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.

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 5

ONWARD MARCH OF THE A. L. U.

The receipts at headquarters for the last quarter are the largest for the corresponding quarter in the entire history of the organization. The sound policy and wise management of the organization is beginning to make itself felt. The dissatisfaction with Gomperism has become so pronounced in eastern industrial centers that it has become the imperative duty of the American Labor Union to step in and relieve the situation.

The demand for A. L. U. organizers on the sunrise side of the Mississippi is unprecedented and it has required not a little firmness on the part of the national officers to resist these requests. Were the A. L. U. in the union wrecking business there is scarcely a large manufacturing cen-ter where a goodly portion of almost every union could not be organized into the A. L. U. But the policy of the organization is "constructive, not the organization is constructive to destructive." There has never been the slightest desire to stir up internectne strife in labor unions. The entrance of the A. L. U. into Chicago was accomplished entirely by Chicago people without the slightest inspiration from the headquarters. It was only after five powerful unions had arrayed themselves under its banner that Vice President Crates consented to take up organization work, for a limited time and at great personal in-convenience, in that locality. The ex-citement his visit caused in fakira-

mentary on the rottenness which has developed under pure and simple go-it-alone methods. Resisting the im-portunities of the scores of enthusiasts who would launch dual union or take any other steps to get out from under the thumb of Gompers et al., coates contented himself with organizing a federal union with a membership of several hundred. The corporation owned Chicago Chronicle foams at the mouth over American Labor Union success in that city. In a column and a half front page article it demonstrates capabilities of a metropolitan paper for slanderous false-

politan paper for slanderous false-hoods. The article is remarkable for its steady avoidance of the truth in all things benefical to the A. L. U., but is compelled to admit its growth and also that of the United Brother-hood of Railway Employes, which, it says, "has already established several divisions in Chicago. It is one of the children of the A. L. U., and takes in all workers employed about a rail-road." It concludes further that "negotiations are now on with interior warehouse and freight handler employes," a powerful organization. The attack is a most bitter one and bears the ear-marks of Business Agent Fitzgerald of the Chicago Federation. It will fail of its purpose. The A. L. U. is now in position where every knock is a boost. An A. L. U. central body, according to the Chronicle, is one of the possibilities of the near future

FLOATEN ON CLASS STRUGGLE

The American Labor Union Journal:

Last month a few anarchists who were elected last spring on a Citizens' ticket 'composed of both republicans and democrats) sought to suspend the United States constitution and the constitution of the state of Colorado, insofar as these guarantee free speech and peaceable assembly.

A member of the city council, who twas acting as mayor pro tem, and who is a republican, became alarmed for the welfare of his party over the Socialists speaking to the workingmen who are now on strike. He went to the city attorney, who is a democrat, and to the county attorney, who is a republican, for advice. These legal ligts informed him positively that the right of free speech, guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of the state of Colorado, did not apply to speches made by Socialists, man's program in the interest of workingmen and therefore against the interest of the present ruling class. These two lawyers (a republi-can and a democrat) also agreed that can and a democrat) also agreed that the right of peaceable assembly, guaranteed by the constitution, did not apply to the assembling of workingmen to listen to speeches on unionism or Socialism, "for," said they, "a man that must work for wages has no rights that anybody need respect," and they referred the mayor pro tem to the Dred Scott decision, which they said was applicable to white wageslavely the same as it was to black chattel slaves.

Thereupon the mayor pro tem or-

dered the marshal to arrest all persons who attempted to speak to workingmen on the streets of Telluride. The marshal protested against the interference of a constitutional right. but the city attorney swore out war-rants and five persons, including the writer, were arrested and lodged in juil for the hemous offense of speak-ing to the most orderly crowd of workingmen that ever assembled any-

where.
You see the miners, the millmen and the cooks and waiters are on a strike here for the 8-hour day for the millmen, and the mine managers, the gamblers and the 2x4 business men, who form the Citizens' alliance here, have been waiting to starve the citizen and an they would be forced strikers out, so they would be forced back into the holes in the ground to dig out wealth on which these para-

dig out wealth on which these parasites live.

They feared that if they were told of their rights and told how to get these rights that they would become dangerous to the interest of these parasites, and hence the steps were taken to stop the speaking.

The speakers arraised were Phillip Veal, an S. L. P. or canizer; Frank Jordan, a member of the Western Federation of Miners; J. C. Barnes, J. J. Weigman and myself, members of the Federal Labor union.

Never before, perhaps, were members of the American Labor union, members of the Socialist party and of the S. L. P. put in jell together and arraigned in court together for the same offense, at the same time, but this time the antagonistic program of the S. L. P. and the unions were lost, and we stood side by side, fighting for our rights as a class, having the same interest.

The farce came up in police court. There was no proof that any ordinance was violated, though the com-laint set forth eight separate of-

any of the charges by over 20 wit. nesses, but the police magistrate, who is owned by the Citizens' alliance, ruled that the constitutional rights do not apply to men who are out on strike or who advocate a program that is against the interest of the ruling class, so he said the fine would be \$35 for one of us and \$50 each for three of us, and the S. L. P. man was particularly obnoxious, so he fined him \$60 for the first offense and \$100 for the second offense, for he got on the box twice.

We appealed all cases to the county The first case called was Phil. court. The first case called was Phil-lip Veal. He pleaded his own case and to the consternation of the Citi-zens' alliance the judge discharged

My case was next, and when the persecutors found the judge was not their tool, like the police magistrate,

they called for a jury to try me.

The sheriff was also bent on convicting me, so he selected a jury that would convict. I conducted my own case, and the jury disagreed, after staying out all night.

Then the unions here sent for Attorney Eugene Engley of Cripple Creek to defend us. He is a Socialist and was attorney general during Governor Waite's administration, the only time when the militia of the state turned their guns against the hirelings of the exploiters in defense of the workers on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek. The case of J. C. Barnes came up next and after a trial consuming four days the turn staid out all night and

days the jury staid out all night and disagreed.

My second trial was then called. A jury was summoned, away from here, and I was acquitted in a few minutes, after the jury got to the room, and thus the anarchists who tried to suspend the constitution were defeated.

The city then dismissed all the other cases except that of J.C. Barnes, in which the judge granted the city a continuence till December, so as a continuance this becomber, so as to hold it over him as a club till after the election. They have tried to do in the courts here what they are trying to do with the militia in Cripple Creek—to break the strike. Having failed in the attempt to get up a rlot by arrests and court proceedings, the sheriff and county attorney immediately started for Denver to persuade the governor to lead a few hundred soldiers to protect scabs here, but as the community has been more peaceable since the strike than ever before, th governor did not grant the request, and the emissaries of the Citizens' alliance and mine managers, came back, stepping on their lips and very much depressed.

The mines are preparing to start to hold it over him as a club till after

Citizens' alliance and mine managers, came back, stepping on their lips and very much depressed.

The mines are preparing to start up, but under what conditions we do not know. The unions are running a restaurant and a store, endeavoring to provide food for all worthy men who are out of work.

The expense in defending the persons arrested was over \$400, while it cost the city over \$1.500.

