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Journal the interests of the tollers

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right or wrong.

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A SCATHING CRITICISM

The Army and Navy Journal Pays Its Respects Editorially to Peabody and His Blundering Dunderheads.

A scathing criticism of the ignorance of military affairs, abuse of authority and crass stupidity on the part of Colorado's governor and its militia, taken from the Army and Navy Journal, a recognized authority, appears in the last issue of the Miners' Magazine. The Army and Navy Journal says: "Assuming the correctness of news-

The working class-may they al-The working class—may they al-ways be right, but the working class

paper reports concerning the recent clash between civil authorities and the militia authorities in the state of Colorado, there is a curious condition of affairs in that state resulting from the unwise neglect to properly provide for the military forces of the state. * * As there were no state funds available for the pay, transportation and maintenance of the troops, the mine owners agreed to advance to the state the money required for the pur-

Civil Proceedings Suspended.

"From the hour of their arrival civil pocesses were suspended. Arrests were made without warrants, alleged disturbers of the peace were cast into prison without process of law, and the sheriff's request that the prisoners be surrendered to him was denied. Finally an application was made to Judge Seeds for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of two miners who had been locked up in the military guardhouse When the men were brought into court 300 troops were posted around the court house, two Gatling guns placed in a commanding position and sharpshooters placed on the roofs of neighboring buildings. When the matter came up for a hearing General Chase contended that while martial law had not been formally proclaimed its existence was implied in the governor's order, commanding the troops to maintain order. He held, therefore, that the court was without jur-

President Jackson Was Fined.

"The experiences of Colorado are an Illustration of what may happen when the enforcement of military authority is intrusted to men not trained in its exercise. As the employment of martial law is analogous to the exercise of the right of self defense by an individual, it is difficult to fix a limit to it when the extremity is sufficient to clearly demand its exercise. But a soldier who undertakes to exercise it sumes the very gravest of responsibilities and subjects himself to penalties against which there is no protection. During the war of 1812 General Andrew Jackson declared martial law in New Orleans, which was then threatened by the advancing English General Pakenham, Jackson arrested a local civil judge who questioned his authority and confined him in the barracks. When the war rested General Jackson and fined him \$1,000 for gross contempt of court. This was a good deal of money in those days, but Jackson had to choose

between paying it and going to prison. Pay it he did, and it was not until thirty years after that congress provided for its repayment with interest. When Martial Law Is Permissible.

"There has always been a dispute whether there is any authority for the declaration of martial law without the action of congress, it being held by the strict constructionists that the authority to proclaim it belongs strictly to the national legislature. Halleck holds, however, that in a case of public danger at once so imminent and grave as to admit of no other remedy the maxim, 'Salus populis suprema lex,' should form the rule of action and that a suspension of this writ (habeas corpus) by the executive and military authorities of the United States would be justified by the pressure of a visible public necessity; if an act of indem: nity were required it would be the duty of congress to pass it.

Peabody Abused Powers.

"A proclamation of martial law is proper and customary, 'though it is not essential when the necessity is imminent. A suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is per see substantially a form of such declaration, but the mere presence of troops to assist in mainfaining order does not justify such a departure from the ordinary methods of enforcing law. The soldiers are called upon to assist the civil authorities and not to defy them and to obstruct the exercise of their authority, as these Colorado guardsmen seem to have done. The governor's action in ordering the troops to the scene of the strike, in spite of the sheriff's denial that any trouble existed, while it did not exceed his powers, was a step of questionable wis dom. But that he should virtually borrow money from the mine owners to maintain the troops whom he had assigned to guard their property was a serious reflection upon the authorities of the state.

"That virtually placed the troops for the time being in the relation of hired men to the mine owners, and morally suspended their function of state military guardians of the public peace.

It was a rank persersity of the whole theory and purpose, of the National guard, and far more likely to incite disorder than prevent it. The assumption that the mere ordering of the National guard to a given point amounts to a proclamation of martial law was a lamentable display of ignorance.

"This affair in Colorado is of importance to the whole country, for it s just such abuses of militiary authority by ignorant and reckless officers in state organizations that nour. ish the superstitious dread and prejudice with which the unthinking are to the development of our military re-sources and the maintenance of the national defenses in the required state of efficiency."

NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

Governor Peabody of Colorado has sued a Thanksgiving proc Ye Gods and little fishes! The height of absurdity has at last been attained. The comic opera which first adopts this splendid bit of "humor will find" its fortune made. Picture to yourself a Peabody militia man chasing an unarmed workingman, hot foot, across prodding him in the nearest end with

They Wanted Justice. A Denver Italian who was out of work, his family cold and a baby sick,

went to the coal yards of the Cambria coal. He was arrested. The coal com-pany hired a special prosecutor who made an eloquent plea for "justice" in asking for punishment. The defendant was sentenced to five days ja jail. The neighbors will care for the wife

"The Sanctity of the Home." Boulder, Colorado, mother piaced 12-year-old son on a Denver train,

ernor's command "to give thanks for 'manifold blessings," and you will have a dim idea of the "humor" of the situation. Ade and Dooley are down and out. Make way for Peabody, whose cutting wit conceived the idea of writing a military order against the people of a state with one hand, and a thanksgiving proclamation with the

a bayonet on which flutters the gov.

but it is the only thing I can do. He is as good a boy as ever lived. Do what you can for him. I have no money and am in poor health, so I cannot work. I will try to do something for my two younger children. Try to find my boy a good home. He has never had one here." This state-ment shows how necessary the present industrial system is to the preserva-tion of the "sanctity of the home."

WORSHIPERS OF THEODORE FIRST

Butte Pilgrims Depart for Washington to Idolize the Hero(?) of Morenci and Cripple Creek.

