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

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

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 46

ARE THROWN IN JAIL

The Citizens' Alliance Arrested on Order of Judge Owers for Lawless Work--Judge Says Dynamite Is Sometimes Used by Capitalist Class to Obtain Aid of State Troops in Winning a Strike--Affair to Be Thoroughly Investigated.

On August 11th the Western Federation of Miners, through its attorneys, struck back at the Citizens' Protective league of Idaho Springs for the arrest and deporting of 18 members of the local union immediately after the dynamiting of the transformer house at the Sun and Moon mine two weeks ago. An application for an injunction was made to Judge Frank Owers in the district court at Georgetown restraining each and every member of the league from in any way interfering with the members of the local miners' union, following which counsel for the miners filed criminal complaints against 43 members of the league, and bench warrants for their arrest were immediately issued. These warrants were warrants for their arrest were immediately issued. These warrants were placed in the hands of Sheriff Sanberg, who arrested forty-two of the following citizens and took them to Georgetown. The list of those taken into custody include the president of league and mayor pro tem of city, city clerk and superintendent of water works, three members of city council, city attorney, city marshal, night marshal, coroner of Clear Creek county, postnaster, president First National bank, president Cascade Electric company, manager of the Newhouse tunnel and manager of the Lamartine mine, secretary of chamber of commerce and secretary of ber of commerce and secretary of school board, recording secretary of the league, corresponding secretary of the league, corresponding secretary of the league, corresponding secretary of the league, cashier of Merchants' and Miners' bank, assistant cashier of First National bank, cashier of First National bank, manager Sun and Moon mine, manager of Chamberlain-Dillingham Ore company, assistant manager of Chamberlain-Dillingham Ore company, superintendent Newhouse tunnel, foreman of the Sun and Moon, member executive committee of the league, and thirty-two others.

The complaints on which the bench warrants are issued are identical in each instance with the exception of the name of the party charged with the offense and the name of the miner making the charge.

The language of the complaint folber of commerce and secretary of

The language of the complaint fol-

The language of the complaint follows:

"The complaint and information of P. H. O'Brien made before the Honorable Frank W. Owers in open court sitting in the first judicial district of the state of Colorado within and for the county and state aforesaid; the said P. H. O'Brien, being first duly sworn, on his oath doth say Samuel Brothers, on or about the 29th day of July, A. D. 1903, at to-wit: the county and state aforesaid, foreibly, wilfully and maliciously broke the peace of the people of said county at and within the said county and did threaten to break the peace of the people of said county and did threaten to break the peace of the people of said county and did threaten to injure this affiant and did forcibly expel and assist in expelling this affiant from the town of Idaho Springs, within the said county, and did threaten and assist in threatening said affiant that if he said affiant did return to the said town of Idaho Springs, or to the said county of Clear Creek, at any time in the future that return to the said town of idaho Springs, or to the said county of Clear Creek, at any time in the future that he would use personal violence to the body of this affiant, to the extent of

body of this affiant, to the extent of killing this affiant.

"Wherefore, he prays said Samuel Brothers may be arrested and dealt with seconding to the law, and that he be required to give security for the peace, and for his good behavior toward all the people of this state, and particularly toward this affiant, in accordance with the statute in such case man; and provided."

Index Owers are provided as a special

Judge Owers appointed us a special prosecutor in the Idaho Springs case. Willis V. Elliott, of the Denver district attorney's office, and lectured the sheriff, Andrew Sandberg, for his laxity in an official way and condemned his appointment of men as deputy sheriffs who had not been in the county exceeding forty-eight hours.

the county exceeding forty-eight hours.

Ralph Talbot, who was understood to represent the Citizens' league of Idaho Springs, gave notice that he would apply for a writ of prohibition in the supreme court in order to test the court's right to remove and suspend the district attorney and expressed the opinion that the court has assumed extraordinary judicial authority and had gone beyond the law. He asked Judge Owers to reserve the naming of the appointee until the supreme court could, pass upon the application for a writ of prohibition. Judge Owers refused to do so and made the appointment at once. The calmination of the morning proceedings followed some sensational speeches by attorneys in the case and considerable interrogation of officers and witnesses by the court.

When court convened E. M. Sabin reported a number of the defendants, who were brought from Idaho Springs and were prepared to waive examination and give bond for their appearance.

Judge Owers expressed astonish-

On August 11th the Western Fed-ration of Miners, through its attor-eys, struck back at the Citizens' such acts suggested a disinclination rotective league of Idaho Springs to have their connection with the mob's act investigated at this time. He said that the matter would be reported to the bar association of the state and that an effort would be

the state and that an effort would be made to have them disbarred. He said that Mr. Collom occupied a peculiarly delicate position, having actually presided at the meeting which preceded the work of the mob.

Attorney Sabin arose and said that so far as he was concerned it was up to the bar association and the court, and if they desired to investigate his conduct they could do so. He said he courted investigation.

Judge Owers said that he would undoubtedly be investigated, that he would have a right to defend himself and that he hoped he would be able to clear himself.

Judge Owers then turned his atten-

and that he hoped he would be able to clear himself.

Judge Owers then turned his attention to Andrew Sandberg, sheriff. He asked the sheriff what deputies he had at Idaho Springs on the night of the riot. The sheriff replied that Lyte Gregory and E. E. Baird were two of his deputies who were there that night. Gregory was called for and arose. He denied any knowledge of the mob being formed and Attorney Richardson then alleged that Gregory is in the employ of the Citizens Protective league and is really a resident of the city and county of Denver. Gregory admitted that his home was in Denver and that he is in the employ of the league, but that he later said that he is employed by a private citizen. He admitted arresting miners without warrants or legal process and claimed to believe that such procedure was within his power. He denied boarding trains at Idaho Springs for the purpose of warning miners to stay on the train and not attempt to get off at that place.

Baird made similar admissions. It

and not attempt to get off at that place.

Baird made similar admissions. It developed that both men came to Idaho Springs on May 25th and were appointed deputies the following day.

In reply to Judge Owers' questions Sheriff Sandberg said the appointments had been made at the request of Sims, of the Sun and Moon mine. At this point Attorney Richardson, who had been appointed assistant to the county attorney's office, for the prosecution of these cases, arose and asked the court to act on the affidavits which had been filed charging dereliction of duty on the officers of Idaho Springs, who had refused protection to the deported miners. He stated further that he could not work in harmony with the county attorney's office in spite of his appointment. He declared that never again would workingmen in that locality submit to such indignities. They had been advised that they would be acting within their rights in resisting arrests made without a wurrant, even to the point of shooting any one who arrests made without a warrant, ever

ing within their rights in resisting arrests made without a warrant, even to the point of shooting any one who laid hands upon them.

Judge Owers asked Horace G. Thurman, district attorney, what progress he had made in investigating the blowing up of the transformer at the Sun and Moon mine. The district attorney replied that he had spent two days in Idaho Springs seeking evidence, and had secured valuable assistance from his assistant, J. W. B. Smith; R. F. Collum, city attorney of Idaho Springs; E. M. Sabin, another attorney, and a number of citizens. He said that some evidence had been secured, but that he could not say that it would be zufficient to

(Continued on Page Four.)

OHIO TRADES COUNCIL TURNS DOWN AN APPEAL FOR AID

The Columbus (Ohio) Daily Press throws the following side light of the spirit of eastern unionism:

"The communication to President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, authorized by the Trades and Labor assembly a few nights ago is in course of preparation by Secretary Will F. Hauck, of the assembly. It relates to the fact that the Western Federation of Miners, which is claimed to tion of Miners, which is claimed to be trying to disrupt the American Federation and also destroy the Unit-ed Mine Workers' International uned Mine Workers' International union, has entered this territory asking for money from the unions and central bodies. It is believed by many that the money obtained by this method from the enemy's territory will be used to assist the Western Federation to accomplish its object of driving out the United Mine Workers, and disrupting the American Federation. Federation.

"The Western Federation is a se-ceded body from the United Mine Workers, it is claimed, the secession

being caused by the refusal of President Mitchell to approve a strike in southern Illinois some years ago. It is also claimed to be a socialist organization as well. A letter was read in the assembly the other night ask-ing for aid, and this being almost unprecedented the assembly author-

ing for ad, and this being aimose imprecedented the assembly authorized the turning down of the request and the sending of the information to the officials most interested."

It should be borne in mind that the Western Federation of Miners have poured out money like water in defense of union principles and wages, regardless of what union was involved or who they were affiliated with. At this time an army of miners have put down their tools and walked out in support of the striking smeltermen of Denver. They have been tried again and again and they never falter in a fight. There are no scabs among them. Bull pens and rifle balls have no terrors for them, and they have never gone back on a and they have no terrors for them, and they have never gone back on a needy brother. Yet their appeal for aid is "held up" by an eastern organ-ization which calls itself a union.

IN A DIRTY BUSINESS

United Mine Workers' Officials Announce Their Purpose of Fighting Child Labor Law of Pennsylvania-Puerile Arguments Are Advanced.

The child labor question has been so generally discussed in union circles, its evils in denying the child a chance for schooling and development, thus for schooling and development, thus lowering the standard of intelligence among the workers, and further its effects in reducing the wage rate, are so generally understood, that the opposition of organized labor has been generally accepted as a settled fact. This, however, seems to be an error. A Pittsburg paper of recent date says:

"Miners to Test the Law.

"Pittsburg miners intend to test the constitutionality of the new child habor law in two cases to be heard in that city, of boys working in nearby mines under the age of 16 years. The foreman of the mine was arrested by a mine inspector Friday and will be given a hearing before a Pittsburg justice. The boys are 14 years old each.

justice. The boys are 14 years old each.

"President Dolan and Secretary Dodds of this district of the United Mine Workers are confident the law is not constitutional. They intend so make a test case and hope to defeat efforts of the state to prevent boys under 16 years old working in the mines in the soft coal regions.

"Both officers relievate former assertions that the law is wrong. They say it is not meant for this region, and is strictly an anthracite region measure. They will be at court, they say, to show that a boy who does not go to work before he is 16 years old does not want to go to work then. They expect to show he is old enough, very often, at 14 years, and big enough to do a man's work, and that if he is not work. Ing at 14 years he is dolar something that tends to remove from him all desire for work when he reaches the are that tends to remove from him all de-

sire for work when he reaches the age the law prescribes as his time to start to earn his living.
"School systems of the country are condemned with the law. Boys in the outlying districts, the officers say, do not get more than three or four months' schooling. With eight or nine months of idleness the effect on the

boy, they aid, is obvious.

"Concluding his remarks Mr. Dodds quoted a miner who said the law that prevents a boy 14 years old from working in a mine should provide to

'And the father of the support him. support him. 'And the father of the boy,' suggested President Dolan, 'often would have te support a son and that son's children.' He cited a case of a boy of less than 16 years who is working in a mine and is a father."

Commenting on the attitude of these "labor lenders" a Chicago paper has this to say:

"labor leaders" a Chicago paper has this to say:

"Pensylvania's new labor law prohibits children 16 years of age from working in the mines of that state. The law was aimed at the breaker boy outrage, where little children have been dragged from their cradles to do the work of men, but it applies equally to the soft coal mines, it is found, where young boys are employed driving mules and in other duties. This new law runs counter to the desires of some of the ignorant miners of the Pittsburg district, and President Dolan and Secretary Dodds, of the United Mine Workers' organization of that locality, intend, it is said, to test the constitutionality of the law. So will be seen the spectacle of union men attempting to break a law prohibiting child labor!

"Of course, these miners have a

iting child labor!

"Of course, these miners have a reason for taking this stand. It is that children who are put to work before they are 18 years old will never want to work! The excuses for child labor on the part of those who profit by it are always plentful, whether they are parents or employers. This excuse is on a par with the others and is not founded on reason or experience. A child who attends school and is kept at school duties is continually learning lessons of thrift and becoming fitted for hard work. And this is particularly the case when some degree of manual training is connected with of manual training is connected with his school life. The ordinary child cannot work—in mill or mine—and study, too. A few there may be whose physique will stand the double burden, but in the majority of instances, where tried, it is at the expense of future health. The springtime of youth is the natural period for acquiring studious habits, and 16 years of age is young enough to subject the body of any boy or girl to the strain of modern industrial methods.

(Continued on Page Four)

THEY ENDORSE HEARST

The National Convention of Building Trades at Denver Goes on Record for the Newspaper Man--Charges of Boodle Hasten Action--Changes in Constitution Proposed--Amalgamated Carpenters Denied Seat in Body Until Differences Are Adjusted.

The National Building Trades Council, in session at Denver, after a debate of an hour, endorsed Hearst for president. The cemmittee on resolutions brought in a report asking that consideration of the Hearst matter be laid over until the convention had fin-ished its work. J. W. Adams of the resolutions com

mittee immediately arose to say that the committee had in its charge a let-ter from a responsible party "making ter from a responsible party "making serious charges" concerning the Hearst boom, and that it wanted time to investigate these charges.

Maloney of Chicago said he believed in "playing in" the open," and that he thought now a good time to do so.

Davidson of Denver moved concurrence in the committee report. Smith of Aurora seconded it.

The vote resulted 18 to 22 and the vote to concur in the report was lost.

The vote resulted 18 to 22 and the vote to concur in the report was lost. Steinbiss of St. Louis moved to adopt the resolution of indorsement. Keene of New York seconded.

McNally, a carpenter of Butte, spoke in praise of Hearst, but advised against indorsing him for fear the trusts would promptly organize and centralize against him.

Keene of New York said the council was not nominating, but that it should endorse, as simple reward of its friend. Fox of St. Louis said it was ridicu-

endorse, as simple reward of its friend.
Fox of St. Louis said it was ridiculous for the convention to agree to
ask Roosevelt for Waudby's appointment, and then turn about and indorse a man to run against Roosevelt.
"When we get out of our own line of
business we always make mistakes,"
said Fox.

Steinblss of St. Louis took a different view, and designated Hearst "the

ent view, and designated Hearst "the only one who dared to bring the coal barons before the bar of justice," and said it was time for laboring men to take a hand and step the powers of wealth in their attempt to form an oliganch.

wealth in their attempt to form an oligarchy.

Duffie of New Jersey praised Hearst, but opposed indorsement by the con-vention.

Pomeroy of Denver said the broad Pomeroy of Denver said the broad question of economic politics is per-mitted by all labor bodies and the quicker the laboring people learn to wade into the tide of politics and take the helm the quicker they will get what they want.

Gallagher of Hudson county, N. Y., said he was a friend of Hearst, first, tast and all the time, but believed it an inappropriate place for indorse

Adams or St. Louis said the convention had no right to go into political questions and demanded to know how the convention could know that the old charge of boodle will not be raised against the convention as it has been against labor conventions so often before

James of Denver said he thought members of the convention were sent for another purpose than politics, but commends Hearst as a newspaper

Kelly of Chicago resented any ref-erence to boodle and said he would stake his life on the honesty of the

tion himself of boodle, but had re-ceived from a Denver man of promi-nence whom he didn't personally know, a letter in which he had made a direct charge of efforts at boodling in this charge of efforts at boodling in this convention.

Hyder of Denver said the letter was about not be

a cowardly attack and should not be permitted to go in the minutes. Other delegates expressed their views until the previous question was called for and carried by 28 to 20.

After this came the indorsement of Hearst. A motion to appoint a com-mittee to investigate the boodle charge

was defeated.

A referendum resolution was intro-duced which reads: "Resolved, That the National Build-ing Trades Council hereby endorses the principle of referendum; and, be it further

"Resolved, That section 1, article IV, of the constitution of the National Building Trades Council be and hereby is amended by adding the following:
"But all such amendments must be

"But all such amendments must be submitted by the general secretary, treasurer to all affiliated Building Trades Councils, within thirty days after the convention adjourns, a sufficient number of copies for each affiliated local union, for a referendum vote, said vote to be by trades, in accordance with section 3, article IVs said vote to be returned to the general secretary-treasurer within sixty days secretary-treasurer within sixty days after the receipt of said copies, and said amendment by local councils, and said vote to be tabulated by the and said vote to be tabulated by the secretary treasurer and returned with in thirty days thereafter to all affiliated local councils; and all amendments receiving a majority of all local trades voting shall become law thirty days after the date of official announcement of said vote."

Another, referred to the constitution committee, is as follows:

"Resolved, That section 4, article IV, be amended by adding the following; No delegate shall be entitled to represent any trade affiliated with any local B. T. C. unless he is a member in good standing of some affiliated local of the local B. T. C. which he represents."

A communication was received from

of the local B. T. C. which he represents."

A communication was received from General Secretary L. W. Tilden asking membership for the United Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters! Helpers of the United States and Canada. It has 450 locals and 20,000 members.

The contest between Denver local No. 68 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Denver Building Trades Council was renewed by the former's request of the national council that it be granted trade autonomy in the matter of issuing and regulating Building Trades Council cards to electrical contractors. This is practically an appeal from the recent decision of the national council's executive board sustaining the local council.

The application of the American branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners for charters was referred to the executive board. The organization committee in its report recommended that membership be denied until the applicant settles the difficulties with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

To cover charter interference an amendment is offered to section 7, article XV, as follows:

"No more than one local union of the same craft shall be affiliated in

"No more than one local union of the same craft shall be affiliated in any affiliated Building Trades Council, provided, that where two or more cal unions of the same craft, char-tered by the same national or inter-national organizations, are affiliated in any subordinate local Building Trades Council, their delegates shall bear cre-dentials issued by a district of execu-tive council regresenting such unions; dentials issued by a district of execu-tive council representing such unions; it is further provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be con-strued to affect any local union or craft that is already affiliated through its national or international union with the National Building Trades Council.

Council.