Assistance is needed and I want to ask all who can afford to send, if only if cents, to do so, either to O. M. Carpenter, secretary of the Miners' union, or M. J. Suffityan, secretary of the Federal union. A few thousands of dimes make a few hundred dollars and will be appreciated by the boys who are fighting for the right to live under reasonable conditions, and the right to express their views.

Fraternally yours.

A. H. PLDATEN.

LUMBERMEN.

WANTS THE STATE TO STEP IN

The members of the Central Labo Council of Anaconda met on Monday of last week and at the risk of a blue card discharge for many of them they passed resolutions calling for an extra session of the legislature to enact a law empowering the state government to take charge of and oper-ate through a receiver any proper-ties which may be closed through littgation. If the unions of the state had adopted a similar course the situation would have been much simplified. the union men of Montana will unite politically as they are industrially and elect legislators who will enact laws in the interest of the working class, Montana will never suffer from another shut down from any cause, re-gardless of Amalgamated absorption of Heinze or vice versa. The Amalgamated Copper Company in all probability has not 50 votes in Montana. It is doubtful if the Heinze interests have 25. The great bulk of the sup-

port comes from the working class, who pull the chestnuts out of the fire for these perfumed gentlemen and then shiver and starve while the fight for the spoils goes on between the two. The working class are many, the capitalist class are few, but they have been able to stay upon our backs by keeping us divided and pitting us against each other. When we learn our rights and have the courage to maintain them, we will go to the polls as one man, not for the purpose of permitting the Amalgamated to crush Heinze, not for the purpose of abling Heinze to stay on earth, but for the purpose of striking a blow in defence of our own homes, our own firesides and our own little ones, and for the purpose of overthrowing a damnable system which has made us beggars and tramps in a land of plenty and strangers in our father's house.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Trades and Labor Council:

Whereas, A perpetual legal controversy between rival corporations in this state, for supremacy in politicaland industrial matters, has long been waged with a spirit and a determination worthy of a better cause; and "Whereas, Such warfare is detrimental to the best interests of the

"Whereas, Such warfare is detrimental to the best interests of the community and the welfare of the whole people, and.

"Whereas, As a result of this Eght for possession of the natural resources on which depend the comfort the happiness and the prosperity of the people of the state we are threatened with a suspension of operations on the part of one of these corporations, and.

"Whereas, Such suspension would result in much distress and suffering and would be in the nature of a great public calamity; therefore, be it "Resolved, by the Central Laber Connell of Anaconda, That we hereby call upon his excellency, Joseph K. Toole, governor of the state of Montana to convene an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of passing a law to compel the operation of industries that are closed on account of litigation, by the appointment of receivers for such properties, or otherwise, to the end that no man, or set of men, and no corporation may be able wise, to the end that no man, or set of men, and no corporation may be able visit upon an innocent people such a calamity as now threatens us; and be it further.

"Resolved, That this resolution be apread upon the minutes of the

council, one copy forwarded to Governor Toole and another given the press for publication.

C. C. M'HUGH. President.

"H. A. DENNY, Secretary."

COAL STRIKE THREATENED

Another fight to a finish is on in Colorado. This time it is the coal miners. The companies involved are the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Iron and Fuel Company. The latter is a Rockefeller company. The officers of the union attempted a first first lesson in stealing to pre-The officers of the union attempted a and officers of the union attempted a conference with company officials, but were denied an audience. Conditions under those two companies had grown unbearable and no relief was in sight. There was but one course to follow, to stop work, and this the men have decided to take. The date men have decided to take. The date fixed for the walkout is Nov. 9. The

their first lesson in stealing to pre vent starvation, but these things are minor metters as compared with the right to profit. Besides Hoty John will square accounts with the record-ing angel by giving a bunch of money to the Chicago university, where it will be expended in teaching people not to think.

SOME HOT RESOLUTIONS

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26, 1903. Whereas, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has petitioned Local 21 of the Coopers' International Union of North America, to intercede with our representatives and senators in congress fom Nebraska, in behalf of an eight hour labor day and an anti-injunction bill now pending before congress, in order to better the condition

of the working class; and, Whereas, The material interest is the motive that impel men to action; and.

the working class is to get more of the wealth they create, and the ma-terial interest of the capitalist class is to get more of the wealth that the working class create, thus making their interests diametrically opposite;

Whereas The democrat and repub lican parties both advocate a wage system under which the wage worksystem under which the wage work, ers produce wealth and then receive only a part of the wealth produced in the form of a wage, while the capitalist class receive the major part of the wealth created by the working class, by which process the working class are exploited, thus, by advocating the wage system, the democrat and republican parties repre-sent the interest of 'the capitalist class and oppose the interest of the

working class; and,
Whereas, The labor organizations
and the working class has repeatedly

and the working class has repeatedly petitioned congress in the past to enact laws in the interest of the working class; and,

Whereas, Congress has repeatedly refused to do so, because said congress is composed of members of both the democrat and republican parties, representing the interest of the capitalist class by advocating the continuance of the wage system; and,

continuance of the wage system; and,
Whereas, If labor ever expects to
better its condition, it must do so
itself, and the only political party
Aut represents the interest of the
working class, is the socialist party,
in which we are in hearty sympathy;
therefore be it therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem this action of Samuel Gompers as absurd in ask-ing us to beseech the representatives of another class to betray the interof another class to betray the inter-est of that class; and be it further Resolved, That the secretary be in-structed to send a copy of these reso-lutions to Samuel Gompers, to the Coopers' International Journal, to the Justial Labor Union and the labor Sechanges.

R. N. WEED, President.
FERD. A. PETERSON, Secretary.

MORE WITHDRAWALS.

Chicago Federation Tottering to Italian Fall-A Bunch of Union Preparing to Secede.

Following the lead taken by teamsters' unions in seceding from the Chicago Federation of Labor, an of, does of the Steam Power council is preparing a resolution which will be introduced at a future meeting instructing all unions affiliated with the Steam 'Power organization to withdraw delegates from the local central body. This action, if it is supported by the majority of the members, will deal a body blow to the Chicago federation, and the Station, any Engineers, Stationary Firement, Electrical Workers, Elevator Conductors and other smaller bodies will probably second.

At the next meeting of the Teamsters' Joint council the Chicago Federation of Labor will be discussed, and it is probable that all local teamsters' union will be ordered to withdraw from the central organism, tick.

On every hand in union headquarters leaders are complaining about the the manner in which business is conducted in the federation. They charge that no one who is not, in the clique that runs things can secure recognition, and that no matter what strikes occur appeals to the federation amount to nothing—Chicago Chronicie.

Judge Wm. E. Richardson, the famous socialist judge of Spokane, Wash, has decided in favor of Spokane Federal Union No. 222, A. L. U., in an action to uphold the eight-hour law. "More 'socialist judges, more justice for the toiler," says the Western Montanan. There is no mistake about that. The limb of the law who went into office on the socialist ticket would speedily find himself out of 'a job by having his resignation filed if he did not pull true to the working class.