During this week a group of selfstyled representatives of the Buttelabor movement will leave the city of smoke for Washington, where they will for a few days be given the sacred privilege of worshipping at the shrine of "Teddy the Terrible," while the workingmen they are alleged to represent will continue in idleness, with starvation and bitter cold confronting themselves and dear ones as a feature of the capitalist system, of which Theodore the Great" is so perfect a representative. These self-constitut ed embassadors from the Gibraltar of labor will doubtless treasure in their memories as long as they live the occasion when they were honored personally with an interview with the grand sachem of the Americans-the ruler of a nation who signed a law making of the United States an abso lute military depotism; a president who directed the soldiers to shoot members of the Western Federation of Miners at Morenci, Ariz., and who permitted the United States govern ment to furnish one thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 60,000 rounds of ammunition to the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association to shoot in cold blood strikers who might incut the displeasure of capitalism. After these men who have selected them selves as representatives of Butte labor have fawned their fill they will doubtless be permitted to return home for the purpose of boosting the rough ilder for president next year.

These alleged "leaders of labor" fall over themselves in Butte to say they go to Washington "simply as individuals" and in no way representing the unions; but we will wager dollars to doughnuts they will be heralded in the daily papers from ocean to ocean as the representatives of unionism in the Gibraltar of labor in a pilgrimage to pay tribute to the "labor" president. The "labor" president! The man who holds a card in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and who never soiled his hands with a chunk of coal;

A REAL HERO.

A fire in the Kearsarge mine, near Virginia City, Mont., resulted in the death of nine men. Superintendent "Bob" Turner led a rescuing party into the smoke choked and flame enveloped depths and lost his life in an effort to save others. He was a young man and leaves a widow and child. Years ago, at the risk of his own life, he saved his two brothers from death by suffocation in a cyanide tank. He was ever forgetful of self and stranger to fear. As a cyanide expert he ranked with the best in the nation.

THE TRUST EXPANDING.

It is stated on positive information that the Everett smelter in Washington and the Salida (Colo.) smelter, the two largest independent smelters in the west, have passed into the con trol of the smelting trust. It is given out that the Grant smelter at Denver will not be reopened "because the workmen and mining men did not give it support."

Stay Away.

Searchlight, Nevada, miners are still on strike for eight hours and living wages. By gross misrepresen. tation the corporations succeeded in getting a number of miners from California to make the trip On learning the conditions they refu to go to work. The hours are ten; wages, \$3.00 to \$3.50; board alone is \$1.00 per day; room rent (tents) is as high as \$20.00 per month; water is \$1.50 per barrel; the town is 28 miles from a railroad and other things are very high. Keep away from Searchlight, Nevada.

Judge Frank Owers, who made Idaho Springs fit for union men to live in by sending the anarchistic Citizens Alliance to juli, was defeated for the Colorado supreme bench. Surprise is expressed at his large vote. It was but little in excess of 10,000.

who was even made "nervous" be cause the engine of his palace train whistled too loudly. Does anyone believe Roosevelt invited them as indidividuals? The president is not a friend of the working class, but he is anything but a fool from the Roosevelt standpoint. These "union men" go to Washington as "union men" because Butte is a "union" city and Teddy needs a "union" boost since he made a scab shop of the government printing

The president says he wants to confer with the "labor leaders." Why don't he "confer" with President Moy. er and the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners regarding the military atrocities in Colorado? Why didn't he "confer" before he sent the soldiers to break the strike at Morenci? Why didn't he ask the opinion of American labor before signing the Dick military law, reducing every American workingman to a condition of military servitude?

It is related that in the early history of this country, upon the rumor of an approaching Indian outbreak, the government would invite the chiefs of the warriors to Washington. where they would first be regaled with wine, dinners and amusements to impress upon them the beauties of civilization, after which they would be shown the military strength and resources of the government to demonstrate to them the fruitlessness of rebellion. Now that labor troubles have succeeded Indian troubles, it is the "big chiefs" 'of labor who are invited to Washington.

The Journal wishes them a happy urney, a good time and an harmon return, unn arred with disputes as to "whose back Teddy slapped If Roosevelt would administer to each one a swift kick at that point where their Butte clothes wear patches, he would doubtless prevent any disputes as to partiality, and would certainly express more truly his personal feelings of disgust for labor toadylsm.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL.

The attempt to organize the negroes of the South into labor unions is meet. ing with violent opposition of the Southern planters, and some newspapers as well. Organizers were chased out of Vicksburg at the point of the pistol. A New Orleans paper says here is but one step from industrial to social equality, and that a very short one.

GEO. M. ALLEN DEAD.

Among those who lost their lives in the deplorable calamity at the Kearsarge mine was former County Assessstationary engineer and, like Turner, went into the burning depths to save the lives of others George Allen was one of the most kindly of men. A host of friends will regret his untimely taking off.

THEY SUPPRESS THE BUREAUS.

By a vote of 495 to 8, the French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill for the suppression of employment Du reams within a time limit of five years.

Ship Waste for Ore.

The executive committee of the Cripple Creek miners has published an official statement to the effect that the mine owners are shipping waste as ore in the hope of discouraging though the scabs were proving com petent. The railway charges are not so high on waste as on ore, but still high enough to make it, expensive humbugging.

The miners who are striking to gether at Cripple Creek seem to have learned a portion of the lesson of witing together. Daily press reports gives election of Devault as assessor. He was particularly objectionable to the mine owners and they fought him

Vote in November.

Machinists' union of Chicago

EFFORTS WERE USELESS

The Strike Situation in Colorado Grows Rapidly Worse---Entire National Guard Ordered Out.

The efforts at settlement of the strike at Telluride. Colorado, have proven fruitless and everything is at an end. There has been no violence, no lawlessness of any kind. The failuse of the mines to resume is due merely to the inability of the mine managers to find competent men who would scab. Nevertheless the mine magnates have made a demand on the governor for troops and the demand has been honored with five companies, transferred from Cripple Creek. The coal strike has been forced to an is. sue by the mine owners and the entire national guard of the state is now under arms. The Colorado coal mine owners refused to make a single concession. They even refused to meet the union committees. They were as arrogant as Baer could ever be. Before the miners had yet quit work the troops were in the field. What the outcome will be in Colorado cannot be foretold at this time. . Certain it is that all the powers of the state are in the hands of the capitalist class. Equally certain is it that no people ever demanded liberty until they were able to appreciate liberty, if the working people of Colorado have no higher ambition (and recent indications are that they have not) than to see themselves transfixed on the point | grand country.

of a bayonet like a trussed fowl, why then they are entitled to very little sympathy.