"Where a local union of the same particular craft, chartered by separate national or international organizations of that craft, is already affiliated with any subordinate, local Building Trades, Council, prior to Angust 10, 1903, the question of which of these shall be retained in compliance with the following shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated trades in the said Building Trades Council, said vote to be returned within thirty days after the submission of the said question, which shall be decided by a majority of the trades voting."

Another amendment was an insertion in section 2 of article XV, of this clause: "And all local unions of crafts whose national or international organizations are affiliated with the local Building Trades Council shall be required to affiliate with the local Building Trades Councils of their vicinity, if such there be under charter of the National Building Trades Council of America."

Changes recommended by General Secretary-Treasurer Steinbiss referred to the committee on constitution were:

were:

"Article IX needs a revision, and I respectfully call attention to heading of 'Strikes and Lockouta' 'Strike Assessments' and 'Financial Aid' to your consideration. With the growth of the National Building Trades Council the local autonomy granted each council in article X of the constitution makes the enforcement of National Building (Continued on Page Hour)

Pittsburg servant girls have formed a union.

Sailors are said to be scarce on the

5,000 Ohio glass-workers have bee made happy by a 15 per cent. raise. The Delaware Coal strike will be abmitted to abritration.

Judge Kelly, of St. Paul, has de-nied the injunction against the strik-ing plumbers.

The moulders of Youngstown, Ohio, are waging a bitter fight for an increase in wages.

The McKeesport tin mills, closed by a strike, are said to have resumed with nonunion men.

Salem, Mass., carpenters have been compelled to call off the strike which has been on since April 1st.

The Co-Operative Union laundry, established by union laundry workers during the big strike in Chicago's warehouses last June, has been declared a fallure. For six weeks repre-

sentatives of the union who had been running the hundry and endeavoring to place it on a paying basis, have been forwarding discouraging reports to the members of the organization, and the place was closed.

All work is at a standstill in the manufacturing jewelry trade of New York as a result of the lockout by the New York Manufacturing Jewellers' an sociation.

Birming ham. Ala. has a Citisens' Alliance for med for the purpose of secretly fighting the Labor unions. They will not make public the names of their officers.

The Philadelphia and Reading rail road, which broke up the Engineers and Firemen's Union on its lines some years ago, is now unable to find conspetent men for the work.

The strike riots at Cracow, Austria; Poland, have resulted, according to a Cracow newspaper, in 60 deaths since August 5, through conflicts between the strikers and the tryops.

The bakers have elected the following officers at their election of July 11: International secretary, F. H. slartzbecker; editor, John Schudel; sasistant secretary, John Guild. The Kieff, Russia, corresponde

the Lindon Times says a leading Russian employer estimates that the atrike in Russia affected a half milica men and that the strength of the movement is increasing and the authorities are non-plussed. Workmen engaged in the varie

working engaged in the various building trades of Pittsburg, who had been locked out for two weeks, have reported for work in every trade but the stone masons, who did not receive word in time that a general resump-tion had been decided on.

A movement is on in Montana for a consolidation of the various wool growers associations of the state into a secret organization to be known as

miners has been on for some time.

Sheriff Burgin sent a posse of deputies to the scene. One man was shot another assaulted. It is said the trouble came through an effort to work non-union men in the mines.

the Alliance. The avowed purpose is to compel its membership to adhere to the shearing price fixed by the Alliance. Many flockmasters have, in the past, paid what was considered fair by themselves and the shearers. liance. Many flockmasters have, in the past, paid what was considered fair by themselves and the shearers. The Alliance would attempt to pre-vent this.

Belgian Co-operations have estab-lished a second brewery and also a textile works. In addition to this they have established numerous butcher shops and succeeded in materially re-ducing the price of meats which they import, and which sell much cheaper than in America.

The Montana State Trades and Labor Council meets at Missoula on August 24th. Delegates to the Council will be entitled to a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. Payment of full fare at point of starting will be made and a certificate given by the ticket agent which certificate on being countersigned by the secretary of the Council will entitle the bearer to a return rate of one-third the regular fare. Be sure and get your certificate. This announcement is made at the request of Secretary Oscar M. Partello.

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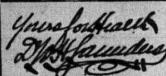
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MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thous against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching backs, Leve af Sexual Power, Failing or Lest Vichity, Frequent or Fainful Evacuations of the fixader, accompanied by more of ieus arasting and the except of particles of allapses of the fixader, accompanied by more of ieus arasting and the except of particles of allapses of the fixader, accompanied to the decimal representation of the decimal property of the series and healthy restoration of the Gestito Urinary Organs.

"A WARNING VOICE." the title of our book which describes the title of our book which describes the second of the second

The Remuneration of Capital Under Co-Operation

The Socialist movement is the exression of the discontent of the workpression of the discontent of the work-ing class of the world with the present capitalistic order of society, under which as a result of the private own-ership by the capitalist class of the land and the machinery of production, industry is administered in the in-terest and for the private profit of the members of the capitalist class, while the actual producers of the wealth of the world, receiving but a mere frac-tion of the fruits of their labor, must suffer the pangs of poverty and priva-tion in the midst of the abundance their toll has created. Thus, exploittheir foll has created. Thus, explosi-ation, which is the root evil of capi-talism, as it is that which makes capitalism possible, is what Socialism aims to abolish. But if the purpose of Socialism is the abolition of exploitation and to make the existence of an tion and to make the existence of an exploiting or capitalist class impossible, the problem arises how to distribute among the citizens of the Socialist republic the product of their joint labor so as to give each individuals. ual his just share and no one more or less than his just share. We are confronted by the question as to how the just share of each individual in the general labor product shall be de-termined or measured, and as to what shall be deemed to constitute a just

share.
Is there, then, any principle govern ing the distribution of incomes and under Socialism that is universally accepted at the present time by Socialists? No. On the contrary. The widest divergence of opinion prevalis among the advocates of the new social acceptance, this most important order concerning this most important and most practical question. Two main streams or tendencies of thought upon this subject may, however, be recognized, and these we shall here

consider.

There is, first, the view of those who hold that the remuneration of the individual laborer under Socialism shall be basen upon the average social time required in the production of the particular article upon which the la-bor has been expended; such remu-neration or labor credit to be equal in purchasing power to the price of any article in the production of which an equal amount of social labor time has been required; the prices of commodi-ties to be thus equal to the value of the labor required in their production, as measured in time, and the value of labor to be equal to the prices of the products.

On the other hand, the adherents of an influential and numerically impor-tana rival school, assert that it is imtana rival school, assert that it is impossible under the present complex and interdependent system of industry, to discover the exact share or value of each individual's labor in the production of wealth, and that even if this were possible yet the fact that the co-operation of the whole of society and the accumulated experience of all past society so vastly multiplies the powers of the individual as to dwarf the value of his purely personal contribution of productive effort into significance, would make distribution upon the basis of the labor performed or of the alleged value of performed or of the alleged value of such labor impracticable as well as unjust; and that, therefore, the only solution of the problem of distribusolution of the problem of distribu-tion under Socialism is to be found in the principle of equality of in-comes; every citizen to be given the right of equal participation in the pro-duct of the combined labor, and to be expected, in return, to give forth his own best efforts in productive activity

own best efforts in productive activity for the common weal.

In regard to the first of these pro-posals, namely, that the remuneration posals, namely, that the remuneration of labor be based upon the average time required in the production of the given article upon which the labor has been expended, the limited space at our disposal will only permit us to point out as a sufficient reason for the rejection of this plan, that if we may rightly take the quantity of labor exrightly take the quantity of labor ex-pended, as measured in time, as the basis of remuneration, there is no rea-son why the quality of labor as well as other factors that could be men-tioned as influencing the manner and result of such labor should not also be considered in determining its considered in determining its remu-neration. If inequality of earnings is neration. If inequality of earnings is justified by the difference in the amount of time which different individuals may devote to labor, it is also justified by the difference in the nature of the labor, which different individuals perform.

There remains, then, to be considered, that other plan for the distribution of the general social product, according to which society will guaran-

cording to which society will guaran-tee to each individual an equal share or purchasing power in the entire consumable wealth of the nation, and will, in return, require the surrender for social use of each individual's lapower under as nearly equal or alized terms and conditions as pos-

As we have seen, the main argument advanced in support of the principle of equality of incomes, is, that the productive efficiency of the individual is due to the co-operation of natural and social forces and to the inherit-ance of natural and social opportuni-ties, both as expressing itself in his environment and in his own physical organism, and that as the individual is thus himself a product of natura environment and in his own paysical organism, and that as the individual is thus himself a product of nature and society, while any so-called personal superiority which he may possess, is a superiority in performing the various functions of life amid an environment created by nature and society, the product of his labor is not individual but social and universal, and that it belongs to him only as conferred upon him by authority of society, and by virtue of his equal membership in society, and that, hence, for society to decree the equal division among all its members of the social industrial product, is not only for it to act strictly within its right but is the only act consistent with right and the only act according with logic.

The answer that must be given to

logic.

The answer that must be given to this is that the law which has governed the development of life and the rise and progress in the scale of being both of individuals and of societies; the cosmic law in subordination to which had as the outcome of which the individual man of today and human society of today along with all other living beings and all other so.

cieties of living beings, have arisen, after countiess ages of stress and struggle, from out the formless slime at the bottom of the primeval sea; that law has been, that "every individual," whether living in isolation or in association with its fellows, "shall gain by whatever aptitude it has for fulfilling the conditions to its exist-ence." For society to endeavor to annul this law, would be to make war against the very conditions to which it owes its own existence, and to which all the progress that has been hitherto achieved has been due, and it would be to cut away the foundations for all future individual progress and

all future racial development.
Race progress in the past has been consequent upon the operation of the law that each creature shall enjoy the benefits accruing to it from the possession of superior ability to meet the conditions of its existence; for since such benfits involved greater opportunity to perpetuate its stock into posterity by means of descend-ants, there has been as a result a constant increase within each species of the proportion of its members possess-ing such superior ability; and it has been this constant infusion in an increasing ratio into each generation of every species of the best blood of each preceding generation, which has been the lever that has raised life up to its present high state of development.

This materialistic conception of race progress, which corresponds to and in a manner includes Marx' materialistic conception of history is founded upon the solid rock of modern positive sci-ence, and it applies as well to the human race as to the lower races, and it applies as well to the future, though not, perhaps, the very remote future, as it does to the present. The Uto-pian idea of a mathematical equality of incomes and of the communistic distribution of products, which have come down to us from the early Socialists, originated at a time when the modern doctrine of evolution and the method of evolution were unknown. The time has come, however, when an attempt should be made to definitely and clearly demonstrate to the world that, contrary to the prevailing im-pression, there is nothing in the philosophy of Socialism, rightly understood, inherently at variance with the philosophy of evolution, and that there is nothing in the principles of evolution opposed to the essential truths of socialism. (Such an at-tempt has recently, indeed, been made by Enrico Ferri in his book on "So-cialism and Modern Science." While this work is an encouraging sign of an awakening to the need of reconcil-ing the modern view of race progress and the modern view of social pro-gress—the doctrine of Darwin and the doctrine of Marx—it fails to touch the subject in more than a merely nominal manner, avoiding the points of greatest apparent conflict between these two divisions of the new thought, and the book, in consequence, can scarcely be said to be convincing.)

However, it is not here contended that in the distant future, as a result of the changes to be wrought by evolution both in the nature of the race subject in more than a merely nominal

lutuon both in the nature of the race and its environment, the institutions that would today be found wholly imthat would today be found wholly impracticable, might not under the far different conditions of that period become eminently suitable for the people of that age, while, on the other hand, the most deep-rooted customs and institutions of the present era might not in their turn then become obsolete. But Socialism as a movement of the present day does not come for the purpose of bringing about the indiscriminate overturning of all existing institutions. Socialism of all existing institutions. Socialism is the natural outgrowth of an industrial development which is marked by the gradually increasing inadequacy of the individualistic system of production. quacy of the individualistic system of production to meet the requirements of society, and which is bound to terminate in the abolition of the system of individualistic or private ownership and administration of the machinery of production and in the inauguration of the system of collective or public ownership and administration. When we shall but have removed the incubus of rent, interest and profits from off the backs of the world's producers; when the root cult of the present social economy, private capitalism, shall have been cut out of our civilization, it will not be necesour civilization, it will not be neces-sary to make any further fundamental changes in the social organization to insure justice in the distribution of wealth, nor will it be required to invent arbitrary rules for the remunera-tion of labor to substitute for the natural law governing wages under

freedom.

The economic law which today regulates wages in the different employments needs but to be freed from its enforced connection with the system of class monopoly of the means of production to be enabled to automatically the model of the control of the means of production to be enabled to automatically the model. yet equitably determine the remu-neration of labor under more just industrial conditions. Under a regime of equality of opportunity to the means of production and individual freedom in the disposition of one's labor power, there is a natural economic law which if it be made the basis for the regulation of the rates of wages the regulation of the rates of wages throughout the various employments, labor will be as certain to find its just reward as water is to find its level. That law is none other than the law of supply and demand. By raising wages in occupations and places where the supply of labor is less than the demand (as determined for the particular commodities produced) and by lowering wages where the supply exceeds the demand, labor will be stimulated to flow towards the various points of production in proportical to the demand for labor in each particular ladustry and in each particular region, and its remuneration will be governed by the valuation placed

region, and its remuneration will be governed by the valuation -placed upon it by the laborers themselves.

As the demand for commodities under the Co-operative Commonwealth will only be limited by the productive capacity of society, owing to the prices of commodities being based upon the bare cost of production, the total demand for labor will always be equal to the total supply, and hence, as no one need ever suffer for lack of employment, no one need accept work or remain at work at an unsat-

other branches or conditions of em-ployment labor requiring equal skill or effort is paid more. Every individual being guaranteed the right to labor at any work he may be capable of doing, no class of workers could main-tain a monopoly of a more desirable employment, nor could the rate of remuneration in any industry be kept higher than the general level of wages for an equal class of work, ow-ing to the flow of labor that would set towards such more favored occu-ion. The true value of every spepation. cles of labor will thus be determined by the amount of remuneration which it will be necessary to offer in order to attract or retain a supply of labor equal to the demand in any stated employment, and in every employment the remuneration paid to the worker will thus represent the true value of his work.

The advantages of this system of remunerating labor and distributing the product of the general industry under the Co-operative Commonwealth will be readily apparent to the thoughtful reader. The objections most frequently urged against Social-ism by its honest opponents are really objections against that "regime of objections against that "regime of status" and the consequences of such a regime which it is erroneously be lieved to involve. When it can be shown, however, that Socialism in no way carries with it the necessity for any restriction upon the economic liberty of the individual, in the sense in which economic liberty on the part of the wage carner is now understood. the wage earner is now understood, and when it can be shown that the income of each individual worker under socialism will correspond to his own industry and productive efficienand will be determined, not by ar. cy, and will be determined, not by ar-bitrary decision of human authority but by the impartial justice of a naturai law, such objections must lose all their force, though not before

There might be some foundation for the fear expressed by Herbert Spen-cer, that Socialism would result in the establishment of "a military despotism of the most severe type," if Socialism really involved the adoption of indus-trial arrangements under which the individual worker would have no de-ciding voice in the disposition of his own labor power and no material interest in the results of his labor; but this becomes groundless if we are per-mitted to assume that the "industrial army" of the future republic will be a volunteer army of willing workers, cooperating without compulsion in the service of society and receiving each his reward according to his

No doubt the law of supply and de-No doubt the law of supply and de-mand as it operates today under a cap-italistic economy, works injury to the interests of the laboring classes. Where one class in society owns all the means of production and the re-mainder of the population must com-pete with one another for the right to labor, the tendency of wages must necessarily be to fall to the minimum point at which life can be supported. Far-different, however, must it be where the machinery of production is the common property of the whole the common property of the whole people and the entire product of indus-try must be divided among those who produce it; where the industrial me-chanism of society is operated for the express purpose of providing the largest product at the least cost to the consumers and full employment at the highest remuneration to the producers; where every worker is afford. ed the utmost opportunity of qualify-ing himself for the most desirable em-ployments and every employment is open under equal terms to every indi-vidual.

Under such conditions only the best results must follow from permitting the mutual competition of the workers to regulate the rate of remuneration in every industry, and there can be no other method of regulating the rate of remuneration under the Co-operative Commonwealth that would be just to all members of society and that would involve no arbitrary interference with and infringement upon the liberty and dignity of the individual. As the competition would not be, as now, bedignity of the individual. As the competition would not be, as now, between an army of starving unemployed, on the one hand, and those fortunate enough to have employment, but far otherwise, would consist simply of a flow of labor from the occupations that at a given time appear less desirable to the occupations that at the same time appear more desirable, the effects of this system of adjusting wages according to the law of supply and demand, would be to equalize the desirability of the various employ-

plate the consumption of commodi ties requiring particular skill or talent in their production; to raise the stan dard of individual efficiency and ambi-tion; and to increase the general wealth and annual product of wealth of society.

Thus, divested of those paternalistic

and authoritarian features which cer-tain doctrinaires, in their mad crav-ing for an artificial and imposed equalwould mischievously fasten upon the idea of the Co-operative Common-wealth, it becomes clear that Socialwearen, it becomes clear that socialism, by no means involves any curtailment of or impertinent tampering with the liberty of the individual, even in his industrial relations; that it does not require the adoption of that principle of equality of incomes, which in the present state of human nature, would, indeed, be fatal to effort and destructive of the conditions of organic progress; and that it does not neces-sitate the "regeneration of the human race." and the consequent crushing out of individuality. On the contrary in putting an end to the monopoly by the few over the means of employ ment upon which depends the very existence of the many, Socialism, we thus see, would make for a fuller and more widely diffused liberty than has ever been known before; in basing income upon labor and not upon the exploitation of labor, it would stimu-late efficiency and promote the rise of the most worthy; and in establishing equality of opportunities for all, it would the more effectively insure the development of the individuality of each. Socialism, instead of being an-tagonistic to race progress, would provide the only environment under which true race progress can be ef-fected; instead of dragging all down to the same low level it would raise to the same low level it would raise mankind to a state of culture and re-finement unparalleled in history; and instead of bringing in its train disor-der and distress it would usher in an era of perpetual peace and plenty.— Raphael Buck, in International Social-ist Rayley.