FATHER McGRADY IN BUTTE

A splendid and wildly enthusiastic audience stood up and cheered Father Tom McGrady as he made his way to the platform at the Butte auditorium on the evening of November 1. Never before in the history of Butte has an admission fee been charged at a political meeting. Seldom in the history of the town has there been a larger crowd. Approximately 1.500 persons sat under the spell of McGrady's eloquence and logic for over an hour and a half and when he concluded with a matchless flight of eractory, so characteristic of him the matchless. tory, so characteristic of him, the applause seemed to threaten the safety of the building. On adjournment hundreds crowded forward to shake his hand. Although he had been sub-jected to much irritations and many hardships through railway interrup-tions, making the run on a light en-gine from Warm Springs in order to get in on time and going without

food all day, he held a reception of nearly an hours' duration. He ex-pected to visit Fergus county, where had a number of engagements, but was taken ill and comvelled to cut was taken ill and compelled to quit.

He has announced his intention of retiring from the lecture field at a very early date and Sunday's lecvery early date ture was, perha perhaps, the last tunity which a Butte audience will have to listen to this profound scholar and peerless orator, who has shown his manhood through his wil-linguess to meet all consequences for opinion's sake. He had much diffi-culty in filling the Butte date. The train broke down and a threat of a damage suit was required before he could get the light engine. After granting this the officials wired a sec-ond time to know what kind of a lec-ture he was going to deliver. "One ture he was going to deliver. "on Political Economy," replied

WITHDRAWS FROM ALLIANCE.

To All Members of Organized Labor and Their Friends:

This is to inform you that Mr. E. I. Goodkind, of the firm of Goodkind Goodkind, of the firm of Goodkind Bros., wholesale dealers in liquors and clgars, of Helena, Mont., has resigned as a member of the Citizens' Alliance and is not now a member of that or-ganization. Mr. Goodkind authorizes us, as the officers of the Montana Federation of the Montana Federation of Labor, to make this statement public, and we, therefore, recommend the goods of the above named firm to members of organized labor and their friends.

ALEX. FAIRGRIEVE, President.

HOWARD O. SMITH, Secretary.

Montana Federation of Labor.

Montana Federation of Labor.

The federation officers believe that
Mr Goodkind did not understand the
objects of the Citizens' Alliance when
he joined it His record for friendli.
ness to unions has heretofore been
good. During the A. R. U. strike he
showed his sympathy in an unmistakable manner. Mr. Goodkind is to

be congratulated on having severed his connection with the rat trap thus

The Cripple Crek mine owners are beginning to discover how false was the economy and how ill-advised the economy and how ill-advised the arbitrary course which led them to part with the services of valuable men for the toughs and thugs who have taken their places. Ore stealing is now the order of the day. In spite is now the order of the day. In spite of the small number of scabs at work, thousands of dollars of ore are stolen every week. It is estimable that \$150,000 has been taken since the strike began. The plunder is said to find its way into the "high grade" assay offices that are multiplying in the district, no less than six having opened since the strike. The "bad lands," which the district miners' union had begun a campaign against, are again doing a thriving business. Their patrons are the strike breaking element, and bloody fights among themselves are a nightly occurrence.

HELENA UNIONS' ACTION

Whereas, It is asserted by the declarations of its by laws, that the Citizens alliance now being organized throughout the United States, is organized for the purpose of combating all efforts of labor unions to secure for their members what is their just right and due, and to destroy all organizations of those who toil and produce; and

Whereas, The Citizens' alliance is forcing all retail merchants and business men into the organization by securing a disinto the organization by securing a dis-continuage of the credits formerly ex-tended to them by wholesale houses and manufacturing establishments, showing that the effort to destroy the labor unions is initially the work of the manufacturing and wholesale trusts, and that these are employing the middle men to pull their caestroils from the fire; and

caestinus from the fire; and
Whereas. The members of organized
labor have at all times been the steadfast
patrons of the home merchant and the
home manufacturer, contributing to the
support of these to the extent of their
carnings and affording them aid and assistance against the encroachments of the
stronger forces of the mercantile combinations: and

tions; and Whereas, It is apparent from the ganizing energy employed and the methods adopted, that practically all middle men of the United States who transfer the neces-saries of life from the manufacturer and wholesaler to the consumer, will be with-in this organization in the immediate fu-ture; judging from the by-laws of the al-liance and the declarations of its members, the most radical methods will be employed by the alliance to disrupt and deatroy the labor unions, even to taking measures

to prevent labor union members from se-curing the necessaries of life; now, there-fore,

Be it resolved, By each and every State Trades assembly and by each labor and industrial union in the United States, representing as citizens of this country and members of organized producers over one-half of the voters of the United States, that

We demand the enactment of the par-

one-half of the voters of the United States, that

We demand the enactment of the parceis post act that is now before congress, to the end that we, the organized wealth-producers of the country may be afforded an avenue through which to secure the necessaries of life for ourselves and for our families, when the accussomed medium is, through the Citizens' alliance, made prohibitive; and we, the union laborers of the United States, represented in this demand, further declare that this act must be made a law and that the law afford ample provision for placing it in immediate and general operation before the opening of the campaign of 1904; and we do hereby individually and collectively pledge ourselves to at all times and in all campaign oppose during the campaign and in casting our ballots, every administrative, executive or legislative official who may oppose the just and necessary demand we herein make. And

herein make. And

The attention of the public is called to
the fact that while all labor and industrial
organizations have studiously opposed and
resigiously restricted all anarchistic tenreagiously restricted all anarchistic ten-dencies appearing within these orders, the logical outcome of the Citizens' alliance and its methods must of necessity, in its finale, bring riot, bloodshed and untold suffering with the retelling of the history of another Commune, Idle hands and empty stomachs do not respect the law.

HIS TURN NOW.

People Have Looked "Jaded" Long Enough—Now William Can Try It For a Time.

Malcolm Clark, writing in the Hearst papers, says Emperor William's splendid appetite is gone, his face wears a juded expression and his nervousness is very

expression and his nervousness is very apparent.

The recent Socialist successes are said to be responsible. Indeed it is said they have changed the whole character of the "war lord" on many points. Where he was formerly disposed to bully he wou'd now cajole. Strategy appeals to him more than formerly and he has been exasperated to the highest degree by learning there were Socialist spies in court. He is no longer subject to those violent fits of anger which drove a German officer to knock him down and afterwards to suicide by drowning, but is now morose and absent minded. From another source it is learned that William has built a castle on a secluded island "to be occupied in times of political disquiet."

An Archaic Wonder.

Hamilton, Moyt, Federal No. 109 desires to advertise an elderly man with chin beard, who bears the name of Frank Craig. Craig's stay in Hamilton was very much shortened by his positive refusal to join the union at that point. He has gone down the valley. The boys say they bope he will be kept going. In this age of industrial progress the individualist has no place either in the ranks of capitalists or laborers. Concentration and ecombination is the order of the day. The tendency of wages is ever downward, and the long accepted theory of Adam Smith that "wages could never sink be-

low the point required to support a family," has been proven to be false in those localities where unions do not exist. Membership in a union implies the surrender of certain personal rights, it is true, but such surrender is made in the interest of every one concerned. Residence in a civilized country also implies a surrender of personal rights. Herbert Spencer declares that the sum total of these individual surrenders constitute the powers of government. Only those workingmen who are ignorant of conditions or mentally unbalanced, oppose labor unions. If Craig belongs to the first class he is an archaic wonder and should be enlightened; if to the latter, he should be pitted rather than blamed for his extraordinary opposition to his own interests.

The Silver King Mining company has been declared unfair by the Trades & Labor assembly of Park City for the following reasons:

First—It has ignored all our communications and importunities for a nine-bour day.

day.

