

AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

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

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

VOL. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 52

THE FACTS OF THE MATTER

Reason for Strike of B. A. & P. Switchmen--McKeough Was Discharged While on Leave of Absence--Dignified Behavior of the Men.

Last week the switchmen employed on the B. A. & P. railway walked out. The point involved was the reinstatement of John E. McKeough, a foreman, and one of the oldest men employed in switching on the road.

About the first of May, McKeough was elected delegate to the Switchmen's National convention at Indianapolis. He was given a ninety-days' leave of absence. On July 1st he received a letter from Trainmaster Hays, ordering that he be dismissed, as they did not propose to tolerate dictation from an employe.

IT IS AN UNFAIR CONCERN

Peculiar Methods of the Washington Pressed Brick and Lime Company of Freeman, Washington.

The attention of the membership of the American Labor Union and of organized labor generally is directed once more to the Washington Pressed Brick & Lime Company, of Freeman, Washington. This company is oppressive in its treatment of its employes and as a natural result is determinedly fighting the existence of labor unions in that locality.

THE A. L. U. WINS AGAIN

The Standard Bottling Works of Denver, which was connected with the "Citizens' Alliance, and which has been very much opposed to union men, has been brought to time in spite of the employers' organization. They have agreed to comply with all A. L. U. demands and have paid \$20.00 to the Beer Drivers and Bottlers' union to cover the expense of the fight to that union.

The Western Union Messenger boys of Chicago, went on strike against two negro boys who were employed by the company. The messengers made an objection to messengers who are engaged in the service, but protested against these two particular negroes "because they were blacker than

yet, while the men were laid off and without a chance to protest, Mr. Dean went to the bulletin board, announced that the scale was broken, posted a new schedule prepared by himself, and also a notice that no committees need apply, as none would be received or recognized.

Mr. McKeough, at the expiration of his leave of absence, reported for duty. Mr. Dean while admitting that he was as good a switchman as any in the service, refused to employ him, although there were younger men working; and it is the rule in switching service to give the elder man the preference.

Believing that their comrade was being victimized for having served them, the remainder of the switchmen walked out. They could not send a notification because Mr. Dean had announced that he would receive no committees. After the strike the railway officials offered to put McKeough on as watchman for thirty days and, at the expiration of that time, the question be arbitrated. The men expressed a willingness to accept this, provided they were given an assurance that any of them would be left to arbitrate at the end of thirty days. The assurance was not given. On Saturday the men offered to leave the point in dispute to the Business Men's association and the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly. The switchmen are not affiliated with the Trades assembly, which places that body in an impartial attitude, but Mr. Dean has rejected the offer. In justice to the men, it should be stated that their attitude throughout has been manly and dignified. No destruction of property has ever been contemplated, let alone attempted.

The action of the company in lining its track with guards was wholly unjustified. The strikers have not meddled or interfered with the other employes who are working. They rely on the justice of their claims and on a healthy public sentiment to achieve a victory, and not on violence or destruction of the railway property.

ployed is then comfortably in debt and receives just enough of his earnings to keep him in working shape, but not enough to leave the town. When his home is paid for he must still continue to be "good" since it becomes a total loss to him should he lose his job. Such a concern as this can only be reached from the outside. The members of the American Labor Union should make a particular note of the Washington Pressed Brick & Lime Co., of Freeman, Wash., and do everything in their power to discourage patronage of this unfair grasping concern. If the union brick masons of the northwest would refuse the handle a product sweated out of labor by such unfair means this company would be running fair in 36 hours. Don't forget the name. It is the Washington Pressed Brick & Lime Co., of Freeman, Wash.

commended to union men.

The Denver Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162, A. L. U., is unionizing the plant of the Western Packing company at Elyria in a rapid manner. The president of the Butchers' union, S. D. Butler, has been untrifling in his work. A full measure of credit is also due to Sanford Levings, the hustling business agent. Both these men have had valuable assistance from M. E. White, member of the executive board.

ink." The Western Union officials discharged the black boys, reinstated the strikers and voluntarily gave them time and a half for overtime.

A Colorado man seeks the poorhouse at the age of 182. Another case where the "incentive" failed to work.

LOYAL TO THE CORE

Butte Miners' Union Puts Itself on Record in Most Emphatic Manner--Working Class Is Warned Against "Dissatisfied Would-Be Leaders Who Have Much to Gain and Nothing to Lose by Creating Turmoil"--Dominance of the Parent Organization Must Be Maintained--President-Elect Long's Remarks.

The Butte Miners' Union, which has done so much to make its home city the Gibraltar of Labor gave a splendid proof of its loyalty to the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners at its meeting held a week ago. In unmistakable language this big conservative body declared that any attacks on either of the National bodies was an attack on them also, and one which they would be quick to resent. The Butte miners have ever stood ready to maintain the integrity of Western unionism. They have spent thousands of dollars to enable struggling unions in other states to receive a fair day's wages. The splendid position of influence now enjoyed by the unions of the Rocky Mountain region is largely due to the self-sacrificing devotion of the Butte Miners' union. Their recent action was not unexpected but it is none the less pleasant. In times to come as in times past it will be the proud boast of its membership that in times of stress and trouble the Butte miners never faltered in their devotion to the principles of unionism, meeting every attack on their ideals with that sturdy resistance that portends success. They have defended the cause of the toiler, both morally and financially and in other states some of the membership have laid down their very lives for that which they knew to be right. At the regular meeting of last week the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions.

Whereas, The growth and development of unionism in the west is the result of the western spirit of push and energy and whereas the wage workers of the Rocky Mountain regions have been very materially benefited in increasing wages and shorter hours through the hard work of the western organizations--the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union, and

Whereas, There is an attempt being made to substitute the dominance of these western organizations in the City of Butte by the dominance of the International organizations allied with the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The miners of the west have occasion, by experience of the past to sound a note of protest against this attempt to undermine the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. in this, its citadel of strength, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, of the W. F. of M. that in all matters of organization and so far as it relates to the policy of sound unionism, that it will sustain and support the American Labor Union and affiliated organizations of the W. F. of M. Be it further

Resolved, That the Butte Miners' union protest at this time against the

FAIR FIRMS.

Helena (Mont.) Merchants Who Are Not Opposed to Labor Unions.

The merchants and business men whose names appear on this list do not belong to any organization opposed to labor unions.

Clothing Stores. Sheyer Bros., Main street. Gans & Klein, Main street. Anderson Bros., Main street. C. J. Brier, Main street.

Restaurants. Colorado Restaurant. Smith, Sixth avenue. Gleason Bros., Broiler. Grand Central. Central Beer Hall. White's, 133 South Main street. Helena Brewery Co.'s Restaurant.

Groceries. James Walker, Broadway. Rodney Street Grocery Co., Dr. Miller.

Benj. Pizer & Son, Rodney street. Keeler & Bourne, Sixth avenue. Stubbs & Co., N. P. depot. Pat Campbell, N. P. depot. Gordon, 1401 Helena avenue. Joseph Cokey, Eighth avenue.

Shoe Stores. Louis Arnold.

attempt that is being made to disorganize and disrupt the organization from within by scheming disorganizers, and from without by certain leaders, who in their mission to elevate the wage workers, have become the side partners, as it were, of Grover, Cleveland and Mark Hanna. Be it further

Resolved, by Butte Union No. 1, W. F. of M. that it call upon all loyal union men at this time to jealously guard the welfare of unionism and consequently the best interests of the wage workers against the disgruntled and dissatisfied would-be leaders, who, in a personal sense have much to gain and nothing to lose by creating disturbance and turmoil in the ranks of organized labor as now constituted in Montana.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given the public press under the seal of the union.

JAMES P. MURPHY, President Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. of M.

DAN'L DONOVAN, Secretary.

Before the adoption of these resolutions President-Elect Ed. Long made the following remarks in support of them. His utterances evoked much applause and favorable comment:

Brother President and Brother Members of the Miners' Union:

I favor the adoption of the resolution under consideration by this union. The Miners' Union is the strongest and largest union in the west. As such it is proper for it to set the pace and give direction to the real spirit of unionism in the west.

This union knows the incapacity and unfairness of the American Federation of Labor, and in all justice to the wage workers of the west it becomes necessary to have the Butte situation controlled by western organizations such as the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union.

Our wage working conditions are such as to demand that western ideas will control, because they are more progressive and alive to the needs of the workers in the west than the trading bossship of the so-called labor leaders of the east.

For once and for all I believe that the Miners' Union of Butte should assert itself and state publicly that it proposes to take the lead in what is unionism in Montana, and that it will fight any move that has for its object the introduction of disunion and disorganization on Montana soil, by making dominant, eastern methods.

I want to see this resolution pass unanimously, and given to the public press in order that public notice may be given that the most powerful organization in the country says so far and no further.

Sam Alexander. Harry B. Walker. Crockery. F. J. Edwards. Hardware. Helena Hardware Co. Ladies' Furnishings. J. M. Alexander. Dry Goods. Simons. Jewelry. N. Lalonde. Cigar Stores. Fred Saxe Main street. Jake Post, Main street. Gleason Bros., Main street. Carlson, Main street. Smoke House, Main street. Goodman's, Main street. Charles', No. 53 South Main street. Wm. Jarvis Broadway. L. Parker, 107 Sixth ave. Chas. Crum, Warren street. L. S. Walcomb, 1428 Helena avenue. C. A. Matthews, 1492 Helena avenue.

Laundry. Union Laundry Co., Broadway. Meat Markets. William Duncan, Rodney street. C. H. Hageman. S. B. Nevil, Hoback street. Drug Stores. John Schonborn.

CALIFORNIA RAILWAY STRIKE

Official Statement of the Causes--McDonald "Fired" for Being a Union Man--Ordered to Throw Away His Union Badge to Retain His Job.

To the Officers and Members U. B. of R. E. and Locals of the A. L. U. and W. F. of M.:

Gentlemen and Brothers--As a result of open discrimination by the California Northwestern Railway Co. against Brother A. D. McDonald, night watchman at Tiburon, Cal., as shown by the following letters, Tiburon Division 86, U. B. of R. E., comprising 90 per cent of the employes on that road, in all departments, from San Francisco to Tiburon, have declared a strike for his reinstatement.

Here is the first sworn statement of Brother McDonald:

"Tiburon, Cal., Sept. 5, 1903.

"On Tuesday, Sept. 1, B. Tuckey, engineer of the C. N. steamer Donahue, spoke to Master Mechanic Brassill for a transfer from my position as night watchman at Tiburon to that of fireman on the Donahue. Mr. Brassill consented and gave me an order to go to work as fireman. On my leaving he noticed my union badge, took back the order and said, 'I notice that you belong to the union, and I can't depend on you, but if you throw that badge away and leave the union, I will give you the job.'

"This I refused to do. (Signed) "A. D. McDONALD."

Brother McDonald reported the matter to the agent of the U. B. of R. E. division, who wrote Mr. Whiting, general manager of the road, and asked him to rectify the matter.

No answer was received to this letter, but instead Brother McDonald was discharged by the master mechanic (the head of his department) on September 12, with the following remarks, as sworn to by Brother McDonald:

"The company sees fit to discharge you, not because you are a union man, but because if you had any grievance you should have taken it up with the company and not with the union."

Mr. Whiting was again written to,

on last Tuesday, September 10, calling his attention to the illogical and unjust position of his "master mechanic, but with no result, the committee being told there was no reply.

At a meeting of Tiburon division on Tuesday night it was unanimously decided to cease work until Brother McDonald is reinstated.

In compliance with this decision the deckhands and firemen on the ferry steamers Tiburon, Ukiah and Donahue ceased work this morning and were quickly followed by the freight handlers and clerks in San Francisco and by all shopmen, freight handlers, brakemen and trackmen at Tiburon, the intermediate terminal of the line for the mainland.

This makes the tie-up complete at San Francisco and Tiburon, and tomorrow the employes of the road from Tiburon to Willits, 137 miles, will also cease work unless a settlement is effected in the meantime.

The strike notice has been responded to so far almost unanimously and the members of the division are determined to use every means within their power, with strict regard to the rights of the company, to make their protest effective.

The issue is clear and the only demand the strikers make is the reinstatement of Brother McDonald.

All divisions, organizations and persons receiving this circular are requested to take immediate steps in your various localities to prevent the hiring of men by employment agents and others to take the places of your brothers on strike for their just rights.

Watch the movements of all such agents and advertise in your local papers for railroad men to stay away from San Francisco and other points on the California Northwestern.

FRED J. HALTON, General Auditor. HENRY UNNA, Agent Division No. 86.

PROGRESSIVE CALIFORNIA

Levis Writes Entertainingly on the Work of the State Trades and Labor Council.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal: Herbert S. Levis, a member of Sequoia union No. 274, at Tuolumne, Cal., who is now acting as organizer for the A. L. U., writes the Journal concerning the California State convention as follows:

I am just back from San Francisco, where I was a delegate to the State convention called for the purpose of organizing a California State Council, to be chartered by the A. L. U.

The convention was a howling success and resulted in the birth of an infant of no small proportions. We built up an organization that is aggressive and determined to win. Already we can hear the rumblings of war approaching us. We have already carried dismay into the ranks of the enemy, and they are ours.

Labor Day was a great day in San Francisco. It showed the unions' strength in numbers, but that is all. Labor's forces there are divided into two camps, one the Building Trades Council and the other the Labor Council. Both councils are led by political grafters who want office. The present Mayor Schmitz's reign has been a failure so far as the laboring man is concerned, even his warmest supporters having left him.

Michael Casey, one of the foremost pure and simple labor leaders, is now president of the board of public works of San Francisco, and is after the mayor's chair. The record of Schmitz, Casey, McCarthy and half a dozen other leaders like them is so bad that it is a stench in the nostrils of all good citizens. As a result of all this political wire pulling, the unions are all split up. Two unions have just sent their charters back to Gompers, with their best wishes for his early downfall. The shoemakers are about to do the same, and thus rebuke their international for its scab herding policy in the east. The Musicians' union has applied for a charter from the A. L. U., and the Musicians' union of Oakland will do likewise. The Amalgamated Engi-

neers in San Francisco are investigating the A. L. U. principles with a view of coming in. The Laborers' Protective International is doing the same in San Francisco.

The Teamsters' union, one of the strongest in the city, was so disgusted that they did not march in the parade. The celebration looked like a grand affair to a person who only saw the outside of it. But to a person who saw the inside workings it was a farce of the worst type. What will be the result of all this? It needs no prophet to foresee that it can have but one end, and that is the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and the upbuilding of another structure on a foundation of solid rock, and not sand. Such a structure is the American Labor Union. Its principles are broad and just and if carried out will bring a lasting and substantial benefit to the masses, just as soon as the mass of workers have been educated up to its principles. The laws of the A. L. U. do not permit of any such spectacles as is witnessed today in the ranks of the A. F. of L.

