

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

AMERICAN

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

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MINERS, MILITARY AND THE COURTS OF LAW

TAKING for his text the words of the title, Rev. Lewis J. Duncan of the Unitarian Church of Butte, on June 19 at the Jewish synagogue, delivered the remarkable sermon here published. It was delivered from manuscript, and is therefore the cool, calm expression of views held by a trained thinker, whose paramount idea is his duty as a teacher of ethics. Mr. Duncan said:

"For the past two weeks public interest and public attention has been largely centered upon the progress of events in the state of Colorado growing out of the strike of the metallurgic trades laborers. This strike has been in progress for about ten months past, but except occasional and scant reports of minor disorders, and of certain military measures said to be necessary for the preservation of peace, little has been heard from there, until recently, of sufficient moment to stir our sluggish interest. On the 7th of June, however, the whole country was startled and aroused by the intelligence that on the early morning of June 6 a body of non-union men waiting for a train at the depot of Independence, Colo., had been blown up by the explosion of an infernal machine beneath the platform, that as a result a riot had broken out in the Cripple Creek district, especially in the town of Victor, between the strikers and the citizens; that the military was necessary to suppress the riot; that the miners were resisting the military, and things were about as bad and warlike as could be. At the same time, a decision of the supreme court of the state in a habeas corpus case concerning the president of the Western Federation of Miners, who was held by the military authorities, was published. The decision, as reported, held:

- "First—That the governor has sole power to determine when a state of insurrection exists in any county in the state, and the courts have no power to interfere with his exercise of this prerogative.
 - "Second—That the governor has the right to use the military force of the state to suppress insurrection. He also has the power to order the imprisonment and the killing of insurrectionists if in his opinion that extremity is necessary.
 - "Third—That he can detain military prisoners until he decides that the insurrection is quelled.
 - "Fourth—That the courts of the state have no right to interfere with the military authorities and their handling of prisoners. They have no power to attempt to discharge military prisoners.
- "Later advices received this past week tell us that the attorneys for the imprisoned miners, having carried the case into the United States court, secured a writ of habeas corpus commanding the governor and the adjutant general of Colorado to have Mr. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, brought before a federal judge and to show cause why he is being restrained of his liberty. We are also informed that Moyer had been released before the writ was served upon the state officials, but had been rearrested, presumably on the charge of complicity in the criminal act at Independence already mentioned.
- "On the face of things, and judging solely by the light of such information as one gets from a casual reading of the press dispatches, it looks as though what had begun as an industrial conflict between the organized miners and the mineral deposit owners of the state of Colorado has, in the course of ten months, developed into an armed conflict between the forces of law and order, represented by the executive and military forces of the state, backed by the public sentiment of the middle-class citizens—the reputable business and professional men composing the so-called Citizens' Alliance—and the forces of lawlessness and anarchy, represented by the

A Butte Minister Calmly Reviews the Tragical Events of the Past Ten Months in the State of Colorado. A Very Remarkable Sermon

strikers and their sympathizers, headed by the Western Federation of Miners and its officials. Anarchy is an ugly name, especially hateful to the average American citizen who has not taken the time and care to study it as a sober theory of social philosophy, but accepts it in the ordinary colloquial sense as a synonym for wanton and criminal destruction of life and property, dark conspiracy, cowardly assassination and diabolical hatred of all rulers and rich people. And when he is told that the labor federation to which the striking miners belong is a socialistic organization and is taught, as he generally is taught by his newspapers, that socialists and socialism are the same as anarchists and anarchism, and when he reads, as he has read, that Adjutant General Bell has declared that the purpose of the use of the military in Colorado is 'to do up' that anarchistic federation of miners; and when on top of that comes news of such violence and disorder as this we have heard, the natural conclusion of the average citizen is that the miners are to blame for all the trouble, and that no measures can be too drastic, provided such lawlessness is put down and the principles of justice, of order and of good government are vindicated.