Second—It refused to meet a committee of the Carpenters' union for the purpose of arbitrating the question in dispute.

Third—It filled the places of the striking carpenters with non-union men.

and the same of the state of th

PARK CITY (UTAH) TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

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.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SMITH

August 13 commenced a series of weekly contributions by the secre-lary-treasurer, re/lewing the newly p roposed constitution, which will be roted upon by referendum of the ms mhership of the American Labor Union in December, 1903.

ARTICLE VIII.

Article eight relates to the American Labor Journal. Section one reads:

"Section I. The American Labor Union Journal shall be the official publication of the American Labor Union."

Following is section 2:

"Sec. 2. It shall be published weekly.

There are arguments for and against both the weekly and monthly publications. For instance, the weekly has a decided advantage in its value as propagands work, as the newspaper can be produced more cheaply than the magazine. Again, if there is truth in the statement that agitation is of value at all, it must be admitted that a weekly agitator is better than a monthly agitator. On the other hand, the magazine is more serviceable and attractive for advertisers, and in the matter of revenue from any publication the advertising department is of great importance. In the case of the American Labor United International Control of the Control of the American Labor United International Control of the Con

the American Labor Union Journal the matter of service outweighs that of profit, and the weekly publication was decided upon. In fixing the subscription price at 50 cents a year, section 3 confirms the rate prevailing at present. The remarkably low price is possible only because of the great circulation of the paper. The section reads:

"Sec. 3. The subscription price shall be 50 cents per annum."

Section 4 provides that deportments shall be 50 cents per annum."

Section 4 provides that departments shall be established in the official

journal as follows:

"Sec. 4. There shall be established in the American Labor Union Journal such departments of an editorial, literary and technical character as will make it readable and instructive."

The general secretary treasurer's department, provided for by section 5;

will be of value to the general membership, as it will furnish them with information that might otherwise reach only the general executive board or local offices, or at best be read at local meetings when only a part of the membership attends. The section follows:

"Sec. 5. There shall be established a General Secretary-Treasurer's department in the American Labor Union Journal, in which will be published and the second of assessments. Dottices of assessments, reports and other documents emanating from the General Secretary-Treasurer's office, and the publication of such notices in the said department shall be legal and sufficient service of such notice upon all national, international, state, district, city or local unions and general and local officers and members of the American Labor Union."

Sections 6 and 7 properly come together, and we will read both of them before considering them:

"Sec 6. All proceeds derived from the publication of the American

"Sec. 6. All proceeds derived from the publication of the American Labor Union Journal, such as subscription fees, advertising rates and revenues from other sources, shall be turned into the general fund of the

American Labor Union.

"Sec. 7. All disbursements or expenses connected with the preparation, printing and publication of the American Labor Union Journal shall be paid out of the general fund."

be paid out of the general fund."

Perhaps the most important reason for combining the Journal fund with the general fund is that it will afford the membership a simpler system of checking the entire receipts and disbursements than if they were required to check to two separate reports from headquarters. Another reason would be that in time the Journal is certain to become a revenue-producer for the organization, and when that time comes the advantage, if any, will be with the general fund. In the meantime, if there should be a shortage in either the general fund or the Journal fund, it could be made up from the other, and thereby avoid the necessity for an assessment.

Section 8 guards against the Elegal use of the name and prestige of the American Labor Union for private or local gain, and is a wise provision. It also prevents the embarrassing situation that might otherwise of a paper professing to represent the American Labor Union, pursuing a policy directly contrary to the principles, policy and best interests of the organization. The section reads:

"Sec. 8. No general officer of the American Labor Union (except the General Executive Board and executive officers of national or international

eral Executive Board and executive officers of national or international unions) local officer or member thereof or any union united therewith, shall

unions) local officer or member thereof or any union united therewith, shall Issue any local paper, representing the American Labor Union or any of its departments or unions."

The management, editing and control of the Journal is provided for in section, which reads as follows, and is so plain as to require no discussion or criticism:

"Sec. 9. The American Labor Union Journal shall be managed and edited by the editor thereof, who shall be selected by the General Executive Board and shall serve at their pleasure. His compensation shall be fixed by the General Executive Board. He shall exercise full control over the American Labor Union Journal, shall make it conform in policy to the principles of the American Labor Union and decisions of the General Executive Board, and shall have power to appoint and employ staff, assistants, clerks and such help as may be necessary to conduct the Journal and shall fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the General

and shall fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board."

This ends article S, and next week we will study article 9, providing for the revenues of the American Labor Union, and the manner of their disbursements.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence Fruit

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union.

No less than 387 children died from lockjaw this year as a result of the use of toy pistols and cannon crackers on the Fourth of July, Human life is very cheap in this commercial age, but surely at its lowest figure it is worth more than is implied by this indiscriminate sacrifice to the barbarous god of noise. A parent who permits his child to arm himself with these engines for the destruction of little innocent lives ould be proscented to the limit of the law when injury results or death ensues, for the purent is usually re-

The British government has appointed a commission to inquire into the alleged physical deterioration of the working class. The subject was brought up in parliament on the statement of the secretary of the board of education, which declares that 69,000 children now attending the schools are physically unfit. The director of the army medical serfered recruits is unfit, yet the standard has been lowered there several times in fifty years. Insufficient food, hard work and miserable lodgings are having the effect of dwarfing the man. The people produce enough, but it is taken from them to support the nobility and the capital-

"Why is the country full of recruiting officers; is a war impending?" asks an exchange. The most probable answer is that it is for the same reason that the Dick military bill was passed, to entreuch the corporations against the growing discontent of the penniless masses who show occasional signs of unwillingness to starve to death quietly.

Denied a holiday on Labor Day by the teachers of the Haywards, Cal., school, the pupils "walked out" in a body from every room in the building. There was only one scab, and the whole teaching staff played the part of the militia, escorting him home to protect him from possible violence on the part of the "strikers,"

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When Messrs, Thos. L Kidd, James Duncan and John B. Lennon, of the A. F. of L., were in Butte some time since they earefully concealed their opposition to Socialism, and Mr. Lennon, in particular, declared that the A. F. of L. was not opposed to united political action on the part of the masses. When questioned regarding the politics clause in the A. F. of L. constitution he answered that it only applied to partisan politics. On being challenged to name a single political principle that did not become partisan the moment it was adopted by a division of the workers, he changed the conversation by declaring that he had been a Socialist for seventeen years, but that the working people of the east were so densely ignorant that it was impossible to do anything with them. This was his excuse for his pure and simple attitude, and he was supported in this by Thos. I. Kidd. With much glee they told of the ignorant foreigners who started a smallsized riot on hearing that McKinley had been shot. They had never heard of any president other than Mitchell, and jumped at the conclusion that it was he who had been killed. James Duncan, on being hard pressed in an conomic controversy, turned tail and fied, while the crowd shouted after "So that is the A. F. of L. anhim: swer to argument." The impression gained from these men was not of an encouraging nature. Their words and actions seemed to say in most unmistakable terms: The labor conditions of the east are frightful; through my official position in the A. F. of L. I have managed to rise above these conditions, and I am determined to stay on top. If the workers of the east demanded Socialism I would be a Socialist, but they are too ignorant to demand anything for themselves, and I am not taking any chances on my position through trying to lead them Contempt for the workers and fear of want seemed the predominating notes in their personal utterances These men will shape the destinies of the A. F. of L. at their next convention. Workers, how do you like M. G. O'M.