To show how fast labor is progressing I will give an example. There were nearly forty men present at our state convention as representatives of unions from all over the state. Every man was a staunch Socialist except one, and he left the convention a Socialist. Five years ago you could not find more than two or three Socialists in a convention of that kind. We built an organization of solid stone that will sweep the state. Already we have started. The unions in San Francisco are so hungry for information about the new movement that we had hard work to supply them and do our own work. The California State Council of the A. L. U. will be a glorious reminder in the future of the work done by the three pioneer unions of the state, the American Labor Union, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

BLOOD POISON

"I Cure Blood Poison by my Original Perfected System of Anti-Toxine Treatment, thus avoiding the horrible effects of poisoning drugs."



Are These Your Symptoms

On account of its frightful hideousness, Syphilitic Blood Poison is commonly called the king of all venereal diseases. It may be hereditary or contracted. Once the system is tainted with it, the disease may manifest itself in the form of scrofula, eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, eruptions or copper-colored spots on face or body, little ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, swollen tonsils, falling out of the hair or eyebrows, and finally a leprosy-like decay of the flesh and bones.

OUR TREATMENT

Improves the patient from the very beginning. Our special treatment for Blood Poison is practically the result of my life work and is endorsed by the best physicians of America and Europe. It consists of no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

I CURE MEN

WE DO NOT TREAT ALL DISEASES, BUT WE CURE ALL WE TREAT. WE TREAT MEN ONLY AND CURE THEM TO STAY CURED. WE CURE TO STAY CURED VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SYPHILITIC BLOOD POISON, RUPTURE, KIDNEY, URINARY DISEASES, and all associate diseases and weaknesses of men. We charge nothing for private counsel and give to each patient a LEGAL CONTRACT to hold for our promise. Is it not worth your while to investigate a cure that has made life anew to multitudes of men? If you cannot call at our office, write your symptoms fully.

Yellek Medical Institute

N. E. Cor. W. Broadway and Montana Sts., Butte, Montana
CONSULTATION FREE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Reference—Best Banks and Leading Business Men of the City. Office Hours—9 A. M. to 12 M. 1 to 5, 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 12

125 COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR

GET YOUR LOCAL TO BUY A BUNDLE EACH WEEK FOR PROPAGANDA WORK

...12 COPIES FOR 10 CENTS...

BUY A BUNDLE OF SAMPLES AND GET US SOME SUBSCRIPTIONS

EUGENE V. DEBS is contributing a SERIES OF SIGNED ARTICLES on Live Topics to the Social Democratic Herald

There is a similar contribution each week by VICTOR L. BERGER, and a full first page of current comment setting forth the Socialist philosophy by the editor of the paper, FREDERIC HEATH, besides special contributions from a brilliant array of the leading Social Democrats of the globe. Don't miss the liveliest paper of all, but send a dime or five 2-cent stamps for a 10-week trial subscription. Keep yourself posted on the Socialist and trade union movement by taking The Herald. A year's subscription costs 50 cents. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A. SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! For only two yearly subscriptions we will send you one of the cloth-bound books in the Standard Socialist Series published by Kerr & Co., your own selection if you prefer, without extra cost. For a limited time only. This is making you a present of 50 cents in value. Don't miss the chance while it lasts, but hustle.

LABOR EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

DECLARE FOR POLITICAL ACTION

International Printing Pressmen Resolve That Emancipation Can Only Come Through the Ballot.

The following resolution was adopted by the delegates at the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America:

"Whereas, The members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, who have assembled in Cincinnati for our annual convention, do believe that emancipation from oppressive conditions can be achieved only through the ballot box.

"Whereas, We believe it to be the duty of all workmen to stand together for the common good.

"Whereas, Prosperity to the many cannot come through the enrichment of the few and through the violation of the laws that have been enacted for the benefit of the people.

"Whereas, Prosperity must be conserved by giving equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none, and by the distribution of the wealth of the country on sound economic lines so that the wealth producer may receive his fair share of the wealth produced.

"Resolved, That a committee of 25 be appointed to communicate with every other labor union of the country for the purpose of securing a concerted movement among the labor unions to the end that the masses of the people shall have a proper champion in the next presidential campaign.

"Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that trades unions should in this crisis openly participate in political councils with a view to bringing about the result so much desired by every American patriot."

ASKED NOT TO HANDLE FREIGHT

Honolulu Unions Appeal to Pacific Coast Brethren Against Steamship Company.

The Interisland Steamship company at Honolulu, T. H., has discharged its white firemen and oilers and substituted Chinese in their stead.

Representatives of the unions in San Francisco appeal to the Pacific coast unions to refuse to handle freight carried on coastbound vessels which is loaded on the vessels there from the steamers of the Interisland Steamship company.

The Brewery Workers and the Stationary Firemen of St. Louis are having difficulties at present. The Brewery Workers contend for industrial autonomy, while the Firemen cling to the trade autonomy. Old, erroneous ideas die hard in some quarters.

WHERE THEY LEARNED.

Unions First Taught the Employers the Value of Organization.

Union organizers first taught workmen that merely as individuals they could not deal with their employers on terms of equality. Unhappily, the employer has learned that merely as an individual he can not deal with a well-organized trade on terms of equality. So he organizes, too.

But, however thoroughly employers organize, they will always be fewer than the workmen. They may be richer, more powerful, better able to stand a strike, but they can not outvote organized labor if it will use its political power. The universal eight-hour day could be won more quickly at the polls than by strikes or threats of strikes. But, more than that, laws for the destruction of monopoly, for the restitution to the people of their share in public privileges—which is all—for equal opportunities to all, and equivalent burdens upon all, could be secured by the political power of organized labor, if it chose to use it, effecting greater good to mankind than a century of pigmy steps toward ideals bounded by wages and hours.

If any questioning trade unionist doubts this let him try to find what the average monopolist or public spoiler thinks of labor legislation. The one thing they fear is that the unions will in time discover their political power and develop leaders with integrity, capacity and tenacity enough to get out of it its full value. —Willis J. Abbot in Boyce's Weekly.

The Chicago Federation of Labor levied an assessment of 5 cents per month on all members for the purpose of carrying all injunction cases to the United States supreme court. It is to be hoped that there is no Ethiopian in the wood pile; no collusion with some legal firm to bleed the workers. Such things are said to have been reduced to a fine art in Chicago.

Buck Mountain colliery (Pennsylvania) attempted to drive a tunnel with nergo labor. After covering two hundred feet they were compelled to substitute white men; black labor proved too expensive.

Denied the use of a hall, forty Pittsburg carpenters organized a union and installed their officers in the city jail.

Great Falls has established plans for a co-operative association. The capitalization will be for \$200,000.

The striking weavers of Brooklyn have rejected a compromise offer and will remain out.

WITHDRAW FROM A. F. OF L.

Chicago Switchmen Will Affiliate American Labor Union.

It has already been reported in the Journal that the national convention of the Switchmen's union refused the request of Mark Hanna's Vice-president Gompers to affiliate with his American Federation of Labor. In line with this action by the convention, and for other reasons, John W. Drury Lodge No. 36, of the Switchmen's union, has announced its withdrawal from the Chicago Federation of Labor (chartered by the A. F. of L.). Lodge No. 36 will join the American Labor Union.

The daily papers here have stated, in their ignorance of labor affairs, that the "A. L. U." is organized upon principles similar to the American Railway Union, at the head of which Eugene V. Debs conducted the great strike in 1894. They have thus unwittingly helped the cause of the American Labor Union, instead of discrediting it, for, as readers of the Journal doubtless know, Eugene V. Debs is highly regarded by the railroad men of the Windy City.

Lodge No. 36 is probably the most progressive body of railroad men among the class orders in Chicago, and that they have thus expressed their approval of the progressive spirit of that young giant of the Rockies, the A. L. U., will be a source of satisfaction to the United Brotherhood advocates everywhere. Carry the news to Mary!—Railway Employees' Journal.

The local strikers of Missouri will receive no benefits from their national organization, but the operators will from theirs, as it provides for strike benefits.

Carroll D. Wright, who acted as umpire in a dispute over the right of a company to discharge men without giving cause, has decided in favor of the operators.

Several hundred men have been laid off at the Great Falls smelters. The reason assigned is shortage of ore due to a court injunction.

Rev. Chas. Stelzie, of the Presbyterian board of home missions, is advocating the formation of clergymen into labor unions.

The company is claiming a victory in the street car strike at Seattle. The men are not discouraged and insist they will yet win.

The tinners' strike at Oklahoma, O. T., has been won, and eight hours will in future constitute a day.

Gompers, true to his rule or ruin policy, is trying to smash the Pittsburgh clerks' K. of L. assembly.

SAME OLD STORY.

Another Striking A. F. of L. Union Forced to Beg, but Sammy has \$55,000 in the "Defense" Fund.

The textile workers send out the following appeal to organized labor for the assistance they are denied from the parent body:

"To Organized Labor, Greeting: "The following locals connected with the United Textile Workers of America are engaged in the general strike for shorter hours. The battle now on has taken the shape of a struggle for existence.

"The life of our organization is at stake. We must make a determined stand against the textile manufacturers' effort to break up the trades union movement among the textile workers in Philadelphia.

"We make this appeal to you in the hope you will give generously to us in our hour of need. Our members are in want and we feel that if you support us we may in some way be able to return the favor at some future time.

"Our locals are connected with the miscellaneous section of the Central Labor union of Philadelphia, and are not connected in any way with the Central Textile union.

"The Central Textile union is an independent body and is not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"The locals are Nos. 339, 369, 396, 404, 419, 423, 432 and 10,429, A. F. of L.

"All checks and monies to be made payable to

"HORACE ROBINSON, Treasurer of Relief Committee, 31 North Third Street, Philadelphia."

If the strikers win on outside help Gompers will perhaps write a lengthy editorial on the 1,500,000 union men which he had "at their back."

Capitalist "Patriotism."

Arden, Arabia, Sept. 23.—The principal sources for the supply of rifles and ammunition to the Mad Mullah's forces in Somaliland have been traced through a complete identification of trade marks to a London firm. Since the commencement of the operations in Somaliland 3,000,000 rounds of Lee-Metford rifle ammunition and correspondingly large numbers of Lee-Metford and Gras rifles have been shipped by this London firm.

The Chicago Labor Day parade broke all records. The cost is estimated to have been \$294,000. Of this amount \$4,000 was spent for canes.

It is asserted that out of 25,000 strikes, covering a period of seven years, not one per cent were accompanied by rioting.

Joplin Miners' union is acquainting its district with the strike situation in Colorado.

HEAT COLORS FOR STEEL

When steel is slowly heated its surface gradually changes in color, due, probably, to the formation of a fine film of oxide on the surface. The colors that thus successively appear from a low to a higher temperature are a yellowish-white or light straw color, a dark straw, gold or yellow, brown, purple, violet and deep blue. Finally, the steel becomes red hot and a black oxide is formed. These colors are deeper and more distinct the better the quality of the steel, and are often scarcely perceptible in very poor steel. The practiced eye of an expert steel man determines with great accuracy the quality of the steel by the depth of the colors. Whatever their cause, these colors indicate important changes that are taking place at different temperatures in the hardness of the steel, and furnish a reliable guide in the tempering of steel to any required hardness. Now, if the order be reversed and a piece of steel be first

heated to low redness and then allowed to cool, the same colors will be observed upon its surface in the reverse order, the blue first appearing and white, as the taking place straw and white, as the metal cools. If the changes that are taking place in the metal can be suddenly arrested by cooling the steel at any given point, the steel will acquire permanently the hardness and character corresponding to such temperature. This is done by suddenly plunging the steel into a cold bath of either water or oil, etc. When a drill bit that has been submerged and cooled in this manner is withdrawn from the bath, the reserve heat in its shank travels by conduction toward the bit, raising its temperature gradually to that of the shank, and producing a flow of colors down the tool, starting from the point to which the steel was cooled and disappearing at the cutting edge.—Mines and Minerals for August.

CURE FOR BURNS.

For a dry burn there is nothing better than equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. This makes the "carron oil" which the Welsh miners use in case of burns. It should have a place in every closet where household remedies are kept. In applying it, shake the bottle, saturate a soft cloth with the mixture, and lay over the burn. Then cover closely with cotton batting or flannel to keep out every bit of air and secure the whole with a light bandage.

Burns may also be treated by covering with a thick layer of any bland oil, like vaseline, sweet oil, linseed oil, castor oil, butter, or almost any fat that is not rancid. Glycerine should not be used. It is too irritating. Soft powders, like flour and laundry or corn starch, may also be dusted on thickly and then bound up.

For a scald or burn by steam no treatment gives better results than a dressing of saturated baking soda. Wring out cloths, lay on the burned surface, and as they dry pour on more of the solution.

MATTE SMELTING

At the meeting of the International Congress for Applied Chemistry at Berlin, Professor C. Schiffner, of Freiberg, read a paper on pyritic smelting in which he described the new process of E. Knudson. In the Knudson process sulphide ores are smelted with a consumption of only 1 per cent. coke in a converter, a matte with 45 to 50 per cent. copper. The converter is lined with magnesia brick. At the beginning of the blow the wind pressure is about 0.25 atmospheres; at the end, somewhat in excess of one atmosphere. There is formed a mixture of matte and slag, the latter gradually separating from the matte, which, on its part, is gradually enriched in copper by oxidation of its iron con-

tents. The progress of the operation is governed by the appearance of the flame. Upon completion the matte is tapped into a second converter, in which it is blown to black copper. With a charge of 7,000 kg. the first process occupies 4-5 hours. The cost is said to be very low. Otherwise the advantages of the process are considered to be the compactness of the furnace, in which the heat is developed in a small space and uninterrupted operation is rendered possible. A high temperature is attained, it being easy to bring the smelt up to white heat, which makes the slag very fluid. The area of the tuyere openings stands in proportion to the cross-sectional area of the furnace at the tuyers at 1:100.

LABOR.

Come all you hosts of earth, advance, From all your labors pause; Apply your heart and mind and soul, To advance a great, grand cause; Its highest motive brotherhood, Its object truth and love, To bring to pass upon the earth God's kingdom, not above.

CHORUS.

All honor All honor to Labor, to Labor; We'll sing its praise through all our days; Lo, Labor is our King!

Come all you hosts of earth, awake! Turn not your face away! But look and see on right and left Injustice and foul play! Will you see these wrongs go on for aye?

Will you aid and never tire, A false king, idler, on the throne— The true king in the mire?

CHORUS.

All honor all honor to Labor, to Labor; We'll sing its praise through all our days— Lo, Labor is our King!

—GLADYS V. LAMB.

PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

This is a copy of the application for membership in the "Citizens' Alliance of Lewistown, Montana:

I, _____, do hereby make application for membership in THE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE, and affirm that I am not a member of any labor organization which resorts to boycotting or any form of coercion or unlawful force, and I agree to discontinuance all such practices and schemes of persecution.

I am over twenty-one years of age and by occupation a _____ I agree to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this or any other Citizens' Alliance with which I may hereafter become connected, and agree on my honor to keep secret all that may be said or done by the Alliance or any of its members. FEE \$1.00.

Recommended by _____ Note—Any wage earner urged to combat his own interests, surrender his manhood or individuality will be expected, under threat of dismissal from service, to sign with the above Citizens' Alliance. No comment required.

The basest slander ever perpetrated on the ass is to compare him with certain types of humanity.