"I do not stop now to show that anarchy, as a social theory, is not what our average citizen takes it to be, nor do I stop to correct the too common allegation that socialism and anarchism are identical; but taking the meaning of those terms in the wrong sense that our average citizen holds them, namely, as synonyms for lawlessness, for murder and rapine, I hold that his judgment is sound so far as it relates to the necessity of the public peace and the preservation of the personal and property rights guaranteed to every man and woman of our land. Lawlessness of all sorts must be put down and good order and the rights of citizens must be maintained. I do not agree that no measures taken to secure these ends can be too drastic. Such a judgment is too hasty and passionate, and reflects a national impatience which it seems to me is becoming too prevalent. No legal measures can be too drastic, I admit, but to resort to measures outside of the law—lynch measures—is not and cannot be either wise or just. Such measures are themselves lawless and should fall under the same condemnation as any other overt violation of the principles of justice, order and good government. Neither do I concur in the oft-and judgment that, in this particular instance, the striking miners are to blame. That seems to me too hasty a conclusion. It is easy enough to give a dog a bad name and then to kick him for it. It is another matter to show that he deserves either the name or the kick. Un-

fortunately, governmental officials are not always infallible, and the fact that a man is a reputable citizen and a more or less prosperous business man is not an absolute insurance that he is always law-abiding, or that his moral judgments are always sound. It is unfortunate, but it is true, and the evidences of its truth are many and obvious, that both the political and the business consciences of men are, and more and more tend to become, commercialized; that human justice is too often sacrificed to business expediency; and that what is right and in the interests of good order is too frequently considered to be merely what will promote the interests of one's party or one's business and enable him to utilize the governmental machinery and to direct the administration of public affairs to the accomplishment of selfish or corporate ends.

"A little over two years ago this country was edified by the claim of the president of a coal mining corporation that God in His infinite wisdom had confided the coal fields of this country to the care and administration of a certain class of individuals. That was funny and the country laughed. But not so laughable were the consequences that followed upon the working out of that theory. I doubt not that President Baer was conscientious in his claim, but it was a case of commercialized conscience. The owners of the mineral deposits of Colorado have not made any such ridiculous and blasphemous claims, but it might easily be that their consciences are similarly commercialized and that they are conducting affairs on what is practically the same theory and by measures to ends that are just as socially destructive.

"On the other hand, it is also true that neither are miners and unions and labor leaders infallible. They, too, are under the law of economic determinism which tends to cause a man to form judgments and to act in the line of purely selfish interest. And especially during a strike, where personal and class interests are at stake, when passions are inflamed and feeling runs high, moral judgments are liable to suffer eclipse, and wrong and brutal deeds, always liable to be committed by evil and ignorant men, may even be incited and done by men who under normal conditions are neither evil nor ignorant, and they, also misguided by a commercialized conscience, may feel themselves in a measure justified in resorting to lawless and criminal methods of accomplishing their ends.

"At any rate, before passing judgment as to who is blameworthy, there should be a careful weighing of the facts in evidence. In this particular case, covering, as it does, a long period during a considerable portion of which all the news from the striking district was under military censorship, and involving not only a complexity of facts and interests but also of conflicting statements and prejudices, the task of sifting out what is trustworthy evidence is particularly difficult. Nevertheless, carefully considered, certain facts ought to appear, and it seems to me do appear, which are sufficient on which to base a rational moral judgment upon the issues of the industrial conflict and to direct us where as interested and law-abiding, order-respecting and liberty-loving citizens, our sympathies and our influence should be placed. In this place and occasion our inquiry should be primarily the ethical one and not the political or even the economic ones, save as these shall bear directly upon the other.

"Our study of the facts will carry us back to the Colorado legislative session of 1900-'01, when the miners and other organized laborers secured the passage of an eight-hour law. This law the mine owners disregarded, and when it was brought to test before the supreme court of the state it was declared unconstitutional. Thereupon the labor organizations secured from

(Continued on Page Four.)

TOM LAWSON AND THE AMALGAMATED THE STORY OF "FRENZIED FINANCE"

THOMAS W. LAWSON, the spectacular Boston broker, has given to the reading public the first paper of his promised series on the dark and devious ways of the money power of the world, under the title of "Frenzied Finance; the Story of the Amalgamated." To judge by the disclosures he promises to make and by his confessed close connection with "the system," as he terms it, which he is decrying, the more appropriate title would have been, "The Methods of Industrial Buccaneers, By One of Them." Outlining his proposed exposure in his first paper, he says:

"My desire in writing 'The Story of Amalgamated,' while tinged perhaps with hatred for and revenge against the 'system' as a whole and some of its votaries, is more truly pervaded with a strong conviction that the most effective way to educate the public to realize the evils of which such affairs as the Amalgamated are the direct result, is to expose before them the brutal facts as to the conception, birth and nursery-breeding of this, the foremost of all the unsavory offspring of the 'system.' ... In doing so I shall describe such parts of the general financial structure as will place my readers, especially those unfamiliar with its more complicated conditions, in a mental state to comprehend the methods by which the savings they think are safely guarded in the banks, trust and insurance companies, are so manipulated by the votaries of frenzied finance as to be in constant jeopardy. I will show them that while the press, the books, the stumps and our halls of statesmanship are full of overflowing with the whys, wherefores and what-nots of 'tariff,' 'currency,' 'silver,' 'gold,' and 'labor,' while our market systems are perfect-ed educational machines for disseminating accurate statistics about the necessities and luxuries of life, the water and land carriers, real estate and other material things which the people have been taught to believe are the only things that vitally affect their savings; that while they imagine they understand the system by which speculation and investments are controlled and worked, and that the causes and effects of this system are at

all times get-at-able by them through their bankers and their brokers; there is a tangible, complicated, yet simple trick of financial legerdemain, operated twenty-four hours in each day in the year, and which the press, the books, the politicians and the statesmen never touch upon—a trick by means of which the savings of the people and the public funds of the government, whether in the national banks, savings banks, trust or insurance companies, are always at the absolute service and mercy of the votaries of frenzied finance.

"Therefore, in the course of my 'Story of Amalgamated' will come a few kindergarten pictures of how the necessities and luxuries of the people are 'incorporated;' how the evidences of corporate ownership are manufactured; of the individuals who 'manufacture' them; of the individuals who control and make or unmake their values; of the meeting-places of these individuals, within and without the stock exchanges; of some of the corporations and of some of the signs and tokens of corporation ownership; of some of their histories; of some of their doings, and of some of their contemplated doings.

"In the last few years the public have heard many stories of this Jugen-nant 'system,' which has grown to be the greatest power in our land—greater almost than the power which governs the nation, because it is not only great within itself, but by its peculiar workings is really a part of the power which governs the people. Particularly have they been told the story of Standard Oil by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in his able work, 'Wealth Against Commonwealth,' and by Miss Ida M. Tarbell in her recent historical sketches, but however thorough these writers may have been in gathering the facts, statistics and evidences, however relentless their pens and vivid their pictures, they dealt but with things that are dead; things that to the present generation are but skeletons whose dry and whitened bones cannot possibly bring to the hearts, minds and souls of the men and women of to-day that all-consuming passion for revenge, that burning desire for justice, without which so movement to benefit the people can be made successful.

"In telling my story I shall, for I must, tell it fairly, and to make sure of this I pledge myself to keep to the exact facts as they transpired, not allowing myself to be overawed by their greatness into contracting them, nor to be tempted by their littleness into expanding them. In doing this I know, because of the peculiarity of the subject and my intimate relation to it, no other way than to do it in the first person. There will be running through the courts of the land, contemporaneously with my articles, actions at law which will compel me to be unusually alert in heaving to the line of facts.

"In the beginning it will be necessary, for that clear understanding which is one of my principal objects, to treat at sufficient length the Bay State Gas intricacies and trickeries, in which in a certain sense Amalgamated had its being. This will compel me to devote a chapter to one of the most picturesquely notorious characters of the age, John Edward O'Sullivan Ad-dicks, of Delaware, Everywhere and Nowhere.

"The main part of my narrative must of necessity deal with the two real heads of Standard Oil and Amalgamated, Mr. Henry H. Rogers and Mr. William Rockefeller, and with the biggest financial institution of America, if not of the world, the National City Bank of New York, and its head and dominating spirit, Mr. James Still-man.

"An important chapter should be that devoted to the conception and formation of the United Metals Selling Company, through which it was, and is, intended to practically control the copper industry of the world without coming within the restrictions of the laws for the prevention or regulation of monopolies.

"I shall also deal at length with a notorious character, who, like the spot upon the sun, looms up in all American copper affairs whenever they appear in the full vision of the public eye—Mr. F. Aug. Heinze, of Montana.

"There will be a chapter of more or less length devoted to one of the most important episodes in Amalgamated affairs, wherein I shall deal with one of Wall street's most picturesque, able and intensely interesting men, Mr. James R. Keane.

"I shall deal with a bit of the nation's history in which within a few days of the national election of 1896 a hurry-up call for additional funds to the extent of \$5,000,000 was so promptly met as to overturn the people in five states and thereby preserve the destinies of the republican party, of which I am and have always been a member.