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cently organized Alameda County, California, Musicians' Union. "It has come to our notice that the various unions represented in the Fed-

erated Council have seen fit to discriminate against their members being or becoming members of our union recently organized.

"We are a union in every sense of the word, with charters from the state of California, from the International Musicians' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, and the American Labor Union of Butte, Montana.

"We were forced to this from the refusal of the Federation to give to the musicians of Oakland what they have given to every other craftsman of this city and county.

"The men who now oppose us are the same men who for years falled, and it is unbecoming of them now that we are meeting with success to fight their own people in their own proposition.

"Let it be remembered that the American Labor Union, which is gaining strength on this coast very fast, discriminates against none, not even

musicians, and they will gladly give charters to any and all unions, and if the Federated Council or unions discriminate against us or our members there may be other unions started other than the musicians under the protection of the American Labor Union. Such things have happened before.

"It might be well to investigate this as there are always two sides to every story. It, is not a very good idea to jump to conclusions too quick, espeially for a small parcel of men as gainst a greater number. Majority

iles in ill cases, and right is might. "Hoping the Federated Council and mions will investigate this matter, I am, Respectfully,

"W. H. RAMSEY, Secretary Alameda County Musicians' Union, 414, Eleventh Street, Oakland, Cal."

B. C. ELECTIONS.

O'Brien Scores Some of Those Who Assumed to Represent the People.

Now that the British Columbia elections are over and as this is the first time for the Socialists of British Columbia to have candidates in the field, we ought to carefully review what we have gone

through, so that in juture elections we

may benfiet by past experiences.
We had 13 candidates in the field. Some were nominated by the Socialist party of this district and in some of those districts they received the indorsement of labor unions, and others were brought out by labor unions, who in their convention adopted Socialism as the only working class politics and nominated their candidate and placed him before the electors on the Socialist platform as a straight Socialist candidate, and I say they have a perfect right to do so. The workers need their industrial organization now more than they ever did, but they must use this industrial organization for their political emancipation. Just so the capitalist uses his industrial organization (the trust) for to hold political supremacy, but what are the qualifications in order to properly represent such labor or Socialist organization in convention, or as a candidate for the legislature. I say the mere fact of a person being a good talker and being class-conscious is not a proper qualification. I find that most of the capitalists are class-conscious and many of the class-conscions working class only recognize the class struggle insofar that they know that they are in a class apart from the great property owning class, but it by some book or crook they should become one of the great property owners, they would then recognize the class struggle as the capitalist now recognizes it. He or she to be qualified to represent the working class must be a student of econo-

great property owner assures them nothing for the future, for with the exception of a few, any of the great property owners may tomorrow find themselves propertyless. He or she who understands economics knows that what was a dream, a theory, a utopia to the great thinkers in the days of feudal and serf slavery and even in the early days of wage slavery, is to us a scientific fact.

Namely, the inevitability of the co-operative commonwealth labor and Socialist organizations must be careful in electing representatives. The man or woman who understands economics, even though they may not be able to speak publicly, are worth all the orators of the world who do not understand economics.

It is a fact that in this campaign we had candidates in the field who were wholly ignorant of economics and I have good authority for saying that in some of the union conventions, which nominated Socialist candidates, there were delegates, while they were members of the union, yet they were so little interested in the movement that if you asked them why they belonged to the union they could not tell you. They just joined because the other fellows did. Others of the delegates were so drunk that they were not responsible for their actions. Better to be short on delegates, or not have any at all, then to have such as these to represent you. Let us prepare for the Dominion election.

C. M. O'BRIEN.

THIE

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

The union barbers of San Franc cisco refuse to assist the bosses to increase the scales.

The Bakers' International appeals to all union men not to patronize the product of the National Biscuit Co.

Henry D. Lloyd, whose death from pneumonia occurred recently in Chicago, was in his 60th year. He was a brilliant writer and an bonorable man.

The candymakers of Chicago are on strike for nine hours. They ask fin orders for these Chleago manufacturers.

The charter of the beef luggers of the Union Stock yards has been revoked because they refused to work overtime on the Saturday preceding Labor Day.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, declares there is a national paving trust, and he asks for legislative enactments that will enable the city of Chicago to do its own paving by day labor.

The peril of a packing house employes' strike passes when the men's demands are taken up by the employers for conference. The job press feeders are called out, and the railway firemen renew their move for wages. - Chicago Record-Herald.

John T. Morrow, of Great Falls, who assumed charge of the Green Consolidated in Mexico, intends to put the mines on a Mexican basis and expects to save much money thereby. It is needless to say that Mr. Morrow is a tenderfoot with no expe-

rience of our Mexicano on his native

The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor have appointed committees to wait on the officials of the National Biscuit company, the McMahon Biscuit company and the candy manufacturers, all of whose employes are on strike or are locked out, and endeavor to make some settlement, Secretary Nockels was instructed to ask union co-operation with the cloth examiners and spongers in their efforts to organize the clothing manufacturing plant of Hart, Shaffner & Marx.

STAY AWAY.

Virginia City Nevada, Is Full of Idle Men and No Work in Sight.

Storey County, Nevada, Labor Union No. 329 desires the American Labor Union Journal to warn all miners or laborers to stay away from Virginia City, Nev. The town is already full of men who can find nothing to do and there is no prospect of improvment.

Cut Sole Workers' Union.

No. 445, which is the latest local in the American Labor Union, organized at Lynn, held a brief meeting Monday evening, at which much business was transacted, and it was given out that while the organiza tion was established only a month ago, it had a numerical strength of 130, and was growing rapidly. A large number of new members were admitted, and several apolications for membership were received. A. W. Foster, organizer for the A. L. U. was present and made a very interesting address. A special committee was appointed to confer with cut sol employed in shops in Lynn, and endeavor to have them make application for mem-bership in the organization.—Lynn, Mass,

through the routine work of their meetings in the most expeditious manner. A fine is imposed on members who are absent or tardy. As a consequence the meetings are well attended. The Journal man nded the last meeting of this union and although it was his first visit he was greeted with that bearty spirit of fraternity which warms the heart and is so char-acteristic of locals of the A. L. U. Meet-Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p. m., except the semi-annual for election of of-ficers, which is held at midnight, as is also all important special meetings.

The Catholic University of America, es-

Citizens' alliance. There are strenuous

"The A. L. U. and its journal is the ginning of the end of the A. F. of L.," declares F. Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers of Brooklyn, His rganization has been on strike for some me with good chances for success until compers came to town and attempted to knock the props from under them through his arbitration plan. The Sheet Workers could not see things in Samuel's light, however, and are still fighting.

a Queer street in Chicago," says T. S. Mahoney, organizer for the A. L. U. and president of the Street Laborers and Exhelp the growth of the A. L. U. in the Windy City. "The day is coming," he continues, "when the A. L. U. will be the whole thing in Chicago." Mahoney is a union man who loves justice and scorns treachery, hence his delight at the approaching overthrow of grafter unionism.

if the Parry crowd do not take timble to thenselves and stop praising Gompers the working forces will speedily begin to mouse. In this event Samuel will be left without an organization. Brother Jantzen is not a member of the A. L. U., but he rustles subs for the Journal in an en-

U. and W. F. M. there are," says Marion W. Moore of McCabe, Arizona Miners' union. "the quicker the working class can be educated to understand the position they hold under the capitalistic system and the sooner will the brotherhood of man become a reality." Nelson, British Columbia, Steam En-

giacers and Electrical Workers' union, No. "St. Regis, No. 50, is making hay while

the sun shines and incidentally making a whole lot of good class conscious working mion men," says Secretary Rogers of St. Regis, Mont.