IMPOSSIBLE TO REMAIN SILENT.

Declaration of Noted Preacher Who Takes the Field for Socialism.

"I am making this step because it "I am making this step because it is impossible to be sane and not revolt; be sane and be silent; be sane and not take my place shoulder to shoulder with my comrades, the toilers in the fight to overthrow the capitalist system."

"I am not making a sacrifice by giving up my easy life, comforts, friends and social connections. These things mean notling to me in the face of my own present slavery and the

of my own present slavery and the control of the sources of life by or-ganized greed. I do not expect the gratitude of the toilers for taking up their fight. It is my fight and I must fight to be a man."

must fight to be a man."

These are the words of Rev. Alexander M. Stirton, pastor of the M. E. church at Greeley City, Michigan, who has decided to enter actively upon the campaign for Socialism. For years he has been studying the writings of Social Scientists, statistics, bistory and been a close observwritings of Social Scientists, statis-ties, history, and been a close observ-er of things. His conclusion has be-come conviction. No steps have yet-been taken to depose him from his ministry but it is understood that he will voluntarily retire at the close of his couference year in September. He will henceforth devote all his

He will henceforth devote all his exceptional ability, forceful oratory, clear brain and unswerving loyalty to Socialism. He is prepared to give and take home knocks and is armed to strike, and will strike the system of greed with blows that will shatter.

We are glad to offer him the field of work he desires. Dates have been given him upon Michigan circuits, beginning at Silverwood, August 17. His work will be well done. He is a strong accession to the ranks of our active workers.—Michigan Notes. active workers .-- Michigan Notes.

NOW CHINA WAKES UP.

(Copyrighter, 1903, by the Press Publishing Company, New York W. (Copyrighter, 1903, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)
Berlin, August 1.—Socialism has spread to the land of the almond-eyed. A Chinese savant, Lenong Kai-Kion has just finished a translation of the German Socialist Marx's work, "Capital," in his native tongue. The translator publishes a Socialist newspaper in Chinese, with a circulation of 30,000. He says Socialism is making great progress in the Celestial Empire. The Japanese are in part responsible for its dissemination.

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elections held July 5. Three com-mon councilmen were to be elected and there were two tickets. The

three Socialist candidates, Gozard, Pailleret and Magnant, secretary of the Sociali Educational union, were

elected, with 151, 13 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107,80 and 69 votes.

ITALY.

According to press dispatches, the Countess Gallapa, a married woman, has brought a libel suit against the Roman Socialist daily, Avanti, for publishing a story of Pope Leo XIII., in which her name is mentioned. At the pope's death Avanti said. "We

in which her name is mentioned. At the pope's death Avanti said: "We Socialists, without disdain but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of Sempre Avanti (Forward Forever), of Rome, has made a speech in parliament, vigorously protesting against the czar's proposed visit to Italy. Comrade Morgari declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he comes to Italy the people will greet him with hisses.

Avanti and its chief editor, Enrico Ferri, have been prosecuted by ex-

Ferri, have been prosecuted by ex-Minister Bettolo on the charge that their denunciations of Bettolo's navy

administration are calumnies and in-sults. It is not known whether other papers which supported Avanti in this attack on official corruption will

RUSSIA.

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on ne "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists," published in Jus-tice, of London, July 11, explains the difference between the Social Demo-

cratic Labor party of Russia and the

Socialist Revolutionary party of Rus-sia. He says that the latter is an

called party." The Socialist Revolutionary party includes in the term profetariat also the small master and the small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the anarchist school and has a special mill.

archist school and has a special mili-tant organization for the "propaganda of deed." The Socialist Democratic

Labor party of Russia is based on the

principles of Marxian Socialism; its methods are persuasion, argument and education. It is opposed to vio-lence. There is no friendship between the two parties and they are very

Describing the terrible conditions under which Socialist propaganda is carried on, Comrade Levin says that in Russia "The average life" of a Socialist is from ten months to a year:

the rest passes in prison, Siberia or

exile. One arrest very often leads to the collapse of a whole organization,

and it takes years to build it up again." The American Socialist pa-pers which have published the mani-

festo of the Russian Socialist Revo-

lutionists" advocating assassination, should reprint from Justice Comrade

That the revolutionary movement in Russia keeps gaining ground is proved by official documents frequently published in Vorwaerts of Berlin. A circular of the Russian minister of education calls the attention of the district superfutements to the

of the district superintendents to the

lessening of discipline in the schools and cites cases of propaganda hostile to the government and of open revolt

against school authorities on the part of pupils in the higher classes. At the same time, the minister gives the

teachers instructions for conduct in which he says that the "lack of disci-

pline' must not be opposed with re-pressive measures; besides correct conduct of the teachers, a constant in-

finence upon the religious and moral development of the scholars is requi-

A dispatch to Reutger's Telegram Co. from St. Petersburg, dated July 20 says "The attitude of Japan and

the warlike tone of the majority of the Japanese press have attracted much attention in official circles here.

the declared by the best informed people that there is no likelihood of war, certainly not upon Russia's initiative. Russia has every motive for desiring peace, chiefly for financial reasons, with which is bound up a desire for extensive domestic reforms,

which the government considers to be the most efficacious manner of dis-

arming internal discontent and nip

ping the revolutionary propaganda in the bud."

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Translated for Head-Labor's Progress in Other Lands quarters N. S. P. by Agnes Wakefield

In England, of every \$5.00 derived from taxes for workhouse purposes the poor receive \$3.00, while \$2.00 are spent in distributing the money.

"The causes of drunkenness are worry and poverty," says the bishop of London.

The Odd Fellows' meeting in Edinburgh the first week of June, adopted a resolution that old age pensions should be paid by the state.

The underground workmen and banksmen in the Northumberland coal trade district have had their wages reduced by 2½ per cent.

The Irish Trade Union convention, held in Nowry the first week of June, unanimously passed resolutions favor-ing Socialism and urging the unions to affiliate with the labor representa-tion committee. (The Social Demo-cratic federation is not affiliated with the latter body.)

H. M. Hyndman, the great Socialist economist, is candidate for parliament in a special election in the Burnley division, and Harry Quelch, editor of Justice, is running in Dewsbury, both representing the Social Democratic federation.

GERMANY.

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July. Germany has 3,008,377 Socialist votes. in 1898 there were 2,107,076, so the gain is 901,301. Prussia has 1,647,603, a gain of 505,645, for in 1898 it had 1,141,958. Saxony has 441,764a gain of 142,574, for in 1898 it had 299,190.

The great Socialist victory in Sax-ony will sweep from the government Minister Von Metzsch, the most influential representative of Saxon reac-tion who helped establish ünjust priv-ileged suffrage for the legislature. He will resign in autumn.

In reviewing the parliament elec-tion in Saxony, where the Socialists won 22 out of 23 districts, many conservativists are saying that the chief cause of the people's opposition to the government is the suffrage system of electing members of the Saxon legislature (Landtag), which was introduced in 1896, giving more power to the privileged classes. To coax back the votes of the people, those frightened conservativists now call for frightened conservativists now call for legislative suffrage reform. It is re-ported that the King of Saxony is op-fosed to suffrage reform; this will increase his unpopularity. Berlin "Vorwaerts" declares that the king's "Vorwaerts" declares that the king's opinion will have no influence on fu-ture events.

The Socialist Women's Electoral

ciph of Berlin did good work during the campaign. June 4, Comrade Mrs. Klara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist Klara Zetkin, editor of the Socialist women's fortnightly review, "IJie Gleichheit" (Equality), spoke to 1,600 persons on "Socialism and the Emancipation of Women." June 12 the clubheld its last meeting before the elections; Comrade Mrs. Dr. Wally Zeppler addressed a large audience on the subject "Why Must Women Obtain the Suffrage?" In the seven weeks of its existence the club was compelled by law to disband at the close of the parliamentary campaign, June 25, but it will be re-organized in autumn at the Prussian legislative elections, and later at the Berlin City council elections. The women comrades did their share of distributing Socialist leaflets, share of distributing Socialist leaflets, and they went from house to house urging tardy voters to get to the polls

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July 14, contains the following additiont statistics of the German parliamentary elections held June 16th and 25th: "At the main election in the year 1903 there were in all 12,490,660 persons en-titled to vote; in 1898 there were 11,-441,094. The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,495,952, in 1898 there were 7,752,693.

were 7,752,693.

The number of persons entitled to vote has increased by 1,049,566; the number of votes cast has increased by 1,743,259. The Party of Non-voters has sunk from 3,688,401 to 2,994,708. The Socialists with their more than three million votes have surpassed even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-voters. The Socialists are not only stronger than all middle class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing power of Socialism further reveals itself in having saved the German people this time. saved the German people this time, from the shame which has hitherto ex-

"NEARLY AS RAD AS KANSAS."

The Scab Los Angeles Times Gets Itself into a Tangle.

Los Angeles, California.—(Special correspondence)—During the past few months the scab Los Angeles Times has been devoting considerable space to advertising an alleged "shortage of labor" in Southern California, the purpose of the Times being to flood Los Angeles, especially, with idle workmen in the hope that they would work for any wages offered and thus disrupt the unions, which are waging an aggressive fight on that notorious paper. Several on that notorious paper. Several days ago the Times contained an article saying that labor is so scarce in Kansas that the farmers in the Sunarticle saying that labor is so scarce in Kansas that the farmers in the Sunflower state are stopping trains and trying to induce passengers to work in the fields. The Times added that the local situation is "nearly as bad as Kansas." The very next day every paper published dispatches from Kansas showing that there is an oversupply of labor in that state. If there is no need of workingmen going to Kansas in search of work, the Times for once told the truth when it said Los Angeles is "nearly as bad as Kansas." Surely, there is little use of workingmen coming this way.

Union men and women all over the country have rendered magnificent service by writing letters to advertisers asking that they withdraw their patronage from the notorious Times. They can continue the good work by writing a letter to each of the following advertisers:

Munyon Remedy Co., 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St., New York, N. Y.

Philo Hay Specialty So., Newark, N. J.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

isted, that their largest party was composed of non-voters. The Social-ists now form almost a third of the active voters and almost a fourth of

active voters and almost a fourth of those entitled to vote.

The German papers deny that Em-peror Wilhelm has said "The Social-ist band must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. It is denounced as a sensational fabrication without a

The Christian trade unions of Germany had 85,367 member: in 1901 and 83,596 in 1902, a loss of 715. The Christian trade unions lose, while the independent trade unions gain. Out of 61 trade union federations in Ger-

many, 50 have reported their members for this year, 727,709 in all, a gain of 81,149 since last year. The Berlin night asylums for the shelterless received 29,763 persons (28,225 men, 1,538 women) in June.

(28,225 men, 1,338 women) in June-lan Berlin during May, 61 persons committed suicide. It is the largest in the history of the city.

'The penalties inflicted on those who' criticise the court scandals in Saxony are very effective in stirring up the people against the government. Compeople against the government. Com-rade Dr. Lentsch, editor of the "Leip-ziger Volkszeitung," on July 3, was sentenced to four months of fortress imprisonment for "insulting" the king in an article on "The King of Saxony's Entrance Into Dresden." Entrance Into Dresden."

A Socialist mayor, Comrade West-ermann, has been elected in Gruenwinkel. Baden.

Many of the Socialist journals of Germany report that during the elections their subscriptions have largely increased. The Central Socialist Daily Jornal, Berlin' Vorwaerts, with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers of Berlin.

The German Socialist bicyclists, "The Red Cavalry," as they are called, did their duty in the parliamentary campaign, distributing So-cialist literature in country places. They have been holding great festivals to celebrate the victory. They have a Workers' Bicycle Federation. "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is diveded into 22 branches. The dues are 5 cents a month. There are about 15,000 mem. bers. Branch 9, with headquarters in Berlin, has about 2,000 members. In Pforten, in Keil Brothers' brick

yard; a large number of women who were tired of working hard and starv. ing on wages of three cents an hour made the modest demand that they be paid four cents an hour. The firm

refused, so the women struck.
At the end of each puarter, Berlin
Vorwaerts publishes the addresses of all the Socialist and labor press in Germany. Vorwaerts of July 11 gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are now 53 Socialist dailies, 9 papers published 3 times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a month, and 2 monthly, making 80 So-

The German labor press consists of 31 weekly papers, 1 saued 3 times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 once in 14 days, and 16 monthly, making 86 in all. The German socialist and labor press together consists of labor press together consist of 166 periodicals.

The French revolutionary Socialists' weekly central organ, Le Socialiste, of Paris, has had a financial surplus for the last nine months. For merly it had to depend partly on

Socialist deputy. Maginaude, in the French parliament, July 2, pre-sented a motion to substitute an in-come tax for the four direct taxes: personal, furniture, door and window taxes; but by 445 against 93 votes it was decided to discuss separately the two kinds of taxation. Le Socialthe two kinds of taxation. Le Socialiste, of July 12, gives the addresses of the 22 periodicals belonging to the party; 19 of them are published weekly, 1 daily and 2 monthly. Le Socialiste is published weekly at 7 Rue Rodier, Paris. It is in the 19th year. It is a four-page paper and is not illustrated. The subscription in France is \$1.20 a year; in foreign countries, \$1.60.

In Croisy, June 21, the Socialists won a victory in the municipal elections. Six Socialists were elected with a strong majority.

with a strong majority.

The mayor of Saint-Bonnet-Tron.

cais, who has furiously tried to drive Socialism off the earth is seriously disappointed at the results of the

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
"Postum"—Postom Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.
Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Browne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y.
Ghiradelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghiradelli, San Francisco, Cal.
Write letters to the above firms, telling them that it is uscless to expect working men and women to patronize any advertiser in the union-hating Los Angeles Times.

THE BENEFITS OF UNIONISM.

Communication From a Member of the Stevensville Farmers' Union.

In all the discussions pro and con in the Farmers' Union all have admitted that it would be a good thing, not only for the farmers, but for the whole community, including the merchants. The only objections to it that have been named, so far as I know, are that the farmers were so much under obligations to the merchants that they could not sell their crops independent of the merchants, and that the farmers could not stick together.

and that the farmers could not stick together.

So far as the first objection goes I see no trouble at all. The merchant dealing in produce would as before, be glad to take the produce on account at union prices if he could use it. If he could not use it he would be glad if the farmer could sell through the union for cash, the proceeds going to pay the farmer's debts. As to the second objection it will not be long before the farmers will experience so much of financial benefit that they will be as enthusiastic on their union as members of other unions.

It is a well-known fact that there

It is a well-known fact that there is a natural [(?)—Ed.] jealousy between Cornish and Irish miners, but when they come into the Miners' Union they harmouze and vie with each other in loyalty to their union. A strong tie is community of interests. Working side by side for the same cause, to the same end, unconsciously men become friends and work. It is for their individual interest that they stick together.

If the Stevensville union shall be as beneficial as the Fairfield Farmers' Alliance of Washington has, and the conditions are as favorable here as there, they will realize 25 per cent. to the good on the year's transactions. The Fairfield alliance has done much better than that for the past two years. Just as soon as the members of the union begin to pocket the benefits from being union men its value to them will appreciate in their own estimation. The tie that binds them together will be a golden tie that cannot be lightly severed. We hope our friends on the outside that are losing flesh through worrying about our inability to stick together will calm down and regain their wonted serenity and normal appetite, for we shall stick.

We have the approving assurance of the head of our nation that combinations in business are good things. But our aspirations are not high; we don't expect to run the earth, and we simply mean to get the market price for the stuff we have tolled for in the broiling sun and shielded from the winter's blast. "Only this and nothing more."—H. E. Woodruff, in the Stevensville Register.

Tampa, Fla., unionists are elated over the judicial decision which gives them strike, boycott and picketing priviliges.

Vudor **Porch Shade** **Specials**

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DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—Fistula, piles, fitching, etc., positively cured without the kmile.

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BLADDER—Inflammation, cyatitis, cyserrhes, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our yystem.

DISEASES OF WORLD—We take special pride in the success of our efforts in treatment of diseases on by our treatment, which includes static, feradic and galvanic electromatorior to any other which includes static, feradic and galvanic electromatorior to any other diseases, night emissions, losses in utring diseases, with the diseases of the weak of confidence and ambition, pains in the back, loins 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 men. STOMACH—Catarrh, ulceration and dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, pain and fullness after cating, hearthurn, etc.

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

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Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

"MOBOCRACY."

D. M. Parry of the Manufacturers' association has had another oppor tunity to display his venom toward organized labor. On August 13 he addressed the assembly at Chantauqua, N. Y., on "The Mob Spirit in America," and on "The Mob Spirit in Organized Labor." He said in part;

"In this country in the last year there have been many mobs of different kinds, but to my mind the most dangerous of them all is the mob of organized labor. No man, I take it, can object to any kind of an association, lebor or other, which is organized for lawful and beneficent purposes, but organized labor, as it is conducted today, stands convicted by its own leaders as a lawless organization. "In that it seeks by physical force to override individual rights that the seeks by physical force to override individual rights."

and is continually railing against the laws and denouncing courts and public officials for enforcing these laws, it fulfills all the re-quirements of the definition of mobocracy.

quirements of the definition of mobocracy.