"I shall draw a picture of two dress-suit cases of money being slipped across the table at the foot of a judge's bench in the courtroom, from its custodian to its new owners, upon the rendering of a court decision; and I shall show how the new owners frustrated a plot whereby they were to be waylaid and the bags of money recovered.

"I shall devote some space to pointing out the evils and dangers of the latter-day methods of corrupting lawmakers, and show how one entire Massachusetts legislature, with the exception of a few members, were dealt with as openly as the fishermen procure their stock in trade upon the wharves; how upon the last day of the legislature, because their deferred cash payments were not promptly forthcoming, they turned, and made necessary the hurried departure for foreign shores of a great lawyer and his secretary, with bags of quickly gathered gold, and all evidences of the crimes committed and attempted; how after the ship arrived at an island in accurate diagrams of the machinery through which their nefarious trade is carried on.

"What should be one of the most interesting chapters of my story is that which contains the complete list of original subscribers to the Amalgamated Station, with addresses, foreign seas the great lawyer's dead body received hurried burial, and his secretary's was later dropped, with weights about his feet, to the ocean's depths; and how ever since the natives whisper among themselves their gruesome suspicions.

"I shall devote a chapter to the doings of certain financial reputation nabobbers and blackmailers; show how through their agencies they hold up corporations and their managers for large sums, which upon being paid since into motion a perfected system

for the false moulding of public opinion for the purpose of making more easy the plundering of the people. I shall photograph the men and draw amounts subscribed for and amounts allotted. This list contains the names of 4,648 investors, situated in all parts of this country and some of Europe, and the weight of their operation should and the weight of their operation should be like the dial on the gauge of a boiler—an accurate indicator of the inside doings of the 'system.'

"My story will carry me down to Wall street, into the Stock Exchange, through its hundred and one or million and one open and hidden passages, and into State street, that ever-hung hammock of financial somnolence, and into the courts of justice of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts and Montana, and into many other interesting abodes of justice and injustice, of trickery, fraud and simple, honest trustfulness.

"When my story is ended and the great American people, whose simple but proud boast is that they cannot be fooled in the same place by the same methods and the same instruments

twice, know as much as I now know of Amalgamated and its relation to the 'system' which has for years as boldly, as coarsely and as cruelly robbed them as the coolie slaves are robbed by their masters, it will be for them to decide whether my story has been, because of the facts which entered into it, so well told that they will not be satisfied with the restitution of the vast sums which the Amalgamated took from them, which United States Steel took from them, and which others took in lesser amounts but by equally flagrant methods; but will demand the overthrow of the 'system' itself. It will be for them to decide; and if their decision should be the latter, I will be amply repaid for the pains and the miseries which must necessarily follow in the wake of a task such as the one I undertook when I decided to tell 'The Story of Amalgamated.'

If Mr. Lawson should keep his promises as given above, there will be a commotion in high places. It is probable, however, that the man from Boston is in a tight place and hopes to scare off his fellow wolves by the disclosures he threatens to make.

THE PROTEST MASS MEETING

The Butte Miners' Union on June 20 held a mass meeting in protest against the brutalities practised in Colorado by the authorities and the Citizens' Alliance on the striking miners. There were several thousand persons gathered. The speakers, ran to words in lavish profusion, not one of the carefully picked orators of the occasion daring to do more than to "deplore" and "condemn" the blackest crimes hitherto committed against the perpetuity of the republic. The socialists were carefully excluded from the roster of speakers, because those who had charge of the meeting were anxious to maintain "conservatism" of utterance, and they succeeded so well that one daily paper advises Mr. Parry to go to school to them. Socialists are given to telling the truth; and as every one knows, the truth is so precious that it is only to be written about but never told. The resolutions adopted by the meeting are to be forwarded to President Roosevelt, and are couched in terms that will give no offense to our benign czar whom the working class must appeal to in their extremity. An unthinking man might express amazement that the majority of the population (the working class) of a country which is supposed to be governed by majority rule are not able to right their own wrongs. A politician, on the other hand, might discover a scheme to put the rough rider up against a little game of brace, for Teddy will be damned by the capitalist class if he does, and by the working class if he does not. In his choice of two evils the hero of the Miller case will take the latter horn of the dilemma. Talk about keeping politics out of the union! Experience in the Gibraltar of Labor shows that where working-class politics are excluded it opens the door for the rottenest kind of old-party shysterism. The more "conservative" the union, the more active the corporation heeler. With these "labor leaders" every question is considered, not from the standpoint of its effect on the working class, but its effect on the two corporations which are quarrelling over the ownership of Silver Bow county and the state government. The radical unions are the ones in which the rank and file do their own thinking and the lease-holding patriot and the gold-brick politician are at a discount as leaders. It is to be hoped that the various mass meetings of protest which are being held throughout the nation will have the effect, not of an appointment of another strike commission, but of waking up the brain cells of the hornless cattle who are packing union cards, to a realization of the truth of the saying, "He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

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TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

The headquarters of the American Labor Union have been removed to Chicago, where there is so vast a work of organization to be done and so much room for the improvement of the condition of the working class.