Lakeside union of Jaffray, B. C., is making preparations to build a commodious hall for meeting purposes. N. M. McCrank has been re-elected financial secretary and is bustling the good work along.

Employes' Journal will change from a weekly paper to a monthly magazine.

The Pacific Musicians' union, No. 35. has elected Brother Townsend as correspondent for the A. L. U. Journal.

Billings Federal has changed its meet-ing night from Monday to Thursday of Owing to lack of organization, sales girls at Eugena, Ore., are working for \$10

Master builders of Pennsylvania are preparing to fight the unions.

Denver Bottlers and Bottle Beer Drivery union gave a ball on October to which proved a financial success, netting them over \$100.

Through the similarity of the names people gained the impression that the Ripon Knitting works, located at Ripon, Wis., had filed a petition in Bankruptcy instead of the Racine Knitting company, operating at Racine, Stevens Point and Ripon. The bankruptcy of the Racine Knitting company in no way affects the Ripon Knitting works, they being two independent institutions.

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\$4.50

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The Butte Street Car employes push

The Cataone University of America, es-tablished at Washington, D. C., through Professor J. Kirby writes headquarters for copies of the constitution, by-laws, import-ant public documents and back numbers of the Journal, also furnishing a subscription. The purpose, according to Professor Kirby, is to place this literature in the hands of the students in order that they may said. the students in order that they may study the aims and learn of the work of the new trades unionism as represented by the American Labor Union.

The Deriver Butchers' union has sup-ceeded in bringing Swift & Company to time. This company has paid a fine of \$38.75 for employing a scale and the plant is again unionized. Compion is again act-ing as business agent of the clerks and the union is going forward in good shape. The candy workers still have their hands full, while the engineers are getting or in fine shape. The Finessen's union has been used for \$1.500 damages by the

"D. C. Coates has the Gompers' brigade

Brother Jantzen of Alameda, Cal, says

312, A. L. U., report the death of a mem-her, Brother Ayres, who was a much re-spected and well liked worker in the cause

Brewery workers of Omaha Union, No. 96, subscribe for 10 copies of the A. L. U. Journal. The Brewery Workers are every-where in the vanguard of progress.

The Machinists' union, No. 100, of Mil-washee, while not united with the A. L. U., appear to approve of its principles. They order 100 Journals.

\$3.00

\$3,00

\$3.75

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BUTTE SCHEDULE	Arrive-	Depart
WESTBOUND		
No. 1, North Coast	7:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m
No. 5, Burlington Ex-	2 00 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
No. 13. Twin City Ex-	II:30 a.m.	
EASTROUND.		
No. 2, North Coast		
Limited. Sleeper for		
reception of passen-	645 a.m.	1:55 a.m.
No. 6, Burlington Ex-	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
No. 14. Twin City Ex-	miso pini	
press		12:45 p.m.

No. 1, North Coast Limited, from St. Paul and Eastern points to the Pacific Coast. No. 2, North Coast Limited, from the Pa-eific Coast to St. Paul, Duluth and principal Eastern points. eific Coast to St. Paul, Daries Eastern points.

No. 5. Burlington Express, from Kansas City
and all B. & M. R. K points and all N. P.
and all B. & M. R. K points and Iapoints west of Billings to Scattle and Ia-

come.

No. 6. Burlington Express, from Scattle and Tacoma to Billings and all B. & M. R. R. o. 7. Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate

nts.
No. 8, Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Philipsburg.
No. 13, Local connection from Twin City
Express from St. Paul and all Eastern points,
No. 14, Local connection with Twin City Express for St. Paul and all points East.
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LIBRARY CAR ROUTE

LESSONS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR LOCAL CLASSES

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS Principal of the International School of Social Economy

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

LESSON 12.

Origin of the Wage System.

You remember that the tribes got to fighting with each other in order that they might get more land for more herds in order to take care of the children and the helpless people within their own tribes. Just as the old tribes grew, so the serfs on the lord's land grew in numbers also.

After a long time there were so many more people on the land that the lord who owned the land had more people than he needed to do his work. And so he told them they could go away if they wished. And many did so. But sometimes so many stayed-because they had no place to go-that the lord who owned the land had the king's soldiers come and drive them off his land.

These men, who were not slaves because no one wished to own them and who were not serfs because no one was willing to furnish them land to live on for the work they were able to do-went about begging for some one to give them work and takingsuch pay as they could get.

That is where the wage workers came from. They ceased to be serfs -as they had ceased to be slavesbecause the power of the master was not worth exercising. It was found to be more profitable to hire the

worker when he was needed and turn him out to starve when his task was done, than to own him outright-as under slavery-and so support him all the year round; or provide the patch of ground-as under serfdom-where on he could support himself.

The Lesson.

1. The working man became his own man because no one else was willing to keep him alive for what he would do.

2. When the masters gave the workingmen their liberty they kept the earth themselves. And so the workers were given a free hand, but with no place on earth where they had a right to set a foot or earn a living without buying a chance to do so from some one else.

3. Serfs and slaves were helpless The helpless never help themselves

4. Wage workers produce more and get a smaller share of what they produce than either slaves or serfs. But they are not helpless. They may help themselves. Will they do it?

Questions.

- 1. Why did the old tribes get to fighting?
- 2. Why did they have to fight in order to get more land?
- 3. How did the old tribes grow until they got too large for the land they had?
- 4. How did the people happen to become so many that there was not room for them on their master's lands?
- 5. Why did their masters tell them they could go away if they wished?
- 6. What did their masters do when 100 many stayed?
- 7. What did the working people do when they could no longer get a chance to be serfs or slaves?

school system was immediately re-

BOSSISM IN THE SCHOOLS

an essential and permanent demand reflect inevitably the character of local conditions. , From their very closeness to the life of the people, they are shaped and their spirit is deter mined largely by the exigencies of the moment.

The public schools of Anaconda af-

ford an example of a reaction against conditions which became unbearable in their pressure. The city owes its origin to the building of the largest smelter and refining copper plant in the world. Some four years ago the stockholders of this plant decided to build a still larger one, and equip it with more modern machinery. enterprise was undertaken and ac complished and proved to be a marvelous success. The bosses under whose supervision the new plant was to be operated, in their joy at the prospect of a promotion from the old to the new works, and their undue pride in the additional, dignity and importance which such promotion would attach to them personally, became so thoroughly imbaed with the smelting atmosphere that they decided to remodel the systems of all important institutions existing within the incorporated limits of the city on the smelting plant basis. The public schools being a permanent institution of importance, were promptly seized by a trinity of these inflated bosses, who, at the approach of the school election, placed their own names on their respective Republican and Democratic tickets, and with that arrogance characteristic of the boss. proceeded to elect themselves members of the board of trustees, by giving the employes of the company, who were under the immediate supervision of these would-be trustees, to understand that if they were not elected.

