool." The seab is called "Hero" by our capitalistic brethren and yet he virtually says to the employer: "The demands the strikers are making are unjust. They

TOO RADICAL TO FUSE.

The Estimate of the Catholic Citizen

Regarding the Effect of Collectiv-ist "Fanaticism."

A western correspondent sends the Journal the following article taken from the Catholic Citizen, a prominent religious paper. He urges that it is a fitting reply to men of the type of Bishops Matz, Brondel and others of

alms and purposes. By many it is i considered simply as a reform moveconsidered simply as a reform move-ment, and the reforms it contemplates can be best accomplished by and through the democratic party. The head and front of this conception is the Hearst movement. Others believe that the socialist movement, if unchecked, will result in paternalism, and the restriction of individual free-dom and initiative, even though it should result in the collective betterment of mankind.

We will consider both these conceptions. Now while socialists advocate, and ald, certain reforms as being as it were preparatory and initiative of the socialist principle, this principle is not primarily a reform. On the contrary primarily a resorm. On the contrary it is essentially a revolutionary move-ment, looking to the upsetting and abolishing the present industrial sys-tem, which is in its very nature an aristocratic despoism—very brutish aristocratic despoissm—very brutish—and substituting in its place a demo-cratic industrial system, in which the people as a whole shall have complete control of all the utilities of life, and operate the same for the benefit of all In the attainment of this end the largest freedom of initiative is con templated, for the individual compati-ble with the liberty of all. The pro-cess by which this revolution is being brought about is evolutionary. One of the greatest factors in its develop-ment was the American Revolution. In the Declaration of Independence, we have announced for the first time in history the basic principle on which our present revolution rests. This declaration, was the heart-felt conviction of its signers, that they were stating just claims that would stand for all time and peoples. The fol-lowing clause covers the ground we socialists occupy, viz:

when hold these truths to be selfevident that all men are created
equal, that they are endowed by their
Creator with certain inalienable
rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, ieriving their just powers from the coasent of the governed; that whenever
any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right
of the people to aiter or to abolish it, of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

assertions contained in this declara-tion are too broad to be applicable to our present institutions. The de-clared equality has therefore been limited to political equality, while social and economic injustice reigns trium-phant throughout this broad land. It is also contended that all men are not created equal—that some are born mentally and physically inferior (such as idiots, cripples, etc.,) while others are born to become Herbert Spencers in intellect, and others again to become anomolies in physical perfection. There are some good rules to be observed in the interpretation of our writing. First, who were the writers? Second, what were their qualifications? and lastly, what were their environments? With regard to the signers of the Declaration of fine the signers of the Declaration of the signers of the Declaration of the property of the signers of the Declaration of the signers of the signer of the sig dependence, some of them were trained physicians, others were scientists of a b fb order, and all of them were earnest students of human rights and institutions. Therefore it is but restantiations. institutions. Therefore it is but reasonable to suppose that they had in view the equal rights and opportuni-ties to the bounties of nature God has so lavishly provided for all. In addition they must have recognized the individual as the unit of the body politic. As in the papaical body so in the body politic. If one cell, or a collection of cells, an organ or function, becomes diseased or ill-nourished, the whole body becomes more or less infected, and sympathizes with the part in trouble. But it is contended that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Granted!

Now I will assert (and that without for or contendiction) that the power for or contendiction that the power. fear of contradiction) that the power to make law is a sovereign power. Sovereignty is defined as the supreme,

absolute and incontrollable power by which a state or nation is governed. Under a republican form of govern-ment the will of the people is recognized as the sovereignty or supreme power. Surely the power to create implies also the power to uncreate, or implies also the power to uncreate, or to alter or amend at will? In the Declaration we have quoted from, the colonies asserted this sovereignty and fought seven long years to maintain it. At the end of this period it was recognized and granted to them by Great Britain. This action or Great Britain in respect to America in regard to the sovereignty residing in the people, while not legally or formally accepted as the underlying principle of the British government, has yet been tacitly accepted in the practical workings of its government.

both at home and in its colonies. Many are imbued with the idea that the Constitution when accepted over-rode or superceded the Declaration of Independence. This is not correct, of Independence. This is not correct, as will be plainly seen in the preamble to the Constitution proper. Let us examine this matter somewhat. For seven long years the colonies frought with arms (as ballots would not serve their purpose as they will ours) to maintain and establish the principles of the Declaration of Independence. This being obtained, they were in a sorry condition to carry out the principles they had so nobly fought for.