A WIFE, A MOTHER AND A COMRADE GONE.

The death of Mrs. M. G. O'Malley, which occurred on June 26 at Murray & Freund's hospital, Butte, from blood poisoning, accounts for the lateness of this issue of the Journal.

With the living, tons of philosophy at such a time are powerless against a tiny grain of sentiment. That death is the lot of all humanity does not make his visit any the less hard to bear.

THE JAPANESE PROLETARIAT.

At the same time that she opened her doors to civilization Japan began the development of her industries. In 1872 the total value of manufactured articles exported from Japan amounted to only 500,000 yen, but in 1901 it was 50,000,000 yen.

tries has been accompanied by great suffering on the part of the proletariat, which has been the victim of an exploitation which recalls by its severity the most atrocious facts to be found in the origins of modern English industry.

In the year 1882 we find the first trace of Socialism, or rather of semi-Socialism, in Japan, emigrants to the United States carrying back to their country the agrarian reform preached by Henry George, and a translation of his "Progress and Poverty."

Commencing with 1890 there appeared for the first time in Japan the doctrine of international Socialism, resting on the organization of the working class. The "manifesto" of the communists, by Marx and Engels, was translated into Japanese, and in 1897 there was formed at Tokyo the Socialist Association.

From the start the efforts of the Socialists were directed to the organization of the Japanese proletariat, both in a political and economical sense. Under the old regime and in the pre-capitalistic stage, the system of guilds was in existence, uniting the employes and employers.

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for conciliation by the local sections. It is in close connection with the Brotherhood Union, and at present numbers 3,000 members.

The most powerful of all the labor organizations of Japan is the Association of Mechanics of the Company of Railroads of Nippon, the organization of which is chiefly due to the efforts of Katayama. This union was formed in 1898, and in 1900 the union won in a decisive struggle with the company.

A REPLY TO NORDAU.

The Cosmopolitan in its March edition published an article on "Socialism in Europe," supposed to have been written by Max Nordau. I say supposed, because the article contains so many misrepresentations of facts,

The writer tells us that at the last election for parliament in Germany the Socialists polled nearly two million votes, while the officially certified and published accounts gives them three million and eight thousand.

The Present Crisis

By James Russell Lowell

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word;

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone, While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands, On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;

THE CLOCK IN THE CHAMBER OF THE OMNIPOTENT.

But, says some one, is there any use in our making an effort? Are not all the bankers of this country, all of the trusts and great corporations of this country, all of the powerful forces of this country, is not the fashion of this country, are not the drawing rooms and the clubs of this country now controlled by concentrated and corrupt wealth?

My friends, let me cite you a parallel; George William Curtis and other writers of his day have described the slave power back in the 50's. They tell us that slavery sat in the White House and made laws in the capital; that courts of justice were its ministers; that senators and legislators were its lackeys; that it controlled the professor in the lecture room, the editor in his sanctum, the preacher in his pulpit; that it swaggered in the drawing room; that it ruled at the clubs; that it dominated with iron hand all the affairs of society; that every year enlarged its power, every moon increased its dominion; that the men and the women who dared to even question the divinity of that institu-

tion were ostracized, were persecuted, were vilified—aye, were hanged.

But the great clock in the Chamber of the Omnipotent never stands still. It ticked away the years as it had once ticked away the centuries.

The average pension for a sixty-year-old workman is about \$60 a year, with which magnificent sum for old age not even Max Nordau would be content.

This article contains other incongruities and manifest contradictions. From it we find that Socialism has failed, because thirty-five years after the publication of Karl Marx's book, "Capital," Socialism is nowhere practically established.

What would have been his verdict if thirty-five years after Christ's death he should have judged the Christian religion?

Strange as it may seem, he declares himself to be a believer in the doctrines of Socialism, though he gravely tells us that Socialism only gains in weakened nations, and that it is indorsed by flabby and indolent men only, and at periods of national decay.

