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#### A. L. U. NOTES.

Missoula A. L. U. is one of the strong labor organizations of Montana and is making strenuous exertions to spread the doctrine of unionism in the adjacent districts.

On last Saturday the laboring men of Idaho Falls, Idaho, effected the organization of a large union, under the direction of Daniel McDonald, president of the A. L. U. More than 100 names were attached to the roll as charter members.

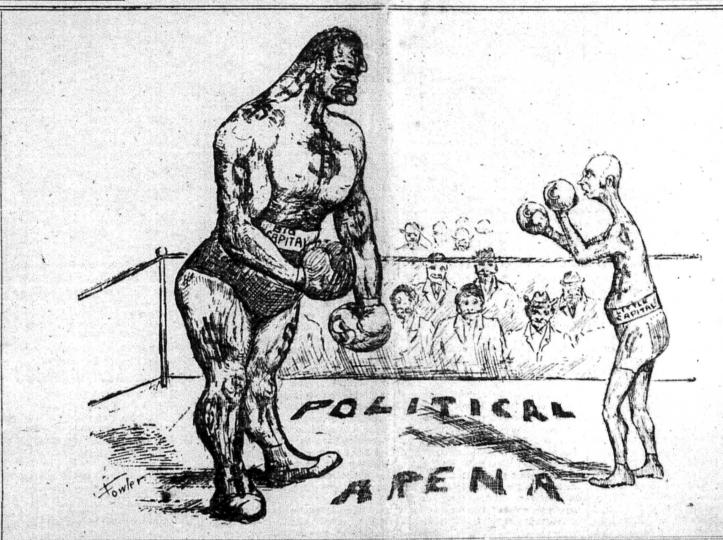
Clarence Smith, manager of the American Labor Union Journal and secretary-treasurer of the A. L. U., has returned from a week's sojourn in St. Louis, where he attended the meeting of the national central committee of the Socialist party.

Daniel McDonald, president of the A. L. U., has returned from a trip through a portion of Idaho in the interests of the A. L. U. During his absence he visited Idaho Falls, Pocatel-Montpeller he installed unions under the charter of the A. L. U.

Owing to other engagements, President McDonald of the American Labor Union was unable to attend the convention of the Home Industry club, held in Helena on last Monday. The convention was planned by the Great Falls club, and had for its purpose the forming of a state organization

The Butte Stenographers' Association, No. 149, is one of the most flourishing unions in Butte. Its memb rooms, so they have moved to room 223, Pennsylvania block, which they have fitted up as a most comfortable beadquarters.

on Saturday last the laundry workers of Butte and their employers held
a conference in Pioneer hall on West
Broadway, and some differences which
had existed between the respective
parties were amicably adjusted. R.
E. Taylor of the C. O. D., John Scovill
of the Montana laundry, Marson J. De
the Montana laundry, Marson J. De ne of the Troy laundry and Mr. Erson of the Palace Steam laundry ended. The outcome was a compro-se, in which both sides yielded ething. Women shirt markers and are were conceded \$3 a day in of \$2.50 as formerly, and the



The flour mill employes of Australia have recently organized.

The company to rewire the city of Hamilton, Ont., must employ union

Clothing cutters at Baltimore, Md., will receive an increase of 25 cents a day beginning April 1.

Building trades at Birmingham, Ala., will form an alliance and act as one body for mutual protection.

Providence (R. I.) labor unions are projecting a new labor temple to be erected and owned by union men.

Chicago (III.) electrical workers will demand an increase of \$1 a day beginning April 1. Their scale is

Glovemakers at San Francisco, Cal., will present a new wage schedule to their employers to go into effect

The plant of the Peorla Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal, 800 men being thrown out of employment.

Typographical Union, No. 2, of Philadelphia, obtained an injunction restraining city officials from having tax lists printed in non-union offices.

Toronto (Canada) union painters

have decided to demand 35 cents an hour beginning April 15. Heretofcre wages have been 39 cents an hour for an eight-hour day.

The linemen of Salt Lake won their strike, which was for shorter hours and increased pay. They are now recelving \$3 for eight hours.

A new scale of wages to be presented by the hoisting and pile-driving engineers of Omaha, Neb., has been approved by the Central Labor

An agreement has been reached between the master bakers and the Journeymen Bakers' Union at Kansas City. Mo., that sixty hours will constitute a week's work.

Committees of telegraph operators ment. representing the various railways centering at Saint Paul, Minn., have submitted a new schedule for an increase of wages and a new book of rules.

other employes of the Auburn, N. Y., Street Railway Company have been increased from ten to twenty per cent. The Milwaukee street railway em-depending on the length of service. Ployes have received a raise of one

gamation or alliance between the woodworkers and boxmakers are in attended a more latitude and editiusi-progress. If a satisfactory agreement is made it will end a war that has per hour for the first year, 20 cents stirred the labor movement for many per hour for the third year, and 22

years. The woodworkers objected to a charter being granted to the boxin ters by the American Federation

School janitors at Toledo, Ohio, have petitioned the board of education for an increase of 25 cents a day. They now receive \$1,50 a day for fourteen hours' work,

By a vote of six locals in favor of and four against the marine cooks and stewards of the Great Lakes voted at the convention in Detroit to become miliated with the Scamen's Union.