BEER IS BEER

In order to be sure you get Union Beer demand the UNION LABEL, which can always be found on the product of the following Colorado breweries:

- The Heef Bros. Brewing Co. ... The Ph. Zang Brewing Co.
- The Tivoli-Union Brewing Co. ... Coors Golden Brewery and
- The Crystal Springs Brewing Co.

BY ORDER JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, Brewers, Mattsters and Coopers' Union No. 78. Beer Drivers, Stable and Firemen's Union No. 60. Beer Bottlers and Bottle Drivers' Union No. 160. Affiliated with A. L. U. and Brewery Workers of America.

LARGEY LUMBER CO.

All kinds of rough and dressed LUMBER SASH AND DOORS TELEPHONE 547 - Office and Yards Iron Street East of Arizona St., Butte.

TRYING TO CHEAT GOD

A Booklet of Essays by MARCUS W. ROBBINS, Grants Pass, Oregon 15c. POSTPAID Address the Author

DR. T. G. HEINE SPECIALIST

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of men and women. Office 124 and 125 Pennsylvania blocks, W. Park street, Office tel., 388A. Residence 618 S. Montana street. Phone 311M.

Your Money Back



whiskey is shipped to us direct from the distillery in carload lots. We bottle and guarantee it. Unless otherwise specified when ordering we will ship all Black Raven Whiskey. You may have, for the same price, one bottle Black Raven Whiskey, one quart London Dock Jamaica Rum, one quart ten-year-old California Port or Sherry Wine and one quart Holland Gin, or mixed to suit. If you are not satisfied with the goods send them back at our expense and your \$3.40 will be returned to you by next mail.

NEWBRO DRUG CO. BUTTE, MONTANA

The Largest Drug House in the State

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established, wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$25.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Colonial Co., 21 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Working Class--A California Opinion

BY JOHN MURRAY, JR.

It is a foolish man who would accuse the Socialist party of being a house divided against itself upon questions of principle but it is likewise a blind man who does not know that we have, as yet, failed to agree on tactics.

We are agreed in demanding the means of production and distribution, and also in asserting that "society is divided into two parts by a class struggle," but after acknowledgment of these basic axioms we enter a sea of disagreement. We have comrades in New York, long time members of the S. L. P., who fight the trades unions on both the economic and the political field. There are others, in the same city, who restrict their antagonisms to organized labor in the political field. In the east there are comrades busily engaged in organizing the American Labor Union in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. In Chicago we find another group; strong advocates of Farmers' rights, as differentiated from those of wage workers. In all parts of the United States, but more particularly in California, there still is another division of Socialist who believe that the trades unions, representing organized labor, should be supported in all their class fights, on the political field as well as on economic fields--at the ballot box as well as on strike or boycott. It must be plain to all that no effective fight can be waged against the capitalist class until we agree upon these present points of difference, and there are but two methods by which we may reach such an agreement--one is bitter experience and the other logical argument. Bitter experience is a sure and certain road to travel, but need we suffer the pain? If it is possible, then, to avoid this travail by a little forethought, let us do so. Let us lay before each other our arguments, step by step, deduction upon deduction, and see if we can not rightfully lay claim to be a body of men guided by a scientific study of working class interests.

If the Socialist party of the United States, as at present constituted, shall find the right road for the wage working class, all will be well with the Socialist party--but if it points the wrong road it will simply find its own grave, for the wage working class will follow its own material interests in spite of teachers, in spite of pamphlets, in spite of papers, and in spite of parties, for its belly is a surer guide to salvation than any argument made by man.

The Socialist party is agreed upon the following three axioms:

- 1. There is a class struggle.
2. The class struggle is between the wage earner and the wage master.
3. This class struggle divides society into two parts.

Does the Socialist party fear to give power to the wage working class? Today, the power of governments, of arms, of force, lies in the hands of the capitalist class who are at war with the trades unions. And when, through the fear of starvation and death at the hands of judges, mayors and governors who call out the militia to annihilate organized labor, these same trades unions place a Union Labor party ticket in the field for the purpose of electing their own class to office, what must the Socialist party do? Shall it nominate another ticket and by so splitting the

working class vote keep the capitalist class in power? To sum up: I shall fail to convince, in these brief arguments, any who may be inclined to deny that a class struggle exists, or that it divides society into two parts--on one hand the wage earner and on the other the wage master. But if these facts be acknowledged, what hole so small can be found in the whole round earth into which an creep the neutral when the class war is on? Power is not rest either with the capitalist or the laborer, and when they are at war for the possession of this power--be it at the ballot box or at the picket line--whom would the Socialist give it? Do you fear to give power to the working class? Do you prefer to keep the capitalist class in power rather than to trust the government to the wage working class, even though that class may not be awake to the truths of Socialism? Do you believe that the working class can accomplish its own salvation? What will you do when a political party of wage workers fights a party of capitalists in your city? Fight the working class? Or "fuse" with the working class?

working class vote keep the capitalist class in power? To sum up: I shall fail to convince, in these brief arguments, any who may be inclined to deny that a class struggle exists, or that it divides society into two parts--on one hand the wage earner and on the other the wage master. But if these facts be acknowledged, what hole so small can be found in the whole round earth into which an creep the neutral when the class war is on? Power is not rest either with the capitalist or the laborer, and when they are at war for the possession of this power--be it at the ballot box or at the picket line--whom would the Socialist give it? Do you fear to give power to the working class? Do you prefer to keep the capitalist class in power rather than to trust the government to the wage working class, even though that class may not be awake to the truths of Socialism? Do you believe that the working class can accomplish its own salvation? What will you do when a political party of wage workers fights a party of capitalists in your city? Fight the working class? Or "fuse" with the working class?

The Real Facts About Ruskin University

BY CHAS. H. KERR

So many conflicting rumors have been circulated regarding the past, present and future of Ruskin university, that I believe the Socialists of the United States would like an impartial statement of the facts in the case. By way of preface I desire to explain that I am in no way connected with the management of the university, while I have had the best of facilities for personal observation of its work and acquaintance with its officers and students, since my residence is at Glen Ellyn, where it is located, and I am financial secretary of local Glen Ellyn of the Socialist party, the membership of which consists largely of Ruskin students.

While Ruskin college was operated at Trenton, Mo., Walter Vrooman was its chief financial support. His connection with the institution was definitely ended at least three months ago. Socialists can hardly be blamed for looking askance at Ruskin while Vrooman was a director. He is a generous, whole-souled fellow with the greatest enthusiasm for Socialism as he understands it, but he is hopelessly erratic, and he refuses to work inside the Socialist party, because he wants to be dictator in whatever is

doing. He is out now and it is needless to discuss him further. Ruskin university is an amalgamation of various schools, among which are Ruskin college, which removed from Trenton under the direction of George McA. Miller, and the Chicago Law school, at the head of which was J. J. Tobias. This Tobias became the chancellor of the university, in charge of its Chicago office in the Schiller building, while Miller, with the title of dean, was in actual charge of the class work at Glen Ellyn.

An essential part of the university work which had been agreed upon by all parties concerned before the consolidation was that economics and sociology should be taught by Socialists, from the Socialist point of view, not however excluding their presentation from the capitalist point of view also if found desirable. As a matter of fact the only course on these subjects in the spring term of 1903 was a course of lectures on Socialism by May Wood Simons. I had the privilege of listening to most of her lectures and found them instructive and stimulating in a high degree. They were attended by a large proportion of the students, and had a marked effect in clearing their ideas.

Toward the end of the spring term Chancellor Tobias evidently became alarmed at the growing prominence of the Socialist thought in the university and resolved to check it if possible. He gave out interviews and newspaper letters falsely asserting that a small group of students was alone responsible for any Socialist tendency on the part of the university, and he undertook from that time to get rid of Socialist students, and also of Dean Miller.

An animated though not noisy contest ensued for the control of the Glen Ellyn property, and I am happy to announce that Miller has won out and that under his direction scientific Socialism will be taught at Ruskin by A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons and probably soon by other members of the Socialist party. Miller himself has not thus far been a party member, although he votes the Socialist ticket, but the logic of events is bringing him to us irresistibly. When he comes into the party organization it will be to stay. I have known him for years and know that he is a man to tie to. Ruskin college may continue to affiliate with the various Chicago schools that with it made up Ruskin

university, but it will have its own board of trustees, and its own local government, so that there will in future be no interference with its established policy of teaching the truth on social problems. It is the purpose of the college to furnish its students with employment, for a sufficient portion of their time to enable them to earn their board and room rent. Courses both resident and correspondence will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Simons, as originally announced, in history, economics and sociology. I can unhesitatingly commend the school as one to which Socialist parents can send their sons and daughters from fourteen years up, with the assurance that their minds will not be perverted by the capitalistic atmosphere such as surrounds most colleges. It is also the best possible place for a young workingman who desires to get a broad education while earning his own living. It appears that inquiries from Socialists addressed to Ruskin university have been deliberately neglected by Tobias, who received the mail. To ensure getting a prompt answer address inquiries personally to George McA. Miller, Glenn Ellyn, Ill. The fall term opens early in September.

COERCING THE GOVERNMENT

Written for the Journal by ADAM F. SKIRVING.

Coercing the government; that is one of the charges that is being rung against organized labor. And our strenuous president has put his foot down and declared at a rag time that all men look alike to him, whether union or non-union.

One of the latest troubles arose in the public printing department, where some foreman was obnoxious to the union organization, and they remonstrated. Then the hue and cry was raised that organized labor was trying to coerce the government of the United States; that if this tyranny were allowed to go unrebuked the very liberties that our great granddads fought for would be smothered. It is amazing the interest some people take in the welfare of the dear common people.

But all this talk of the unions coercing the government has caused me to stop and consider that possibly there may be some coercing going on in the land of the free and the home of the brave. After much "sober second thought," I have discovered where it lies and here goes for a dead give away.

I will give it away very slowly, so the full enormity of it will not overwhelm me. Say, did you ever hear of such terms as "The Machine," "The

Gang," "The Push," "The Crowd," "The Ring?" Sure, and you may belong to one for all that I know. You also very likely know that the most important elections occur every four years. Here is the meat of the cocoon. Some man because he is a good vote getter is elected to the presidency of the American people. He has a good many important offices to fill. There is a marshalship vacant in Arizona or a judgeship in Alaska. What happens? Why, "The Machine" of each district proceeds to send delegations to Washington TO TELL the president who is the proper man to appoint and who will be acceptable to "The Gang," and what will happen if their "man" is not recognized.

How does it turn out? Well, it generally turns out that "The Ring" gets what it goes after. Is there anything said about the appointees being a good American citizen, loving his country, obeying its laws, and trying to better the conditions of humanity? Well hardly. The great point is: Did he always vote her straight and does he tap his barrel with regularity?

Did anyone say anything about coercing the government? I hope not, for it is sometimes mighty embarrassing to inquire to closely into such affairs.

PEN PICTURE OF PRESENT CONDITIONS

Written for the Journal by MARCUS A. ROBBINS

Once there was an old farmer who turned a herd of mules into a large field of pasture land to graze and fatten up. By and by he noticed that, with one exception, a sleek and crafty looking mule who stayed in the center of the field, they all crowded into the corner of the field and jostled one another in their efforts to fill their stomachs. Some of the bigger mules even took the wisp of grass out of the mouths of the smaller, but notwithstanding their apparent hunger, they milled around and around in the corner of the field, and wouldn't stir a step towards the center of the field where there was plenty of room and feed for all. The one mule in the center meanwhile kept on filling his stomach until he could hold no more and then laid down contentedly and watched the others wrangling in the corner. "What ails them doblasted mules?" said the farmer to himself, as he got over the fence and drove them out into the center of the field. But he had no sooner got back over the fence when the same thing occurred again. This time the old farmer thought that for some reason the mules did not want to associate with the mule in the center, so he went

back into the field and removed the apparent offender. As he closed the gate one of the mules from the herd in the corner, who had been a little more conspicuous in his jostling, stepped into the center of the field and things were practically the same as before. "Why they goshdanged mules have gone clean crazy," yelled the farmer. "There's plenty of feed in that field and I want to fatten them mules. Get out there, you brutes, where you can get something to eat." But try as he would, the mules came back into the corner and milled around as before.

Workingmen, you no doubt think this story is very foolish and overdrawn, and it is, for mules would not act so foolish, but I am sorry to accuse you of being even more crazy than the mules. The mules simply denied themselves what nature intended for their use. You workingmen not only let a few mules get into the center of the field where they have more than they can possibly consume, while you mill around in the corner, but in addition to depriving yourselves of what nature intended you to have, you yoke yourselves in harness and insist on enlarging the pasture for the other mules.

Who would reduce labor to the level of a machine? The capitalist. Who votes to keep capitalists and their tools in office? The WORKINGMAN--Vancouver (B. C.) Independent.

It has developed that the soldiers' homes of the nation which are built, maintained and kept in repair by the government and are not owned by the government, but are the property of a private association. Talk about the postoffice graft, here is one of such appalling proportions that by comparison the postoffice thief sinks to the level of a pickpocket.

As a result of Empire Wright's decision in favor of the operators, the Rock Creek miners will walk out.

- WHO? Who causes war? The capitalist. Who denies law? The capitalist. Who bribes juries? The capitalist. Who waters capital? The capitalist. Who bribes governments? The capitalist. Who adulterates food? The capitalist. Who orders lockouts? The capitalist. Who makes blacklists? The capitalist. Who sneers at justice? The capitalist. Who is guilty of usury? The capitalist. Who is the tax dodger? The capitalist.

- Who imports scab labor. The capitalist. Who bribes city councils? The capitalist. Who is the trust promoter? The capitalist. Who employs child labor? The capitalist. Who is against union labor? The capitalist. Who believes in piece work? The capitalist. Who bribes election boards? The capitalist. Who bribes legislatures? The capitalist. Who despises working people? The capitalist. Who engineers the combines? The capitalist. Who controls the syndicates? The capitalist.

- Who does anything for money? The capitalist. Who employs Pinkerton thugs? The capitalist. Who promotes swindling schemes? The capitalist. Who demands exorbitant prices? The capitalist. Who wants a sixteen-hour work day? The capitalist. Who gets the greater part of what is produced? The capitalist. Who calls for militia to shoot strikers? The capitalist. Who has no respect for the public? The capitalist. Who profits by the misfortunes of others? The capitalist. Who bribes the press to deceive the public? The capitalist.

RESULT OF A TRIAL A Four Months Test and What It Proves. An Unsolicited Statement. The following letter from the Butte Novelty Works will be read with interest by every business man in town. This statement is made voluntarily in appreciation of good service rendered. BUTTE NOVELTY WORKS W. F. STEWARD, Prop. MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES Builders and Designers of Models P. O. Box 1205 Mail Orders Promptly Attended To 15-17 N. Arizona St. BUTTE, Mont., May 2, 1903. Dear Sirs: Enclosed new copy for my ad. in American Labor Union Journal. I have sold more goods from this ad, than from any other paper and I have advertised in many. Orders from the A. L. Union-Journal have come in from all over the country. Yours truly, W. F. STEWARD.