Being a number of loose loined com-

fought for.

Being a number of loose-joined commonwealths, each jealous of the other and more particularly for that very freedom for which they had paid such a price, therefore in the words of the preamble: "We the people of the United States, (not the states or commonwealths) in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defence, promote the general welmon defence, promote the general wel-fare (not the welfare of the few at the expense of the many as it is today) and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

From the above we perceive that the people did not consider that the Constitution was a perfect piece of work, capable of taking the place of their former Declaration, but rather as a something (that might enable them to enjoy the liberty they had labored so hard to obtain. Recognizing that this was a temporary measure by no means perfect) they made provisions for its alteration by amend ments. That the Constitution was no perfectly adapted to carry out the principles of the Declaration is evi-denced by the provision for and the concument afterwards of the fifteen

While we socialists maintain that our movement is a revolution (an in-dustrial one if you please) but a revo-lution—a peaceful one—to be con-ducted with ballots instead of bullets, ducted with ballots instead of bullets, that is, while the ballot remains with us. By this revolution we expect to effect what was contemplated in the Declaration of Independence, viz, the complete emancipation of manking from the thraldom of his fellow man. Then shall be sung on earth the songs of the Angel, "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth and Good Will Towards Men."

Class Against Class @



Written for The Journal by ADAM F.SKIRVING of Billings, Montana •••••••

If this scab has a wife at home (which he doesn't deserve) very like.

ly she has to take in washing to make
both ends meet. Such a man is a hero

iy she has to take in washing to make both ends meet. Such a man is a hero indeed and a credit to the star-spangled banner. (?) Truth of the matter is, the scab is generally so incompetent that he can only hold a job when the MEN are out on strike.

Again, looking from the employer's standpoint, how often would it occur that the employer would call a man up and say: "Look here, Bill, you are undermining your constitution with hard work. I will shorten your time a couple of hours a day and increase your wages \$25 per month?" Of course, it is a foregone conclusion that Bill would drop dead and the employer would go out of business. Is it not a self evident fact then, when the employer owen his success in business to getting all he can out of his men for the least wages and the employe wants to get the most he can for his toll, in order to keep his family, that their interests, as far as money is concerned, are dismetrically opposite, be they ever so friendly or ever so much at one on other

that type. The utterance of the Citizen furnishes the most complete justification, if any were needed, for the socialist movement, as well as emphasizing the vital necessity of constant referration of its class character. The article says:

"Progressive Unionism.

"The socialist movement among the laboring class, as a political force, has certain points of tactical superiority over the usual trade union movement

So frequently has it been referrated to the capitalistic press, and sad to ay, by many workingmen who allow the capitalists to mold their views for the capitalists to mold the capitalists to

cannot possibly be denied.

It might be truthfully said, too, that man is arrayed against man under our present system of exploitation, for we are all, as individuals, employers and employes (scabs except.ed), anxious to get the most for our work and pay the least for the other fellow's. The individual workman, however, has been practically swallowed up and lost sight of under our modern socialistic system of production, while the individual capitalist, on the other hand, is more than ever in evidence. This is owing to the very lopsided way we have of distributing the products that we have already found can be made so successfully, socially. Today large concerns would not pay the slightest heed to the plea of the individual workman. They would throw his writtes communications in the waste basket and order him out if he should seek a verbal interview; but they would shift a little uneasily in their leather-padded office chairs when waited on by the representatives of a thoroughly organized body of men. What does this signify? It signifies that the justice of a demand has no weight in itself. It might be truthfully said, too, that

with when backed by the gigantic strength and intelligence of union isbor. It means that the cost is counted in dollars and cents, not by morality or justice. In the case of the individual they have nothing to fear. In the case of the demands of an organized body of men they must recken with strikes, boycotts and the influence of public sentiment, all of which may be detrimental to their business.