The manager of an eastern company, which furnishes spies to corporations to keep tab on union men, says working men are like sheep; they follow two or three leaders and do not think for themselves. There appears to be more than a grain of truth in the charge. Until this can be overcome and each man does his own thinking it is useless to hope for anything save continuous strife between employer and employee. The power to think or the lack of power is not confined to any class. Scores of graduates of high sounding universities would fall dead from fright if an original thought happened to enter their heads. There is no discouragement in the failure of the working class to hang together at the present time. The majority are already beginning dimly to conceive that unless they stand together they will starve segarately. Peabody and the mine owners are doing grand work for the cause of liberty in Colorado. The seeds planted now may require a few years to ripen, but it will bring forth fruit. Isben says that Russia is a grand country because they have "such lovely tyranny there." Judged b, this standard Colorado is also a

WHAT SHALL THE WORKERS DO?

Rights of Property Having Been Paraded, the Right to Work and to Life Should Have Some Consideration.

Nearly three weeks ago the mines ; of Butte closed down. The president of one of the large mining companies informed the Miners' Union that operations would be resumed when the estate legislature convened in special session and certain laws, which this company desires, are placed on the statute books of the state. Beneath a silken glove of pretended polite consideration for the people of the state is concealed the iron fist of despetic

power which private ownership gives. It is worthy of note that when the mines of Montana resume operations it is, at the good pleasure of the owners. The people of this commonwealth are as powerless: to prevent operations as they were to continue operations. The shut down has ruined the business interests of scores of men. Should ft continue for six months the bankrupt courts would need to work overtime, Every day homes have been broken up, the bread winner seeking in some other localities that which is denied him at home-the right to earn food and clothing for his wife and little ones. e is successful in finding a market for his labor power his family will not want, but if he is unsuccessful what then? Reader, what would you do under similar conditions? What about the mother who sees before her very eyes, tired with weeping, her beloved little ones starving with hunger and shivering with cold? Shall she appeal to the county and await the unraveling of official red tape and the conven ience of an overworked official? Work there is none; there are but two other ways by which one can live; it is to beg or steal. For women there is a fourth way. Shall the mother of a family be forced to choose between it and death from hunger. What can be done to relieve this frightful condi-tion? What steps shall be taken to save women from temptation and men from crime? In the Gibraltar of labor where unionism has attained a condition of complete solidarity it should surely offer some measure of perma-nent relief. What is accomplished by an extra session of the legislature? Is not the calling together of the state's lawmakers for the purpose of passing certain laws demanded by the corpor-ations, a confession of inability to regulate public utility owning corporations by law? If, by shutting do the enactment of a "fair trial" bill can be forced, could not the repeal of an eight-hour law be forced in the same way? Could not an employers' liability bill or one for ventilation or an anti-truck law or a thousand and one of the other little legal plasters for which labor has striven so long be erased from the statute books? Finally, could not a reduction in wages be forced in the same way? What safeguard has the working class against repeated recurrences of industrial prostration which force them to a lower and lower scale of living andan ever lesening wage? The word of one man? Corporations are not charitable institutions. They are run for profit and there is not one of them from the United Copper Company to the Standard Oll that would not make Montana a howling wilderness if by doing so they would add the greatest sum to their gains. Is the workingman s bo opposes united working class political action altogether sound in his views? If so, can be suggest any plan of action? Since he is so rabid in opposing the plans of others he should surely have some of his own. The times call for action. The man who would divide the working class under stress of present conditions is doing a dreadful work. Individually, the worker is powerless; united he is invincible. The time to get together is now. Those who have plans embodying the present and future welfare of the working class owe it to themselves and to others to bring their plans forward. The membership of the American Labor Union will compare with any organization in the United States from a standpoint of intelligence. How, in their opinion, should the working class proceed to change conditions not alone in Montana, but in Colorado also, where they are confronted with a crisin The Journal awaits an answer from the member-

der came to open up work in the mines and smelters of the state. The governor issued a call for a special session of the Montana Legislature to pass a "Fair Trial" bill, and the Amalgamated, in accordance with its piedge, gave the order to resume. The working people are given another brief breathing spell.

Militia on Rampage

At Denison, Texas, the twelve regiments of the state militia who were returning from Fört Riley, Kan, where they participated in the U. S. where they participated in the U.S. samy maneuvers, took possession of the town, looted saloons, fruit and clear stands, terrorized the had lands, insuled pedestrians and conducted themselves in a manner that word have made a New York Zouave

ashamed of himself. The military spirit does not seem to fit in with the spirit of the present day.

The Vote in Crippie Creek.
The socialist vote in Crippie Cree
was 231 lowest and 579 highest. B
55 per cent of the registered vote w
cast. This is the smallest since 185
Telluride, Col., cast 107 social

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THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION REVIEWED CLARENCE SMITH

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

ARTICLE IX.

Every member of the American Labor Union, whether connected with the organization directly, through a local union, or indirectly, through a national or international union, should thoroughly understand Article Nine before the vote upon the new Constitution is taken next month. This article fixes the per capita tax of all unions united with the American Labor Union, including locals, federal unions, city, district, state, territorial or provincial unions, and national or international unions. In this article is provided the means of revenue of the A. L. U., and the way this revenue shall be used. Section 1 establishes the rate of tax of national and international amions. It reads:

"Section 1. All national or interpational unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Union five and one-third cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows:

One-third of a cent per member per month to be turned into the general fund for use in conducting administration and five cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board."

In the matter covered in the above section the American Labor Union differs distinctively from all previous organizations of labor. in that it provides for a strong central defense fund-a bulwark behind which international unions and local unions alike will find protection from the ravages of strikes and lockouts. Five cents a member per month is to be paid by all national and international unions into this defense fund. In the next section we will see that local and federal unions will contribute a like per capita into this fund, which is to be used "ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING STRIKES AND PAYING STRIKE BENEFITS WHEN SUCH STRIKES HAVE BEEN DULY AND LEGALLY APPROVED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE Aside from the proportion for the defense fund the per capits for national and international unions (that proportion for administrative expenses) is only one-third of a cent a month. The A, F, of L. tax upon national and international unions is one-half cent per month, all of which is used for administrative purposes.