American Brewing & Malting Co. Brewers and Bottlers of Extra Quality Lager Beer "OLD FASHION"---Our Special Brew OFFICE, 109 CENTRAL AVENUE GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

RIPON KNITTING WORKS RIPON, WISCONSIN Manufacturers of Leather Gloves and Mittens Corrie Patent Thumb UNION MADE LEATHER GLOVES AND MITTENS Woolen Hosiery sold by Leading Merchants in Montana, Colorado and Idaho.

IT MAKES Light Sweet Wholesome Bread Royal Milling Co. GREAT FALLS MONTANA

The Railway Employees' Journal is now in its third year and has more news of interest to railroad men every week than any other publication. IT OCCUPIES A NEWSPAPER FIELD TO ITSELF. It also advocates the cause of Industrial Unionism for Railroad and Express men, and is the organ of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES Affiliated International Organization of the American Labor Union, and of the Express Auxiliary U. B. R. E., an industrial union of Railway Expressmen. A postal will bring you a sample copy of the Journal, or we send it to you every week for \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months. Three months' Trial Subscription for 25 cents.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' JOURNAL. 211 Parrott Bldg. San Francisco, Cal. The way to subscribe is to subscribe.

Butte Business College! Why Some Men Succeed A man's success is largely due to his ability to learn practical things and to put what he knows into practice. A thorough knowledge of commercial branches and shorthand has been the stepping stone of success for thousands of young people, and a modern education is not complete without them. Enroll now for a day or night school course and make a success of your life. Established 1890 Phone 683-F RICE & FULTON, Props.

AMONG YOUR RESOLUTIONS RESOLVE TO BUY Underhill (Union Made) SHIRTS, PANTS, OVERALLS and Duck Clothing Working Garments UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING CO. Chas. Bayly, President and Manager, DENVER, COLO.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not lately unknown to the profession. Permanent cures in 10 to 25 days. We refund money if we do not cure. You can be treated at home for the same price and the same guaranty. With those who prefer to come here we will continue to cure them at no expense of coming, railroad and hotel bills, and make no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have sores and patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of the body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. For many years we have made a specialty of treating this disease with our M.A.G.O. CURE, and we have \$600,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. WE CURE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY. Our patients cured years ago by our Great Discovery, unknown to the profession, are today sound and well, and have healthy children since we cured them. DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY experimenting. We have the ONLY cure. Absolute and positive. Write for our 100-page book free. We send it on application. 100-page book free. WE SEND IT FREE. OFFICES: Address fully as follows: Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

OFFICERS

- President—Daniel McDonald, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.
Vice-President—David C. Coates, Denver, Colo.
Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence Smith, Box 1067, Butte, Mont.
EXECUTIVE BOARD.
Edward Boyce, Denver, Colo.
John W. Dale, Butte, Mont.
F. W. Ott, Laramie, Wyo.
F. W. Walton, Box 202, Wallace, Idaho.
M. E. White, 301 Spruce street, Leadville, Colo.
Rees Davis, Helena, Mont.
John Riordan, Phoenix, B. C.

Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

Office, 174 Pennsylvania Building, Butte, Mont.
P. O. Box 1067.

Entered at the Butte, Montana, Postoffice as Second-class matter.



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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903.

TIMES PAST AND PRESENT.

In days gone by the working class of England lived in what is known as a condition of serfdom. They were tied to the land and passed with it from one nobleman to another, according to the whim or caprice of a king. They were compelled to fight the battles of him who had title to the land, battles which frequently originated in a drunken gambling orgie or in a contest for the favor of some fair lady whose claims to virtue were represented by the minus quantity. These serfs of old, the ancestors of our present day working class, were compelled to give up a portion of their work each week absolutely and without recompense to the lord of the soil, who lived in such luxury as the times afforded, at the expense of the serfs' labor, and despised them while so doing. Yet this poor, oppressed, despised class, whose lot was almost as bad as that of "the submerged tenth" of the working class today, went out on the field of battle and slit each other's wrists with the greatest ferocity because the personal interests of a pair of rum-guzzling members of the oppressor class had clashed in a "noble" undertaking and each had selected a different colored rose to wear in his buttonhole. PATRIOTISM IN THOSE DAYS WAS MEASURED BY THE DEVOTION OF A CHURL TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS INDIVIDUAL OPPRESSOR AND THE OPPRESSOR CLASS FIXED THAT STANDARD OF MEASUREMENT.

It would seem that, since the serfs were so expert in shedding blood, and since they easily numbered the vast majority of the population, common sense would have suggested that they leave off fighting each other in the interest of the nobility, and strike a blow in defense of their own interests; but they did not. The working class, then as now, was stone blind to its class interests. Their minds were stupefied as ours are today, with the sophistries of the ruling class. To be a vassal on the estate of a lord who had distinguished himself as a great butcher was esteemed a high honor by folks who could not understand that their lords' distinction was won by the blood of their slaughtered comrades, and right frequently in defense of a system which made the vassal a creeping thing upon the earth. They could not see this; their minds were filled with "God and country," as though an Almighty God had no other ambition than creating food for carrion. They were upholding the "Constitution and the Flag," and they went more or less merrily on their career of damnation and death, shedding rivers of blood in behalf of the right of some royal bastard to live in debauchery and idleness at the expense of the masses, or to maintain the claims of some imbecile king to a throne the foundation stones of which were buried in the broad back of labor.

As a proof of the persistent character of ungrained error thousands of the dependants of Britain's serfs rushed across the Atlantic at the behest of George the numb-skull, ready and eager to crush out of existence a struggling little band of patriots who had declared that all men are endowed with the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These British soldiers whose ancestors for ages had by circumstances been made brother to the kine and to the ass, came to American shores with a frenzied desire to stamp out those efforts then making for the establishment of a government which should rehabilitate MAN before his maker; they came to perpetuate a system of government which made a senile old dotard the arbiter of the fate of multitudes, and which recognized in the toiler nothing more than a beast of burden. Had the working class of England recognized their class interests and refused to shed the blood of their colonial brethren, King George could not have carried on his war for a single day.

In the gold fields of Colorado the mine owners have precipitated a roublet. Were the working class united; were they alive to their own interests, the result would be easily foretold. But the toilers are divided through ignorance, ambition, cupidity or want, and as a result we have the scab, the procurer of scabs and the militiaman, all of whom are members of the working class, yet who are in league with the mine owners to defeat the members of their own class, and in so doing rivet shackles on themselves. The members of Colorado National Guard for the pleasure of parading in uniform and making an impression on some vacant-minded maiden, or in the hope of making favor for themselves with some "patriotic" employer of labor, have consented to aid in the oppression of their own people. Like the serfs of old and with less excuse these feeble-minded youths who delight in browbeating unarmed men are ready to carry out the behest of the mine barons to the full limit of their power. To the credit of the ancient barons, be it said they fought at the head of their troops. Your modern, vintage sits at home in ease while he hires a would-be murderer at \$5,000 per year to lead aspiring human butchers against their brothers who are struggling for the right to remain on the earth. The spirit of the republic is dead in Colorado. Nothing but the husks remain. Free people have never yet sat supinely while justice was being ravished by a brute in epaulettes. A decent regard for laws and institutions not in their own interest has characterized the working class. The ruling class is teaching a disregard of these things. We may prove apter pupils than our teachers could wish. One of these days the workers will realize their interests and their power. When this time comes if they do not show the nicest sense of justice in their treatment of the ruling class it will be because of the force of the examples of today.

The Coast Seamen's Journal has discovered through the discharge of Dr. Ross that there are grave dangers in "privately owned institutions of learning." When the Journal takes time to tie its ears back out of its eyes it will discern that there is also a grave danger in a privately owned government.

Seven "cranks" have lately been arrested by United States secret service men on suspicion of having designs on the life of the president. If the arrests continue at this rate, the Republican and Democratic vote at the next election will be sadly reduced.

Millionaire Schwab's tailor trust will enable some union men who now have employment to take a much-needed rest and consider their liberties under the constitution.

The Citizens' Alliance excludes union men. Does this mean that we are not to be regarded as citizens of this nation?

The thousands of union men in line in every city in the country on Labor Day brings home most forcibly the thought that if they would only vote as they march, together, there would be no militia at Cripple Creek to cow the workmen.

If society depends for its existence on the sweat shop, the baby factory, the riot cartridge and the federal injunction, why then it is a bad institution, and its destruction would be a benefit to the race.

It is a most peculiar thing that governmental rights and privileges for which men gladly lay down their lives should be regarded as not a fit subject for discussion in a labor union.

The Butte Miner says the election of Hearst would be "good for labor and good for democracy," but omits to state in what respect it would benefit labor.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED BY 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.

This week we will complete the discussion of Article IV. We had just completed Section 12 last week.

Section 13 throws further safeguards around the defense fund, in providing that disbursements from the fund can only be made by the general executive board, and only for the purpose of conducting perfectly legal strikes. The section reads:

"Sec. 13. Disbursements from the defense fund can only be made by the general executive board and in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and then only for the purpose of conducting strikes which have been duly and legally approved by the general executive board."

Section 14 gives to the general executive board the power to invest the defense fund in United States government bonds. There was considerable discussion both in the committee on constitution and the convention as to the disposition of the defense fund in case it should accumulate to an amount greater than immediate requirements. It was finally decided that government bonds would be safer than either banks or real estate, and could be converted into cash more readily than real estate. The section reads:

"Section 14. The general executive board has power to invest the defense fund in United States government bonds."

The power to declare unfair is entrusted to the general executive board as follows:

"Section 15. The general executive board shall have power to declare any article, individual, firm, company, corporation, trust, railway, or other person, institution or thing, fair or unfair to organized labor, and all national, international or local unions or individual members of the American Labor Union shall absolutely respect and comply with these declarations."

In the section just quoted note the determination to make the declarations effective in requiring "all national, international and local unions and individual members to absolutely respect and comply" with such declarations. It means that the power of the entire organization will be used as one man in such cases.

In section 16 the general executive board is vested with the judicial power to interpret the meaning of the laws of the organization in the event of doubt or controversy. The section follows:

"Sec. 16. The general executive board shall have power to interpret the constitution and all laws, rules and regulations enacted by the American Labor Union, and may, in its judgment, prepare and submit any law enacting any law and repealing and amending any existing law affecting this constitution to referendum vote as provided herein."

Section 17 reads:

"Sec. 17. The general executive board shall have power by two-thirds vote to call a special session of the general convention when, in its judgment, such action is necessary to the welfare of the American Labor Union, and shall call a special session of the general convention upon petition of local unions representing not less than ten per cent. of the membership."

The above means that the executive board, or two-thirds of the board, MAY call a special convention at ANY TIME, and MUST call a special convention if requested to do so by petition of local unions representing ten per cent. of the membership. The last provision is especially good, inasmuch as it gives the general membership a means of redress in the event of unlawful collusion of the members of the general executive board against the best interests of the organization. A convention can be called, an investigation had, and if found necessary, any or all members and officers of the board can be impeached and dismissed.

Section 18 reads:

"Sec. 18. The general executive board shall have power to hear and decide upon all grievances and appeals properly presented to it, from decisions of national, international or local unions or general officers, but cases in which appeals are based shall be presented to and passed upon by the proper authority having jurisdiction, if any, before such appeals may be taken to the general executive board."

Note in the above section that all grievances must first be heard and tried by the lower authority before being brought to the general executive board, and can then only be brought in the nature of an appeal from an adverse decision of the proper authority having jurisdiction.

Section 19 empowers the general executive board to decide questions of jurisdiction as follows:

"Sec. 19. The general executive board shall have power to determine the jurisdiction of all national, international or local unions of the American Labor Union when not otherwise provided in this constitution."

The provision, "when not otherwise provided in this constitution will be better understood after referring to parts of the constitution fixing the jurisdiction of national, international and local unions.

Section 4, Article X, covers the question quite completely, as the full meaning of the question cannot otherwise be understood, the section will be printed in full as follows:

"Sec. 4. The jurisdiction of national or international unions, formed on the industrial union plan and chartered by the American Labor Union, is hereby defined as follows:

"All employes of any character whatsoever, irrespective of trade, craft, occupation or calling, title or compensation, employed in one industry shall be eligible to membership in and under the jurisdiction of a national or international chartered union having jurisdiction over that industry, provided that local unions on the federal union plan shall not be required to surrender the membership acquired by them over any trade, craft, occupation, calling or industry when the number of members embraced in such federal union and engaged in such industry does not exceed twenty-five, and provided further that the members of one trade or industry embraced in a federal union when in excess of twenty-five shall not withdraw from such federal union and form a local union, chartered either by the American Labor Union direct or by a national or international union, united therewith, unless two-thirds or more of the members of such trade or industry petition in favor thereof."

A careful study of this question of jurisdiction, as applied by the new constitution, will demonstrate the absolute consistency of the American Labor Union on the question of industrial unionism. This fact will be confirmed from time to time as we continue to study the constitution.

Compensation of the members of the general executive board is fixed by Section 20:

"Sec. 20. Compensation of members of the general executive board shall be as follows:

"(a) General president, general vice president, general secretary-treasurer as provided elsewhere in this constitution;

"(b) Members representing national or international unions in the general executive board shall be compensated by their respective unions, except when personally attending meetings, or transacting business for the general executive board in which the national or international union they represent is not specially interested, in which case such members shall receive from the American Labor Union the same compensation they would have received from their respective unions;

"(c) Other members of the general executive board shall receive five dollars per day for the time consumed in traveling and serving on the general executive board and actual transportation expenses when away from home under orders of the general executive board, but allowances for transportation expenses may only be made upon expense account rendered in proper form with receipts for all expenditures attached thereto, and must be audited and approved by the general president before being paid. Only one expense account may be submitted in any one month."

The compensation of president, vice president and secretary-treasurer is regulated in articles V, VI and VII, regarding each of those officers respectively.

A member of the general executive board representing an international union, will undoubtedly be a general officer of that international at a stated salary, except in cases where the board is called together in cases in no manner affecting the international he represents, he will re-

ceive from the American Labor Union a compensation equal to the salary he would receive from his international. Ordinarily, however, representatives of international unions will be paid by the internationals themselves.

Other members of the general executive board, representing local unions and individual membership, when attending meetings of the board away from home, shall receive five dollars a day and actual transportation expenses.

This completes Article 4. Article 5 treats of the president, regulating his powers, duties and compensation. We will discuss Article 5 next week. Fraternally yours,

Clarence Smith,

Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

The business houses whose names appear below have, by their patronage proven themselves staunch friends of the Journal. To them is due much of the credit for whatever good we have accomplished as a working class advocate. Through the assistance given us by advertisers we have been able to publish an eight-page paper on a four-page subscription price. The increased merit of the Journal, through its increased size has obtained for us a circulation from Florida and Arizona to upper Canada, and from the Philippines to Switzerland. We ask those who believe that the working class should have a collectively owned organ to defend their interests against the standers and distortions of facts by the capitalist press to patronize those who patronize us. In this way the value of your paper as an advertising medium will be increased and our field of influence as a teacher of economics correspondingly increased. Patronize those who patronize the Journal when in need of those things which they handle.

Attorneys—H. L. Maury, suite 120, Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.; M. Donlan suite 131, Pennsylvania block, Butte Mont.

Assayers—Meier & Wenrich, 117 Hamilton street, Butte.