This tendency to ignore the indi-vidual workman by the capitalist may be considered the primary reason of the banding together of the workmen, who now look upon themselves as a class distinct, and the recent organiza-tions of capitalists and hustness proclass distinct, and the recent organizations of capitalists and business men
for the purpose of protecting their interests from what they look upon as
the encroachment of labor on their
rights, divine and otherwise (mostly
very much otherwise) is proof conclusive that class is arrayed against
class, not through the instigations of
labor and socialist agitators, as many
try hard to believe, but through conditions existing under a universal exploiting system which can be cured
only by taking away the cause of the
disease, COMPETITION, and substituting the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

a party leadership of its own. This fanaticism has been furnished by the cult of socialism. The earnestness of

cult of socialism. The earnestness of
the socialist can not be tampered with.
"The socialist program is too radical to be merged into the platforms of
the older parties. Labor in politics
under the socialist banner is something which cannot be brobed, cajoled
or bought. Its chances of realizing
results are, consequently, better."—
Catholic Citisen.

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in politics. The tendency of labor movements in politics has been to yield very soon to the dissolving influence of quasi-public interests—corporate power and party manipulation. The older parties bid for the labor vote as soon as it becomes formidable; and it speedily crumbles away and amalgamates itself with the older political organizations. It requires a sort of fanaticism to hold labor together with any hope of permanency under

Directory of the American Labor Union and Affiliated Bodies

Great Falls Butchers' Union No. 249, Great Falls, Mont. Meets every other Wednesday evening. Lecording and Financial Secretary, Paul Auerbach, Mont. Meets every Tuesdent, R. Richter, Recording and Financial Secretary, Paul Auerbach, Box 112.

Anaconda Workingmen's Union, No. 245, Anaconda Mont. Meets every Tuesday evening, Carpenters' hall, at 8 o'clock. President, P. H. Lobin, 409 Ash street; Recording Secretary, J. H. Schwend. 511 Washington street; Financial Secretary, J. M. Schwend. 512 Washington street; Financial Secretary, Hall, Secretary, Hall, Schwend. 513 Washington street; Financial Secretary, Hall. 614, room 223, at 8 o'clock. President. Hessie Waish, 56 Lincoln avenue. Meader-ville; Recording Secretary, Hattle Storebeck, 813 Nevada avenue; Financial Secretary, Sadle Ryan, 155 West Daly street, Walkerville.

Messenger and Pin Boys' Union, No. 36, Butte. Mont. Meets every other Thirsday evening, Owaley block, at 8 o'clock. President, Agf Morgan. 36 East. Park street; Recording Secretary, French Pallman, 4235 South Ohlo street, Financial Seretary, Financial Seretary, Financial Secretary, Financial Company of the Secretary of America No. 324 Missoula, Mont. Meets first and third Saturday afternoons, Western Hotel hall, at 2 o'clock. President, C. F. Cram; Recording Secretary, James Coleman; Financial Secretary, James Coleman, Financial Secretary, James Coleman, Secretary, Amp Lalley, James Coleman, Secretary, James Coleman, Mont. Meets first and fourth Thursday evenings, cich month. President, Lettie Candeaux, James Coleman, Secretary, James Coleman, Secretary, James Coleman, Secretary, Ja

Woodside Farmers' Union, No. 285, Woodside, Mont. Meets first and third Saturday evenings, Fair Play school house at 8 o'clock. Fresident, W. W. Malone; Recording Secretary, J. E. Hauf; Financial Secretary, J. E. Lockwood.
Billings Blacksmiths' Union, No. 282, Billings, Mont. Meets first and third Wednesday evenings, I3 Twenty-seventh street north, at 8 o'clock. Fresident, R. B. Platt; Recording Secretary, E. R. Hall, Financial Secretary, Thomas Larner, Painters and Paperhangers' Protective Association, No. 384, Helena, Mont. Meets every Thursday evening, 3 South Main street, at 7:30 o'clock. President, Sid Teeters, 1623 Eighth avenue; Recording Secretary, W. C. Lirey, Box 1668; Financial Secretary, E. B. French, 562 Pesto avenue, Mechanics' Union, No. 237, Columbus, Mont. Meets second Monday evening in each month, Show's carpenter shop, at 8 o clock. President, C. W. Dolf; Recording and Financial Secretary, West Vaughan.
Great Falls Expressmen's Union, No. 469, Great

C. W. Dolf, Recording and Financial Secretary, West Vaughan,
Great Falls Expressmen's Union, No. 469, Great Falls, Mont. Meets first and third Tuesday eventigns, at 8 o'clock. President, A. Shanahan; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. H. Crawford, Seff Third avenue south.