After thus electing themselves members of the board of trustees, the

the employes, to use the expression of

the bosses, "Would be fired off the

vised, on the plan of a smelter, having head bosses, sub-bosses, hands and The teachers were no longer tools. "IT." They were the hands, and the bosses took care of their heads while called superintendents and Hobsonized principals were made to be the tools. The new system or machine, as it is sometimes called in school parlance, was seemingly another wonderful success. It grew with tremendous rapidity to gigantic proportions, and required so great executive force, together with the introduction of a system of espionage among the teach. ers, which was a disgrace to Christian deceney to keep it in running order, that the machine attracted undue attention to itself, and the teachers became suddenly awakened to the fact that they were in danger of forgetting that it is the business of teachers to teach individual children and not to become fetish worshipers of a machine or its bosses.

So, after due deliberation the teachers proceeded to smash the whole system by unionizing and calling upon all unionized American citizens to safeguard them, and to stand between their-children and the furth. er introduction into the public schools of bossism, imperialism and all the other isms which are inimical to the best interests of the teachers and the children by exercising their God-given right of franchise, which they did, and for this crime American citizens are being persecuted, driven from their homes, deprived of the right to earn bread for their wives and little ones, hounded by hired Hessians and subjected to other forms of tyranny would make the tyrants of old hang their heads for very shame.

And this in a so-called free country! J. H. SHWEND,

CHAS. BECKENS.

A. V. BARRETT,

Educational Committee of Trades and -Labor Council, Deer Lodge County,

HANFORD QUITS.

Owing to III Health He Abandons Tour and John Brown Takes His Place.

The cancellation by Ben Hanford of his Western tour, through ill health, has called into service as his substitute John W. Brown of Connecticut, who will, beginning November 9, take up the tour where Hanford left off and complete it.

Brown is one of the ablest speakers the

Socialist and trade union New England has produced. He has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters for 15 years and an years he was superintendent for the New York Construction and Dedication company, but the repeated and increasing dends for his services as a Socialist speaker impelled him to resign that posi-tion, so that his whole time could be given to the work of agitation.

Brown stumped the entire state of Con-ections for the Socialist presidential ticket. Debs and Harriman, in 1900 and the following year was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention, at which unity was consummated and the present Socialist party became a reality. In 1902 he was use of the most prominent campaigners

for the Socialist party in Massachusetts and, by special request of the state committee, his services were donated for one month to that state by the National committee for the exciting campaign of 1903.

Brown is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, six feet four inches in height, and a presence which makes hint a powerful platform speaker. Heretyfore his work has been confined alo entirely to the Eastern states, but his entrance into the national field is bound to increase his value and power as a Socialist

Brown's dates in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico are being arranged direct by the national secretary, and in California. Oregon, Washington and Montana his arrangements will be made by the respective state secretaries.

More Free Men.

The railroads of the East have alres The railroads of the East have already begins the work of retrenchment prophesied some time since. The Pennsylvania will reduce its force from 5 to 15 per cent. Twenty-five hundred men are off in shops and offices of the New York Central; every railroad in the country will follow suit. Business is said to have falten off 50 per cent and officials say it is either retrenchment or bankrupter. The either retrenchment or bankruptcy. Eric road is the last to reduce its for

KAISER BEGINNING TO LEARN. Social Democracy Has "God's Anointed" Guessing-They Are pressing

Among the dozen parties which constitute the German reichstag, the Social Democratic is the best organized, says the New York American and Journal. It already possesses the largest funds, it has the most capable organizers, and is imbued with real enthusiasm. Its members are selfsacrificing; they contribute weekly and monthly to its funds thousands of dollars and large contributions are

constantly pouring in. The monthly

reports of the treasurer frequently ac-

the Immediate Demands.

knowledge gifts of \$5,000 or \$10,000. The propaganda is now conducted all over the empire unceasingly by 120 newspapers, by able speakers at large and small meetings at trades union and public assemblies. The ideal of the Social Democrats is a state conducted on the principles of Socialism, with all the means of production, transport and exchange in the hands of the people.

Already the railways are owned by the various states which compose the empire, and several coal and iron mines are also worked by the community. The Social Democrats desire that all other property should likewise be owned by the people. That is the doctrine they preach. The candidates, who received 3,025,000 votes at the last election, were pledged to that policy. Besides them another band, called National Socialists, who do not desire to overturn monarchial institutions, received 30,000 votes.

The immediate aim of the Social Democrats is to reduce the taxes on food, which yield \$70,000,000 a year to the revenue, and keep up the price of all home-grown food; to secure greater political rights; to democrat. ise legislation, which is solely in the hands of the kaiser's ministers, by himself appointed; to democratise the army, and to secure a maximum work. ing day for the artisan and the la

Evidently the kaiser is beginning to recognize that such an organization must be met with diplomatic meas-

A WORD FOR DAD.

We happened in a home the other night, and over the parlor door saw the legend, worked in letters of red; What Is Home Without a Mother?" Across the room was another brief, "God Bless Our Home."

Now, what's the matter with "God Bless Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights the fire, boils an egg, grabs his dinner pail and wipes off the dew of the dawn with his boots, while many a mother is sleeping. He makes the weekly hand-out for the butcher, the grocer, the milkman and baker, and his little pile is badly worn before he has been home an hour. He stands off the bailiff and keeps the rent paid

If there is a noise during the night dad is kicked in the back and made to go down stairs to find the barg-lar and kill him. Mother darns the socks, but dad buys the socks in the first place and the needles and the afterwards. Mother does up the fruit; well, dad buys it all, and jars and sugar cost like the mischief.

Dad buys chicken for the Sunday dinner, carves them himself and draws the neck from the ruins after every one else is served. 'What's home without a mother?" Yes, that is all right; but "What is home without a father?" Ten chances it is a boarding house, father is under a slab, and the landlady is the window. Dad, here's to you; you've got your faults-but we miss you when you're gone.--Ex.

Comrade E. B. Ford, of Farribault, Minn., requests that the following note be sent out to the Socialist press-The capitalist district judge of this section and his capitalist clerk of the court have published a ruling in the local capitalist press here which is to mean that no Socialist in this (Ross) county will be granted naturalization papers, as they hold that Socialists are anarchists." Comrade Ford says he will keep the press informed of further developments.

Benjamin Franklin Adams, a lineal descendant of old American Revolution stock, spent six days in the work. house in Washington, D. C., for sticking up Socialist placards. He had a license, but the judge very angrily ignored it.

The United Tinplate manufacturers of South Wales, controlling four-fifths of the firms of that trade, locked out from 20,000 to 20,000 workers who wanted more wages. The workers have given up the struggle and ac-cepted the old terms.

Father Thomas McGrady has declared his purpose to withdraw from the lecture platform at the end of the present tour. He will take up the practice of law.

The Socialists of Michigan are forming a Pioneer Association. The object is historical as well as in the interest of party effort.

Montana Socialist Party State Or-ganizer P. J. Cooney reports six new locals as a result of last trip.