Does the writer not know that Socialism began to spread in Germany, the classical land of its theory, after the successful war with France, when the self-consciousness and self-esteem of the Germans had been raised to a pitch heretofore unknown?

The number of Socialists in Germany increased from seventy-five thousand in 1876 to over three millions in 1903, during a period of what

of forty-four, while the actual number is eighty-one.

The writer declares that the Socialists of Germany were opposed to pension and insurance legislation, when Max Nordau knows—or at least he should know—that the opposition of the Socialists was against the inadequacy of the legislation against the low rates proposed.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside, Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified, And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone, While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,

For Humanity sweeps onward; where to-day the martyr stands, On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;

capitalistic writers would call unprejudiced prosperity. During the same period the wealth of the country was more than trebled, while the population increased 40 per cent, and the nation rose from a fourth or fifth rate commercial nation to a rival of Great Britain and the United States.

Many accusations could be raised against Germany, but that it is a decaying nation not even its most prejudiced enemies would contend; and that its inhabitants are indolent could be refuted by a geometrical demonstration, called demonstratio ad absurdum, by comparing the industrial development of Germany in the last twenty years with that of other countries, not even excepting the United States.

The writer vainly attempts to construct an impassable gulf between revolutionary and evolutionary Socialism. He maintains that to the evolutionary Socialists belong the future. Now he should know, or if he does not know he can easily inform himself, that the so-called evolutionary Socialists do not believe a whit less in Socialism than the so-called revolutionary Socialists.

The sole difference between the two is a difference of tactics about the best way to secure their object. And when Max Nordau or any one else maintains that the future belongs to evolutionary Socialists, he practically proclaims himself a follower of Karl Marx, or rather of his idea, which is simply this—that the gradual centralization of capital in the hands of a few by the natural development of economics will lead to society ownership, which is called Socialism.

Karl Marx demonstrated that the centralization of industry will bring the expropriation of the small capitalists, and that the proportion of employes, or hands (the term used to-day for the words servant or slave) will increase every day.

The writer in the Cosmopolitan says Socialism will come by evolution. Let us hope so; but we hold that the logic of events, especially in recent decades, proves that either by evolution or revolution, Socialism is inevitable. Certainly its unprecedented growth cannot be called a failure.—L. F. Strauss, A. M., in The Arena.

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ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will allow a ten-day stopover at either Chicago or Kansas City on payment of \$1.00 fee on through tickets to the World's Fair.

FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

- Season tickets St. Paul or Minneapolis to St. Louis and return \$25.00—Sixty day ticket \$21.35—Ten day ticket \$19.20. Fair opens about May 1st, and closes December 1st.

The Remington Typewriter advertisement featuring an illustration of the typewriter and text describing its quality and availability.

ATHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY. CO.

Santa Fe logo and text describing train routes and services.

THREE TRAINS DAILY advertisement for Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo to Kansas City and Chicago.

C. B. HOSKINS DRUGGIST advertisement at 124 W. PARK STREET.

M. DONLAN Attorney at Law advertisement at 131 Pennsylvania Building.

WATCH REPAIRING advertisement for watches repaired in the best manner possible.

Journal subscription advertisement for cards and books.

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDING AND BLANK BOOKS advertisement by CHAS. BESSETTE.

Hardware, Storage, Stove Repairs advertisement by GEORGE OCHSLI.

Do You Want Up-to-Date JOB WORK? advertisement for printing services.

OSCAR STENBERG Sign Painter and Decorator advertisement at 20 W. Park St.

PAUL E. MEIER Successor to MEER & WENGER Assayer and Chemist advertisement.

EVANS' BOOK STORE advertisement for blank books and stationery.

B. E. Calkins Stationery and Paper Dealer advertisement for various stationery items.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES VIA DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Butte to St. Louis and return... \$47.50. Butte to Chicago and return... \$2.50. Butte to St. Louis, returning via Chicago, or vice versa... \$3.75.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS. An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP advertisement with a portrait of a woman and text describing its benefits for children.

Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules A POSITIVE CURE.

Advertisement for Scott's Santal-Pepsin Capsules, highlighting its effectiveness for urinary ailments.

Your Banking DALY BANK & TRUST CO.

Advertisement for Daly Bank & Trust Co. of Anasconda, listing services and capital.

BANKING TRUST COMPANY advertisement with logo and text about interest on deposits.