Eight Mile Union, No. 414, Florence, Mont. President, Wm. M. Ellis; Recording and Financial Secretary, W. C. Sherris.

Hozeman Labor Union, No. 419, Bozeman, Mont. Recording and Financial Secretary, W. Pepworth, Box 622.

Box 522 Great Falls Laundry Workers' Union, No. 421, Great Falls, Mont. Meets first and third Wedness-day evenings o each month, 18 Second street, north at 8 o'clock. Fresident, Frank L. Shep-berd; Recording Secretary, W. H. Meadows 509 Elighth avenue, south; Financial Secretary, Mrs.

Nebraska.

Chadron Retail Clerks' Labor Union, No. 395, Chadron, Neb. Meets first and third Wednesday evening each month, W. C. T. U. rooms, at 8 o'clock, President, Frank Benecke; Recording and Financial Secretary, Agnes O'Connell.

New Jersey.

Musicians' Co-operative Union, No. 273, Jersey City, N. J. Meets second and fourth Friday mornings, Socialist club rooms, 55 Central avenue, Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, first and third Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, President Emil Hoffman 525 Union Place, Union, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Henry Hartman, 213 Terrace avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Louis Schafer, 419 Morgan street, Union, N. J.

New Mexico.

Cloudcroft United Labor Union, No. 24, Cloud-croft, New Mexico. Meets first and 15th of each month, at 7:20 o'clock p. m. President, A. D. Wallace: Recording and Financial Secretary, C.

month, at 7:20 o'clock p. m. President, A. D. Wallace: Recording and Financial Secretary, C. R. Phillips.
Raton Federal Labor Union. No. 426, Raton, New Mexico. Recording and Financial Secretary, Frank Cole, Box 425.

Nevada.

Tonopah Labor, Union, No. 224, Tonopah, Nev. Meets every Tuesday evening, Butler hall, at 8 o'clock. President, E. M. Arundall; Recording Secretary, H. A. Bruesing; Financial Secretary, James O'Brien.

o'clock. President E. M. Arundall; Recording Secretary, H. A. Bruesing; Financial Secretary, James O'Brien.
Lyons and Ormsby County Labor Union, No. 225, Empire, Nev. Meets every other Saturday evening, at \$ 0'clock. President, C. F. Maher; Recording Secretary, Andy Todd, Jr.; Financial Secretary, William Dieterich.

Storey County Labor Union, No. 229, Virginia City, Nev. Meets every Wednesday evening, Miners' union hall, at 7:30 o'clock. President, W. A. Burns; Recording and Financial Secretary, J. W. Klinnikin.

Ormsby County Mechanics' Union, No. 32, Carson City, Nev. President, C. H. Maish; Recording and Financial Secretary F. A. Cushing.

Carson City Labor Union, No. 362, Carson City, Nev. Meets second and fourth Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, President, Wm W. Dyer; Recording and Financial Secretary, P. H. Strong, Box 435.

Washoe County Labor Union, No. 403, Reno, Nev. Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings, Weland's hall corner Plaza and Sierra streets, at 8 o'clock, President, Oliver Herbert; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. J. Graham, 304 High street.

New York.

Stationary Firemen's Union of Greater New York, No. 296 Greater New York, N. Y. Meets sec-ond and fourth Saturday evenings, 229 East Forty-seventh street, at 8 o'clock. President, Patrick Mulcahey, 137 West Sxiteth street; Recording Secretary, Michael Reynolds, 238 Bathgate aven-ue; Financial Secretary John McCarthy, 332 East Skty-third street.

Secretary, Michael Reynolds, 256 Rathgate avenuer Financial Secretary John McCarthy, 303 East Sixty-third street.

Excentric Engineers' Union, No. 308, Greater New York, N. Y. Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Liberty hall, 8 o'clock, President, Patrick Collery, G. West Eleventh street; Recording Secretary, Patrick Mullin, 61 West Eleventh street; Financial Secretary, Joe Stewart, 526 West Thirty-sixth street.