"Unlike the lynching bees and the vigilance committees, it is what might be termed a standing mob, under fair discipline by its officers, and ready upon occasion to commit the overt acts of outrage and destruction which are the outward manifestation of the mob's spirit. It declares in effect that its will is superior to traditions, government regulations and even the constitution of the country. It asserts that the individual has no inherent rights that cannot be taken from him, and that, therefore, it has the right to say that no man shall work and that no industry shall run without its consent.

"In its attempt to compel a recognition of its pretensions to sovereignty, it relies not on reason but upon coercion, intimidation and the bludgeon. In its continual preachments against law and its constant appeal to the baser passions of men, it is doing more than any other agency to cultivate the mob spirit and encourage the unfurling of the red flag of anarchy."

Mr. Parry especially denounced "strike bosses" and agitators and declared that the workingmen should learn that "they are creating nothing but ceaseless trouble, enforced idleness, and endless discomforts of life. They are also bidding for the destruction of the most precious possession—that of industrial liberty."

Really, when such a high liver as Mr. Parry reaches such a place of rage as this, there is grave danger of a stroke. It is to be hoped that he will give his health every attention under these paroxysms of fury which have been possessing him, for his death or loss of speech would be a real calamity to the cause of advancement.

While many writers have denounced Mr. Parry there are very few who have given him the credit to which he is entitled, that of standing up manfully and saying openly those things about the union men which others of his class think but are too politic to utter. One knows just where Mr. Parry stands. There is no "Lama friend-of-the-unions," stab-you-in-the back-when-you-are-off-your-guard, about him. An open fighting foe is to be admired.

Mr. Parry stands. There is no "Lam-a-friend-of-the-unions," stab-you-in-the-back when-you are-off-your-guard, about him. An open fighting foe is to be admired.

In spite of his commendable frankness, his determination, his undoubted honesty in his opinions and his fixedness of purpose, Mr. Parry is not a bright man. Like the class of which he is a prototype he probably knows more of bookkeeping than of economics, more about the market quotations than of the industrial development of nations and more about statutory law for the collection of debts than the ethical relations of the social atoms. Like his brother manufacturers, this monthpiece of middle classiam has discovered that buying cheap and selling dear is the road to wealth. Everything in the line of raw material he buys is the cheapost. He would buy labor power in the same way. Competition between three men for one job has shown him that there is cheaper labor power to be purchased than that whose product bears the union stamp, and he swells with righteous wrath against the organizations which prevent him from exercising his business privilege and buying wherever he feels disposed.

Suppose we grant the truth of every charge Mr. Parry has made against us. Suppose we assume the biame for the firing of the cars of perishable freight in the Chicago yards, by emmisaries of the railroad companies during the A. R. U. strike, in order to make Cook county pay for what had otherwise been a total loss. Suppose we assume responsibility for the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, which, as everyone who has taken the trouble to investigate knows, was destroyed by the management in order to get the service of the troops in winning the strike. Suppose we take the blame for the Sun and Moon disaster. Let us admit that it was the unions and not the millita which shot down peaceable men who were guilty of the crime of walking on the public roads. Let us acknowledge that we have occasionally hit a seab with a brick and that we have expressed our utter contemp

Working men do not form unions because they are fond of that sort of thing, but because they are compelled to. The aggressions of the capitalist class have forced the conservative worker to combine in defense of his home. When he strikes it is oftentimes because he thinks it better to take chances on starvation with a possibility of betterment than to face it

take chances on starvation with a possibility of betterment than to face it at the end with no chance. Workers are no more depraved in their conceptions of right than is any other class, perhaps not as much so, for they certainly do not lie awake nights scheming how to plunder someone by such means as will save them from the penitentiary.

If he violates the law and the constitution it is a proof that these should be changed, since the worker is only battling for his existence and a higher law than any statute or constitution ever framed entitles him to that.

The chief trouble with the Parry-cites is this: They belong to the stage coach era of development; they find themselves being crushed out of existence by the concentration of capital and the cheapening of production through trust management and control and they foolishly imagine they might prolong their existence by reducing the wage scale. The trustification is merely the spasmodic twitching of the limbs which precedes risor mortis. In a few years many of the Parry gang will be found seeking a job as walking delegate and howling for that just treatment they would now deny others.

Two hundred strikers were killed in Baku, Russia, recently. In every country and in every clime the ex-ploiters pursue the same course. In otters pursue the same course. In ussia, in Pennsylvania, it would be the same in Timbuctoo, for at matter—wherever capitalism olds sway, there is the ghastslime of the serpent; there is be found an every widening trail a starvation, desolation, prostitution, uside and red-handed murder. of starvation, desolation prostitution, suicide and red-handed murder. Striking workmen go down to death before the leaden hall belehed from the guns of present constituted authority because it is more profitable for capitalism to have men slaughtered by the government troops than to pay wages demanded. Workmen, throughout the wide world, your cause is identical, your interests are the same. Will you ever awaken to this fact? Shall we always continue blind to our own interests. Will we continue to convert each other into carrion that the employing class may have yet more of the good things of life provided by toil? Must we ever work at cross purposes in opposition to each

other. Must those who toll remain in-deed "brother to the ox," with no ambition in life sare a full manger and the ever lessening opportunity for getting it staring us in the face.

"The man who will organize men into an industrial army and lead them into that party which makes it a business to exploit is worse than a traitor," says Clarence Darrow. On being questioned he declares the republican party to be the one which has done this. Whether the democratic party is the proper one he is "not so sure," but thinks it is the "advance party." He further addathat he believes "Socialism is the coming movement," but does not know if it is "ripe for political action." Really, Mr. Darrow should be permitted to sit on a ake of ice and collect his thought on these matters.

Ever notice that while we may have paupers without having million-aires it is impossible to have million-aires without having paupers.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the secretary-treasurer, reviewing the newly proposed constitution, which will be voted upon by referendum of the membership of the American Labor Union in December, 1903.

ARTICLE TWO.

Article 2 of the new Constitution regulates the application of the initiative and referendum principle in the legislative department of the American Labor Union.

Section 1 states the principle clearly in the following

"Section 1. The supreme authority of the American Labor Union shall be vested in its collective membership, and shall be expressed through the referendum vote thereof."

Following the article closely one can note the actual working out of not only the principle of the initiative and referendum, but of the imperative mandate as well. Section 2 reads:

"Section 2. A majority of all members voting may, at any time, repeal or amend any or all laws adopted by the American Labor Union, and may enact any law placed before the membership thereof, through national, international or local unions, and may recall or dismiss any general officer thereof; provided, such referendum vote has been legally submitted to the entire membership."

The above gives the membership at large the supreme and absolute authority, not only to enact a good law or repeal a bad one, but also to unseat and dismiss any general officer, at any time. A more thoroughly democratic system of self-government cannot be conceived than that guaranteed the members of the American Labor Union in the new Constitution.

Section 3 regulates the manner of initiating either the enactment, repeal or amendment of any law. The percentage required to initiate is so small as to make the law a practicable one, instead of a farce, as it would be should the percentage be placed at 20 or 25. Note that the power to initiate is vested in national and international unions, as well as local unions. The section reads:

"Section 3. Any law may be repealed, amended or enacted in the following manner: A national or international union, or local unions representing not less than six per cent. of the membership of the American Labor Union, embraced in local unions thereof, may submit the law to be repealed, amended or enacted, to the referendum vote of the American Labor Union through the General Secretary-Treasurer thereof, who shall transmit copies thereof to all general officers and to all national, international and local unions, and shall publish the same in four successive issues of the American Labor Union Journal, together with all communications received from all general officers or members bearing thereon; provided, that communications from members bear the seal of, and be transmitted through, the national or international or local unions wherein their membership is held."

Section 4 is simply a detail as to making returns for a referendum vote. The only thing worthy of note in this section is the carrying out of the referendum without any unnecessary delays. Unions are required to have voted and to have returns at headquarters within sixty days from the date of the proposition being submitted. The section follows:

"Section 4. Returns must be made and certified to by the chief executive officers of national and international unions, and by the president and recording secretary of local unions, with seal affixed, and mailed to the General Secretary Treasurer of the American Labor Union in time to reach the general office thereof not later than sixty days from date of the General Secretary-Treasurer's communication submitting the proposition to the referendum vote."

Section 5 provides for the publication of the result in the American Labor Union Journal, with the further provision that the changes, if any, shall become effective not later than ninety days after the date of the proposition submitted. The section reads:

"Section 5. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall place the returns in the hands of the General Executive Board, who shall canvass the vote immediately, and shall publish it in the American Labor Union Journal, with the date on which the changes, if any, shall become effective, which shall in no case be later than ninety days after the date of the General Secretary-Treasurer's original communication submitting the proposition for referendum vote."

Section 6 is the last section of the article. It provides for an absolutely just and equitable apportionment of the vote of national and international unions, in exact proportion to per capita tax paid, as compared with the tax of local unions. The section reads:

"Section 6. Referendum votes of national or international unions, chartered by the American Labor Union, shall be apportioned in proportion to per capita tax paid into the American Labor Union by said national or international unions as required in this constitution."

An example as to how this section ould operate: The new constitution will provide for a total monthly tax, for local unions, including the administration, Special Defense Fund and Journal Fund, of twenty cents a month. On the other hand, international unions will pay five and one-third cents per month as a per capita tax, including the Defense Fund. Therefore, the international unions pay about 27 per cent. as much per capita tax as the locals. Therefore, if an international union cast 4,000 votes for a proposition submitted by the American Labor Union for referendum vote, only 27 per cent. of this number, or 1,080 votes, would be counted with the same weight as votes from local unions. The only exception to this rule is in questions involving the administration of the Deferse Fund, as elsewhere provided in the Constitution. On such questions the votes of national and international unions count with exactly the same weight as the votes of local unions, which is simple justice, as both local and national or international unions pay the same amount per capita into the Defense Fund.

This ends Article 2.

Next week we will take up Article 3, which treats of the general conventions-dates, formation of, powers, etc. Fraternally yours,

Clarence Fruit

A recent issue of the Nebraska Independent indulges in a covert sneer at the principles of Socialism in the at the principles of Socialism in the most approved plutocratic style, showing by so doing, how great has been the decadence of those who once professed to advocate some of the rights of man. The chief objection to Socialism by some of this gentry is its non-fusing character. There is not a political party in existence that would not be willing to swallow all "the vagaries of Socialism" on a fusion deal if there was a possibility of gotting a fat office.

In Republican Pennsylvania and Democratic South Carolina it has been Democratic South Carolina it has been found necessary to pass child labor laws. In the Democratic South and the Republican North, it is the practice to breed dollars at the cost of human lives. Both parties stand for the right of any man who is shrewd enough to take possession of the surface of the globe and literally force the population off the earth. Both place those who have not at the mercy of those who have not at the mercy of those who have. All of which is respectfully sumbitted to Mr. Darrow of Chicago.

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

THE BOY BATHING.

A boy bathing in a river was in danger of being drowned. He called out to a traveler passing by for help. The traveler, instead of holding out a helping hand, stood by unconcernedly and scolded the boy for his impudence. "Oh, sir!" cried the youth, "pray help me now, and scold me afterwards." Counsel without help is

As Labor was struggling to get out

of the swamp of low wages and long hours, it called out to the "philanthronours, it called out to the 'philanthro-pists' standing on solid ground, for aid. The "philanthropists" instead of holding out helping hands, stood by unconcernedly and scolded Labor for its inpudence; that it spent too much for drink; that it did not economize in living expenses; that it ought to take John Wannamaker for an exam-ple and be a success. "Oh, sir!" cried Labor, "pray help me now and scold me afterwards."

PULLMANIZING IDAHO.

The Pullman methods of treating employes has been universally con-demned by all classes of society. It is generally regarded as one of the blots on American civilization under capitalist rule that every lover of our good name among the peoples of the earth would make all haste to forget if memory permitted. Yet, in spite of the cold-blooded repulsiveness of his methods, which many students of psychology regarded as a proof of degen-eracy—a reversion to the brute type of prehistoric days—a "call of the wild." as Jack London would say, Mr. Pullman has had many imitators, some of whom have so improved on his tyrannical, murderous plan of reducing the working man to an unthinking, unfeel-ing, vapor-fed machine that he no doubt, when he picks up his asbestos newspaper at his breakfast table and reads an account of their doings, turns green with envy at the improvement uon his plan—greener than the sul-phur smoke that surrounds him. The latest addition to the list of

names inscribed on the scroll of in-famy is the Springston Lumber comfamy is the Springston Lumber company of Idaho. This outfit refuse to pay the wages that other mills have agreed to, and in the hope of wringing a few more pennies out of the worker has begun by ordering the activa union men off the earth. The following article speaks for itself and is published by the union involved in the fight:

"The following letter or notice will show how union men are being treated."

show how union men are being treated by the mill owners at Springston, and demonstrates better than anything else the attitude of capital towards labor, showing why we must organize for our own protection: "'Springston, Idaho, Aug. 10, 1903.

"To B. O. Fine:
"You are hereby notified to vacate

"You are hereby notified to vacate and surrender possession of the premises now occupied by you as a dwelling, hereinafter more particularly described, on or before the 10th day of September, 1903.

"You are hereby notified that the terms of your lease of said premises are hereby changed so that the monthly rental of said property from and after the 26th day of August, 1903, will be the sum of \$30 per month, payable in advance on the said 26th day of each succeeding month you occupy said premises.

said premises.

"You are further notified that as you have heretofore occupied and possessed said premises as a tenant under your contract of employment with the undersgined owner of said premises, at a nominal rental per month in conat a nominal rental per month in con-sideration of continuing in our employ, which contract of employment you have voluntarily terminated, the monthly rental of said premises will be charged against you from this date at the rate of \$18. up to the 26th day of August, 1903.
"Said premises are particularly de-scribed as follows, to-wit: The east portion of the building, upon Springs-ton Lumber company's mill property at

for Lumber company's mill property at Springston, Idaho, occupied by the families of Geo. Hess and B. O. Fine, being the first building east of the building generally known as the Boarding House. You are further notified ing House. You are further notined not to use or destroy any wood, slabs, edging, lumber, etc., for fuel or otherwise, belonging to said Springston Lumber company, Ltd.

"Springston Lumber Co., Ltd.,
"Per C. M. Heald, Secy-Treas,
"Manager."

If the Springston Lumber company were informed regarding the labor situation of the west they would understand that their malodorous attempt to drive out union men will boot them nothing, for even though they should succeed in turning out lumber, they will find it extremely difficult to sell it since union men will not handle scab lumber. If they were wise they would abandon a fight which must, sooner or later, prove a losing one for them. The workers of the west are them. The workers of the west are organized on lines of effective union-ism and support each other to the last dime. Their demands are founded on simple justice as between man and

man.

"Thrice armed is he who has his quarrel just." When the Springston Lumber company gets through with this little affair they will be poorer in pocket but richer in experience. The fight is not yet begun by the unions. When the machinery of advanced trades unionism is once set in motion "there will be things doing" in the lumber industry—at least in the part represented by this scab outfit.

A dynamite explosion occurred in Lowell, Mess., a sbort time since and 22 men were blown into etrenity. A daily paper, in commenting on the disaster says: "Work in these factories, where high explosives are stored is always extra hazardous, but there is never any difficulty about securing men." To be sure, another instance of that "freedom of contract" which our courts tell us about. The worker is willing to take chances of work with the possibility of death rati er than to take chances on finding employment. Any number are driven into the mines by similar reasons. Where recklessness takes one man into a hazardous occupation, five are driven by necessity. Much "freedom of contract" surely. A dynamite explosion occurred in

The Amalgamated Copper compan-will resume operations at Butte an Anaconda on August 28, but for rea sons best known to themselves this in formation is being withheld from the general public.

Facts are said to be dull things. This perhaps is the reason that our friends, the enemy, so studiously avoid them.

EXCURSION TO IDAHO.

September 1 and 15 the Oregon Short Line will sell round trip tickets, Butte to all stations, Shoshone, Idaho, to Huntington, Oregon, including Boise, at one fare for the round trip, good returning fifteen days from date of sale; stop-overs in both directions. Here is an opportunity to visit the beautiful valley of the Snake River, the fruit and agricultural district of

the fruit and age identified in the fruit and age identified in the first state of the short Line City Ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

IN A DIRTY BUSINESS. (Continued from Page One)

"The miners complain that in the outlying districts the schools are not open more than three or four months in the year, and that therefore the children pick up idle habits hard to break them of later. That may be possible, though, as a matter of fact, it is only theoretical, for the new law has not been in force long cought to test not been in force long enough to test this point. But even if it were true, the way to remedy this fault is not to shorten the school life of the chil-

dren, but to lengthen to nine or ten months the yearly school terms. "The officers of the Mine Workers' Union can be in better business than testing the constitutionality of child labor. laws.

It is indeed funny business for union men to engage in and show either ve-nality or ignorance on their part. It is to be hoped it is the latter.

THEY ENDORSE EARST.

(Continued from Page One)

Trades Council rules difficult, sions on appeals uncertain and disci-pline impossible. It should be abol-

"Section 2, article XV of the constitution is one of special privilege, while forcing independent local unions into the internationals, representing their respective crafts, when the latter are affiliated with the National Building Trades Council, there is no law compelling such locals to affiliate with the Building Trades Councils, which should be so amended. Councils should also be compelled to admit such locals to affiliation."

He also recommends the imposition of penalties for infraction of rules. "Section 2, article XV of the con-

ARE THROWN IN JAIL

(Continued from Page One.)

convict men suspected of having committed the crime.