Badges—John O. Callahan, Eighth and Sansone streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Banks—Aetna Banking & Trust Co., Butte, Mont.; Silver Bow National Bank Butte, Mont.; State Savings Bank Butte, Mont.; Daly Bank & Trust Co., Butte and Anaconda.

Book Binders—Chas. Bessette 116 E. Broadway.

Breweries—Anaconda Brewing Co., Anaconda, Mont.; American Brewing Co., Great Falls, Mont.; Butte Brewing Co., Butte, Mont.; Centennial Brewing Co., Butte, Mont.; Montana Brewing Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Colleges—Butte Business College, New Owsley block, Butte.

Dentists—Dr. J. Calder, rooms 39-40, New Owsley block, Butte.

Drugs—Newbro Drug Co., Butte, Mont.; Paxson & Rockefeller, Butte, Mont.; C. S. Hoskins, Butte, Mont.

Distillers—The Willow Springs Distillery, Omaha, Neb.

Express—W. N. Holden, 11-13 W. Park, Butte, Mont.; Montana Truck & Transfer, 15 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

Flour—Royal Milling Co., Great Falls, Mont.

Furniture—Brownfield-Canty Carpet Co., W. Park, Butte, Mont.; Geo. Oeschl, Park street, Butte, Mont.; Butte Fur & Exchange Co.

Garment Manufacturers—Underhill Manf. Co., Denver Colo.

Gloves—Ripon Knitting Works, Ripon, Wis.

Halls—Renshaw Hall, Butte, Mont.

STAY AWAY!

Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 16, 1903. Owing to existing labor troubles in Santa Barbara, union carpenters, and union men in general, are requested to remain away until affairs are properly adjusted.

Fraternally yours, W. I. MURPHY, Recording Secretary Local Union No. 1062.

PROTESTS AGAINST AN AD.

California Makes Exceptions to a "Reader" on the Merits of Western Distilled Whisky.

Ed. A. L. U. Journal: In the A. L. U. Journal of the 20th ult. is an article headed "Western Enterprise." In it members of the A. L. U. are urged to co-operate with and patronize the product of a certain distillery.

Does the management of the A. L. U. Journal really believe that the interests of the A. L. U. or the individual interests of its members would be benefited by buying the product of this firm or any one like it?

Would we have had a better constitution framed at Denver had the committee been full of this product, or is the member who "patronizes" as likely to be loyal and able to keep in good standing?

As long as our organization recognizes the liquor trade as an industry it will be consistent for the Journal to insert liquor ads, I suppose, but I am satisfied that the presence of those ads are doing more harm than good.

Surely their presence is not necessary to its success.

Of the large list of papers that could be cited as showing that it is

Hardware—Montana Hardware Co., Butte, Mont.

Harness—Alexander Macauley, 112 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.

Hospitals—St. Luke's Med. and Surgical Institute, Great Falls, Mont.

Jewelers—A. B. Conklin 81 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Hight & Fairfield, Broadway and Main, Butte, Mont.; D. Girson, 24 E. Park St., Butte, Mont.

Lumber—Largey Lumber Co., Butte, Mont.

Liquor Dealers—Stromberg-Mullins Co., 126 E. Park St., Butte, Mont.

Oculists—Dr. Rosche, 48 W. Park, Butte, Mont.; Dr. Heine, Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.

Novelties—Wilson's Bee Hive, 33 W. Park, Butte, Mont.; Dr. White's Electric Comb, Decatur, Ill.; A. S. Edwards, 2152 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Physicians—Dr. Geo. Wells, Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.; Dr. Elmer W. Trainor, 241 Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.; Dr. Heine, Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.

Printers—McKee Printing Co., W. Granite St., Butte, Mont.; Oates & Roberts, E. Broadway.

Publishers—The Comrade, New York; Railway Employes' Journal, San Francisco; Suggestive New Thought Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Wilshire's Magazine, New York and Toronto, Canada.

Railroads—Chicago, Great Western; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Denver & Rio Grande, Great Northern, North Coast Limited, (The N. P.); Oregon Short Line.

Specialists—Dr. Fay, 34 Wash. Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Henderson, 191-193 W. Ninth St. Kansas City, Mo.;

Dr. Sander, box 1439, Sta. Englewood, Chicago, Ill.; Cook Remedy Co., 1141 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Health Appliance Co., 60 9th Farrell st., San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Yelleck, N. E. Cor. Broadway and Montana, Butte, Mont.; Dr. Heine, Pennsylvania block, Butte, Mont.

Sign Painters—Oscar Stenberg, 59 W. Park St., Butte, Mont.

Sporting Goods—Carl Engel, 11-13 W. Park St., Butte, Mont.

Second Hand Goods—Butte Furniture and Exchange Co., 20 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.; Geo. Oeschl, 42 W. Broadway.

Stationery—Evans Book Store, 114 N. Main, Butte, Mont.; Calkins' Book Store, 31-37 N. Main, Butte, Mont.

Undertakers—Montana Undertaking Co., 125 E. Park, Butte, Mont.; Joe Richards, 140 W. Park, Butte, Mont.

Miscellaneous—The Colonial Co., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Diamond Drill Contracting Co., Spokane, Wash.; Santal Pepsin Co., Bellfontaine, O.; United Brewery Workers of America; Marcus W. Robbin, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

Not I would only cite the Appeal to Reason, whose success is phenomenal.

Our local here debarred all members of the liquor fraternity and is stronger and have a greater prestige for doing so. The national would be doing the same take a great uplift.

Knowing the Journal to be fearless, I expect it to publish this, thereby bringing up the question for discussion.

Yours fraternally,

M. BRYSON, Secretary No. 341.

Corning, Cal.

(This paper is not, nor has it ever been, an advocate of intemperance. It believes, however, that if men WILL DRINK, the best is the least harmful. The good judgment displayed by the manufacturer in this instance in selecting the Journal as an advertising medium might justify the conclusion that their production received equally intelligent care. The article complained of was an advertisement. If the brother will take off his coat and help us shove the Journal subscription list 50,000 ahead our advertising interests will be of less importance than they are now.—Ed.

COME AND EAT WITH ME

J. F. FOX Proprietor

Open Day and Night

FOX'S CAFE

Everything of the best at popular prices 11 EAST PARK ST. BUTTE, MONTANA

SCREENDOORS

and windows, strong, cheap, best work

SEE VIEW—SEE TO SEE

BEE HIVE—33 West Park

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Filling Prescriptions Right

There aren't any mistakes in our prescription department—can't be. Every prescription is checked over by one of us other than the one who did the work.

Good Old Family Recipes

The next time you get that recipe filled, come here and let us put it up for you.

PAXSON & ROCKEFELLER

Red Cross Drug Store 24 West Park St. Butte, Montana Phone 74.

Our Butte Souvenir Cup

Is made for us in Nuremberg, Germany, from what is known as the "Nuremberg Art Metal."

The School of Mines and The Warrior of the Plains.

The latter is copied from one of Russell's Indian pictures. The cup is 3 1/2 inches high and sells for \$1.00.

Hight & Fairfield Co.

Headquarters for Souvenirs

1,000,000 Workers Need The New Force

PRICE 25c; (stamps taken). It is educating the worker to demand his rights and shows him how he can prove to others that all who uphold the present wage slavery are 'ahuman.'

10c IN STAMPS will bring you either Socialism, New Thought or Suggestion.

SPECIAL OFFER—To introduce our PUBLICATIONS we will send you Humanity's Redemption & Health Rules, worth 25c, for 4c in stamps.

Suggestive New Thought Publishing Company

Pythian Temple, - - - Cleveland, O.

W. N. HOLDEN

Stand 11 and 13 West Park St. Moves Furniture, Pianos, Freight and Baggage

Tel. 600-A Residence 649 S. Wyoming "Socialism the Hope of the World."

DISEASES OF MEN DR. FAY... Have So... STATES PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON... TREATMENT BY MAIL

Geo. Holbrook who has acted as organizer of the A. L. U. in Vancouver, met with a severe accident recently which may cripple him for life.

Brother Bernard Oats, for many years a resident of Anaconda, but recently removed to Glendive, Mont., has the following to say about his new home.

The carpenters were the first in the building trades to organize. They are twenty strong. This is the only union in the town outside of the railway boys.

This place is ripe for a Federal Labor union. Any organizer coming this way can do the work.

We had several splendid floats in the parade and about 200 boys. That is, union boys; also, about fifty ladies.

The efforts of the Cripple Creek mine owners to make the strikers believe the strike lost is laughable, though the action of the A. F. of L. in organizing scab engineers to help the mine owners is not.

"Billie" Laurimore has resigned his position as secretary of the Helena Barbers' union and gone into business for himself opposite the Independent, where union men will find first-class baths, and their wives, sweethearts and daughters can improve the good looks for which Helena girls are noted.

Look out for T. J. Tubbs, scab contractor, who is now somewhere in the west looking for stone masons to work on his unfair buildings in Lewistown, Montana.

Huson Labor Union No. 16, A. L. U. donates \$5.00 in behalf of the locked-out Denver confectioners.

Miners are warned away from Park City and also South Pass City.

The strike is still on at Idaho Springs. The union controls the situation.

Butte Elevator and Bell Boys' union has changed its meeting nights to Wednesdays.

J. E. Gurrus has been elected to the position of recording secretary of Harrison Federal No. 253, vice B. P. Rice, resigned.

Billings Federal Union No. 133, send in a check for \$10.00, which is to be equally divided between the Denver candy girls and the Lewistown, Mont., strikers.

"I am very sure the American Labor Union is on the right track, and sincerely wish that our organization was affiliated with your body," writes Brother Phillips, of Connecticut, Ohio.

Editor Spencer writes that the advertisement of the U. B. of R. E. Journal running in our columns is bringing splendid returns.

Heel Workers' union No. 263, A. L. U., has changed its night of meeting from Wednesday to Thursday, at its hall, 63 Central avenue.

Arizona miners are on strike and the mine owners are advertising in eastern papers for men. Many will be misled and make the trip, only to find that they have nothing but experience in return for the railroad fare expended.

The United Street Pavers' Union of Chicago and Cook county has been granted a charter by the A. L. U. This makes the sixth Chicago union since the A. L. U. convention and means an increase of several thousand men due entirely to the advanced policy of the A. L. U.

A Cripple Creek correspondent characterizes the sending of troops into that country as an exceptionally raw piece of work. The district is and has been so quiet as to be monotonous; there was absolutely no excuse for Peabody's action, and it will help rather than injure the strike.

Brother Matt Griffin, formerly of Butte, but now of Alamogordo, N. M., has been doing good work for his organization in that country. He says the Mexicans are convinced that the A. L. U. is "mucha granda."

Peter Clark has been elected recording secretary of Salt Lake bartenders.

A federal union with a good membership has been chartered by the A. L. U. at Davenport, Iowa.

John McDonald, recording secretary of the Anaconda Street Car Men's union, died from injuries sustained while on duty.

A. L. U. local No. 428, Bingham Canyon, Utah, has just recently organized with twenty-one members. The order is prospering, with six to ten applications each meeting.

Telluride unions have passed resolutions of praise for the just behavior of Judge Frank Over, who is filling Judge De France's place in Clear Creek county during the Citizens' Alliance trial.

Anaconda Workingmen's Union donates \$6.45 in behalf of the confectioners of the Nevins Candy Co., of Denver. This amount was not taken from the treasury, but was donated by individual members.

President Estes spoke in Eugene, Ore., the last week in August and made a splendid impression. The hall was packed and several prominent citizens took a leading part in the meeting.

The Western Federation of Miners' store at Cripple Creek, Victor and Independence are doing a rushing business. They sell to anyone for cash and at cost.

M. C. Forrest, president and organizer of H. and M. S. U. No. 275, writing from San Francisco, reports 27 new members from Firebaugh, and says: "Everything in good shape."

A member of the Butte Workingmen's Union, Prof. Millert, has just placed on the market one of the most up-to-date metal binders for magazines, papers and letters.

Miners' strikes are on at Randsburg, Cal. and Searchlight, Nev. Durango smelters are still tied up, the Navajo Indian not proving a success as a scab.

Lumber Yard Laborers' Progressive union of Chicago is the latest applicant for a charter from the American Labor Union.

Howard O. Smith, secretary of the Montana Federation of Labor, announces the formation of an auxiliary to the Helena Trades assembly to be known as the Union Label League.

Brother B. T. King, of the Butte Clerks, has sustained in the death of his bright little 3-months-old boy a blow which he feels most keenly.

Grain Counter Workers' union No. 261, A. L. U., held a regular meeting Tuesday evening, at which six new members were admitted.

Elmer Binder, the 16-year-old son of Chris Binder, of the Butte Butchers' union, met with a shocking accident last week at the Chapman mattress factory.

Our Propaganda Brigade

Bro. Byers of Charlotte, N. C., sends in 4 subs to the Journal.

Comrade Woods, of Hartford, Conn., sends in two yearlies.

Send in your pledge to rustle 25 subscriptions for the Journal.

Brother Sprague, of Lynn, Mass., sends in a pair of subscriptions.

Bro. Janzen of Alamogordo, N. M., sends in a bunch of Journal subs.

Brother McHugh, of Anaconda, sends in 10 names to the Journal.

Bro. W. H. Osborne of Bodie, Cal., sends in 5 subs for the Journal fund.

Brother Oleson, of Burke, Idaho, sends in for 50 copies. Push it along.

Brother Egan, of Granite, Mont., sends in a pair of subscriptions. More to follow.

Brother Scott of Seattle, Wash., orders five copies of the Journal weekly. Whoop it up.

Brother Clayton, of Globe, Ariz., sends three more subscriptions to the Journal.

Brother Watson, of Park City, Utah, sends in eight subscriptions for the Journal.

The San Francisco News company sends in a pair of yearly subscriptions to the Journal.

Bro. McCus of Parkersburg, Ore., and Bro. Sanders of Bloomington, Ill., are both down for a year.

Brother Bryson, of Corning, Cal., Union No. 341, sends in a half-dozen subscriptions to the Journal.

Comrade Appel of San Francisco adds 50 more copies to the regular 200 copy order.

Sacramento division, No. 5, of U. B. of R. E., orders 200 copies of the Labor day edition of the Journal.

Bro. Schwank of Kansas City, Mo., and Bro. Crole of Tacoma, Wash., are down for a year with the Journal.

Granite (Mont.) Lumbermen's union turns in 13 new subscriptions to the Journal. A pushing, hustling union.

Comrade Eulitz of Oceanside, Cal., orders 25 copies of the extra edition for free distribution. That's the stuff.

Brother Hunt, of Kansas City, and Brother Ammons, of Amos, W. Va., are both down for a year with the Journal.

Brother C. M. O'Brien, organizer for the A. L. U., turns in 10 subscriptions for the Journal from Arrow Brook, B. C.

Pocatello, Idaho, is in line with one yearly, as is also Taylor, Penn. Brother Brinson sends in one and Griffith the other.

Brother Todd of No. 223, Empire, Nev., is down for a year, while Brother Finch of South River, No. 292, is down for two.

Brother Schmidt, of Seattle, has seen to it that the Longshoremen's Reading room shall be provided with Journals for a year at least.