United Biscuit Workmen's Union, No. 328, New York City, N. Y. Meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, 228 East Twenty-first street, at 8 o'clock, President, Wm. Clark, 457 West Sixteenth street; Recording Secretary, John Spence, 746 Greenwich street; Financial Secretary, John J. Lovett, 512 West Twenty-first street.

German Engineers Union, No. 334, New York, N. Y. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings, 2118 Second avenue, at 8 o'clock, President, Otto Gray, 242 East Thirty-Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Gerhard Reimer, 157 East One Hundred and Third street; Financial Secretary, Charles Schadewitz, 401 East Ninty-first street.

Ohio.

Cincinnati Union of Steam Engineers, No. 276, Cincinnati, Ohio. Meets every Monday evening at Southwest corner Twelfth and Vine streets, at 8 o'clock, President, Wm. P. White, 308 Plum street; Recording Secretary, August Oster, 1065 Wade street; Financial Secretary, Jos. Ahlers, 220 Enright avenue.

Oklahoma Territory.

Okianoma Territory.

Federal Labor Union, No. 284, Guthrie, Okla.

Meets every Saturday evening, Odd Fellows' hall.
at 8 o'clock. President, Monroe Felton; Recording
and Financial Secretary, Charles C. Hodges, 701
East Okiahoma avenue.

Oregon.

Grant's Pass Federal Labor Union, No. 325, Grant's Pass, Ore, President, G. P. Jester; Re-cording and Financial Secretary, Marcus W. Rob-bins.

bins.

Roseburg Federal Labor Union, No. 364, Roseburg, Ore. President, D. P. Fisher: Recording Secretary, J. N. Ryan, Jr.; Financial Secretary, G. W. Sloper.

Eugene Federal Labor Union, No. 381, Eugene, Ore. Meets every Tasciay evening, corner Eighth and Olive streets, at 7:20 o'clock. President, H. J. Lankin; Recording Secretary, P. L. Miller; Financial Secretary, A. S. Kaufman, Ashland Federal Labor Union, No. 413, Ashland, Ore. Recording and Financial Secretary, W. C. Phelps.

South Dakota.

South Dakota.

Lead Barber's Union, No. 103, Lead, S. D. Meets second Thursday each month at 8:39 o'clock. President, Justus Schnell; Recording and Financial Secretary, Carl Titze.

Lead Labor Union, No. 105, Lead, S. D. Meets first and third Friday evenings, Miners' Union hall, at 8 o'clock. President, W. E. Scoggan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Reynolds; Financial Secretary, H. L. Howard.

Sturgis Labor Union, No. 147, Sturgis, S. D. Meets first and third Tuesday evenings each month President, Geo. F. Payne; Recording Secretary, Elmore Weish; Financial Secretary, Fred Harlow. Deadwood Federal Labor Union, No. 283, Deadwood, S. D. Meets every Wednesday evening, Society hall, at 8:30 o'clock President, H. D. Hickok, Box 222; Recording Secretary, Chas. Moore; Financial Secretary, Cliff Hart, Box 755.

Texas.

Garment Workers of El Paso, No. 427, El Paso, Texas. Recording and Financial Secretary, Clar-ence Ruff, 407 Boulevard.

Utah.

Utah.

Park City Retail Clerks' Union No. 355, Park City, Utah. Meets every Friday evening Clerks' Union hall, at 8 o'clock. President, C. B. Marshall; Recording and Financial Secretary, Theodore Fullmen, Box 311.

Carpenters' Union, No. 369, Park City, Utah. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. President, C. A. Ormiston; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. E. Addison, Box 249.

Barbers' Protective Union, No. 376, Park City, Utah. Meets first and third Wednesday evenings. Bryan's barber shop, President, A. N. Martin, Gen. Delivery; Recording and Financial Secretary, W. F. McLaughlin.

Bartenders' Protective Union, No. 377, Park City, Utah. President, James Burns; Recording and Financial Secretary, U. C. Harrington.

Park City Teamsters' Union, No. 278, Park City, Utah. Meets second Saturday of each month, Union Hail, at 8 o'clock, President, Andrew Peterson; Recording and Financial Secretary, Isaah Sutherland.