Judge Owers said that as far as he had been able to determine, the people of the county seem to have divided into two camps—those friendly to the Western Federation of Miners and those friendly to the Citizens' union. "Both are unions in a sense," said Judge Owers, "and it appears that the miners' union is suspected of having conspired to blow up the transformer at the Sun and Moon mine. This court is anxious to know who committed that offense. Personally, I have known of such offenses being committed to break strikes, and I have known them to be paid for by interested parties, the purpose being to have troops ordered out after the offense had been committed. The so-called 'higher law' is nothing but a sop to the conscience of those who break the law."

Continuing, Judge Owers said that

a sop to the conscience of those who break the law."

Continuing, Judge Owers said that the whole affair is but another phase of the unending struggle between those who produce wealth and those who produce nothing. He called attention to the fact that nearly all the members of the Citizens' Protective league, so-called, are non-producers. "Many of them," he said, "are engaged in the arduous task of measuring ribbons in a dry goods store, selling soap by the pound, or other non-productive tasks."

He had checked the list of men for whom warrants have been issued and found it to be divided as follows: Eleven mining men, five bankers, nine mine managers, two foremen, three lumber dealers, two promoters, one hardwere man, three teamsters, two detectives, one harber, one carpenter, one liveryman, five laborers, three attorners, two

teamsters, two detectives, one barber, one carpenter, one liveryman, five laborers, three attorneys, two grocers, two reporters, five money lenders, three druggists, one postmaster, one assayer, one city clerk, two saloonkeepers, one flour and feed dealer, two policemen, one insurance man, one dance hall keeper, one deputy sheriff, one confectioner, one undertaker, one bookkeeper, one bowling alley proprietor, one physician, and one real estate dealer.

"On the one hand," said Judge Owers, "is the toiler and on the other the consumer of the product of toil. A community can not thrive when it contains interests so antagonistic."

FOX'S CAFE

SCREENDOORS

Show

Your

Colors

If a Member of the

American Labor Union

Wear the Official Button

Ten Cents Each

Address AMERICAN LABORUNION

173 Pennsylvania Building

Butte, Montana.

"Silver Spray" case beer, pints and

iscal year, 1901-1902...... 22,938,531

not, of course, indicate a corresponding in-grease of quantity, but the difference does not crease of quantity, but the difference does not affect the inference from the figures. The feweler is a beneficiary in a special manner from cumulative prosperity. The market for tuxuries is built on contented wealth and secure circumstances, and this contentment and security increase in a sort of arithmetical progression in a time of continuous prosperity. That the diamond business in the fiscal year just ended was the greatest on record by a large margin is thus explained. And it must be remembered that the official figures by no means give the actual total importations, for recent investigations by the authorities revealed tumusual activity in smuggling during the past year.

The government statistics also evidence the progress of the diamond cutting industry in the United States, as the uncut diamonds Imported during the year amounted in value to nearly \$8,000,000. The above is copied from one of our trade

Hight & Fairfield Co.

A Store With a Good Record

We have been doing business in this town for 14 years. In that time the town has more than doubled in population. During the same time our business has IN-CREASED FIVE FOLD. In other words, our business has made a great deal more rapid increase than the town has. There are dozens of reasons for this, all of which you will perceive if you begin buying drug store goods of us.

In the first place we had a thor ough training for pharmacy.

In the second place we had ex-ceptional opportunities for learn-ing the practical side of pharmacy in a successful drug store of the highest standing.

In the third place we have kept our eyes open and attended to business until we know the de-mands of the people in this town.

Ask anybody or everybody in this town what they think of our drug store and we venture the assertion that seven out of 10 will tell you that they got botter service and far better satisfaction at our drug store than anywhere else in town

We would like very much to have your trade and will do everything in our power to make you en-joy doing all of your drug store trading with us.

> Telephone 74 **Anything Delivered Free**

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER **Red Cross Drug Store**

> 24 West Park St. Butte, Montana

'Phone 74.

THE STATE NURSERY CO. FLORISTS

Plants and Flowers Automa Leaf

A. Y. ELLISON, Manager 47 W. Broadway

Key West Temptation Cigars. Union made.

For Particular People

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

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Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

Address American Labor Union

Box 1067, Butte, Montana



SWEND CARLSON FINE CIGARS With Street BUTTE, MONT.

EVANS' BOOK STORE

BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY

************************** NOTES THE LABOR

RESOLUTION.

Pitkin County Miners Express Them-selves on the Idaho Springs Affair.

Aspen, Colo., Aug. 12, 1903. Aspen, Colo., Aug. 12, 1905.
Whereas, We, the members of the
Pitkin county Union No. 6, of the
Western Federation of Miners, deplore the wanton destruction of the
Sun and Moon property at Idaho
Springs, and would like to see the
person or persons who perpetrated so

Springs, and would like to see the person or persons who perpetrated so dastardly a deed punished to the fullest extent of the law; and,

Whereas, The sheriff of Clear Creek county, biased in his judgment by his prejudice against labor unions, showed by his action in arresting innocent men, peaceable and lawabiding citizens of Idaho Springs, dragging them from their beds in the night, and the next day turning them over to that band of capitalistic anarchists known as the Citizens' Protective league, that his only reason for such an arrest was that they were members of the W. F. of M. If they were guilty of any crime why did he not hold them in jail until they were tried by the proper court as provided for by the laws of the state of Colorado.

Therefore, be it resolved that we

as provided for by the laws of the state of Colorado.

Therefore, be it resolved that we denounce the said sheriff as a person incompetent to hold such office, and we believe that the proper authority having cognizance of the fact should remove him forthwith, lest he commit other outrages on the good citizens of Clear Creek, Colorado.

And be it further resolved, that we

And be it further resolved, that we condemn the action of the Citizens' Protective league in usurping the functions of the properly constituted authorities of the county of Clear Creek, and becoming a law unto themselves, without even the formality of a trial; have exiled a la czar of Russia several of the old-time residents of that city. Men of family, and property holders, who have always merited and had the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens in that community.

in that community.

And be it further resolved, that we brand the members of the Protective league as enemies of law and order and a menace to society, and we un-hesitatingly affirm that they should be dealt with as such.

PETER O'HARE, P. C. REILLY, G. W. VAN HORN,

The Denver Barbers' union has rejected the application of Geo. Bartels who refused to pay for the burial of his wife. The union itself paid the funeral expenses although Bartels had never been a member and was hostile in his utterances. Bartels has been discharged from the show where he discharged from the shop where he had been employed and will not be permitted to work until he reimburses the union, not because the boys want the money but because they feel that he needs a lesson in manliness.

H. L. Hughes will deliver a Labor day address at Anaconda.

STATE LAW INVOLVED.

Sand Point Federal Brings a Lawless School Board Up With a Sharp Turn.

Sand Point, Idaho, Aug. 16, 1903. American Labor Union Journal: Our city has been having a fine bus-

iness boom this summer, and our un-ion has flourished to our satisfaction. The only fault we can find is that

The only fault we can find is that the millmen will not come into the union. They are very backward and they say that they have been informed if they join the union they will be discharged. Poor fellows! Every day there is an extra link added to their chain, and they make no attempt to throw it off. Some of them are in debt to the company over \$200, and they are owned, body and soul, by the company. They are to be pitted. My grandfather used to own slaves in Virginia, and they had more liberty than the men who are working for the mill company here. You may talk about your dukes, lords and earls, but the manager here rules with an iron hand, and they look upon him with awe. I have seen him

with an iron hand, and they look upon him with awe. I have seen him on horseback go trotting through the yard and give orders to the yard men who would have to run alongside the horse for half a block so as to get the order. They "stand" for it.

Our little city is rather quiet now and the scabs around town have started in to break up the union, but that is impossible.

The school board met and decided to build a new addition to the school-

If there is a union man in the United States whose utterances have United States whose utterances have the unmistakable ring of true blue manhood that man is T. S. Mahoney, of the Chicago Street Laborers' and Excavators' union, which came into the A. L. U. 1,600 strong a short time ago. The union he represents came into existence but a few weeks before a strike was forced on them. It was settled against the interests of the men by the organizer of the Chicago federal body. Since its affiliation with the A. L. U. certain socalled union men have joined hands with the bosses to crush it out. They, however, reckoned without their host. T. S. Maloney is as gritty in with the bosses to crush it out. They, however, reckoned without their host. T. S. Maloney is as gritty in fighting for what is right as it is given to any man to be. He is untiring, resourceful and keen. He is quick to see an advantage and instant in seizing it. The disruptionists will have their hands full. Consider the difference between the methods of the A. L. U. and those of Gompers. In A. L. U. territory every union receives equal consideration, regardless of its affiliation. In tion, regardless of its affiliation. In Gompers' territory those unions he can not control he attempts to wreck. Fortunately, the time is not far dis-tant when it will be 'all off" with this kind of unionism.

The union clerks of Chadron, Neb., are carrying on a steady agitation for membership. Cards have been print-ed inviting the public to request the clerks to show their union cards. Miss Bendixon, the former corresponding secretary, has removed to Deadwood, S. D. She has been succeeded by Miss agnes O'Connell. This organization is a progressive, live one, and deserves the success it is sure to enjey.

Brother C. M. Hurlburt, secretary of the board of directors of the U. B. of R. E., has contributed a very able article on the plan and principles of his organization. It contains a fund of information, which should be of special interest to old line trades unionists generally.

Vancouver Mill Workers' No. 372 report the following as the list of newly elected officers: President, Jas. Bray: vice-president, H. J. Skipper; treasurer, C. J. Coultier; financial secretary, R. Cowper,

Brother M. E. White, member of the executive board for Colorado, has placed himself at the service of the board and is now carrying on the worko f organization for the A. L. U.

The newsboys of Victoria, who fol-lowed the example of Seattle and San Francisco, where there are old, pros-perous organizations, and have formed a union, are enthusiastic for the A.

Application for charter has been made for a federal union at Raton, N. M.

About a week or ten days ago the board met and decided to erect a small building in the yard to be used

small building in the yard to be used this winter, and next summer to be torn down, a matter of loss of about \$200 to the taxpayers for wages to carpenters, besides about \$150 worth of lumber. And Smith, one of the board, mind you, was to do tite carpenter work, and Naldrad, another of the board, his teams were to do the hauling of the lumber, and the state school law forbids any one of the board to derive any benefit from any school building. And they started and the lumber was hauled and one of the best carpenters (union) in the

the best carpenters (union) in the city ktruck Smith for a job. What do you want a day? said Smith.
"What do I want? Well, I want \$3.50 for nine hours, the union scale, same as the rest of the contractors are payine."

are paying.

Spokane Brewers' union No. 56 by au nanimous vote adopted the Socialist program of political action, pledging all its membership to support it under penalty of expulsion. This action will win high praise in some quarters and denunciation in others. Since it was unanimous there will of course be no complaint among the membership at present. There is a trait of character which we call firmness in our friends' obstinacy in our enemies and stubbornness in a mule, and any action which savors of the driving sort is sure the course his the driving sort is sure to arouse this trait, as corporations have learned in the past and are learning anew every day. The voters must be every day. The voters must be reached through their reason, not through their fears. Any one who is driven into the Socialist movement is no use to it. We cannot save a man against himself. The same result might have been accomplished by adopting the first part and omitting the second. The members of No. 50 are earnest, intelligent men, but too much zeal is a fault which every earnest man is likely to fall into unless he keeps a constant check on himself. himself.

J. Weston Parker of Alamagorda, in writing on the difference of spirit shown in labor difficulties by western as compared with eastern unions, says: "The teamsters' strike in San Francisco (1901) afforded considerable food for thought in this respectively." able food for thought in this respect. I think Nevada, with less than 500 members of the W. F. of M., contributed \$730, while New York state (1.841 organizations with total membership of 276,000) sent \$10.

Telluride Federal union reports everything as being in fine shape, over fifty having been initiated since July 7th, and a large number of applications yet to be acted upon. M. J. Sullivan promises to keep the Journal readers informed with regard to Telluride labor matters.

John O'Rourke, former member of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council, and an old-timer in the state, died at Missoula Aug. 5. Deceased was a painter by trade. He was a ready speaker and an advanced think.

The American Federation of Labor representation at Victoria, B. C., at-tempted to prevent the seating of dele-gates from A. L. U. No. 410 in the Trades and Labor Council. They were unsuccessful.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have announced that they have had enough of Gomperism and withdrew. Affiliation with the A. L. U. is among the possibilities of the near

The W. F. of M. is continuing the work of organizing the smeltermen of the west with much zeal.

C. E. MULLIN, President No. 233.

LIST INCREASING.

Another Union Organized in California by Levis.

DECLARE SMELTERS UNFAIR.

Resolutions Passed by Denver Smelt-

The smeltermen's union has adopted a resolution declaring the Globe and Grant smelters unfair and noti-

"Whereas, The memoers of Deliver Smeltermen's union No. 93 are now on strike against the long hours and unjust conditions that are imposed upon them by the American Smelting

and Refining company; and,
"Whereas, The demands of these
struggling workingmen are so manifestly just and reasonable that the
refusal of the American Smelting and
Refining company to grant them is
absolutely inexplicable to men with
reason and conscience; therefore, be
it

men remain on strike the smelters of Globeville and Denver shall be un-fair to local union No. 55, and that our business agent be instructed to call off all carpenters who are or may become employes of the said American Refining and Smelting company, until such time as the said company shall grant the reasonable demands

of their oppressed employes.
"W. I. MOODY,
"E. SMITH,
"T. M. HYDER."

NOTICE.

Owing to the several misunder-Owing to the several misunder-standings that arose between the Rocky Mountain Bartenders' union No. 297 of the A. L. U., and some of the hotel proprietors of Fernie over the late bartenders' strike, we, the members of the bartenders' un-ion, believe we owe it to the public at large to say that the proprietors of the following hotels have granted every request made by the bartendevery request made by the bartenders' union, and we wish to publish them as fair to organized labor: Ho-tels Victoria, Fernie, Royal, Central, Roma, Queens, Alberta and Northern. WM. MILLS,

C. E. LADEROUTE, Secretary-Treasurer. Fernie, Aug. 7, 1903.

Tubbs, Montana) unfair Lewistown ntana) contractor, has the wing buildings in his charge: new postoffice building, Fergus countyhi gh school the M. L. Woodman build-(Monting b following b new and ing. Dressed lumber for these may be obtained at Bonner, in which case it would be consigned to other par-

The U. B. of R. E. has won out in the strike at Alamagorda, N. M., and as a natural consequence its prestige in that locality is greatly increased.

great deal of credit for the success that I met with. The A. F. of L. has tried several times to start a union in Sonora, but failed, as people in some parts of this country are beginning to

special solutions are beginning to get their eyes open.

Sequola union gave as moker at its inst meeting and invited the members of all other unions in town. Everybody enjoyed themselves to a feast of cigars and refreshments. While refreshments were being served we were treated to a flood of oratory from the mouths of our local speakers. Unionism, Capitalism, Socialism and other isms were discussed pro and con till long after midnight. The smoker was the means of bringing to the front several Socialists who were heretofore unknown. We stayted the ball rolling and now all one can hear is somebody arguing for or against Socialism. All of the local unions are preparing for a grand celebration in

preparing for a grand celebration in Toulumne on Labor doy. I will write

President Meyer of San Francisco federal, No. 347, has issued a call for a state convention of all A. L. U. lo-

cals and affiliated unions in Califor

cals and affiliated unions in Californit to convene on Labor day, Sept. 7.
in San Francisco for the purpose of organizing a state council of labor to be chartered by the A. L. U. All locals and other unions affiliated with the A. L. U. are urged to send delegates to the convention as a state council is necessary for our future prosperity. Yours in unity,

HERBERT S. LEVIS.

Organizer for the A. L. U.

particulars later.

An A. L. U. organization has been effected at Bingham Canyon, Utah,

ermen's Union Regarding Strike.

fying the carpenters in this resolu-

"Whereas, The members of Denver

"Resolved, That so long as these

High Class Work at Moderate Figures— Union Con Every Job

> Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.. OATES & ROBERTS

Phone 887-A - 114 E. Broadway BUTTE - - MONTANA

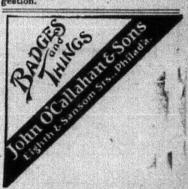
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Refurnished and under new man-gement. Finest music in Butte. agement. Finest music in Butta. Competent teachers. Strictly respectable. Lessons every night. Socials every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Special arrangements made for private parties and grand balls. For rental of hall, Wm. E. Sielaff, Prop. Come Have a Good Time.

"Silver Spray" aids appetite and di-



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OSCAR STENBERG Sign Painter and Decorator 59 W. Park St. (In the rear), Butte.

Temptation Cigars. A free smoke

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Postteve cure

Porthogonation or Cultury
of the Hinding and Diseased

Edings, Bo only to pay
Cure quality and Pennel

Static ware resident from

Static by Caragista. Price

1.15, of branch of the price

1.15, of th

HE SANTAL-PEPSI

For sale by Newbro Drug Co.

LAST SALT LAKE EXCURSION.

Saturday, August 5, the Oregon Short Line will operate third and prob-ably last excursion of the season to Salt Lake. Round trip, \$15.00; ticket good for return, ten days. Reserve sleeping car berths now, Short Line ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Bontana,

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

William Huber of New York, president of the U.B. of C. and J., arrived in Butte last week and spent some time in conference with the membership of the local regarding the difficulty with the Woodworkers and kin, dred matters.

Our Propaganda Brigade 🦔 🦟

of lumber. And Smith, one of the board, mind you, was to do the carpenter work, and Naldrad, another of the board, his teams were to do the hauling of the lumber, and the state school law forbids any one of the board to derive any benefit from any school building. And they started and the lumber was hauled and one of the lumber was hauled and one of the best carpenters (union) in the city ktruck Smith for a job. What do I want? Well, I want \$3.50 for nine hours, the union scale, same as the rest of the contractors are paying."