Section 2 fixes the tax of local and federal unions and governs the apportionment of such tax, as follows:

Sec, 2. Local and federal unions, united with the American Labor Union, shall pay into the treasury of the American Labor Union 20

cents per member per month to be segregated and applied as follows: Eleven cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal, and 5 cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose of conducting strikes and paying strike benefits when such strikes have been

duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board." "Doubling the per capita tax" some unthinking member will doubt-less exclaim. Is it true? Is the scare justified? Let us see. For the year 1903 the regular per capita tax for local and federal unions united with the American Labor Union is ten cents a month per member. The Journal cost to each member is four and one-sixth cents per capita, making fourteen and one-sixth cents per capita per month so far. Special assessments thus far in 1903 have amounted to 31 cents, averaging two and seven-twelfths cents a member per month. This, added to the regular and Journal tax, equals sixteen and three-fourths cents per capita per month. If an assessment should be found necessary to assist the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado, which seems probable, the average may yet reach 25 cents per capita per month for 1903. And who will say that it is too much? Just think of the local unions that have paid tax to the A.F. of L. for twenty years and have never received a cent's worth of encouragement or support, and then ask yourself if 25 cents a month is too much to pay into an organization that has never yet failed to support vigorously and substantially every strike or labor trouble of any kind involving the interests of its members. But, in addition to the per capita tax and assessments paid by your local union, how much has it donated during this year to strikes and lockouts entirely independent of the headquarters of the American Labor Union? I know of unions that have already this year donated as much as one dollar per member outside of the dues to headquarters, Under the system provided by the new Constitution, donations or assessments ought to be never heard of in an A. I. U. local, except, possibly, in a case of extreme emergency, involving the very life of the organization. Practically every expense outside the strictly administrative expenses of the local union will be borne by hendquarters. The Journal will be furnished to members free of charge; strike benefits will be paid to members involved in a legal strike; the treasuries of local unions will be absolutely protected, and the administrative and organizing expenses of the American Labor Union will be provided for. All this from the per capita tax of 20 cents per month.

You may say that with a central defense fund to draw from, strikes become more frequent, and the fund will always be depleted. But will this happen? I think not. It is my belief, from experience and observation, that those best prepared for trouble are those who are least troubled. In the first place, the defense fund is not accessible for the defense of any strike that may result from the mere whim or caprice of a local union. To be legal and entitled to benefits a strike MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. And the General Executive Board, representing as it will both local and international unions, will not permit a reckless waste of money that may at any time be needed for the defense of their own unions. It is my belief, and it was the belief of the Committee on Constitution, that the defense fund will be a bulwark against which employers will not be anxious to fight. In this it will be a preventative of fromble as much as a means of defense

The principle of the central defense fund, coupled with that of the wer to call the universal strike, will in a few years at the most, make of the American Labor Union and its integral parts an organization alost invincible on the industrial field, and what it will lack of invincibil.

most invincible on the industrial field, and what it will lack of invincibility on the industrial field will be more than made up with its power to lead the working class to freedom on the pointical battlefield.

Junior unions at best cannot be more than educational. The most that can be accomplished with the very young is to develop the spirit of solidarity and organized resistance to injustice and wrong of every character. The new constitution will provide that junior unions shall be character. The new constitution will provide that junior unions shall be pt from all per capits tax except the nominal tax of five cents per

5. Junior unious, united with the American Labor Un shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Un

cents per member per month, which shall be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration, and such unions shall be entitled to all the benefits accruing to any union united with the American Labor Union except strike benefits, and the members of junior unions shall not receive the American Labor Union Journal unless paid for separately at the regular subscription price."

The individual membeship is certain to be a powerful agency in extending the scope, membership and influence of the American Labor Union. In communities where the A. L. U. is not now organized, it will afford individual working people an opportunity to become members, which will, in turn, better equip them as agitators and organizers for the "new unionism." A perfected individual membership system will be ready for adoption and use as soon as the new constitution becomes effective, February 1, 1903. The section of the proposed constitution concerning this question follows:

"Sec. 4. Individual members of the American Labor Union, not attached to any national, international or local union united therewith, shall pay into the general treasury of the American Labor Union an initiation fee of \$2.50 and monthly dues at the rate of fifty cents per month, payable quarterly in advance to be applied as follows:

"Forty-one cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting administration; 4 cents per member per month to be turned into the general fund and used in conducting the American Labor Union Journal; 5 cents per member per month to be turned into the defense fund and used only for the purpose for which that fund has been created. All of the inlation fee of individual members is to be turned into the general fund"

A mistake in the administration of the American Labor Union that has caused no end of trouble in the past has been that the charter fee for new locals did not include payment for a set of supplies. This in many cases left the new unions in the embarrassing and unbusiness like situation of having secured a charter with no books, eards or other supplies with which to record receipts or transactions of any kind between the union and its members. The new constitution will provide for a charter fee of twenty dollars, which will include payment for an entire equipment of supplies for a local union, in addition to the charter. Following is the section governing charter fees;

Sec. 5. Twenty dollars shall be remitted to the general treasury and placed to the credit of supply account for every charter issued, to form a local union, and for the supplies connected therewith. There shall be furnished to newly organized unions by the general secretary-

1 Charter. 1 Seal. 3 Rituals. 25 Constitutions. 100 Applications for membership. 1 Financial ledger. 100 Delinquent notices 1 Minute book. Cash book. 25 Traveling cards. 25 Transfer cards.

Roll book. I Blank official receipt book. Treasurer's receipt book. 1 Warrant book.

treasurer for the charter fee:

100 Membership cards, specially printed.

To prevent a double taxation of locals chartered directly by the A. L. U. and those chartered through internation bodies, the tax for affiliation by means of city, central, district, state, teritorial or provincial unions is made nominally low. This is governed by sections six and seven, as follows:

1 Punch.

25 Withdrawal cards.

"Sec. 6. Five dollars shall be remitted to the general treasury for every charter issued to national, international, state, district or city

"Sec. 7. The dues of state, district or city unions shall be three dollars per quarter, payable quarterly in advance."