Park City Federal Union, No. 325, Park City, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening, basement Park City Water Co., at 7:30 o'clock, President, O. T. Johnson; Recording and Financial Secretary, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening, basement Park City Water Co., at 7:30 o'clock, President, O. T. Johnson; Recording and Financial Secretary, Utah. Meets every Thursday evening, basement Park City Water Co., at 7:30 o'clock, President, O. T. Johnson; Recording and Financial Secretary, Utah. President, Wm. H. Miller, Box 202; Secretary Harry Freeman, Box 308.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56. Meets first and third Saturday evenings at Central Labor hall, at 7:30 o'clock. President, John Blickenstuper; Recording Secretary, Fred Schuler, Box 884; Financial Secretary, Frank Clack.
Ureka Labor Union, No. 58, Republic, Wash. Meets. second and fourth Wednesday evenigs in Montana hall. President, Albert Kettel; Recording and Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Barrett.
Teamsters and Teath Owners' Union, No. 161, Spokane, Wash. Meets hall of Teamsters, corner Post and First streets. President, E. E. Heathe, 1800 East Sprague; Recording Secretary, Wm. V. Arnold, 2017 Fourteenth street; Financial Secretary, Walter Bowers.
Beer Drivers and Bottling Works Drivers' No. 220, Spokane, Wash. Meets every Thursday evening Labor hall, at 7:30 o'clock. President, Otto Bloome, 1465 Wilson avenue; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Burr, care Holzman & Co.; Financial Secretary, Claude Bewley, 728 Nora svenue, Spokane Federal Labor Union, No. 222, Spokane, Wash. Meets every Saturday evening Washington hall, at 8 o'clock. President, J. J. Daley, 1568 Sharp avenue; Recording Secretary, A. C. Burrows, 1528 Sharp avenue; Recording Secretary, A. C. Burrows, 1528 Sharp avenue.
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash. Meets every Saturday evenings and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash. Meets Wednesday evnings, Oliver hall, at 8 o'clock. President, George Garner; Recording Secretary, A. C. Burrows, 1528 Sharp avenue.
Spokane Journeymen Butchers and Drivers' Union, No. 227, Spokane, Wash. Meets first and third Sunnday evenings at Labor hall, 7:20 o'clock. President, L. H. White, care City Carriage Co.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Sargent, care Spokane Cab. Co.; Financial Secretary, R. Green, care Spokane Cab. Co.; Financial Secretary, R. Green, care Spokane

Spokane Gas Makers and Yardmen's Union, No. Spokane Gas Makers and Yardmen's Union, No. 259, Spokane, Wash. Meets every Saturday evening, 515 West Second avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. President, L. H. Combs, 516 South Helena street; Recording Secretary, S. M. Gillette, 102½ East

ing, 515 West Second avenue, at 7:39 o'clock. President, L. H. Combs, 515 South Helena street; Recording Secretary, S. M. Gillette, 102% East Third avenue.

Mount Carleton Union, No. 303, Eik, Wash. Recording and Financial Secretary, A. V. Smith. Spokane Express and Truckmen's Union, No. 309, Spokane, Wash. Meets Central Union Labot hall. President, D. H. Baker, 1511 East Fifth street; Recording Secretary, William R. McKensie, 1512 East Third street; Financial Secretary, D. Kirby, 224 East Riverside.

Milan Federal Union, No. 311, Milan, Wash. Meets every Sunday afternoon, Congleton's hall, at 3 o'clock, President, George C. Near; Recording Secretary, Indian R. George C. Near; Recording Secretary, James A. Brown.

United Steam Fitters, Helpers, Plumbers, Laborevs and Shopmen's Union, No. 321, Spokane, Wash. Meets first and fourth Wednesday evenings basement Ablon block, 168 South Howard street, at 8 o'clock. President, A. B. Recsman, 139 East Celeste avenue; Recording Secretary, Charles Montague, 1023 West Second avenue; Financial Secretary, H. Nelton, 317 South Division street.

Spokane Shingle Weavers' Union, No. 224, Spokane, Wash. President, E. S. Bennett, 74 Eagle block; Recording and Financial Secretary, Leonard, Shively, Clayton Federal Union, No. 225, Freeman, Wash. President, Ed. Moore; Recording Secretary, Leonard, Shively, Clayton Federal Union, No. 327, Clayton, Wash. President, J. E. Firmantick, SIT First Wash. President, J. E. Firmantick, SIT First Wash. President, J. E. Firmantick, SIT First Wash. President, J. E. Firmantick, SIT First

Johnson.