A CAPITALISTIC LOVE FEAST

Corporation Mutual Aid Society Meets in Chicago and Advises on "Getting Together" Again.

of which Samuel Gompers. Mark Hanna and Grover Cleveland are shining lights, met secretly in Chicago for the purpose of devising means for bringing capitalists and laborers "closer together." It would seem that the Teamsters' union of Chicago had given an example of getting together that would satisfy the most exacting Federationist and win for A. L. Young the hearty endorsement of these industrial peacemakers. So far, however, President Young's stock of bouquets from Federation sources has not been embarassing in quantity. The feelings entertained toward Mr. Young by these capitalistic quack doctors for having exposed the utter inefficiecy of their plans, by making an application of them in the affairs of the teamsters' unions, has aroused a feeling in their breasts that could best be expressed by the antiquated and oderiferous egg rather than by the scent and beauty of the rose. It was thought Mr. Cleveland would not be present at this meeting, his absence being due to the knowlsuckers that edge caught all the year round, while game fish must be hooked in season. Mr. Hanna might be detained in Ohio by his friendship for the workers. His duty to them has always been the first consideration with him. It is by looking after their interests that he has amassed his modest little fortune. This shows conclusively that certain things are their own reward. Mark has been scurrying across Ohio warning the working men against Socialism. This is because he loves store for these men.

The National "Physic" Federation,

them so. Socialism, according to Mark, is not in the interest of the working class. Therefore, it must be in the interest of the capitalist class. Mark is a capitalist and would be ben. efitted by Socialism, presumably; but with that utter disregard for his own interests which characterizes every capitalist, he resists the temptation and says: "Get thee behind me, Satan. Socialism is not in the interest of the working class. I must warn them against it, even though I neglect the Civic Federation meeting and save Ohio for the Republicans."

Of course, with Hanna and Cleveland absent there was still Gompers left. Samuel is a host in himself in protecting rash men from foolhardy, steps. The dispatches state that the meeting was largely made up of laboring men, and that some of them, unmindful of Sammys august presence, actually began to talk Socials, ism, but Sammy, who presided at the meeting, declared them out of order? insisting that they confine themselves to matters of vital importance, such as evolving hens from egg plants of causing water to flow up hill. Com; mon prudence would seem to dictate that some other town than Chicago; where the Civic Federation plan of "getting together" had been shown up in a most striking manner, would have been chosen for a meeting place. It is probable, however, that much success in humbugging the workers has made these men over-bold and causes them to hug the foad delusion that the working class can always be fooled. There is a rude awakening in

THE CLERICAL POLITICIAN

BY ADAM SKIRVING.

Rev. Van Aken, in his articles on] Socialism Ag. inst Property Rights," published in the workingman's friend (?) the Butte Miner, says: "Ambition and personal interest are so closely allied as to be inseparable. As long as a man is human, to do away, as Socialism would do, with personal interest, is to destroy ambition." From the whole tenor of his discourse this "personal interest" referred to by the reverend gentleman seems to be a matter of dollars and cents. How many of you wish to trust your spiritual welfare in the hands of a man who confesses that if it wasn't for "personal interest" (dollars and cents) he would have no ambition in his calling? If this is human nature, and it is unchangeable, then alas for the emptiness of heaven. Bah! for a preacher of the Gospel to offer such rot to those it should be his duty to direct in the footsteps of Christ. Are there no men, then, who live to do good? What prompts the Good Samaritan to go down into a disease stricken district and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted? Is it personal interest? What prompts the soldier to law down his life on the battlefield for his country? Is it personal interest? What prompts men to spend millions of dollars and risk life and limb trying to reach the north pole? Why do men have any ambition to communicate with Mars? What induces a man like Edi-

son to go without meals and sleep to perfect an invention? Men have died in garrets for the sake of their ambitions. Men have been burned at the stake for the sake of their ambitions. Men in jail have written some of our best books. Show me a great inventor and I will nine times out of ten show you a man who not only cared nothing for money, but a man, who, after spending a life in perfecting a machine of some kind, died in the poorhouse, or close to it, while some individual who couldn't hit a nail on the head with a hammer reaped the reward of all his labors.

On the other hand, point out a millionaire and, almost without exception, you will point to a man who has no creative ability outside of an ability to fasten, with leach-like tenacity, to his fellows and absorb their surplus earnings. There are several kinds of ambition, Rev. Van Aken. Ambition to do good, ambition to achieve fame and ambition to get rich. The last ambition is the most shallow and is only promoted by the system under which we live. It is the ambition which we could do away with the least regret, but it can only be done when we live under a system that does not absorb all our time attending to the cravings of an empty stomach. When we live under a system whereby we are assured of our daily bread, then we will have more time to devote to worthier ambitions.

Gospel of Discontent.

In Butte, the socialists have not been idle. Every night almost since the shut-down the soap box has been in active use and volunteer speakers have pictured the development of capitalism up to the present where it can only be met by united working class political action. If workingmen are not conscious of their elass and the necessity of abolishing the wage system it is not the fault of the soap box brigade. The sentimentalist, the humanitarian, the profound scholar who takes up propaganda work of socialism because he thinks present conditions wrong, unquestionably does a great good in beating down the barriers of unreas ing prejudice, but it is the humble streetcorner proletarian lecturer with the iron basic principles of the socialist program, class solidarity and working class rights. who, in halting words and simple language, sends home to the intellect of the listener a burbed shaft of irrefutable logic that will rankle and burn in its place of lodgment, giving no peace to the bearer of it until he joins the ranks of those who are battling to be free. All honor to the giant in the movement, but honor also to the humble street talker who places his little all on the altar of his principles.

Colorado and Southern switchmen have a grievance against the superintendent of terminals and the yardmaster at Denver. They claim that switchmen have been dis-charged on trifling pretexts to make room for B. of R. T. men. An effort is being made to run the C. and S. down and then

The employes of the New York Inter Borough Rapid Transit company refuse to submit to a physical examination and a strike may follow.

D. and R. G. telegraphers are asking for an increase of ag 3-2 per cent.

BREATHING STILL PERMITTED.

Almost Everything Else, However, Has Been Denied the Working Class by the Decision of a Chicago Judge.

One of the most drastic fojunctions ever issued against a labor union was granted by Judge Holdom at the request the Chicago typothetae, which sought to restrain members of the Franklin union of press feeders employed by Rand, McNally & Co. against whom a strike has been declared by the Franklin union. The order restrains members of the union from visiting the homes of the

non-union feeders and from commicating with them in any manner, whether'

Another Union Sued-Next.

Two carpenters' unions of Rochester, N. Y., have been sued for damages for conspiracy and boycotting. The amount claimed is about \$50,000. It is the outgrowth of a strike during May of this

mas A. Edison has declared against union labor. His machinists struck for an increase in pay. Not satisfied with filtunion member. Those who buy phonographs in future will patronize scab labor.

Secretary Pickard of the British Federation of Miners has been warned by Penn-sylvania miners against the tactics of sylvania miners against the tactics of American mine owners who are advertis-ing for men in Welsh and English papers, and offering \$163,000 per month wages. They have already succeeded in definding \$8 persons into coming to Elsworth. The United States Emmigration office has been appealed to and deportation will likely job-low.

All kinds of rough and dressed

SASH AND DOORS

East of Arizona SL, Balle.