To encourage promptness and business-like methods on the part of the general headquarters and chartered unions there is a spirit of discipline-a reward for the right and a penalty for the wrong -throughout the proposed new Constitution. In section 8, for instance, it is provided that local unions delinquent for thirty days for reports, per capita tax or payments for supplies, shall be suspended, and shall forfeit the right to benefits from any department of the American Labor Union, including the defense fund. National or international unions are treated in the same manner, except hey are given sixty days' time instead of thirty, in order that they may have time to receive reports and compile data from their chartered unions. Section 9 denies to suspended unions representation in the General Executive Board, the General Convention, or any other deliberative body of, or chartered by, the American Labor Union. Section 10 provides further that unions, when suspended, shall not again be entitled to any benefits from the defense fund for a period of three months after reinstatement, during which time the union must be in continuous good standing.

The letter of the law regarding the above is contained in sections 8, 9 and 10, as follows:

Sec. 8. All national and international unious that are in arrears for sixty days, and all state, district, city and local unions and individual members united with the American Labor Union, that are in arrears for thirty days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are delinquent, including all monthly reports required by the General Secretary-Treasurer, and monthly and other remittances for per capita tax, including the geneal fund and defense fund and payments for supplies, assessments and special taxes, shall stand suspended from the American Labor Union and all departments thereof, including the defense fund, and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments therein provided, for such union or for any member thereof from the defense fund, or from other funds of the American Labor Union.

Sec. 9. National, international, state, district, city and local unions, suspended as provided in the preceding section, because of being in arrears to the American Labor Union or to any department thereof, or for any assessment or per capita tax duly and regularly levied by the General Executive Board thereof, or any other duly constituted authority therein, shall not be entitled to representation in the General Executive Board, the General Convention or any other deliberative body, executive committee or central union of or chartered by the American La-

Reinstatement of Unions

.Sec. 10. Any national, international, state, district, city or localunion, suspended in accordance with the preceding sections, may be reinstated within six months in the American Labor Union upon rendering to the General Secretary-Treasurer of all monthly and other reports required by him, and the payment of all arrearages and per capita and other tax, dues, fines, assessments, bills of supplies and other charges that may have accrued against such union, but any such union thus reinstated shall not be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund as hereinafter provided for a period of three months from date of such reinstatement, during which period such union must remain in continuous good standing.

(Continued Next Week.)

Clarence Smith

General Secretary-Treasurer American Labor Union

The Comrade for October.

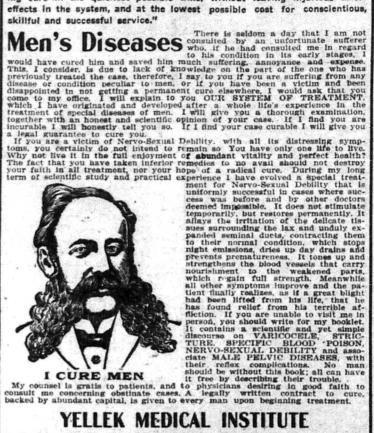
The Comrade for October comes to us with a new cover design by that brilliant Socialist artist, Walter Crane who contributes also a magnt frontispiece which is a "thing of beauty and joy forever." are many exceptionally notable contributions including a pungent and stinging satire on Carnegie by Editor "How I Became a Socialist, by L. D. Abbott; an article on Tolstol. by Ernest H. Crosby; the first half of a new and powerful flory, by Caroline erton entitled, "The Kidnappers," and a variety of other vital and interesting matters. It is, per-haps the most "Live" force which has yet appeared. As usual there are many beautiful illustrations and some humorous cartoons. It is an issue of exceptional merit. Price, 10 cents; New York, the Comrade Co-operative Company, 11 Cooper Square. Owing to objections of the socialist

party of Pennsylvania the S. L. P.
Will appear on the official ballot unthe name of Labor party. 1901 on objection by the S. L. P., the peared on the ballot as the Public Ownership party. It now seems to be horse and horse. The Socialist party polled more than 15 per of the vote at the last election.

S. L. P. did not. This accounts their loss of the name socialis this time.

GURE IMPOTENCY

flicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious aftereffects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."



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CONTAGIOUS BLOOD PA

The New Magazine.

The Railway Employes' Journal, which has changed to a monthly magazine, announces among its aims that "it will fearlessly expone labor's enemies and false friends in whatever camp found" and will loyally up The watchword will be "li

The total vote for the socialist party

nominee for the supreme beach in Colorado is given as 222. That of the working class. The man whe working class. The man whe stantly looking for "acceptable can haver be relied upon immense astinfaction in the that there are 471 class waters in the Centennial state.

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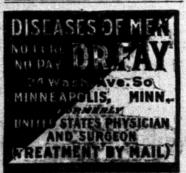
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he International Co-operative Fed.

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to light in Cincinnati.

NEWS NOTES THE FIELD OF LABOR

THE LUMBER STRIKE.

Walton, of the Executive Board, Reports on the Situation.

Ed American Labor Union Journal: Have just arrived here from Princeton, Idaho. Left the boys in a good humor and in a fair way to win the struggles with the Potlach Lumber Company. When I arrived in Princeton the managers of the logging camps above that place was in Spokane trying to hire men to take the places of the union men, in which he succeeded to the number of about thirty-five, and got them as far as Palmer, Wash., which is the nearest railroad station. Then they were told the state of affairs and all refused to go farther except twenty. seven Austrians, and they started for Princeton, but as soon as a man could be found who could speak their language and explain the situation to them, they also agreed to return, and did so, leaving Princeton Wednesday and every one including those who had stopped at Palouse the day before returned to Spokane. The union boys are behaving well and standing firm and I feel confident they will win and that too before long. No violence has been used, the Spokesman-Review and Mr. Pedwood to the contrary notwithstanding, for I myself saw Mr. Jones and his Austrians when they reached Princeton, and no force was used either on the men or teams, the teamster voluntarily stopping his team and left the wagon and Mr. Jones took the team back to Palouse himself and has not been seen there since. The union is preparing for a long struggle and will make it if necessary. Mr. Cool, who is operating a camp at Princeton, has agreed to the union scale and conditions, and

the union and also to the town. Yours respectfully,

FRED W. WALTON, Member Executive Board A. L. U. Spokane, Wash.

will employ as many of the boys as

he can work, which is a great help to

- 3445 A TRIBUTE.