Spokane Stablemen's Union No. 331. Spokane,
Wash. President, J. E. Fitzhatrick, S17. First
avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. Lambie. 2004.
Riverside avenue; Financial Secretary, B. H.

avenue; Recording Secretary, Wm. Lambie, 23% Riverside avenue; Financial Secretary, B. H. Garnett.

Newport Lumbermen's Union, No. 232, Newport, Wash. President, Henry B. Lul, Penrith, Wash.; Recording Secretary, C. B. Trumbull, Newport, Wash. Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Kellogg, Newport, Wash.

Springdale Lumbermen's Union, No. 237, Springdale, Wash. Meets first and third Sunday afterenoons, Kellar's hall, at 2 o'clock, President, Harry Rosencrance; Recording and Financial Secretary, Peter Klavano, Gray, Wash.

Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 344, Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 345, Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 346, Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 347, Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 348, Spokane Lumber Workers' Union, No. 348, Recording at 8 o'clock, President, Frank Fields; Recording Secretary, John Ulrich; Financial Secretary, John Hang, Isit Water avenue.

Clarkston Workingmen's Union, No. 359, Clarkston, Wash. President, C. C. Gugg; Recording Secretary, L. S. Lahm; Financial Secretary, H. J. Huseby.

Everett Barbers' Union, No. 411, Everett, Wash, Recording and Financial Secretary, J. B. Ralston, Gen. Dei'very.

Blacksmitns and Helpers' Union, No. 417, South Tacoma, Wash. Meets second and last Friday, G. A. R. hall, at 8 o'clock, President, J. W. Wilson; Recording Secretary, John Kell, Frazer hotel.

Palouse Federal Union, No. 422, Palouse, Wash, Meets every Thursday evning at Red Men's hall, President, M. L. Sinnett; Recording and Financial Secretary, Arthur M. Beach.

Wyoming.

Laramie Federai Labor Union, No. 181. Laramie Wyo. Meets every Tuesday evning, 115 Second street, at 7:30 o'clock. President, W. L. O'Neill: Recording Secretary, Louis Marquardt; Financia Secretary, Joseph Geisler.

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am able to make this unprecedented offer.

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HAVE YOU MET HIM?

With a Capitalist Mind.

and spends his life in defending his imaginary wealth and capitalistic interests. In many instances the illusion becomes even stronger than the instinct of self-preservation.

A case of this kind happened recently, when a wage-worker who found himself thrown out of employment by a lockout, at once joined the militia and shot himself.

Those who are under the influence of this singular delusion are like the

of this singular delusion are like the monks and hermits of the middle ages, who imagined they were living in a state of holiness and heavenly bliss when in reality they were in-habiting dark and dismal caves that were too foul even for the wild ani-

In its last stages, this curious mental defect results in the complete paralysis of the reasoning faculties. In spite of all the ten thousand miserparalysis of the reasoning faculties. In spite of all the ten thousand miseries of poverty, the poor enthusiant still fancies that his destines are linked with those of Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan. His powers of observation are blunted in some mynterious way, and his mind loses the ability to generalize from the facts that are brought before it.

More than this, and most pitable of all, he conceived a fierce dislike for any friend who endeavors to restore his mental balance. He imagines that all who hold an opposite opinion are incendiaries and personal enemies, whose aim is to destroy what he calls his "liberty" and his "home."

"How to Cure the Worker With the Capitalist Mind?" A few good doses of Socialist literature will work wonders.—The Agitator.

THE SCAB IS NOT A HERO.

A Graduate Who Hits Out for Union Labor at a Plutogratic University.

Morgan Bulkley Brainard, scion of one of the leading families of Connec-ticut and a graduate of the Law school, at the recent Yale commencement, made a strong reply to the remarks of President Eliot of Harvard who char-acterized the strike breaker a hero, in his oration delivered in competition

his oration delivered in competition for the Townsend prize.

"To make the title of hero of any value," said Mr. Brainard, "it must be bestowed by some large part of the American public, and for the purpose of my discussion I will divide the public into two large classes and endeavor to show that in the eyes of neither is the scab considered a hero.