Comrade Sprouse, of St. Charles, Mich., sends in \$1 to the Journal fund. Comrade Everts is also carrying on good work.

Idaho Falls Union sends in six new subs. An aggressive union that constantly keeps the interest of unionism in view.

"Send me 100 copies of your monster Labor Day edition," writes Brother Kunz, of Leavenworth, Kan. He is one of the appeal army.

"I like the tone of your paper and think if the members will read it a big vote for Socialism is in sight," says Brother Sidney of Lynn, Mass.

Brother Clifton, of Union No. 356, fires two shots at the bull's eye. The Journal is growing as a result of these singles and doubles that keep dropping in.

Brother Rudisill, of Los Angeles, Cal., is down for a consignment of 22 riot cartridges of the A. L. U. journal brand. They are to be fired one at a time.

Helena Bartenders sends check for 13 new subscriptions. There is nothing unlucky about this 13. The mixologist boys are building up a strong, wide-awake organization.

Bro. Philips of Omaha, Neb., writes: "Enclosed find \$2.75 to pay for paper. It is absolutely fearless in advocating the interests of the working class. I shall try to get more subs."

Bro. Gus Hagen of South Tacoma, Wash., and Comrade Miss B. E. Merrill of the Western Clarion of Vancouver, B. C., each send in a sub. One at a time brings that \$0.000.

Bro. Ballard of Schuylersville, N. Y., orders 16 copies of the special edition. He says he has been a subscriber since July and regards the Journal as "a fine publication."

Sister Calvin of the Butte Women's Protective Union has turned in two subs from Hunters Hot Springs, where she spent a couple of days' vacation.

Comrade Caffy of Denver, Colo., complains about not getting his paper, and says: "I think a great deal of the Journal and must have it even though you send it by freight."

"I think the special edition of the Journal a credit to any labor organization; enclosed find money order for 200 copies; also \$200 for sub cards," writes Brother Sullivan of Fresno, Cal.

Brother Reimers, of New York, sends in three subscriptions for the Journal. Every one counts, both from the standpoint of dollars and cents and also for the cause of enlightenment.

Bro. J. W. Walker of Golden (Col.) Labor Union sends in 33 subs. A citizen's alliance made a desperate effort to "change the methods of organized labor" in this town, but were extremely unsuccessful.

"The A. L. U. Journal put the finishing touches on—a prominent A. P. of L. man), as he said it presented the clearest view of Socialism he had ever seen," writes Brother Washburne, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Marcus W. Robbins, of Grant's Pass, Ore., says "you can count on me to push the Journal to 50,000 additional subscribers. I shall do my level best to turn in the quota of 25 and more if possible."

PRINTING High Class Work at Moderate Figures... OATES & ROBERTS Printers and Publishers... Phone 887-A - 114 E. Broadway BUTTE - MONTANA

Your Banking No matter how small, no matter how large, the DALY BANK & TRUST CO. Of Anaconda. CAPITAL, \$100,000.00

BANKING TRUST COMPANY BUTTE, MONT. Capital, \$100,000.00 Under state supervision. Five per cent. interest, payable quarterly, paid on deposits.

Money to Loan on Real Estate F. AUG. HEINZE, President. A. N. Clements, Cashier.

Charles R. Leonard, Pres.; T. R. Hinds, V. Pres.; Fayette Harrington, Cashier. Capital \$100,000.00

The Silver Bow National Bank of Butte City. This bank solicits accounts, offers prompt and careful attention to business of customers.

STATE SAVINGS BANK Cor. Park and Main Streets, BUTTE, MONTANA. A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on deposits.

"Silver Spray" for invalids. Montana Brewing Co.

Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co. America's Leading Specialists

Your health Dr. W. H. Saunders... Cure the worst cases of Nervous, Blood, Skin, Urinary and Sexual Diseases... MEDICINES \$1 A MONTH

Have Your Printing Done in Butte

Fine Printing

as is done in the world can be procured at the McKee Printing Co. 128 West Granite Street

Designing, Engraving, Copper and Steel Plate Embossing, Lithographic Reproductions, Bank and Commercial Printing, By-Laws, Resolutions, Letter-Heads, Envelopes

THE COMRADE An Illustrated Monthly of Labor, and Literature. \$1.00 a Year, 10 Cents a Copy.

"I have every Socialist magazine and paper in America that I know of, but The Comrade leads them all."

"Silver Spray" case beer, pints and quarts.

EXPERT EMBALMING FUNERAL DIRECTORS THE MONTANA UNDERTAKING

Ask Your Grocer Shaw's Baking Powder and Self-Rising Pancake Flour

MEN Vacuum Developer CURES WEAKNESS AND UNDEVELOPED ORGANS.

RENSHAW HALL Refreshed and under new management. Finest music in Butte.

BADGES OF THINGS John O'Callahan & Sons

C. B. HOSKINS DRUGGIST 124 W. PARK STREET TELEPHONE 308

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

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE For Inflammation or Catarrh of the Bladder and Diseased Kidneys.

B. E. Calkins JOBBING STATIONER AND PAPER DEALER PICTURES AND FRAMES

"Silver Spray" aids appetite and digestion.

STROMBERG-MULLINS CO. 125 East Park Street, Butte. WHOLESALE WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

EVANS' BOOK STORE 114 North Main Street BLANK BOOKS STATIONERY

Butte Exchange Furniture Co. Largest House in the West. J. CHAUVIN Manager. 20 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE.

MONTANA TRUCK & TRANSFER CO. General Transfer Line, Furniture Van and Storage. Dealers in Hay, Grain, Coal and Wood.

The Middle-Class Question

A Reply to Chas. R. Martin

Written Especially For the American Labor Union Journal By MURRAY A. KING

Permit me to make a few observations on an article emanating from the pen of Charles R. Martin, entitled, "The Middle-Class Question."

Mr. Martin's statements are not specific; they may be interpreted in several ways, consequently it will be difficult to tell definitely what is meant, or to hold Mr. Martin definitely to any of them.

Mr. Martin's article seems to resolve itself into three propositions that may be stated as follows:

1. The middle class must not be admitted into the Socialist party.

2. Individual members of the middle class may be admitted into the Socialist party providing they submit to working class domination in the Socialist party.

3. Socialists should tolerate, for the time being at least those speakers and agitators in the west who are necessarily egotistical and pedantic charlatans.

The first question is so far fetched and alien to facts that it is easily dealt with. Perhaps the collective application for membership in the Socialist party of the middle class is the most remote possibility that ever suggested itself to the imagination of man.

likely to be confronted by the big petition for some time, why not confine our efforts to the solution of immediate problems?

Again, what possible motive could be assigned to the middle class as a class, for desiring admission into the Socialist party? Socialism comes not to save any class, but to abolish all classes.

The second question brings us a little nearer to fact as there are members of the middle class who are Socialists from conviction and who earnestly desire to join the socialist party and work for the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

and suborners after they have proven themselves to be such? If not, what surety have we that we will stand the test of time? Can it be possible that we are so muddled mentally and enervated morally that members with middle class instincts will unconsciously saddle upon us a program for the perpetuation of class property?

The second part of Mr. Martin's proviso for the middle class member of the party, is intensely arbitrary and narrow and insulting to his dignity as an individual if taken in the way that Mr. Martin probably intended it.

tion has finally willed all its resources to the working class, and that nothing can prevent this movement from being primarily a working class movement, and that the speediest way to give it its true character and impetus is to socialize the capitalistic mind everywhere and wherever possible.

The second part of Mr. Martin's proviso for the middle class member of the party, is intensely arbitrary and narrow and insulting to his dignity as an individual if taken in the way that Mr. Martin probably intended it.

The Industrial Slave

BY REV. HERBERT E. BIGELOW

"The Industrial Slave" was the subject of a sermon recently delivered at the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, by the pastor, Rev. Herbert E. Bigelow.

Here is a man who has worked 30 years for one firm. He is sober. He is honest. He is industrious. His wife, too, is a hard-working, capable woman.

The years wore away. Responsibilities multiplied. The plot of life thickened. Unlooked for obstacles arose. The struggle told on him. Gray hairs came, but that brought no fulfillment of his dreams.

The other day this man called on me. He told me that his health was giving away; that his work was too hard for him; that he was afraid he would have to give up his place, and wanted to know if I could not help him get something else to do.

That man had well earned the right to rest the balance of his days. He had given his life blood to the world. His knobby hands, his stooped shoulders,

his gaunt body told the story. He was like the scarred and battered hero of many battles. And how do we reward these heroes of peace? I never saw a more pathetic sight than that weather-beaten old man, looking into his future with fear, lest his feeble hands should lose their grip, and his spent body should be compelled to lay down its burden.

Years ago this man started out in life full of hope. With a light heart he led his bride to the altar. When the babies came one by one he had a father's determination to see that they should have a better chance than he had had.

The years wore away. Responsibilities multiplied. The plot of life thickened. Unlooked for obstacles arose. The struggle told on him. Gray hairs came, but that brought no fulfillment of his dreams.

Have you ever read Victor Hugo's description of the man sinking in the quicksands. No less tragic is the fate of him who experiences that dying out hope, that gradual extinction of ambition, that fading of the dreams of youth, that final effacement of the slough of despond.

Yet in some respects the man who perishes in the quicksands is the more fortunate. It is his body alone that perishes, while in the bogs of poverty the soul is blackened. In the quicksands the physical life comes to an end.

What would you think of a man who would not stop to help a wretch out of the quicksands? You could not conceive of a creature so heartless.

Then the parable of the good Samaritan would read thus to you: A certain man went down from East Aurora to New York to earn a living.

The man found work, but the cost of living was high and his wage was small. The struggle with poverty was so great that at last the man and his family lost heart.

sank into vice and crime. They were drawn into the bog of poverty, where in the end of all hope and self-respect.

Then by chance there came down that way a certain preacher, and these wretches cried out to the preacher and said:

"Help us that we may find work and earn enough to get out of this terrible place."

And when the preacher heard this cry he passed by on the other side, declaring that a preacher ought not to meddle with the question of wages.

And likewise a deacon, an officer in the church, a man rich in this world's goods, and much reputed for piety; passed that way also.

And when the good rich man heard their cry he threw them alms and passed by on the other side, leaving them in their wretched state.

But a certain layman, as he journeyed, came to the city. He saw how the people lived and was appalled. He set to work to study the cause of this poverty, that he might be able to help the sufferers.

Which of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto the poor; the man who labors to abolish the cause of poverty, or the man who withheld justice from the poor while giving them charity, or the man who denied that their condition was the concern of religion?

THE IMMENSITY OF OUR MANUFACTURES

(New York Herald.) The immensity of our manufacturing interests dawns dimly upon one's beggared imagination only when one reads some of the statistics regarding them.

The product in 1890 was less by nearly four billions of dollars, while that of 1899 was only a little more than one billion. We rank first among the manufacturing nations of the earth, for we produce, according to the most accurate authorities, about half as much as all of Europe combined, the United Kingdom ranking next, Germany third, France fourth and Austria-Hungary fifth.

PREAMBLE OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Chicago, Sept. 7, 1904. I am glad to see that in the preamble to the new constitution the opening paragraph recognize the great conception of society as an organism.

creature is made up of a collection of innumerable living cells, so human society is made up of a collection of countless human beings. This analogy I take to represent the relation of man to society better than that which considers man as an atom.

NORTH COAST LIMITED OBSERVATION CAR ELECTRIC LIGHTED STEAM HEATED

Table with columns: WESTBOUND, EASTBOUND, Arrive, Depart. Lists train schedules for various routes.

Office, Corner Park and Main Street. W. H. MERRIMAN, G. A.

Great Northern Railway

SHORT ROUTE---FAST TIME To Minneapolis and St. Paul. Connecting with All Railways for New York, Chicago and All Points East and South.

OREGON SHORT LINER R.

Fast Time PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

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

COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS

Minneapolis St. Paul Chicago

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

North-Western Limited

"The Train for Comfort" Every night in the year.

MEIER & WENRICH SUCCESSION TO J. E. BAFFY Assayer and Chemist, 117 Hamilton St. P. O. Box 1264 BUTTE, MONT.

A Delightful Summer Trip. If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Denver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio Grande system?

Private Rights and Labor's Wrongs

Written for The Journal
BY
DR. A. T. CUZNER

Editor of Journal: I am sorry I was unable to carry out an intention of writing an article for "Labor Day" editors. However, it may do for an early issue. It will be the aim of the writer to impress upon the readers of the Journal the necessity of the different members of the labor unions for the friends of labor instead of for its exploiters, or their representatives.

One thing must never be lost sight of in politics, namely: A large nation of labor is, and must be, at war with a small nation of capital.

On Labor Day, and before election, this small nation of capital managers to sugar-coat the working population, and lull them into self-destruction with eloquent orations, and editorial diatribes on the "Dignity of Labor," and thus keep to itself the possession of all the branches of government, executive, judicial and legislative, by means of the power of labor, this same labor shouting, striking, combining, and contributing of their meager incomes to labor's support for 364 days, while on the 365th day they vote for the thralls.

The working men must learn that they can receive no justice until they themselves master and control all the branches of the government. They must separate themselves from the capitalist class on election day, as they do every other day in their Labor Unions.

It is an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor and "there is nothing to arbitrate." This the capi-

lists know, and labor has yet to learn. But, if there is anything to arbitrate between capital and labor—it is the arbitration of the Lion and the Jackals.

The American Labor Union will be helpless unless there is a purely American Labor Union party beside it, to elect a President and Governors, who would neither send troops or militia to intimidate and shoot down strikers; and legislators who would pass laws placing the rights of persons, life and labor above the supposed rights of capital; and, under the power of eminent domain, declare the power of production and distribution the common property of all to be administered for the good of all. Abolish the system which breeds Morgans and Rockefellers on one side and poverty, disease and wretchedness on the other; and once more declare the right of every man "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The miners who cannot live on ninety cents a day must as one solid body arise and assert that as "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," no one by having it in present possession, can withhold from them the means of life.

The right of the mine owners to what our present law recognizes as their private property to do as they please with as to use (or restraint of use) must be changed by the substitution of national ownership for the use and benefit of all. The mine owner can live without work, but the miner cannot. The farmer cannot live

without the land, although the land owner can.

Shall democracy prevail? Shall "the greatest good to the greatest number" be our future rule? or shall it remain as it is today?—"The greatest good to the least number" and "special privileges to the few?"

Shall equity be bound, in order that the few who are troubled neither by hunger nor cold may be able to drive into submission, men women and children

Or shall we listen to the demands of American manhood or womanhood, to a decent living

If our present laws are unequal to administer justice between the wealth-producers and wealth absorbers, shall not equity be freed from her thralls and be allowed to step in and administer justice between the wealth producers and their exploiters? Shall majorities rule?

As at present constituted, the conceptions of justice by our courts, who are appointed to administer equity, is far from the one held by the majority of the working people. How has this condition been brought about? By the selection of judges from among those whose incomes are mainly derived from the privileged class, and whose instincts are for the preservation of property in preference to that of persons. Our law makers likewise. As a consequence the great majority of our statutes are for the preservation of property in preference to life and persons.

Where are the men, who go to the bench from the workshop, mine, factory or field? They are not to be found there! Are the men we elect, in sympathy, feeling, ideas, thoughts and hopes with those of the wealth producers? The fact is too well known.