Butte Workingmen's Union Passes Resolutions of Condolence on Death of John Hickey.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 7, 1903.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our associate and brother, John Hickey, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were negrest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Butte Workingmen's Union, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who ordered all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed brother by the secretary of A. L. U. No. 5, and a copy of the resolution be spread upon our minutes,

C. P. BRINTON, TOM LAMARTINE, CHAS. W. DEMPSTER. Committee

DIRTY TACTICS.

The Disruptionists at Their Regular Work of Tearing Town What They Were Unable to Build.

A few weeks ago Organizer T. E. Latimer, of the A. L. U., began work in the state of Missourl ite organized a union of several hundred men at Hannibal, Mo., and a few days later he organized anoth r at Ashburn Another strong organization is expected at Louisiana. Brother Frank Foster, of the Hannibal union, writing to headquarters says: "Since the very commencement of the efforts of La inter here there has been the m bitter attacks on the union, organizers or others who were instrum in working for the A. L. II all of this dirty work by A. F. of L. organters by word of mouth, but always when no A. L. U. member would be around to answer, by insulting hand bills and by advertisements in dally

They are making an effort to disrupt the union (A. L. U.). don't be-lieve it can be done. Monday night they have advertised for a great hig meeting to be held in the opera house (largest and finest hall in city). They re to have a real live band concert and real live national organizers. One from Washington, D. C., three or One from Washington, D. C., three or four from different parts of the coun-try, the meeting has been extensively advertised in two daily papers, by hig posters in the store windows and hy an immense number of small hand bills. There efforts is to crush us if

ting night is at present set

ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

Working Class Is Kept on Move So Much That Unions Lack Strength. Editor A. L. U. Journal:

The last campaign in British Columbia has proven that we are not well enough organized. We are kept on the move so much and scattered about so much, we have so many small camps and ro few large camps, most of us are out in the hills at these camps the greater part of the time, too far away to attend any union or Socialist meetings, and which, while we may get the papers and keep posted, yet we are deprived of that education, namely, the interchange of ideas, which we have at our meetings; also the practice of expressing our ideas in a public way. It is impossible for us to hold any union meetings in most of the camps because of our secret obligation and there is always some fellow about who has not joined the union, but I would advise that in any camp where there is five or more persons that they organize a branch of the B. C. Socialist party. There is nothing secret about it; you can organize in the presence of your employers or any one else, even if they are opposed to Socialism, the obligation is public and any one wishing to take it can become a member of the party and any one who don't wish to take it can remain in your meetings and take part in the discussions, but they have no vote.

Here is the obligation:

I, the undersigned, recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class to be a political struggle for power (namely, to capture the reins of government) which necessitates the organization of the workers into a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties of the property classes. I hereby sever my relation with all other political parties and pledge myself to support by voice and vote and other legitimate means the ticket and program of the B. C. Socialist party.

Five or more persons signing their names to the above obligation and putting in ten cents each can make application and secure a charter from the B. C. Socialist party; they also furnish you with cards and stamps to show your standing in the party. You can hold your meetings over twice or three times a week, the oftener the better. Have your meetings just like a public meeting, elect a chairman for the evening, have your rules of order or program and your subjects for discussion in that manner you can keep yourselves posted on the questions of the day, you can revive hope in those who have become discouraged. You can start those thinking people who heretofore have not taken any interest in public questions and many, many other benefits that can be derived from such meetings. Then, when a convention is called for the purpose of bringing out a candidate, each local will be entitled to representation. n that manner we will have more representatives at our conventions: therefore a better chance to pick the best material in the district, then the more organization the more representation, the more prestige, and all these things count. And to you who are opposed to the word Socialism, I will say this: Socialism is fast swalowing up our so-called civilization; if it is a bad thing it is time we knew it; we can only know it by learning what it is; show us Socialists that it is fight it, but it is right; we believe it your duty to join with us in putting it into operation. Let us get ready for the Dominion election.

C. M. O'BRIEN. Pernie, B. C., Oct. 17, 1908.

(The writer of the above letter is ope of the hardest working and enthusiastic union men across the line The A. L. U. has been much benefited by his efforts.-Ed.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Wilter Thomas Mills, A. M., principal; Hida P. Mills, secretary; Ninz E. Wood, anistant. Examining Board—A. M. Simona, Wm. T. Brown, James B. Smiley, Peter Sissonan, S. M. Reynolds, J. Stitt Wilson, John Sporgo, Max S. Hayes, George D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, C. H. Vail, Wm. H. Wise.

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ne change between Butte and Chiago and Saint Louis. Write for
ites and a copy of "With Nature in Grande syste

G. W. FITZGERALD, Butte, Mont. General Agen The Commercial Telegraphers are growing at the rate of 1,000 per NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR

The Laundry Workers of Victoria, B. C., have applied for an A. L. U. charter. J. M. Cameron is the or-

"Put me on the hustler list for the best labor socialist paper in the United States," says Organizer T. E. Latimer. He fires in a bunch of 142 and every one is "from Missouri."

"I see Mr. Craig says the A. L. U must go," says Emsley Robbins of Uplands, Cal. "I am therefore sending you \$2.50 for subscription cards to pay your way-to the coopertive commonwealth."

The Street Laborers and Excavators' union, A. L. U., of Chicago, have just placed on the windows of their offices on Halstead street a handsome shield painted in the national colors and bearing the name of the American Labor Union. The design is the work of President T. S. Mahoney.

Mine owners in Telluride are stocking up on rifles. They are putting in large are lights all around the properties and preparing in other ways for trouble. The district is law abiding, but the troops have been asked for in the hope of stirring up

Ticonderoga, New York, starts off its A. L. U. Federal with a large and enthusiastic federal. The superiority of the A. L. U. plan of organization is so great as compared with the A. F. of L. that the boys feel confident it will only be a matter of months before most of the town is in line for industrial unionism.