"From the standpoint of the laboring man," the speaker continued, 'scab' is a term of deepest reproach. It is from this class that the term 'scab,' as applied to a man who remains at work when his fellows are striking, comes, and it is from the same class that the 'scab' himself comes.

"They know the 'scab' through and through, and though they realize his motive, and while no class is more eager or more generous in its recogni-tion of heroism, never have they call-ed him a hero.

ed him a hero.

"Let us now take the class composed of educated, thinking people.

"From the standpoint of motive the scab may be divided into three class.es—the strike breakers, so called; those who remain at work either from devotion to their employer or from necessity, and those who remain at work from mercenary motives.

"The first class are the tools of the capitalists, who have been called

capitalists, who have been called many things, but no one has yet been bold enough to apply to them the title of heroes.

"The number of those who remain at work from devotion to their employer is pitifully small. Those who remain at work from the necessity of supporting their families is also small and the great majority of those who remain at work are those who are impelled by mercenary motives men pelled by mercenary motives, men who are reckless of consequences, and for whom the term scab seems a much more appropriate epithet than hero."

"In order to justify their admira-tion for him the friends of the scab have discovered that he is upholding the right of the citizen to work when the right of the citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases and on what terms he pleases. But what is this right. It is a legal right, but certainly it is not a moral right. Will public opinion uphold a man who, while acting strictly within his legal rights, does an act which is sure to result in lasting harm to his fellow men? Are such men to be ranked with Washington and Nathan Hale? If so, the standard of heroism has sadly fallen."

INJUNCTION MILLS GRIND

Judge Hands Down Two Important Decisions Affecting Discontented Workers

Workers.

Judge Beatty, United States district judge of Idaho, sitting for Judge Morrow in the United States circuit court, handed down two very important decisions affecting the strikers in the glove and horseshoesrs 'trade. He continued the restraining orders in the two suits and prohibited the strikers interfering with the non-union employes in the bag trade and horcetting the patent rubber horseshoe in the horseshoeing shops. The restraining orders were continued in force until the cases come up on their merits. The orders are not final.

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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.

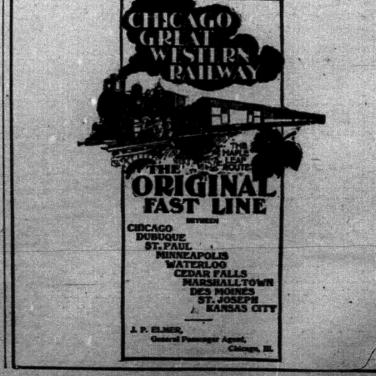
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The Workingman Who Is Burdened

With a Capitalist Mind.

Have you ever seen the worker with the capitalist mind?

If there were only two or three of him, he would be caught and put in a museum or a mental sanitarium. But he is too common to attract any such notice. In fact, he bears a very strong-resemblance to the average man.

The peculiar characteristic of the worker with the capitalist mind is that he deceived by a property-owning illusion all his life. He talks, acts and votes as if he were a capitalist, whereas he has no more property than a cockroach.

This illusion is so strong that the poor victim loses almost all knowledge of what really concerns him, and spends his life in defending his imaginary wealth and capitalistic interests. In many instances the illustrates.

mals of the forest. For instance, a few days ago I sat down on a bench in Central park and commenced a conversation with a shabbily-dressed man who was occu-pying the same seat. We talked of the condition of business and so forth,

and at once he began to display the peculiar mental weakness to which we have been alluding. "We are the richest nation in the world," said he, throwing out his

we have been alluding.

"We are the richest nation in the world," said he, throwing out his chest like a pouter pigeon.

"The balance of trade in our favor last year was nearly \$700,000,000. Our national wealth amounts to \$1,200 apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. In another hundred years we'll own the earth and make even the king of England pay us reat."

With some difficulty I led him to talk on subjects on which he was sane and normal, and presently found out that he had been out of work for three months, had not a cent of money in the bank and had been obliged to sleep in the park for the hist four or five nights. Yet this unfortunate worker with the capitalist mind was in his imagination a shareholder in every trust in the country.

In its last stages, this curious mental defect results in the complete problems of the accountry.

The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte will meet in iners' Union hall, North ain street, in the future.