"Well, it is too much. I won't pay"

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

house, the cost to be \$5,000. Contractors from Missoula, Plains and Spokane were invited. In fact, favored, and for the simple reason that none of them was ever known to hire a union man. Our contractors at home were almost refused the plans because the school board knew if our contractors got it they would hire nothing but union men, and when I began to raise a howl they tumbled and awarded the contract to a contractor that they knew could not give bonds, so they then concluded to let the building go until next summer, thinking that most of the carpenters would leave town.

About a week or te3 days ago the

Brother Corkish of Butte sends in a big bunch of yearly subscribers to the Journal.

Brother Hames of Stevensville. Mont., sends 17 names to the Journal for our year's list.

Comrade C. M. O'Brien of Fernie, B. C., is hustling for subs. He sends in two more yearlies.

"Enclosed find money order for two subs," says Brother Bradstreet of Sisson, Calif. Keep up the good work, Brother.

Brother Beach of Palouse, Wash, sends in nine weeklies just to show that he can rustle. Good boy, Beach. Keep it up.

"I am pleased at the interest taken in the Journal by those whom I have induced to subscribe," says Comrade Bradley of West Superior, Wis. "Since the textile strike and the distribution of your literature I have

Kenneth Clayton of Globe, Ariz. | many calls for the Journal. Send me sends in four subs to the Journal this week. | many calls for the Journal. Send me has attered many a socialist, publication against the tides and winds of intolerance and bigotry. Praise from of praise that counts.

"Enclosed find \$5.00 in payment for one dozen sub cards that I may help to spread the gospel of humanity," writes Comrade Mangan of Blossburg, N. M.

Comrade McMahon of Buttei s down for twelve subs. Comrade McMahon is one of the most enthusiastic work-ers in the cause and will swell the Journal's sub list whenever the oppor-tunity presents itself.

"When I left the town of Bayfield, Colo., six months ago, I was the only socialist. On my return I find a doz-en or more. I hand my back num-bers of the Journal to my neighbors," says Comrade Mason.

"Your paper is the most satisfactory that I see. It is surprisingly well managed—good paper, good type, well printed, well edited and containing very good articles. I hope it will "live long and prosper," as old Rip says." This from William Harrison Riley, veteran socialist writer and

has steered many a socialist, publica-tion against the tides and winds of in-tolerance and bigotry. Praise from Caesar is praise indeed. "I like the attitude and tone of the

"I like the attitude and tone of the Journal. I am endeavoring to rustle you some subs. I will shortly contribute another article to your paper on the merits of the A. L. U. versus the A. F. of L." writes George A. Sweetland of Connecticutt, socialist candidate for congressman at large.

"Put me down for 200 copies of the Journal weekly. I have for some time been advising the comrades to take the Journal to destroy the pernicious effects of faker-led jure and simple. dom," writes Comrade Appel of San Francisco. This is the banner individual order and helps materially in pushing up the circulation.

Brother B. A. Meyer, president Federal Union No. 347, A. L. U., for-merly general auditor U. B. of A. E., writes: "The American Labor Union Journal is one of the best expon-ents of Socialistic economics in the country, and local San Francisco No. 347 is remitting you \$5 for Journals

Major Eblert of Findlay, Ohio, says the Journal suits him, and sends an express money order along to show that he means it.

Comrade McGuire sends in for prices on the Journal by the hundred. The rate is one cent a copy and it is a good one; in addition to the contributors already mentioned, there will appear a special article from A. M. Simona; "The A. L. U. in British Columbia," by G. Weston Wrigley, and "The Benefits of Organization," by President McDonald. There will be numerous other good articles from men who stand high. Send in your orders.

W. E. Dickinson, Manils, P. I., sends in a year's subscription to the A. L. U. Journal and pays for it in five 10-cent U. S. stamps, which bear across their face in bold type the words "Philippines." Pretty soon the North Pole will be the only place in which we do not circulate.

Christianity and Socialism

By 1: 1 S. L. HOOVER

in The Christian Advocate The Leading Organ of Methodism

The aim and object of Socialism are, and ought to be, to make Christianity in its true sense possible which (it may as well be said without further parleying) is not the case to-

Most of those for whom this article is intended claim to know or at least think they know, what Christianty means. As to Socialism they either have no opinions, not having investi-gated its merits, or have read a little here and there, and have become prejudiced, confounding it with anarchy, lawlessness, or, according to some, an ideal system, desirable, but imprac-

For the benefit of all, the writer ad-dressed a letter containing this ques-tion to several political economists, some of national reputation, others students of the subject: "Please state students of the subject: "Please state fully, yet in as few words as possible, five or more of the most important principles of 'Socialism." Here are some of the replies: 1. The public ownership of all the means of production and distribution; 2. The making of things for use rather than profit; 3. The abolition of private property; 4. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor, thus enabling all to have some time for intellectual and spiritual improvement; 5. lectual and spiritual improvement; 5 Universal education; 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and wo.

men.

The far-reaching influence and effect of these principles for good can hardly be imagined. In fact, if studied by an honest mind they make marmelous revelations. They are consistent with the gospel of Christ, and the church is confronted with the greatest energy are consistent. est opportunity that has ever presentest opportunity that has ever presented itself, in that it may be the leader
in the movement that has begun.
Let the church reject this opportunity,
and it puts itself on record for inconsistency and selfishness.

sistency and selfishness.

Space will not allow a discussion of the principles above stated, but I cannot refrain from referring to them briefly. Take the first: During the recent coal strike there were opinions by the score, some favorable to the miners, other to the operators. I read many of these, but all who were not blinded by prejudice or selfishness reached this fair, sensible conclusion, that if the miners' union should actually control labor so as to paralyze the industry, it would have the same kind and extent of power over the operators that they have over the paragraphs. paralyze the industry, it would have the same kind and extent of power over the operators that they have over the miners, so that in either case the public suffering would be the same. To several highly respected and intellectual editors (by no means Socialists) who reached this conclusion I addressed this question: "Would not the Socialist plan, the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution solve the difficulty?" All courteously replied that it would, some adding: "If it could be worked;" others, that it would give rise to other and deeper questions.

Study the second principle. There is a world of meaning in that. The making of things for use rather than profit. Government reports show that practically all of our food products are adulterated, some to the injury of health, others so that they are valueless as food. Other articles are put

"Good for old 'Digger Dick!' " ex-claimed one grayheaded colonial from New Zealand to another who hap-pened to be present. "He's gone

pened to be present. "He's gone ahead with a vengcance, hasn't he?

"Who would think that the Hon. Richard J. Seddon, Prime Minister, Privy Councillor, Doctor of Laws,

Privy Councillor, Doctor of Laws, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of La-bor, Minister of Defence and all the

rest of it—the man whom queens and princes delight to honor—is the same 'Digger Dick' whom you and I knew when he kept a little roadside sa-loon up in the mining district and threw the miners out whenever they got too fresh?

got too fresh?

"He's gone a long way since thet, hasn't he? From tavern keeper at the gold diggings to guest of the queen-bravo for 'Digger Dick!'

Seddon is the son of a small farmer in Lancashire, England. He learned the trade of a mechanical engineer, eaved his money, and emigrated to

sared his money, and emigrated to Australia at the age of 18. He meant to be a rich and successful man, in-stead of working for a small wage in everyworded England.

IN ANCIENT ROME.

The College of Builders Held Sway and its Influence Followed the

Success of Roman Arms

in 715 B. C., under the peaceful and justice loving emperor of Rome, Numa Pompilius, were established famous

deprived of their money, only to find later they have worthless and un-sightly trash on their hands; but these are small considerations when com-pared with another matter of immense concern. I refer to the liquor, tobacco, oplum and other drug habits. Nothing but profit keeps them fastened upon us. The prayers and tears and agony of the church will be alike wasted in vain so long as there is gain in such traffic. Today a vessel sails for a heathen port carrying a few missionaries to Christianize, and a full cargo of rum to debase, the heathen. As one temperance worker says: "What more can be said than has been said more can be said than has been said with burning words from hearts afire on this subject of temperance. No picture of the evil and the woe in the world through drunkenness can be exaggerated. Experience passes expression. The records are written in tears and blood. If any words of nine could sion. The records are written in tears and blood. If any words of mine could make you fear and hate so that you would never touch the accursed thing. I would spend my last breath in saying." But, consecrated woman, reither words from you nor from the thousands of your associates count for anything against this profitable business, of which a saloonkeeper recently spoke at one of their conventions, saying, "If we would increase the profits of our business, we would do profits of our business, we would do well to give drinks to the younger generation in order to introduce them

generation in order to introduce them to the drinking habit."

I have been making a special effort to keep my own ideas and opinions from prevailing in the preparation of this article, and before examining the third proposition, the abolition of personal property, I wish to state that I have recently addressed these three questions to ministers of the gospets in the highest positions of the church, as well as to the humbler exhorters of the country churches, and to deaconesses and other workers, representing the different denominations. I have the different denominations. I have asked these questions by urging that the replies be made from actual personal experience:

Which five sins stand most way of inducing men to begin the Christian life?
2. Which five sins peculiar to

church members most destroy spirit-uality in the church?

3. What five conditions confronting man which may not be considered sins in themselves mitigate most against the religious life?

If space would allow, a careful analysis of the answers would be valuable. Even those who cantiously re-

ble. Even those who cautiously re-fused to answer belong to a class in a delicate position, which they must guard for reasons best known to them. guard for reasons best known to them-selves. But every one of those who did answer included excessive wealth, or a seeking after wealth, or a desire for wealth in their answer to the first for wealth in their answer to the first and second questions, and all, with the exception of one or two, included both wealth and poverty as one of the answers to the third question. What food for reflection? Here is a system that militates against the religious life in both directions. It enslaves and debases those who strive after wealth, and those who secure it. It enslaves and debases those who are unfortunate and make a failure. unfortunate and make a failure.
All agree that criminals cannot be

Christians, and yet statistics show that 90 per cent of all crime is against property or traceable to property. Was Gladstone right when he said government should be so administered as to make rightdoing easy, and evil-doing difficult?

Of course I am not going to invite adverse criticism by falling to admit that some crimes against property, such as theft, might not entirely cease even under government ownership, but the cause and incentive for it would not exist when every citizen had an opportunity to learn a useful trade and an opportunity to work at this trade at a living wage. Under such a condition the church could and would become a great agent for the approach of rightenuness. Nather will spread of righteousness. Neither will I fail to admit that Socialism of itself will not solve al of the great questions that confront the human family.] do not belong to that class who say it is a superior system of Christianity. There are those who claim life and inconsistencies are an injury to the cause. But if Christianity can have full sway it will bring perfect conditions of life to all the world, and the sooner all people, rich and poor, great and small, everywhere, accept it and and small, everywhere, accept it and live in accord with its principles, the sooner will they enjoy the blessings, they ought to enjoy, the blessings which they are blindly seeking, and which the gospel of Christ promises them. My interest in Socialism is founded on the belief that it will make Christianity in its true meaning cost

Christianity in its true meaning possi-

Some unthinking persons using the slang expression of the day argue that Socialism demands, "Down with brains," "Down with the man who can manage great affairs." This charge is not true. Socialism, like Christianty, contemplates the availacharge is not true. Socialism, like Christianity, contemplates the exaltation of the intellect, the exaltation of the man of superior worth. It proposes to do this in two ways: First, by clearing the brain of the great minds of an element of insanity—self. ishness-for no less authority than J. Bruce Wallace, M. A., says that love is the only sanity, and that selfishness is a condition of the abnormal mind. Second, by making conditions such that not a few, but all, may have full opportunity to cultivate their minds, opportunity to cultivate their minds, and to acquire soul strength and power as well. Socialism also contemplates the giving of an opportunity to all to work to a reasonable and healthful degree, so that sound bodies may be the temples of sound minds as wel as the of Holy Spirit, and so that there may not be so many weak, puny bodies with weak, driveling minds, brought about either by doing nothing or by working beyond human strength. If Socialism is to accomplish the beneficient ends it proposes, it will require and it demands the greatest minds which the race is capable of producing. pable of producing.

pable of producing.

But some will say, "Does Socialism teach that all shall enjoy equaly the products of the mind of the inventor, the man of brains, the man who knows how to brings things to pass? Let me answer this by asking, Does Christianity teach this? What does it teach? "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "It is more blessed

to give than to receive." God reveals to give than to receive." God reveals Himself to us by His action towards us. We believe He loves us because He gives the rains, the sunshine, the air, the beauty of earth, the joy of heaven to us all freely. The Christian goes to church, falls on his knees, and prays for the sulrit of God for and prays for the spirit of God, for-the Christlike life, and then denies that God requires to give all he has and is, and the product of his mind, to all, for the good of all, as God does always, and as Ghrist did when on earth

on earth. There is no need of our being sur-prised that few, very few even of God's professing children, will sub-scribe to such an advanced step; nor does the fact that they will not reveal anything new. It simply shows how worldly selfish the church still is. That the man of the world should object to such generosity is at once con-

The trouble now is that men think The trouble pow is that men think nothing can give them joy and pleasure except money. They have not learned that the friendship of thousands of intelligent, congenial human beings is a possession which is not to be compared with the possession of money or any such base thing; they have no conception of the joy it will be to live when all have the opportunity to become educated, and are tunity to become educated, and are properly fed and clothed; and when all will be willing to help to beautify the earth, and to make it a fit dwelling place for man.

Have you ever taken time to consider how many people are grieving their lives away because there are no congenial people living near them? They own a home in a certain neigh-borhood, or they rent a house where their business calls, yet on account of vast differences in conditions and op-portunities their neighbors are not pleasing to them, and so they sit and lament and worry themselves sick. It has been said with truth that if one hundred children of different states and conditions in life were trained under the same conditions, each would be a fit companion for the other.

Then again the human family fails to enjoy life by reason of its fear of the future. It may be divided into three classes: The over-rich, the well-to-do, and the poverty-stricken. The first class may and do take the three classes: The first class may and do take the risk, and spend as much as they desire for their pleasure, but even they are continually haunted by the fear that they may lose what they have and be reduced to a state of dependence. To the second class this thought is ever before them, so they save, and save, and finally die leaving possibly a few thousands, but they have missed the joy of living by not feeling sure that they could have the pleasures of life and still never be reduced to want. The third class is rendered miserable by the fear that they may at any moment be in a state of starvation and nakedness. Why not make the future sure for all How much it would add to the joy of life!

There is only one sin—selfishness;

There is only one sin-selfishness: There is only one sin—semsnness; there is only one virtue or Christian grace—love. Remove the causes that foster the former, put into operation conditions that cherish the latter, and the world is won for Christ. His gospel is vindicated, the milennium is upon us.

SKETCH OF-RICHARD P. SEDDON

Miner, Saloonkeeper and Premier

poorhouse, and in London one person out of five dies in the workhouse, the hospital, or the lunatic asylum.

"Well may we question the economic and social system of which this is the product! We want to establish our civilization in this new land on a broader basis, in a deeper sympathy for humanity."

Thus it is that New Zealand, under Seddon's rule, has become the pet state of Socialists all over the world.

world.

Seddon boasts that if he is a Socialist he is also one of the stanchest of Imperialists. It is said that when the Boer war broke out he was dissuaded with difficulty from giving himself a commission and going to the front. He had to be content with sending 6,000 other New Zealanders to South Africa. He wanted to send the Maoris to fight the Boers and advocated sterner measures toward the Boers. "The Maoris," he said, in a speech, "know how to conduct war and how to treat their enemies. They don't trouble about making prisoners."

ing prisoners."
Seddon is not content with having
New Zealand a prosperous and practical independent nation. He wants

to make it an empire with tributary states. With this object in view, he

has already annexed several islands

in the eastern Pacific to New Zealand, not to Great Britain; and he says he is going to annex others until he builds up his empire within the empire.

The achievement of which he is

proudest is the enforcement of the arbitration and conciliation act, which has done away with strikes and lock-outs in New Zealand.

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New Zealand's Real Ruler When the colonial premiers visited

at a mining camp, and soon became the most popular man in the place.

First of all, he ran a small shanty on the roadside and dispensed a lit-tle cheap rum and whiskey. Money rolled in, and he was soon able to run a better saloon, and to establish a big mercantile business when the dig-gings became more settled and civil-ized.

ized.

As a Bendigo, Dick Seddon's fist was a powerful civilizing influence. Although a saloon keeper, he had a horror of drunkenness. Any drunken digger who entered his saloon was speedily gathered up in his muscular arms and thrown, neck and crop, into the street.

said an old colonist, "hearing a man in Seddon's saloon make a foul remark about a woman in the settlement. 'Digger Dick' vaulted across the bar, took him by the throat, threw him to the ground and nearly shook the life out of him. Three of the man's friends, who were drinking at the bar, caught hold of him, but Dick shook them off as a terrier shakes off rats and held the man down until he took back his words.

"Dick was always chivalrous toward women. They were safe from insult even in the roughest mining camp if he happened to be there.

"But though he was a great fighter, he was always on the side of law and order. They say he prevented many a riot and lynching in the old lawless days, and did everything in his power to civilize the mining districts."

As the years passed by he grew

As the years passed by he grew rich and became the most popular man in the place. The workingmen swore by him, for he had been a workingman himself; and he did not forget his old friends when he became prosperous. Ever to this day

In the old days political life was strenuous in New Zealand. Oftentimes, when addressing public meetings or canvassing for votes, he was obliged to "prove his doctrines or hodox by apostolic blows and knocks."