STATE SAVINGS BANK advertisement featuring a star border and text about services and directors.

MONTANA HARD WALL PLASTER CO. advertisement for plastering services.

MR. RAILROAD MAN! advertisement for The Railway Employees Journal, a monthly magazine for railroad workers.

COMPLAIN OF INJUSTICE

Executive Board of Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Protest Against a Statement Made by This Paper.

The Journal is in receipt of a demand for substantiation or a retraction of certain statements concerning the S. T. and L. A. in a recent article dealing with the differences between that body and the American Labor Union.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a regular meeting of the general executive board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, held on the 12th of this month, I was instructed to write to you and protest on the subject of an article entitled 'The A. L. U. and the S. T. & L. A.' which appeared in your issue of last April 14.

By protesting against and calling for a substantiation of this one charge we do not wish to be understood as accepting for correct the other statements in the article. On the contrary, the article contains not a single allegation of fact of any importance that is not a caricature of the S. T. & L. A. and of its general executive board.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, General Secretary Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The information of this paper on the particular point objected to in the letter was obtained from a former member of the S. T. and L. A., and also from the statement of the executive board of Iron and Metal Workers' Trade and Labor Alliance, No. 6, which was published in November of 1901.

COMRADES: I've just bought 50 Denamore machines. They are in perfect condition, and I guarantee them for a year, same as a new machine. Price, \$30 cash with order, or \$35 on \$5 payments.

O. T. ANDERSON, 6615 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill. Member American Labor Union. Advertisement for Denamore machines.

SHEARERS WILL MEET

Convention of the Craft Called for July 25 at Butte, Mont., in Miners' Union Hall—Good Attendance Expected.

The call for the third annual convention of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, chartered by the American Labor Union, was prepared and issued in the early part of June.

The basis of representation in the convention will be one delegate for every twenty members in good standing. The call states that on the basis of the present membership there will be in the neighborhood of sixty delegates.

The organizers everywhere are arousing intense interest among the shearers, and they are rapidly falling into line. Already the effectiveness of the union has been shown, as evidenced by the several victories won in Wyoming and California.

Some time since the Butte Mill and Smeltermen's Union, an organization of real men, who do not get their instructions on union business from the offices of the M. O. P. or the Amalgamated, decided to hold a public protest meeting against Colorado outrages.

The land of Mary MacLane and Jack Munroe has a new claim to distinction. She has among her citizens the inventor of the only furniture drawer in existence that will not stick and will open at either end, one end remaining locked.

North-Western Limited advertisement with logo and text: 'The Trains for Comfort' every night between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Chicago Great Western Railway advertisement with logo and text: 'THE RIGHT ROAD' Between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha.

EQUIPMENT RIGHT SERVICE RIGHT TIME RIGHT IT'S ALL RIGHT advertisement for a watch repair service.

NORTH COAST LIMITED OBSERVATION CAR ELECTRIC LIGHTED STEAM HEATED advertisement with a logo and train schedule table.

FAST TIME OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD FAST TIME advertisement with logo and text.

PULLMAN DINING and LIBRARY CAR ROUTE advertisement with logo and text.

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

SHORT LINE TO COLORADO, ARIZONA AND MEXICO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND advertisement.

TIME CARD BUTTE advertisement with arrival and departure times.

Genuine Comfort advertisement for a library buffet club car.

North-Western Limited advertisement with logo and text: 'The Trains for Comfort' every night between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago via THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Chicago Great Western Railway advertisement with logo and text: 'THE RIGHT ROAD' Between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, and Omaha.

EQUIPMENT RIGHT SERVICE RIGHT TIME RIGHT IT'S ALL RIGHT advertisement for a watch repair service.

EXCURSIONS VIA OREGON SHORT LINE.

Table listing excursion routes and fares: St. Louis and return every Tuesday... \$47.50. Chicago and return every Tuesday... \$2.50.

SILVER BOW BREWING CO'S. SPECIAL BREW CRYSTAL SPRINGS BEER advertisement.

STODOLSKI'S CONCERT BAND advertisement for Union Music for all occasions.

NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKERS advertisement with logo and text.

PRINTING advertisement for high class work at moderate figures.

OATES & ROBERTS Printers and Publishers advertisement with contact information.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY advertisement with logo and text.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY advertisement with logo and text: SHORT ROUTE---FAST TIME To Minneapolis and St. Paul.