While Idaho Falls Union, No. 330, allowed things to go as the bosses wanted them, they were said to be good fellows, but since they have started'in to improve the condition of the working class they are terrible fellows. The Register foamed at the mouth because the union went after a scab contractor who was working on their building. When the workers become class conscious such papers as the Register will be a minus quantity.

It is probable that the union at Sand Point, Idaho, will take no further steps in the suit brought against the school trustees for violation of the law in granting a contract to one of their own number. Should the union carry the case to the Supreme Court there would be a large expenditure of money and no benefit. The trustees exacted no bond from Smith, and nothing could be collected. The proceedings thus far have been very beneficial to the union and detrimental to Trustee-Contractor Smith, against whom schtiment is now so strong that it is doubtful if he could get employment in his line in the district. President C. E. Mullin has borne the brunt of this fight for decent treatment for the union men and observance of the statutes governing the school officials. He devoted both time and money to this cause and is deserving of high

Joseph Busbee, of Park City, Utah, is the last carpenter to forget his obligation and his manhood and become a scab. His kind of people are not appreciated anywhere in the world; they are detested even by those who use them, as Joseph will speedily discover. He will then regret he did not remain a man.

Keep Away.

The lumbermen of Princeton, Idaho, struck on the morning of Oct. 26 for higher wages and shorter hours. The immediate cause of the strike was the arrogant manner of the foreman, who insultingly refused to recognize the union and in a bullying manner attempted to raise the hospital fees to \$1 per month.

IN MASSACHUSETTS, TOO.

A. L. U. Organizer is Offered Bribe to Turn Traitor He Scorns the Offer.

Organizer A. W. Foster, of Lynn, Mass., who has done such splendid work for the A. L. U. in the shoe districts, has been subjected to the same annoyance in his work as was Latimer in Missouri.

A Chicago A. F. of L. organizer named Reid, who has been boring the good people of Lynn to death by long winded letters in the Item and also with cuts of himself, always with his hat on until the Lady Stitchers' union felt constrained to ask the paper if Mr. Reid and his hat were inseperable, tried his breezy hand at disrupting the A. L. U. unions. He called a meeting of the Wood

Heel Workers' with the result that they joined the A. L. U. He then sent a letter to the Grain Counter Workers' offering them a charter as a national organization. They replied very quickly that they were satisfied with the A. L. U. and would have none of him. He then tried the Cut Sole Workers' and Foster helped him get the floor. His talk resulted in placing the boys with the A. L. U. more solidly than ever. While fighting desperately to wreck the A. L. U., Mr. Reid has made it stronger than ever.

The last A. F. of L. stab was an offer to Organizer Foster of a salary, of \$24 per week, mileage and \$14 expenses to act as general organizer for the A. F. of L.

This was scornfully rejected by Brother Foster. "What an easy conscience I would have to turn such contemptible trick," he says. It is to be hoped that Gompers will leave Reid at Lynn. By putting up the best argument the A. F. of L. has be makes Brother Foster's work easy. Other trades are now beginning to talk A. L. U. They are getting tired of the American Federation

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The proposition is easy of solution. Our stock of parlor carpets is many times too large for the present conditions in Butte. We must move them If you are in a position to buy one and will buy it of us it will save us from carrying it in stock perhaps for months, and we will save you more money than you ever saved before on any carpet transaction of equal amount. We are willing to waive all our profit, and in some lines will act. ually book a loss to make a sale. We quote a few prices that show plainly that we stop at nothing short of the impossible to accomplish the desired Velvet Carpets
In rich red, green and blue ground, high pile, close weaves, standard grades, of which we cut 17 rooms last month at \$1.25 a yard.

Reduced to 85c a Yard

Wilton Velvet Carpets

Undoubtedly the best weaves of velvets to be had, in patterns and or schemes to suit all siz The same grades that we booked orders on last month at \$1.45 a yard.

Reduced to \$1.10 a Yard

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Parlor carpets, with or without borders; the swellest thing in all carpetdom; choice colorings, exclu-sive designs, exceptionally close wove backs. An October bargain at \$1.75 a yard Reduced to \$1.32 a Yard

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BUTTE SCHEDULE	Arrive	Depart
WESTBOUND No. 1, North Coast Limited No. 5, Burlington Ex- press No. 12, Twin City Ex- press	7:30 p.m. 2 00 p.m. ():30 a.m.	7:40 p.m. 2:10 p.m.
EASTROUND. No. 2, North Coast Limited Sleeper for tilds train open for reception of passen gers at 9;50 p. m No. 6, Burlington Ex- press No. 14, Twin City Ex-	645 a.m. 11:30 p.m.	1:55 a.m. 11:40 p.m.

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.

Eastern points.
No. 8, Burlington Express, from Kansas City and all B. & M. R. R. points and all N. P. points west of Billings to Seattle and Ispoints west of Billings at coma. Seattle and No. 6. Burlington Express, from Seattle and No. 6. M. K. R. Tacoms to Billings and all B. & M. K. R.

o. 7. Bitter Root Local, starts from Butte Missoula, Hamilton and all intermediate

8. Bitter Root Local, from Hamilton and Philipshurg.
No. 13, Lucal connection from Twin City
Express from St. Paul and all Eastern points.
No. 14, Lucal connection with Twin City Express for St. Paul and all points East.
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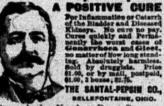


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LESSONS IN SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR LOCAL CLASSES

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 should have the 1011 set of lessons as by correspondence and the training school if possible. Comrade Mills will appreciate it if those organizing classes will report the same to him, box 405, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 13.

From Slavery to the Wage System. The slaves did not overthrow slavery. The masters abandoned it. And while serfdom was a little better for the slave, it was a great deal better for the master.