New Zealanders are fond of telling how he descended from the platform at one rowdy meeting, walked through the yelling crowd up to a couple of the ringleaders, seized one with each hand, dragged them from their seats, kicking and fighting, and threw them downstairs without anybody's help. Then he went back to the platform and calmiy finished his speech and amid respectful silence.

Seddon soon became recognized as one of the strongest men in the Radical party. When Premier Ballance died, in 1893, everybody said there was no one who could suecond him and hold the recognition of the strongest men could suecond him and hold the recognition and hold the re

could su was no one who ceed him and hold the party together as he had done. But Seddon stepped into the vacant place and soon led the Radicals to triumphs they had been a formal to the seddon they had never dreamed of under Bellance.

And for all these offices he draws a salarly of only 4,000 pounds.

When Seddon and his colleagues came into power they determined, as one of them has put it, to be "thorough-paced revolutionists." Others had copied England's colonial laws and English justifications.

ments of Rome.

Thus this brotherhood of builders patronized by the government soon be came scattered throughout all the Roman provinces, and wherever the sword of desolation had wrought havec

and destruction these beneficent bodies, with their unity of aim and is.

England on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and later to attend King Edward's coronation, none of them, with the possible exception of Sir Wilfred Laurier, made more favorable impression than Richard J. Sedden, the uncrowned king of New Zealand. New Zealand. At a garden party given in his honor by an American woman he was the lion of the hour. His dignity, his grave courtesy, his social gifts, his distinguished manner, captivated

"I remember 'way back in 1868," said an old colonist, "hearing a man in Seddon's saloon make a foul re-

stead of working for a small wage in overcrowded England.

When he arrived in Victoria, in 1863, the gold rush was beginning. Seddon joined it and tried his luck at the Bendigo diggings, but gained little except a great reputation as a man able and ready to use his fists. It was not that he was quarrelsome, for he is a man of calm judgment and good temper; but he has a strain of chivalry in his nature, and, therefore, made himself the champion of any miner who was being bullied by a rougher, stronger man.

In 1865 gold was discovered in large quantities along the west coast of New Zealand, and thither went Seddon, little richer than when he left England. But he had learned one thing—that, digging for gold—is not the best way of making money at the gold diggings. He started a saloon

came prosperous. Even to this day when he goes down to the country where he made his money, the chums of his mining days call him Dick, and talk to him as if he was still one of

talk to him as if he was still one of themselves.
Seddon increased in popularity by warmly advocating the interests of the miners in their frequent disputes with the government officials. Incidentally, he was elected to several local offices, and in 1879 was sent to the New Zealand parliament as the representative of one of the mining districts. He has held his seat since then without a break, winning every election. Collegia Fabrorum, or Colleges of Builders, which embraced the helro-glyphic erudition of Egypt, the teach-ings of the gymuosophists, or priest-philosophers of India, the wisdom of Hebrew kings and prophets, and the Dionesian mysteries, better under-stood as the arts of the Greek archi-tects. These colleges were civil, re-

Since 1893 he has been Prime Min-ister of New Zealand. Last Novem-ber his party was again returned to power by a large majority, which will keep him at the helm until the end of 1995.

But he is not only Premier. He is But he is not only Premier. He is the Lord High Everything Else of the Colony—Postmaster General, Minister of Labor, Minister for Na-tive Affairs, Minister for Electric industries, Colonial Treasurer, etc. And for all these offices he draws a

ligious and independent and were granted the exclusive privilege of erecting the public temples and monu-ments of Rome.

bor, erecting monuments and taught the arts of refined civilization. Throughout every hamiet in the prov-inces of Rome, in Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Greece, Saxony, wherever the Roman Legion was vic-tor, went the builders.—Mind.

ough-paced revolutionists." Others had copied Engiand's colonial laws and English institutions as much as possible. Not so Seddon. "England," he is fond of saying, "can only teach us what to avoid. We must not allow our country to sink into the condition of England." His policy from the start has been to tax the big land owners and capitalists out of existence by the graduated taxation of land and incomes, and to divide the land in small lots among the people. His opponents in the House of Representatives said such a course was opposed to English principles. "I know that," retorted Seddon. "In England half the people who reach the age of 65 also reach the

earth or in the heavens. (Think of | tie dangerous work and no work that |

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LESSON NO. 3. Who Owns the Earth? The Story.

One cannot think of men without thinking of him as standing on something, living on food, wearing clothes, having shelter and fuel to make warm his resting place.

nopoly of property, except for imme-

diate personal use, was regarded as

If the Socialist Carpenter of Naza-

reth understood the meaning of the word "Christian" then no man is a

Christian who claims to own land,

houses, machinery, or stores of goods

Some people boast of our commerce,

although it is governed by Shylocks,

and some boast of our churches, al-

though they are all the followers of

ties can be rightfully regarded as private property. But how can working on a thing that does not belong to us

make it ours.

If the earth is not rightfuly private

property, neither can a nugget of gold, or any other portion of the earth, mineral or-vegefable, be private property. (As regards labor, that cannot be owned). Unless we can rightfully own a section of the earth as private

property, we cannot rightfully own any capital, for there is no valuable terrestrial thing that is not a por-

tion of the earth?

A dozen men cut down the greatest tree in the world. Did the vandalist

work make that tree their own?

A man finds a great diamond. It it

then his private property—and w'y?
If not, will be make it his by polishing one small facet on it—ane, again,

Private property is only a conven-tional "right," conferred by society. There is not a "natural right" to any private ownership of anything on the

There are various kinds of reformers who admit that land-owning is immoral and unjustifiable, but who claim that all manufactured commodi-

as his private property.

theft.

nopolies.

Our statutes now legalize mo-

If man is to exist at all, so far as we can understand, he must have

and the ability to use the earth. No other animal can use the mines, the fields and forces of nature as can man.

Men who do not understand evo-lution, and who deny that the earth

- 1. The earth belongs to man be-cause he must use it or die and because he only can use its resources and forces to the best advantage.
- 5. The earth belongs equally to all men because all depend equally on Its use.
- and (b) because joint use only can use the earth to the best advantage.

************** or use for the advantage of a part of the people.

School of Social Economy

Can man live without the earth?

keep himself alive?

4. Does any one man need the earth more than another?

resources all by himself to the best

Questions.

Does man own himself? 3. Can man really own himself and not own the means by which he may

5. Can any other animal use the earth to the best advantage?
6. Can any one man use the earth's

advantage?
7. Does any one deny that the earth

belongs to man?
8. Why does the earth belong to

8. Why does the earth belong to
9. Why does the earth belong to

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points west of Billings to coma.

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DISEASES OF MEN

31 Wash. Lve. So., TINN WOLKS, W MINN RMERLY

No Cure Dr.

Inited States Physician and Surgeon. (TREATMENT BY MAIL)

None of these things can be pro- | are agreed that the earth belongs to duced without the use of the earth.

these things and he cannot have them without the earth.

Again, man alone has the strength

If he is not to use them, then no one can. And this use of the earth is as necessary for the weakest as for the strongest. The little child, the old man, the helpless, the strongest of all—all are alike dependent on the use of the earth.

has come to be by the force, seen now about us, claim that it was made expressly for man's use. And so all

one of the Gods finding the planet Venus, and claiming to own it as his

private property because he had found

Although there is no moral justi-fication of ownership, all persons should have power to rightfully use

When Socialism is completely es

tablished there will not be "equality of possession" but equality of use of wealth. Each person who works "according to his ability" will receive "according to his needs." All natural inequalities will be recognized.

When there is no private property

there will be no office-seeking, no spoil, no "boodlers," no "grafts," no buying or selling, no money to waste time over. There will be no railroad

tickets or postage stamps. All prosti-tution, of sex or of labor, will cease.

There will be no robberies, and no adulterations. Crimes of violence, whether called wars or personal as-

whether caned wars or personal as-saults, will not be committed by So-cialists, and the newspapers will con-tain no swindling advertisements. "None will work for money, and none will work for fame, but all for the joy of the working."

The work for the commonwealth will not exceed 12 hours weekly for

each person. Each person will have the employment he is most suited for,

and under the best possible conditions. There will be no slums, and no sweat-

The farmer may, if he chooses, re-

main on his farm, and will be sup-plied with every implement he can

make good use of. The fisherman may continue his work, aided by the best equipment. There will be only a fraction of the present amount of exports and imports—for each country will grow its own food and make its own clothing. There will be very lit-

it, and had started to polish it.)

everything they need.

It belongs to all men jointly, (a) because in that way only can each man's interests in the earth be secure

The earth belongs to all men jointly and equally, because all the people are stronger and better able to use it for the equal advantage of all the people than can any portion of the people be, either to take or hold

Written Expressly for The Journal Private Property vs. The Commonwealth By WM. HARRISON RILEY Pioneer Socialist and Friend of Karl Marx

> is degrading. The clergy glibly recite the old prayer-"Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven." Do they imagine that there is private property (ownership of things collectively used.—Ed.) in heaven? Do they think that they will preach and sing hynms there while poor men are making their clerical clothing and poor women are washing their linen and scrubbing their floors? •

The ownership of the means of other people's existence is not a di-vine condition. It is devilish, and sane human beings have decided that such monopoly must be abolished. To that monopoly they can trace most of the crimes committed in modern society, and nearly all of the misery.

The usurers—the gigantic robbers of our commonwealth—have decided to maintain their usurpations by the use of armed forces. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," and the extortioners are giving plain indications of madness. They are incapable of fully appreciating the overwhelming power of a general boycot

We, the disinherited, do not need guns and bayonets. When the great crisis comes all we shall need to do will be to cease to work, except for ourselves. Sometimes we hear it said of some

persons: "He is independently rich," but the rich are more dependent than the workers. Without the continuous assistance of the workers the rich must perish, or join our ranks. Russell Sage, a modern Shylock, annually abstracts from the earnings

of the workers enough to support 5,000 families. We Socialists protest against the legalizing of such monstrous robbery of public property. It has come to pass that we are expected to be "loyal" to our landford's

land-their private hills and vaileys-and to all the statutes the agents of the usurers have made. We are told that we must "shoot to kill" those of our fellow workers who are driven to desperation by destitution. Nine-tenths of all the wealth

Nine-tenths of all the wealth of these states is already claimed as the private property" of 30,000 usurers. Sixty-millon people own the other tenth. Ten-million people own nothing. The seventy millions have become the subjects of the thirty thousand, and are expected to be loyal to them, and to "shoot to kill" all who attempt to invade their "private propattempt to invade their "private property"—their private lands and waters, mines and railroads and manufactories. We live on sufferance. If we dare to question the authority of the usurers they will not permit us to work for our living, or to live on their land or in their houses. We love peace, but not craven eace. We are trying to organize a

peaceable, wise, and just revolution.
If the millions of disinherited people are driven to violent desperation by the approaching commercial panic it is the usurers who must bear the blame. are many-they are few. "We Let us, the many, cease voting against each other, and then we may peaceably take possession of our inheritance

So long as the usurers can—by means of their hired editors and speakers to cajole seven millions of us into voting against the other seven millions, they will continue their rule and their robberies. The robberies are manifest; glaring.

-our birthrights.

gigantic. The way to terminate them is simple. We must cease voting or the election of the agents of the usur. ers and vote for ourselves.

WM. HARRISON RILEY.

Lunenberg, Mass.

Let Us Get At the Right of It

Galusha A. Grow, the aged politician and ex-speaker of congress, is seriously disturbed about the "conflict between capital and labor," and is giving the closing days of his life to the solution of this vexed problem. In his public service Mr. Grow is credited with having been a clean and honorable man, and it is a fitting climax to such a career that he should devote his last hours and his last efforts

to the cause of industrial peace. But the trouble with Mr. Grow, like many others of his advanced years, is that he lives in the past; he deals with conditions that have long since ceased to exist, seeming utterly oblivious of the industrial revolution which has wrought havoc with things as they were, and as he still sees them, and were, and as he still sees them, and which is still in full swing and will not cease until industrial peace, the fruit of industrial freedom has been conquered, and the terms "capitalist" and "laborer," as we now understand them, lose their meaning as they merge in one and the same person and every human being is at once cap-italist and worker, employer and em-ployed, as a unit of the socialist com-

ployed, as a unit of the socialist commonwealth.

In his recent article on "The Short-comings of Arbitration," Mr. Grow very properly concludes that there is little hope for progress in that direction. And then, getting mixed in his terms, he falls into a succession of errors from which even his idealized "Public Opinion" cannot rescue him. Says ba:

"There can be no war or even con-flict between capital and labor when their real interests are rightly under-stood and fully appreciated. They are mutually dependent on each other, and neither can accomplish any great re-sults without the other. Of what use is labor, beyond the supplying of mere

WHAT LOEB IS DOING.

Account of the Latest Discoveries of This Eminent Biologist.

A preliminary account of some researches of Dr. Jacques Loeb, conducted before he left Chicago for Berkeley, Calif., is printed by the University Press of the former city. These belong to the domain of physiological chemistry and, if not so sensational as those which were imputed to him a year or two ago, may in time prove equally important. As the result of recent study Dr. Loeb concludes that the twitching of muscles in St. Vitus dance is due to a lack of the proper amount of calcium in the patient's blood or to its being present in a condition of solution. Thus by injecting into a frog some chemical agent which would precipitate or neutralize the calcium already there one of the biologist's assistants induced the symptoms in question. Then these were alleyed by injecting more calcium. A larger quantity of that element, the doctor anys, seems to be necessary for twitch-

physical wants by the cultivation of | thousand times better than at presthe soil, without capital to furnish transportation to market for the pro-ducts of labor as well as for the de-velopment of all industries? And of what use would capital be without in-bor? In the world's commerce the lo-comotive is of no use without cars filled with the products of labor, and such cars would be of no use without capital to build the railroad and buy the locomotive.

locomotive. The grievance of labor in free elective governments like ours are to be removed in the same way as other grievances are removed—by an appeal to the intelligent judgment of public to the intelligent judgment of public opinion. In free elective governments, with free speech, free press and universal ballot, there can be no excuse for lawless violence. No matter what the grievance complained of may be, a resort to lawless violence is an attack on the rights of every law-abiding citizen and upon organized society itself, and if successful it would ciety itself, and if successful it would be the first step in the road that leads to anarchy and national ruin." Between "capital and labor," right-

Between "capital and labor," right-ly understood, or wrongly understood, at all, there never was and never will at all, there never was and never will be any conflict. Capital, except as to undeveloped natural resources, is the product of labor. There is no war between the worker and the machine. He made it and uses it and now his very life and freedom depend upon it, but he does not own it, and this is where the "war" begins. He has no quarred with the machine but he is very decidedly in "conflict" with the capitalist who claims ownership of the machine and pockets what the worker and the machine produce.

The conflict, therefore, is not between labor and capital, but between labor and defant through their exploitation of the working class under the wage system.

ings that arise from a disorder of the central nervous system than for those which have a purely muscular origin; but he believes that he has found a clew to the effective treatment not only of the malady specified, but also of insomnia, locomotor ataxia and kindred troubles, which as yet baffle medical skill.

ical skill.

dred troubles, which as yet baffle medical skill.

Like every other alleged scientific discovery, this will need corroboration by independent and competent experts before it can be accepted, says the New York Tribune. The world does not now implicitly trust any one investigator or observer, no matter how gifted, experienced and honest. The manner in which Dr. Barrows' announcement concerning formalin and blood poisoning has been treated by his professional brethen illustrates the point. In practically all kinds of scientific inquiry there are possibilities of error in method and misinterpretation of facts. Repetition of the experiments by others and perhaps the extension of their scope are necessary before their standards.

er the wage system. Workingmen could get along, and a

The black slaves are getting along without their former plantation mascan be fully grasped. Some of Dr. Loeb's own work, indeed, has been sus-ceptible of more than one explanation, and it has occasionally been suggested that he had failed to exclude other agencies which would produce the ef-fects which he assigned to chemical

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The Willow Springs Distillery at Omaha is one of the pioneers of western development, having been in operation for some thirty years, until it has grown to be one of the largest and most complete in the country. It consumes daily 2,500 bushels of grain, feeds some 2,500 head of cattle, and pays Uncle Sam's treasury an aggregate of over \$3,000,000 per annum for internal revenue. It produces in round numbers equal to 60,000 barrels of different kinds of goods, including its justly celebrated Eagle Gin, fler's pure Mait Whiskeys and the "Standard" Quick Aging Whiskey.

Labor is interested in encouraging

ters, and in the next great upheaval all the slaves of the earth, white and black and brown and red and yellow, will abolish their industrial masters and stand forth the sovereign citizens of the world.

This is the mission of the Socialist movement, and if Mr. Grow were in-formed as to its historic connection formed as to its historic connection and relation he would cease wasting his time and energy in the vain task of harmonizing antagonistic forces that areinexorably in conflict work. ing out the supreme problem of civil-

The class struggle is the boundary line between man and beast—the glory of the human race and the sure prom-ise of its final redemption.

Between working men and capitalists there is a conflict to extinction, war to the death.

The intervals of peace, or, rather the cessations of hostilities, are but the breathing spells for the renewal

of the conflict. The smaller capitalists are doomed to destruction and their bloated conquerors, fully developed, become social parasites that will be abolished with the system that spawned them.

The owners of the American rail-

The owners of the American railroads have nothing to do with their
operation. They simply absorb their
past profits. They also bribe legislators, corrupt courts and debauch politics. If the entire lot of them wereto take a balloon for some other
planet they never would be missed.
The capital only is needed—the capitalist as such, can go and will go—

talist, as such, can go and will go—
the sconer the better for all concerned, themselves included.