These men are picked from the faithful hangers-on and servants of the capitalist and property holding class—from the ranks of corporation lawyers; men, as a rule, who look upon the laborer as a worthless, shiftless and dangerous member of "society." They being they consider the salt of society. Their sympathies and interest are bound up in the capitalist class, and they become its willing tools.

Thus we find a government originally intended to be "of, by and for the whole people"—a government of the majority—prostituted with a government of the few for the sole use of the few! And this at the expense of the many!

Let every trades union man fall in line, and march hand in hand with the Socialist party to the polls (election the only day they are sovereign) and a new page in the life-blood written history of American labor will open, registering victory after victory in the onward march of the working class against the bulwarks of capitalism, until its whole structure, with its government by injunctions and bayonet, the rottenness, corruption and misery it creates, shall be replaced by the "Democracy of Labor."

METAL BEDS

First Carload of fall 1903 styles just received. They come in all popular colors and tints, have all the latest improvements, as well as many new and striking features not shown in last year's styles. We have now in place some 45 styles of metal beds and cribs, from the plain white enameled iron to the most elaborate all-brass conceits. Intending buyers will find our line by far the most attractive of any in this section. Our opening prices as usual are low enough to insure the immediate introduction of the new goods to many Butte homes.

OUR FIRST BID FOR METAL BED PATRONS
ALL IRON BEDS
Heavy, white enameled, 7/8-inch pillars, head 50 inches high, filling 3/4 and 5-16-inch rods; sizes 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches; \$4.00 value, to start the season's selling at..... **\$3.00**

IRON AND BRASS BEDS
With 7/8-inch pillars, head 48 inches high, any size, heavy white enameled, head and foot have each 9 curved 5/8-inch rods, any pillars finished with brass vases; value \$7.00. Opening price..... **\$4.65**

IRON AND BRASS BEDS
All iron, head 60 inches high, fancy rosettes at all joints and wherever rods cross, massive oval top piece at head and foot, a very rich design and an exceptionally strong bed, in all the popular colors; \$14.00 value. Introductory price..... **\$10.00**

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS WE PAY THE FREIGHT
BROWNFIELD-GANTY CARPET CO.,
46 - 54 West Park, 41 - 43 West Galena St., Butte.

MONTANA HARDWARE CO.

Nos. 26 and 28 West Park St., Pennsylvania Building
The largest Hardware Store in the Northwest. Carry a full line of Mining and Milling Machinery, Boilers, Engines, Etc. A full assortment of Shelf Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Monitor Steel Ranges and Heaters, Crockery, Granite and Tinware. Correspondence and orders solicited.

MONTANA HARDWARE CO., Butte, Mont.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

Anaconda Brewing Co.

Brewers of the Celebrated
Anaconda Beer

Telephone No. 44 Anaconda, Montana

HAVE YOU READ IT? NO!

Well, you have missed something and you had better make inquiries about it. It contains articles in each issue that no person who desires to be abreast of the times can afford to miss. It reviews the economic situation, and the subject matter is handled by those who are fully able to do so. The book reviews are written by an able literary critic with broad views. The serial story by Jack London now being run is a masterly story of life in the East Side Slums of London. You may doubt what we are saying here; well, if that is the case, the only manner in which it can be proven is for you to read yourself. Now you are asking yourself to what all this has reference, and of course it is right you should know. It is a monthly publication

Progressive, Lively and Interesting

It is
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE
The subscription price is one dollar per year. To prove what is said in this advertisement we will send a sample copy to those who will send a card to
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE,
125 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.

What We Treat and Cure

RUPTURE—By our method you need not submit to dangerous operations, no detention from business; painless cure.
VARICOCELE AND HYDROCELE—Diseases we have successfully treated twenty years and never fail to cure.
CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON—Syphilis, gleet, gonorrhoea promptly and thoroughly cured. Hot Air baths, superior to hot springs for quick and permanent cures.
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM—Fistula, piles, itching, etc., positively cured without the knife.
KIDNEYS—Inflammation, Bright's Disease, diabetes, uremia, gravel, treated successfully by our combined electro-medical treatment.
BLADDER—Inflammation, cystitis, cystitis, catarrh of bladder, all of these diseases invariably yield to our system.
DISEASES OF WOMEN—We take special pride in the success of our efforts in treatment of diseases of women. Permanent cures in all ailments produced by abnormal or unnatural conditions by our treatment, which includes static, faradic and galvanic electricity superior to any other.
WEAK, NERVOUS MEN—Lost vigor, shattered nerves caused by overwork, excess and self-abuse, resulting in weakness, night emissions, losses in urine, dizziness, failing memory, lack 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 eating, heartburn, 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.

St. Luke Medical & Surgical Institute

DR. J. C. HUNTER, Physician and Manager
We are Permanently Located in the Ted Building, Great Falls, Mont., Rooms 5, 6, 7 and 8 Hours: 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

Special Clubbing Rate The subscription price of the U. B. R. E. Journal is \$1.00; that of the A. L. U. Journal is 50cts. For a limited time we will make a **Special Rate of \$1.20 for Both**
—DON'T OVERLOOK THIS SNAP—

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Box 1067, Butte, Montana.
Enclosed find..... for..... subscription to the American Labor Union Journal.

| Name | Street and No. | City | State |
|------|----------------|------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Australia, the Workman's Paradise

Written for The Journal by
B. E. MERRILL
of The Western Clarion

Where is God's country, anyway? George Holbrook, recent A. L. U. organizer in British Columbia, says Australia, with all its "Labor" legislation, its government ownership and its women's suffrage, is not it.

On the 29th of May, Com. Holbrook, having obeyed a sudden impulse to investigate for himself some of the El Dorados that government owned railroads and middle class state control are said to have create for workmen, landed in Sidney, New South Wales, and the process of disenchantment began.

"The country is a thousand and one years behind the times," exclaimed Com. Holbrook. "The only up-to-date thing in the city is the electric street railway owned by the government; yet with the lightning running harnessed in their streets the people go to bed by the light of an antiquated fallow dip. Only two hotels are lighted by electricity, and these only in the bar, public sitting-room and dining room. Gas lights the bed rooms and the streets also. The latter are wretchedly kept, small children with a broom keeping the crossings clean. Carting and draying is all done after the ancient method, it being a very rare thing to see a four-wheeled dray. Two wheeled carts drawn by one horse, which is subjected to the most brutal treatment, handle all the traffic."

"Yes, the government owns the street railway, but it does not make fares any cheaper. The rate is a penny a section, a section being about one mile in distance."

"The railroads, also government owned, are evidently run in the interest of the owners, not for the use or benefit of the people. The government is capitalism, and capitalism proceeds to exploit the people with a freer hand than it would dare to do as a private corporation."

"The cars are of the sort in vogue a hundred years ago—worse than cattle-cars in America. There are no depots, just platforms, with a sort of chicken-house arrangement for the ticket agent. The engines are little jerk-water things. One modern American machine would make three

of them.

"Yes, the women have the franchise and they need it, but whether they will use it for their own emancipation remains to be seen. The women of the working class are slaves, slaves. Their houses are provided with no modern conveniences and I never saw a baby carriage in the city. Each mother packs her child in her arms, with, very often a couple more hanging to her skirts. Wages, whether of men or women, are notoriously small. Girls in restaurants, several of whom I questioned, receive about a dollar and a half per week and work from seven 'till nine.

"What is expected of the women's ballot is shown by this dodger," and Com. Holbrook produced a small printed sheet with a couple of cartoons and a number of clap-trap statements relative to the conditions labor legislation had brought about, which was headed with this suggestive sentence: 'Keep this by you 'till the next election when the women have a vote!'

"The women are not class conscious, not even to the extent of supporting the labor element in its short-sighted policy. Capitalism depends on them every time but what can you expect when they are completely under the dominion of others.

"The school system is as ancient as all the rest. My landlady told me it cost her nine pence per week to send her two children to school. There is a 'ragged school' where the children of the poor are supposed to be educated, but the education received there is worse than none. It is a relic of feudalism. The youngsters begin to earn their own living, if you can call it living, as early as eight, and it is small wonder they grow up vicious and depraved.

"The vice and poverty that prevails everywhere is appalling. The police are numerous and arrogant. Invested with a 'little petty power' they 'lord it' with their clubs, but they do not succeed in restraining the tendency to crime. If it is known you have money on your person you are minus your money and your senses. A gold sovereign will tempt a man to mur-

der, so great is the poverty that prevails.

"The chief industries are mining and agriculture. Many of the mines have been closed down for want of water during the late drought. There are only a few small factories. The wool, which is so important a part of the product of the country, is all taken to the old world to be manufactured and then brought back to be sold to the original producers. Nice system, that, now ain't it?" asked Mr. Holbrook, with infinite scorn.

"No, ma'am, labor unionism is a failure, a blank failure. To be sure they have a labor government, a majority in the parliament, but no sooner does a labor man get in parliament than he proceeds to feather his nest at the expense of those who sent him there. He is bought up by the capitalist powers and becomes an exploiter with the rest. There is no attempt to abolish the system of wage slavery, or to lessen the money power in the land.

"In the Seamen's union there are 5,000 members, about 1,200 in good standing, yet they have no even scale of wages. With two ships on the quay loading, the gang of men on one side may be receiving only 15 pence per hour and the fellows on the other side one shilling per hour. The Australian steam-ship lines do not recognize the union. Disputes are settled by an arbitration committee, composed of equal representation from the ranks of employers and labor. The members of the arbitration committee draw salaries of \$3,000 per year. Natural results—labor is sold.

"As an example of the way union men cut each other's throats: The S. S. Oritia, from England, arrived in port. On the way over the crew had complained of the quality of the food dealt out to them. On landing the men were charged by the ship's master and the chief engineer with mutiny, and 28 of them were sentenced to 21 days in jail. Twenty-eight union jumped into their places and equipped the ship. There is such a demand for jobs that it is a common thing to hear men begging the ship's masters to lay off a member of the crew in order to give the unemployed a

chance.

"The men are conquered, even when organized. Recently the wages of firemen were reduced from £9 to £8 10s and trimmers from £7 to £6 and they took their medicine without a word.

"The published rules of the Federated Seamen's Union of Australia starts off with the declaration that it exists 'to enable its members to fill their positions with comfort to themselves and advantage to their employers, and the members are furthermore warned that the union is 'not formed to work in antagonism to their employers.' It might antagonize the employers to insist on the payment of the union wage scale, so they take what they can get just as they would have to do if they were unorganized.

"The cost of living is as high as in British Columbia, and the service in hotels and boarding houses is abominable. All the food for a meal is served on one dish, much as a pig would be served. Meat is expensive and inferior in quality. Australian mutton is like the prophet of scripture: 'Without honor in its own country.' Clothing is very costly.

"Socialism is the only hope of the country, and the tendency of the labor unions is in that direction, but organized socialism is only in its beginning. I lectured before the Castle Rae Street Socialist party on 'All Eyes Toward Australia.' There were only about thirty present, but an intelligent interest was displayed in the issues raised and there is great hope for the future, but progress will be much slower than if they had not wasted so much time fooling around with labor legislation.

"But, I tell you, North America is the flower gem of the hemisphere! With a socialist government in power we will have God's country right here. There is more boozing, gambling, horse-racing and immorality in Sidney than in any two or three cities in the United States. I've had enough of it. I'm ready to get back into harness and rustle for the A. L. U. as long as it's needed. We'll get Socialism here and then send out a few missionaries to 'God's country' over there."

Some Popular Errors

Written Expressly for The Journal
BY
WM. HARRISON RILEY

Because 8 is one-third of 24, or because somebody dreamed that 8 was a magical number, there are many people who imagine that 8 hours must be the working day of the future. Most of the employers of labor have decided that 10 is the true mystic number and a multitude of learned editors and professors strenuously defend that decision.

If without the aid of machinery it took 10, 12 or 14 hours of daily labor to produce the necessities of life, and all those necessities can be produced in the future by the aid of machinery, in 12 hours labor a week, why should we continue to toil for the production of necessities, 8 hours a day?

The length of the working day should not be decided by guessing, dreaming or tradition, but by reason and justice. It is too long whenever there are any able-bodied men without employment. When there are no idlers and no vicious occupations

the "working-day" will not be eight hours but less than three.

Many people appear to imagine that, though twice nothing is only nothing, 12 times nothing must be something. Twelve times ignorance does not produce intelligence and a decision by twelve jurymen may be more unwise than any one of them would give.

As politicians, we have hitherto been inflexible trinitarians. England had her trinity of king, lords and commons, so we followed suit with our president, senate and representatives, each state solemnly enthroned its own local trinity and each city orthodoxically followed with its mayor, aldermen and councilmen. Although the senate is expensive, and worse than useless, there has not yet been any party that has ventured to advocate its dethronement.

Perhaps each state should have its say, as a state, in the national legislation, but the desires of a state can be more amply expressed in its house of representatives than by any two men, and it would be much more difficult to bribe 45 state legislatures than to bribe a few senators.

It is as unwise to base the right of voting on sex or age as it would be to base it on height, weight or complexion. The right of voting should be an earned right.

At the polls, ten thousand industrious, orderly and intellectual women are not considered equal to one adult male negro, although he may be a ruffian and a loafer.

How any man naturally acquires the right to vote merely by continuing

to exist twenty-one years has never been explained, but we are forced to conclude that twenty-one is one of our magical numbers.

Except in the case of money-lenders, money is not capital, but there are many enthusiastic reformers who fail to distinguish the difference between usury and capitalism.

Many of the objects to socialism imagine that the socialists advocate an equal division of property. We advocate an equitable division. (We would not divide food in equal amounts to a horse and a canary.) We advocate the best methods of production and the most economic and equitable methods of distribution of the necessities of life, Lumenberg, Mass.

News of the World of Socialism

A REPUBLICAN OPINION.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of August 18 publishes a special telegram under the caption: "Spreading Socialism Among American Farmers, Promoters Active Throughout the States and They May Elect Congressmen."

The telegram reads as follows: "Washington, Aug. 17.—The attention of national political managers have been drawn recently to the increase of the Socialist sentiment in all parts of the country. It is believed that an international propaganda is being carried on in behalf of the Socialist cause. The Socialist party is well organized in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, all New England and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois with campaign committees, plenty of funds and all the means of carrying on an aggressive campaign. The Socialist promoters work almost entirely among the laboring classes, holding small meetings and addressing a few persons at a time, but holding meetings every night. They do not wait until the elections approach, but preach their doctrine all through the year. In the mining and manufacturing towns they are especially active."

"According to reports which come to the party managers, the Socialists are now invading the agricultural regions."

"The international propaganda is being watched with great interest by American politicians, who think they see reflection in this country of the efforts being made abroad. The recent elections in Germany are a notable example of the growth of Socialism abroad. The Socialists elected 81 members of the German Reichstag, a gain of 23 since the last election. Analysis of the returns shows a steady concentration of the small parties under the Socialist designation, the Clerical and Conservative parties showing the losses or gains."