The serfs did not overthrow serf dom. And while the wage system is in many ways better for the wage worker than serfdom, it was not established by the wage workers; nor was it established in their interest. It was established by the master class. and under it the masters are freer from anxiety, care less and get more than under either slavery or serf-

The slaves became slaves because they had been beaten in war. The same soldiers who had conquered them when they had been armed and in the line of battle, were always able -after they had become slaves and were without arms-to swing the battleaxe with one hand and the lash with the other. And the slave was

If the serfs had wished to overthrow serfdom, they could not have done so. They, too, were without ers above slaves or serfs?

arms, without organization, without any knowledge of their numbers or their power. Serfdom was not overthrown. It was abandoned.

For the first time since the beginning of civilization, the workers know each other; are becoming organized, and will be able to fight their own battles, and thus win their own deliverance from bondage as old as history.

The Lesson.

1. The slaves were slaves because they could not help it. They could have died. May be, they ought to have done so. But if they stayed alive at all they were compelled to be slaves in spite of themselves.

2. Seris were seris because they could not help it. They could have died. Many chose to do so. But if they lived at all they were obliged to live as serfs.

3. But there is no force on earth sufficient to compel wage workers to remain wage workers, if they will stand together and demand their liberty. They may have the right to work under their own management, and for all they produce, if they will ask for it. If they do not have it, it is their own fault.

Questions.

- 1. Why could not the slaves free themselves?
- 2. Why could not the serfs free themselves?
- 3. Why could neither the serfs nor slaves be organized?
- 4. Why could they not know how numerous and how strong they were? 5. Name advantages of wage work-

ELECTION RETURNS

With the exception of one state, the usual difficulty is experienced in securing definite figures of the Socialist vote cast on Tuesday, November The exception is Massachusetts, where the newspapers are always prompts in reporting the votes of all parties, and where the general results of elections are always made known within twenty-four hours afterwards.

The figures at hand, however, show that as a whole the Socialist party has held its own, losing votes in some states and gaining in others. The most severe loss was occasioned in Massachusetts, where the legislative districts were lost and a heavy decrease suffered in the total state vote. The greatest gain seems to have been made in New York, where the Socialist party advanced several thousand, while the Socialist Labor party was almost annihilated, as indeed occurred in every state where it had a ticket in the field.

In Ohio the Socialist party generally held its own in the face of the unprecedented campaign made by both capitalist parties, and especially by Tom Johnson, who was attacked as a "Socialist" by the shrewd Republican managers. Losses were occasioned in several cities, but gains made in smaller towns, which helped to maintain the party standing.

Returns from Pennsylvania would indicate an increase, but lack of definite information precludes a correct estimate. It is almost assured, however, that official standing has been gained, which means much to us in Pennsylvania, where contests with the Socialist Labor party over the use of the name "Socialist" have evoked varying discussions from the courts.

The exact result in Iowa cannot be determined, but it would seem that the party had held its own. Losses were occasioned in several cities where direct attacks were made unon the party, but smaller towns seem to have made up for these losses by increased votes.

While it is exceptionally difficult to obtain information about the Nebraska Socialist vote, yet reports from various places show increases. The total vote in Douglass county, in which Omaha is situated, cannot be ascertained, but it is admitted that a radical increase has been registered.

greatly, the Populist canidate for supreme judge having apparently received votes cast for the Socialist ticket last year.

Reports from Kentucky show a decrease in several large cities, but increases in smaller towns, so that the party should hold its own, with probably a slight gain for all the state.

Shode Island and Maryland had state tickets in the field for the first time, and each show up with a fair vote. It is probable that official standing will have been gained in Maryland

Municipal elections in San Francisco, Cal., and Richmond, Va., show a slight increase.

The report of the Socialist party vote in Massachusetts shows that 275 cities and towns gave Chase 22,760, against 32,692 in the same places last year, or a decrease of 30 per cent. The decrease is not peculiar to one locality, but extends throughout the state, The principal cities, Besten,

Haverhill, Brockton, Springfield, Worcester, Cambridge, Lynn and Fitchburg, showing the largest loss. Gains were made in several cities and towns, but not enough to offset the loss in others. The defeat of James F. Carey for

re-election to the legislature from the Fifth Haverhill district by 162 votes the loss of the district formerly represented by the late Frederick O. McCartney, and the re-election of Walter C. Ransden to the legislature for a second term, were the other interesting events of the election. This leaves but one Socialist represntative in the Massachusetts legislature. and the brave and incomparable fight made by Comrade Carey in that body for working class interests will not be renewed in January.

While it was hoped that Carey would be re-elected again, yet this was hardly to be expected, when all the conditions under which the fight was made are considered. The capitalist papers are unanimous in the statement that Carey's defeat was largely attributable to the trade union quarrel which has torn the work. ing class in Haverhill asunder during the past year. This quarrel was fomented by the capitalist emissaries in and out of the unions. Added to this were the open attacks made by the Catholic church, the daily and weekly papers supported and published by the politicians of both partes, and a combination of local business men organized for the sole purpose of defeating Carey.

In the Fourth Plymouth district Charles Drew was defeated by sixty. one votes in the attempt to be Mc-Cartney's successor, but W. C. Ransden was elected to a second term from the Ninth Plymouth district by fifty eight votes.

George Monk, Socialist, missed election as senator from the Second Plymouth district by 144 votes, polling 2,849 votes against his Republican oppoenent's 2,993, the Democratic candidate receiving 997-votes. Close contensts for representatives were also held in several other districts.

New York seems to have advanced to the head of the Socialist column It is probable that close to 30,000 votes or over have been polled for Matchett for associate judge, as against 23,400 for governor last year. Unlike Massachusetts, the increase occurs in the larger cities, notably in Greater New York itself, where an estimate of at least 19,000 votes for Matchett is made, against 16,432 last year. Syracuse. Rochester, Buffalo. Troy, Schenectady, Jamestown and other cities show large increa Gains are also made in smaller towns and cities, but losses are re-ported from these also. It is perhaps safe to say that an increase of 19,000 in round numbers has been made in New York state over the state election of last year.

Very meager returns have been re-ceived from this state, but increases are reported from Philadelphia and The Erie vote falls over 300, which is surprising, considering the amount of work being done there. Reports from the anthracite region show a substantial decrease.

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