We are emerging from the darkness
and moving gradually toward the
dawn—as Carlyle said: "From competition in individualism to individuality to operation from war and desality in operation, from war and despotism in any form to peace and liberty."

and promoting the business of instituand promoting the business of institu-tions which are known to be friendly to the cause. We feel that there is no concern which is better entitled to our co-operation that Her & Co., located at 821.823 Howard street, the owners of the Willow Spring Distillery.

This company have at all times given their customers the most courteous dealings and splendid service. Their efforts are directed towards improvement of quality always, regard-less of cost. The trade-marks of Her & Co and the Willow Springs Distil-

& Co and the Willow Springs Distillery are synonyms of hight grade, stndard quality and purity.

We do not hesitate to urge our members and other citizens to co-operate in every reasonable manner to give this establishment a full share of increased business. They well deserve the esteem and confidence in which they are held and we wish them a splendid volume of increased business. They pay annually in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 for labor, and good wages at that

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E. A. GRAY, General Agent, Helena

EUGENE V. DEBS

to absorb their product, but the capi-talists would perish from the earth but for the labor of the working class that sustains them.

Will Mr. Grow contend that William Will Mr. Grow contend that will all Waldorf Astor is a necessary factor or any factor at all, in the production of wealth?

Mr. Astor is a highly developed capitalist, and it would be interesting to know in what way labor is dependent when the parasites that

ent, without the brood of capitalists

upon him and other parasites that suck their life-blood and yield abso-lutely nothing in return.

Is the leech essential to the life and health of the horse? Are they "mutually dependent upon each

other?"

Does Rockefeller produce a drop of oil, or Carnegie a pound of steel, or Hill an inch o' transportation? Were they and all their class to resign, would the spinal cords of these great enterprises be severed and humanity

paralyzed?
Mr. Grow will have no difficulty in recalling the fact that only a few years ago there were thousands of slave owners in the boasted land of freedom, and that for two full centuries and a half they and their slaves were "mutually dependent upon each other." That was the law and the gospel of the land, and he who disputed it was mobbed like Lovejoy or hanged like John Brown. These glave owners not only robbed their ne-groes of the fruit of their labor, but, held them in sovereign contempt

while they constituted the aristocracy of the land. They never dreamed that their slaves would one day be their political equals. Perish the ignoble, idiotic thought! They were the elect of the earth. They would rule forever—but they didn's

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST COLLEGE, Wichita, Kansas.

This is the school for those who

want to become active workers for socialism. The regular school year begins Sept. 1, 1903.

Lecturers, writers, teachers, workers and campaigners are thoroughly prepared to do effective work. It is under the management of men thoroughly the socialist. oughly conversant with the socialist movement, and who are well qualified to give instruction in Economies, Politics, Oratory and other allied sub-

Pointes, Orbory and other amed subjects.

Bookkeeping and Shorthand are taught for the purpose of enabling socialists to earn a living while working for socialism. A Preparatory Course is furnished. It consists of Grammar, Composition, tory Course is furnished. It consists of Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, United States History, General History, Physiology, Physical Geography, Psychology, Penmanship, French and German, Mathematics above Geometry and Sciences requiring Laboratory work have not been arranged for.

Now we want every socialist in America to help push forward the American Socialist College.

American Socialist College.

What You Can Do.

First, you can tell all your friends about our school; second, you can solicit money for our Free Scholarship Fund; third, you can bring the matter up before your local and get them to raise money to send some worthy young person to the American Socialist College.

Butter of Tultion

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One month (payable in advance)

vance)\$ 7.50 Three months (payable in ad-

Books and Stationery.
For Commercial course\$10.00
For Shorthand course 6.00
For other courses, it will vary according to the studies taken.
For further information, address, with stamp.

with stamp, AMERICON SOCIALIST COLLEGE,

Wichita, Kansas.
THOMAS E. WILL, PH. D.,
President.

DECLARES FOR SOCIALISM.

Wisconsin Federation of Labor Takes Advanced Stand.

Advanced Stand.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor in the largest convention ever held by that body, on a roll-call vote, committed itself to International Socialism in the following resolution, which was adopted five to one:

"Whereas, International Socialism should be the logical and final aim of the labor movement, it being the only rational solution which will give justice to the workers of all mations:

rational solution which will give jus-tice to the workers of all nations; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates of this body to the next A. F. of L. convention be hereby instructed to jutroduce a resolution to endorse In-ternational Socialism and its aims."

Evidently the Wisconsin comrades are of a trusting nature, else they would have discovered that the A. F. of L. is controlled by Gompers and he

would have discovered that the A. F. of L is controlled by Gompers and he has no use for Socialism. What the reasons are for his opposition, no one can say, for the reason that he has never revealed them to any one, Certain it is, however, that he in fighting its growth, is doing that which pleases capitalism most, and, we are told, it is very profitable to please capitalism. Bye and bye the Wisconsin boys will learn from experience and they will then cast their lot with an organization which believes in class conscious political action—The American Labor Union.

Comrade Harry McKee has organ-ized ten socialist locals in southern

News of the World of Socialism

A new local has been formed at Ironton, Ohio during the past week and the comrades there promise to show good results in the near future. Owen Bowen, of Ashland, Ky,

was the organizer.

M. J. Hynes, candidate for lieuten-sant-governor, will start to work upon the Ohio circuits on August 10. Comrade Hynes is an excellent speaker and will do good work for Socialism wherever he may be. He is an excel-lent iron moulder by trade and for years has been one of the active spir-its in the Iron Molder's union, in both

its in the Iron Molder's union, in both local and national affairs.

The state office has also prepared for the use of those desiring them, a rubber stamp which bears the official emblem with these words underneath: "Official emblem Socialist party of Ohio. To vote straight mark a cross in the circle under this emblem upon the official ballot." These rubber stamps will be very useful for all comrades and locals to stamp their literature and letters with. They will be sent postpaid at the rate of 50 cents, which includes the mounting all ready for use.

Howard H. Caldwell has been holding very successful meetings during

ing very successful meetings during the past week in Southern Ohio and he is now averaging two meetings he is now averaging two meetings per day. He is surely going to break all records this month in the number of meetings held, Caldwell is a physical giant and seems able to stand most anything.

Ashtabula Socialists are just recovering from their summer vacation

ering from their summer vacation and held a meeting long enought to capture several new members and to get matters straightened out for a vigorous campaign. They expect to now go to work in earnest and build up their organization. up their organization.

The official nomination papers for

The official nomination papers for the Socialist party of Ohio were filed during the past week at Columbus, with the secretary of state. They have been officially accepted and the emblem which the state convention adopted, the Arm and Torch, will ap-

adopted, the Arm and Torch, will appear upon the official ballots at the head of the ticket.

Frank P. O'Hare will spend five weeks speaking for Socialism in the Ohio valley, near Wheeling W. V., and Bellaire, Ohio, working this entire time upon a circuit which has been arranged by the Socialists in that locality. All preparations have been made for his coming and he will be given a royal reception.

Several unorganized towns in the state have came in for dates upon the circuit this week, and they are growing weekly to still larger proportions. Let them come on and we will furnish the speakers.

will furnish the speakers. W. G. CRITCHLOW,

State Secretary. Dayton, Ohlo, July 25th, 1903.

The common council of Chicago is favorably impressed with a plan advanced by the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company for an underground freight delivery system which will practically wipe out the team sters union with its membership of 50,000, says Boyce's Weekly. It is estimated that by an expenditure of \$15,000,000 tunnels can be built and laterals run to every trade point in laterals run to every trade point in the city. Then, by means of other laterals business houses will be conlaterals business houses will be needed and goods can be delivered at a fraction of present cost. A tract of land 10 miles south of the city will be used for warehouses and railway connections with every road entering the city. It is declared that as soon as the superiority of the new sys-tem of freighting is shown that it will be adopted by every large city in the nation. The Teamsters union of St Louis for synamic belows to of St. Louis, for example, belongs to the reactionary type of unionists. When the tunnel system goes into efrefer in that city these gentlemen will have a grand opportunity to meditate on the value of an organization which only stands for the right of a man to as much of the fruits of his own labor as he can club out of his employer and permits the employer to held the historical city. er to hold the biggest club at that,

Comrade M. Lena Morrow, who has been lecturing in California, was re-cently married to Comrade Arthur Lewis, of London, England. She will I continue her work.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Charters were granted to locals at Leechburg, Armstrong County, and Hingham Center, Potter County.

Bingham Center, Potter County.

Local Reading says that it is a noteworthy fact that the Socialist meetings held during the present campaign
are creating greater interest among
the citizens generally, and especially
among the working class than at any
time heretofore. Men who have time heretofore. Men who have maintained lifelong affiliations with the old parties can be seen at the Socialist on the seen at the Socialist gatherings in gratifying numbers, and the studious interest with which they absorb the incontro-vertible truths of Socialism is sure indication that they are at last awak-ening to the necessity of a change in their present political faith; each meeting is attracting larger crowds, on Saturday evening, July 25. Comon Saturday evening, July 25. Com-rade Moore, of Philadelphia, spoke to a rousing big meeting with com-rade East and other local speakers. Local Lansford held a largely at-tended meeting on July 20, and decid-ed to take aggressive steps in the fall companies.

fall campaign.

Beaver Falls sends a request for information how to organize a Socialist local there.

Allegheny county held their con-vention on July 18, and nominated a

Comrade John Taylor, of Phila-delphia, spoke in Sellersville on Fri-day evening, July 24, and as a result the capitalist class are asking one another what procedure they should adopt to prevent the Socialist from holding any more meetings, saving the social tropic to be social to the holding any more meetings, saying that Taylor had no business to come there and talk like that; arrangements are being made to secure "Mother" Jones for a meeting there.

Lancaster reports that they have the organization in fine condition and that the condition and that the second tropic tropic tropic tropic.

that we can expect good reports right along now.

The Carbon County convention was

held July 25.

It was decided to submit the nominations together with the county

chairman and secretary to referendum

At the first annual convention of the Socialist party of Lackawana county, held at Warkingmen's hall, Scranton, September 25, nominations were made and the following resolutions passed: 1st. Resolved, That we enderso

lutions passed.

1st. Resolved, That we enderse the ticket nominated by our state convention at Reading, November 30, and pledge our active support to these candidates of the working class.

FRANKLIN H. SLICK,

State Secretary.

NEWS FROM MICHIGAN.

Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel, of Peorla, Ill., is working on Michigan to the entire satisfaction so far as heard

Frank P. O'Hare closed his Michigan work at Dryden on July 25, and is now working in West Virginia. En-route he holds meetings at St. Thom-as, Canada, under the auspices of Canadian Socialist Lougue No. 14.

Comrade Wm. E. Walter has been working very successfully across the south part of the state, as a re-sult of which several new stations have been established.

Comrade Ira Cross made his first appearance on the soap box at Holland, Michigan, Saturday evening, July 25. Comrade A. L. Heath says it was the most enthusiastic audience that Holland (population 9,000) ever turned out to a socialist meeting. He held his audience from start to finish.

Comrade Sam Block, of Peoria, Ill., swings around the Northera circuit, beginning August 1, at Luddington. Results will follow.

Comrade O. P. Bard, of Texas, com-pleted his more than two months' of very satisfactory work in Michigan on July 31, at Sturgis, and began his August work in Indiana, at Elkhart.

Several Pioneer picnic associations in Michigan counties are calling for Socialist speakers, which is not con-sidered a bad sign.

Socialist Alderman Geo. Ambrose, of Butte, has introduced a police resolution identical with that of Socialist Alderman Johnson, of Chicago. Comrade Ambrose also introduced the S-hour ordinance for the police, and drafted the hour schedule under which they are working but the daily which they are working, but the daily papers ignore this and give the credit to the mayor though they are fight-ing him bitterly. Asything to check the study of socialism by the masses.

EYES INJURED BY X.RAYS.

T. A. Edison Suffers From Experi ments of Six Years Ago-Assistants Lose an Arm.

Thomas A. Edison has described

ants Lose an Arm.

Thomas A. Edison has described the injurious effects upon himself which have followed his recent experiments with the X-ray. These may affect Mr. Edison's health seriously, but he believes he has made a discovery of importance.

He is firmly convinced that the destroying process of the X-ray that has necessitated the amputation of the left arm and fingers of the right hand of Clarence Dally, one of his assistants, and is now threatening the left hand of Charles Dally, his brother, is the direct result of the killing, or paralyzing, of certain white bleed corpuscies known as phagocytes, whose function is to carry off all foreign substances that disturb the flesh and blood. These energetic guardians of the human body were discovered by Dr. Metschikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, recently, and Mr. Edison said that he felt certain that it was the peculiar destroying or disabling effect of the X-rays upon them that makes the rays se destructive to normal human flesh.

"I'm sorry," said Mr. Edison, "that the story has gone about that I have been made blind by the X-ray, for that is wholly untrue. I have suffered from it much more in other ways. The violent light has upport my digestion and put me in a bad

MONTANA, JULY REPORT. Receipts.

July 12. From former state July 12. From Gt. Falls, dues 6 95 July 12. From Hamilton, dues July 14. From Aldridge, dues 3 00 24. Receipts, Anaconda 114 60 July 26. Stockett local, back 4 05 July 28. V. C. Rackliffe, mem-1 05 bers Butte local
July 29. Clancy, dues
July 29. Sapphire, supplies ... 3 50 July 29. Livingston, dues .. 2 70 30. Butte, part payment 20 10 19 50 July 31. Stark, local dues.... Total receipts\$263 35
Disbursements.
July 14. For stationery and post cards\$1 00
July 17. Large envelopes and stamps ...
July 21. Typewriting state constitutions ...
July 21. Pens, ink, warrant 1 00 8 00 2 30 tor ... July 24. Hecktograph ink ... July 25. State sec'y and or-2 50 8 50 July 31. Kerr & Co., literature for organizer...
July 31. State secretary and organizer, wages
July 31. Postage 10 25

Total disbursements \$ 76 65
Balance on hand, Aug. 2.... \$186 70
P. J. COONEY,
State Sec'y for Montana.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Low Wages Paid Women Responsible for Its Growth, Says Des Molnes Clerks.

Moines Clerks.

The Clerks' Union of Des Moines, Iowa, is attacking in earnest the evil of low wages paid the women clerks. While more wages is wanted for this class of labor, the demand looks rather at improving the morals and standing of those employed in the department stores through the elimination of the incompetent and the payment of a fair compensation.

The claim is made that there are soveral hundred girls employed in these stores, mostly girls from the country towns about Des Moines, or the daughters of workingmen of the city, and that they are paid from \$2 to \$4 a week for their labor, that this is insufficient to support them and that they are easily misled and ruined. It is related of one of the members of a big department house in this city that when a young girl complained to him that the pittance he was allowing her was insufficient to afford her a living he coarsely told her that she would have to seek some way of adding to her income outside of work hours. The inference was way of adding to her income outside of work hours. The inference was plain and the girl sought other employment.

plain and the girl sought other employment.

As a result of investigations made by the clerks of Des Moines it has been determined that some effort be made to compel the merchants to cease the employment of cheap labor and to stop paying wages to girls and young women which virtually force the clerks to lives of shame.

Some time ago in a fight over restaurant employment in Des Moines the Women's Federation was interested in the matter because of the fact that the question of wages for the girls had a bearing on the social quistion, and only because of the interest of the women was the fight won for fair wages. It is now believed the women will become as deeply interested in this question of the wages of the clerks in the department stores and compel a reform.

Denver is becoming a hatching ground for presidential booms. The National Building Trades Council launches Hearst's and the G. A. R. is doing likewise for General Miles.

way. Lumps have formed all through the region of my stomach and none of the many specialists I have consulted can do anything to relieve it. They say it is a new condition of affalrs to them. I have been examined by one man who has dissected more than 4,000 bodies, and it puzzled him as much as the others. I know it is a much as the others. I know it is the result of the X-ray, because I held the tube close to my stomach when I worked. The only thing that saved my eyes was that I used a very weak tube, and, as it was, my eyes were out of focus for a time. They are all right now.

"Now, the strange part of it all in that all this is the result of working with the X-ray five or six years ago. We were all deeply interested in certain experiments I was making and were shut up with the X-ray several hours each day. Finally it began to take hold of us and we had to stop."

Haverhill, Mass., July 24.—Boyce's Weekly of July 22, claims that International President Richmond of the A. F. of L. Railway Clerks' union refused to sanction the strike of clerks of the Eigin, Jollet & Eastern railway of Joliet against the installation of a new chief clerk. The strikers' places, the itom states, have been filled by clerks from other places.—U. B. of R. E. Journal.

The striking Textile workers of Philadelphia are sending out repre-sentatives, seeking flauncial aid from other unions.

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board.

5th—BECAUSE it supplants and excels all other whiskeys for making.

a hot Scotch, a hot toddy, or a high-ball.

6th—BECAUSE it is the only Mait Whiskey offered by its bona fide distiller; is never sold in bulk, but only under the distiller's bottling and labels.

labels.
7th—BECAUSE it is distilled at one of the largest distilleries in the country, whose trade-mark is the best guarantee of hight quality.
8th—BECAUSE it is the only whiskey sold under a substantial guarantee of purity, offering \$1,000 to anyone who can detect in the same any impurities or artificial coloring, flavoring, etc.
9th—BECAUSE it is properly distilled from the very choicest materials, and never sold until fully matured in government bonded warehouses.
10th—BECAUSE it is sold entirely upon its merits, without the aid of fabulous sums for advertising, which must be added to the price of the goods and for which the consumer always pays in the end.
11th—BECAUSE it is offered not as a patent nostrum claiming to cure all incurable diseases, but for what it is worth—a first-claus tonic, a rational stimulant, and a concentrated food of the highest possible value.

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