"In the United States many politicians believe that in the presidential election of 1904 the old Populist vote and the radical Bryan element will support the Socialist candidates. They feel sure that such will be the case if the Democrats nominate a conservative man on a conservative platform. It is pointed out that a bolting Democratic party would not have strength to make a good fight alone, but that by combining with the Socialists on some sort of a fusion plan they might elect a number of representatives in congress. There is some uncertainty as to which party is losing most by the increase of the Socialist strength."

A Mr. Allman, who calls himself a socialist, and who hails from Chicago, spoke at a Tom Johnson meeting recently, lauded Bryan and declared Johnson's municipal ownership plans were "socialistic." Mr. Allman is either a fakir or a fool. Every member of the socialist party knows that nothing is "socialistic" which does not stop exploitation of the worker; which does not give to the working class the full product of their toil and municipal ownership contemplates nothing of these. These "steps toward socialism" may be steps away from it. Mr. Allman may be able to separate Tom Johnson from some of his money, but he will deliver no goods. Socialists can't be humbugged. They do their own thinking. The man who attempts to mislead only makes himself ridiculous.

The Social Democratic Herald announces that Father Thomas J. Hagerty will shortly locate in the City of Mexico and resume the practice of medicine. This grand character, it is asserted, has sacrificed his worldly possessions in order to remain in the lecture field in the interest of the Socialist movement. The amounts received from his lectures have never been sufficient to cover the expense involved. As a result he mortgaged his property to obtain funds. He defaulted on the interest. Retirement is the result. His withdrawal is a calamity to the movement in the United States, but a blessing to our Mexican brethren for the reason that Father Hagerty will be an active cause, no matter where he may reside.

A. S. Edwards, formerly of the Coming Nation, spoke at Hall, Okla., on Sept. 10. Walter Thomas Mills on the 13th spoke there also. He addressed a meeting of more than a hundred at the opera house at Purcell on the 14th and a thousand or more from a "soap box" at Oklahoma City on the 11th. Debs will follow on the 20th, speaking a half dozen times in the territory. The A. L. U. will be much benefited.

The official organizer of the Socialist Party of Victoria, B. C., is on the war path. He says the party will dangle at least seven of the enemy's scapls at its belt after the returns are in.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

Service of B. A. Meyer to His Class Briefly Told. Ed. American Labor Union Journal: Dear Sir and Brother—The subject of this sketch, Mr. B. A. Meyer, has been for years a union man of the industrial class, and an ardent Socialist, working hard and consistently for the propaganda. He has recently been nominated for supervisor of San Francisco on the Socialist ticket.

During the years 1898 to 1901 he was secretary-treasurer of Southern Pacific-System Division No. 53, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which grew from a membership of 159 to 1,050 during his administration. Through this organization was secured what was then the most substantial and beneficial schedule ever secured by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and it is safe to say it has not been eclipsed to this day.

When the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees was founded he was elected its first general auditor, resigning that office May 4 of this year, and being relieved on July 1, when he entered other fields, after twenty years spent in active railway service in train and telegraph work.

Comrade Meyer enjoys the honor and distinction of having been the first to advocate the union of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the American Labor Union. Early in the year 1902 he wired to President Estes of the U. B. of R.

B. A. MEYER



Ex-Gen. Auditor V. B. R. E.

He, who was then in Winnipeg, urging him to affiliate his organization with the American Labor Union. At that time he himself was wearing the star of the A. L. U.

Federal Union No. 347, the first American Labor Union in San Francisco, was organized by Brother Meyer, who dug down in his own pocket to pay the charter fee. The idea of a state council of the American Labor Union originated with him. About the middle of July he issued the call for a convention of delegates from locals of organizations affiliated with the A. L. U., which met on September 7, and ended its labors the night of the 11th, creating California State Council, A. L. U.

He declined the nominations of president, first and second vice-presidents, being fully satisfied to see his dream a reality—California State Council of the A. L. U.

The comrade is averse to having his picture published, and his praises sung, hence will be greatly surprised when he sees this article; but believing as I do that a worthy worker in the cause of the American Labor Union should be shown that his efforts are appreciated, I respectfully submit this short and incomplete sketch of one of whom, I have known for many years.

Yours fraternally, A COMRADE.

The Training School Notes.

The fourth term of the Mills Training School will begin at Kansas City, Mo., December 8, 1903, and will continue in session twelve weeks. The Trades Unions in the city furnish the classroom at their headquarters, which occupies an entire building on Eighth street and Central Ave. Send a stamp for particulars to Box 405, Kansas City, Mo.

"I was with Debs in '94 and I am with him still, but nine years of hell and the black list have left me disfigured and on the hospital list, but I am still ready and willing to do what I can in the fight against plutocracy," writes Mark Wild, of Columbus, Ohio. Brother Wild is in a position to know how much liberty and freedom there are in this country. He has been free to starve at any time since the A. R. U. strike, and at liberty to work for the railroad companies provided they would employ him.

A. L. King of Leavenworth, Kan., had a float in the Labor day parade advertising the American Labor Union Journal and other prominent weeklies. He says: "I will do all I can to get subscribers for your paper, which is hot stuff." He is one of the Appeal army.

The American Labor Union Journal. The workers of the northwest, notwithstanding the assertions of its enemies, should rally to the support of the American Labor Union Journal and make it the foremost paper in the country.

The Journal is worthy of the energetic and financial support of every workman in the west. It is the one paper that is truly owned and paid for by the workers themselves. The importance why the working people should have an honest, straightforward medium to represent their side of the question is easily illustrated by calling attention to the garbled and colored reports spread broadcast by the capitalistic press of the happenings at the Missoula labor convulse. All these reports were misleading and unfair, thereby prejudicing the labor movement in the estimation of the general public.

When the working people can so adapt themselves as to loyally support their friends who are earnestly striving to make an end of the miserable situation that harasses the worker they will soon accomplish the aim and object of progressive unionism. The American Labor Union Journal is such a friend. Its every policy and purpose is to give the workers that knowledge upon the real questions that concern them so that the workers may the more readily act with understanding for their own liberation. If there is dissatisfaction, make the same known to the men in charge of the Journal. But do not carp at and criticize your own paper because somebody who desires to use you for individual ends invents lies and misrepresentations about the A. L. U. Journal. These things are done by the enemy with a purpose, and if the working people are foolish enough to pay heed to these tales of the enemy that have method in their madness they deserve no better conditions than their employers are willing to give them.

Let the working people understand that knowledge is power. Knowledge of the sort they require is such as will convey to them where their cause of troubles lies, and the understanding of the best way to overcome this cause.

The writer has been a close observer of the Journal and it has never deviated from the course of stating the truth as to this cause and urging, in the name of common sense, the working people to unite so that they could, in a manner that would do them credit, rectify those conditions that are truly out of joint. Such a course is intelligent and consistent for a labor paper to pursue. And until the laboring people will do their duty to themselves they will be beggars at the shrine of power for the privilege of earning a livelihood.

A labor press such as the Journal represents is one of the needs of the times. It is the only sort of a press that dare deal with the labor questions from the point of actual truth, and it therefore becomes the duty of the rational men in the labor movement to see to it that such a press is properly supported and maintained.

The usefulness of the Journal is apparent to all true labor unionists. —Labor World.

Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 28. The American Labor Union Journal, Butte, Mont.:

Largest and most successful convention in the history of the Socialist movement of Massachusetts held today. Following state ticket nominated: Governor, John Chase, Haverhill; Lieutenant governor, John Quincy Adams, Amherst; secretary, State, Oief Bokeland, Worcester; treasurer and secretary, General John A. Billings, Rockland; auditor, Joseph Ow, Chispe; attorney general, Wm. Carroll Lowell.

DAN A. WHITE, Secretary.

HUNTER'S HOT SPRINGS.

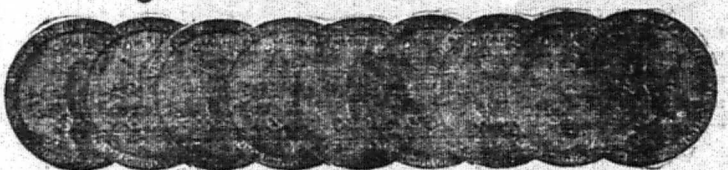
It is not necessary for residents of the Northwest to go to the south and east for hot water, pleasure and curative baths.

Near Springdale, Montana, on the Northern Pacific, are Hunter's Hot Springs, temperature 148 degrees to 168 degrees fahrenheit flowing 2,000 gallons per minute, 4000 feet above the sea, in the foothills of the Crazy mountains, overlooking the Yellowstone river and valley. Good hotel, cottages, bath houses, swimming pool. Rates \$2.50 per day, \$15.00 per week, including baths.

Baths are good for all rheumatic, skin, liver kidney and stomach diseases. Appointments comfortable and satisfactory. Special round trip railway rates from most Montana points on N. P. R. R.

For information write J. E. McCormick, Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, or call on any Northern Pacific Railway Agent.

Twelve Reasons Why You Should Use



HIGHEST AWARD TO

ILER'S Pure Malt WHISKEY.



1898, at

TRANSMISSISSIPPI & INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,

OMAHA, U.S.A.

The Only Whisky Sold With a \$1,000.00 Guarantee of Absolute Purity

Never Sold in Bulk

Is Gaining in Popularity Over All Other Whiskies

- 1st—BECAUSE it is a happy combination of best qualities of all, without the fault of one.
2nd—BECAUSE it surpasses in delicacy and mellowness of flavor anything and everything heretofore put on the market.
3rd—BECAUSE it appeals equally to the fancy of the connoisseur as well as to the delicate taste and stomach of women and invalids.
4th—BECAUSE its superior quality, taste and purity make it the favorite of the physician, of the family, at the bar, as well as on the sideboard.
5th—BECAUSE it supplants and excels all other whiskeys for making a hot Scotch, a hot toddy, or a highball.
6th—BECAUSE it is the only Malt Whiskey offered by its bona fide distiller; is never sold in bulk, but only under the distiller's bottling and labels.
7th—BECAUSE it is distilled at one of the largest distilleries in the country, whose trade-mark is the best guarantee of high 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-class tonic, a rational stimulant, and a concentrated food of the highest possible value.
12th—BECAUSE it is sold at a small legitimate profit, warranted by its manufacture and sale in extraordinary quantities by a distillery paying over three million dollars annually for internal revenue tax alone.

Willow Springs Distillery

Capacity 15,000 Gallons per Day

Distillers of Golden Sheaf Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey and ILER'S EAGLE GIN

Remember that whatever you buy under the trade marks of Iler & Co. and the Willow Spring Distillery is guaranteed to be first-class in every respect.

Also that unscrupulous dealers will invariably recommend something "just as good or better," simply because they make more profit on the other.

Beware of dealers who pay their clerks a special commission to work off profitable substitutes. Insist on Iler's Malt and you will be sure of what you get.

Show Your Colors

If a Member of the American Labor Union Wear the Official Button Ten Cents Each

Address AMERICAN LABOR UNION 173 Pennsylvania Building Butte, Montana.

For Particular People

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

Official Button

Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

Address

American Labor Union Box 1067, Butte, Montana

MANAGER WANTED.

\$32.00—Denver and Return—\$32.00. October 5th, 6th and 7th, the OREGON SHORT LINE will sell excursion tickets, Butte to Denver and return at above rate; tickets limited to continuous passage going, ten days transit limit returning, with final limit October 31st; good both ways via Salt Lake if desired, also on the Overland Limited, 22-hour train to Denver. Reserve berths now. Short Line City Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont. H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known House of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address: MANAGER, 610 Monon building, Chicago, Ill. 50-108

H. L. MAURY Attorney at Law Suite 120, Pennsylvania Bldg., Butte.

M. DONLAN Attorney at Law 131 Pennsylvania Building, Butte.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOKS. CHAS. BESSETTE, 116 E. Broadway, Butte. Phone 651P.

WATCH REPAIRING Watches Repaired in the Best Manner Possible at Low Prices by D. Girson, 24 E. Park St., Butte.

JOE RICHARDS The Butte Undertaker 140 W. Park Street. Phone 307.

Dr. Elmer W. Trainer Physician and Surgeon Office, 241 Penn. Bk. Phone 997-M.

GEO. H. WELLS Physician and Surgeon Pennsylvania Building (Second Floor) West Park Street, Butte.

J. CALDER, D. D. S., DENTIST. Office, New Orsley Building, Rooms 39 & 40, Third Floor. (Take Elevator).

Drink "Silver Spray." Montana Brewing Co., Gt. Falls.

SPORTING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY Baseball, Athletic Goods, Fishing Tackle, Fire Arms Ammunition

CARL ENGEL 11-13 West Park Write for Prices Orion brothers, pianos and organs.

Diamond Drill Contracting Co. SPOKANE, WASH. We Make a Specialty of Contract Prospecting With a Diamond Drill. Correspondence Solicited.

Hardware. Storage. Stove Repairs. GEORGE OECHELI. New and Second-Hand Goods. Telephone 923-B. 42 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.

AGITATORS A GAME OF CARDS, teaching SOCIALISM. Played like the old game of "Authors." Explains SOCIALISM to the folks not yet ready to read our books and papers. Just get. Carry a Pack and you are ready to make a speech or present SOCIALISM at a moment's notice. A model of condensation. Price, 25 cents, postage paid. Six Packs for a dollar. A. S. Edwards, 2152 Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 51-11

ALL MY TIME Is devoted to optical work. I guarantee perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and lenses complete, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Artificial eyes, \$4.50. I have the most complete optical parlors in the West. My eye remedies—Rosches' Ophthalmic Drops for inflamed eyes, granulated lids, etc.—are the best. EXAMINATION FREE. Dr. Daniel Rosche Opp. Lutey Bros. 48 W. Park St., Butte

HARNESS SADDLES AWNINGS AND TENTS

ALEXANDER MACAULAY Phone 62 112 South Main

Export BOHEMIAN Beer BREWED BY THE CENTENNIAL BREWING COMPANY Equal in quality to such famous brands as Anheuser-Busch, or Budweiser, and sold at \$4.00 per case of 24 quart bottles. Each bottle bears a label guaranteeing that nothing but the choicest imported Bohemian hops and best Wisconsin six-rowed malt is used in its manufacture, such as is used in the most select beers brewed in the renowned breweries of this country at a considerably increased cost over the ordinary bottle beers. May be ordered at 112 Hamilton street. Phone 430 OR OF YOUR GROCER

DR. HENDERSON 101-103 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo. A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over 25 Years' Practice. The Oldest in Age and Longest Localized.

Authorized by the State to treat CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use—no mercury or injurious medicines used. No detraction from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere, free from cost or breakage. No medicines sent C. O. D., only by registered mail. Charges low. Over 40,000 cases cured. Age and experience are important. State your case and send for terms. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by letter.

Seminal Weakness The results of youthful follies and excesses. I stop night losses, restore sexual power, nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts; make you fit for marriage. Send for book.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and infallible Home Treatment. No instruments, no pain, no detraction from business. Cure guaranteed. Book and list of questions free—sealed.

Syphilis Blood poisoning and all private diseases permanently cured. In a few days without pain or danger.

Variocoele, Hydrocele and Phimosi

BOOK for both sexes—56 pages, 27 pictures with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure not scaled. "Silver Spray" feeds strained nerves.