Union Pacific strikers have unaniously voted only not to accept piece work, but voted that the subject would not again be considered in conference as a basis for a strike settle-

According to an official report, there were between Jan. 4, 1901, and March 21, 1902, 1,844 strikes in Italy, involv-111g 438,000 men. Two-thirds of these Wages of motormen, conductors and strikes, organized by the Socialists, resulted favorably to the men.

cent per hour, on the condition that Negotiations looking to an amal- they work seven days in the week and render a "more faithful and enthusiThey work ten hours a day. At the same time the cost of living has increased from thirty to fifty per cent, and coal is only obtainable for the rich. Hurrah for our great pros-

Figures compiled by the New Jersey bureau of labor statistics show that union glassblowers in that state average \$5.62 a day and forty-nine hours a week and non-union men \$3.52 a day and fifty-three and one-half hours a week.

Very encouraging is the tone of tae quarterly report of President J. C. Sullivan and Secretary H. B. Waters, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor. The report says the unions are in fair condition and the outlook for unionism in the state was never better.

Executive representatives of the Texas labor organizations will demand the passage of the following measures at the present session of the state legislature. Law against child labor, an eight-hour day for state employes, a sixteen-hour per day law for ratiroad employes and a law regulating the mana road hospitals. By the latter measure it is intended to give the employes representation on hospital boards and a voice in the expenditure of the money collected from the men for this purpose.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE JOURNAL.

Mrs. Rosa Osborne, of Ouray, Colo., says: "The Journal is certainly just the paper we need. It came to me like a feast to my soul, and gets better every week."

E. G. Miller, of Great Falls, writes that the paper is highly appreciated in that city and that he will do all possible to increase its circulation.

J. Whorsley, of Calgary; Province of Alberta, Canada, writes to the editor of the Journal that the appearance of the paper in Calgary is appreciated and that it will gain a large circulation in that locality, as all who have seen copies of it pronounce it a labor paper of the highest merit.

Eugene Ingram, of Great Falls, Montana, writes that the paper is just what the union people of the Falls want and that we may depend upon a large circulation there. He says the contributed articles are of the highest order and their logic is incontroverti-

John N. Linder, of Denver, Colo., says that wherever he talks to union men he hears words of praise for the Journal. and that all are unanimous in saying that its usefulness is bound to be felt.

J. Billings, of Kalispell, Montana, says: "I get the Labor Journal and have got some subscribers for it and will get more. I must say the Labor Journal has the right ring and preaches the right gospel for the salvation of men and women."

Mr. Fowler, of Portland, Ore., says: "Great paper you are get-

H. L. Matthews, editor and proprietor of the People's Paper, of Santa Barbara, Call. says: "That is a splendid paper and pronounced so by all union men who see it."

Harry W. Bowers, of Kingston, Wash., writes. "I think the A. L. U. Journal one of the greatest labor papers ever published. I am glad to get it and hope it will come regularly." \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### INTRODUCED AT HELENA.

#### Representative. Beaudry, of Deer Lodge, Champions the Following.

Editor, A. L. U. Journal-I hereby send you some news for your paper. The following house bills were reported favorably and ordered that they do pass: House Bill No. 10, 45, 50.

I also introduced House Bill No. 7t and 136, and explanation of bills are as follows: Bill No. 10-An act to amend section 602 of article 16, chapter 3, title 1, part 3 of the Political Code, relating to the powers and duties of the board of medical examiners. It practically allows persons holding renuine diploma of medicine of any legally organized school to practice medicine without further examination. That is not as severe as it was

House Bill No. 45-An act to prevent all persons owning or operating a coal mine on the bank of a stream containing fish or water which is used for domestic purposes or for irrigation from depositing coal, slack or other refuse from such mine in such stream, and fixing penalty for violation thereof.

House Bill No. 50-An act entitled, "An act to amend section 6 and 7 of an act to provide for the appointment of a board of sheep commissioners and to define their powers and duties." Approved March 5, 1897. This bill reduced the tax from one-half to one-quarter mill for the protection of sheep, as there is a large surplus fund on hand for that purpose.

My bill, No. 71, is an act entitled, "An act providing for the submission to the electors of the state of Montana for their approval or rejection an amendment to section 15 of article 8 of the constitution of the state of Montana, relating to appeals from the This bill, if enacted, will enable a poor man to appeal to the supreme court the writs of error in typewritten form at a much less cost than printed

man Bill No. 136-An act relating to fees of justice of the peace, re-quiring the payment in advance or fees or costs o. all justices of the

The Socialists of Great Falls, Mont., will put a full city ticket in the field at the coming municipal election.

The Austrian Railway Employes convention approved the Socialist railway bill now before parliament.

In Dusseldorf, Germany, the Socialists captured all the omces formerly held by the Anti-Semites at a special

James F. Carey, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, has been elected a member of the Socialist Na-

In the election for members of the Provincial legislature in Mantua, Italy, the Socialists gained six seats, giving them a total of 12, being now tied with the radeals and having but four less than the liberal party.

Walter Thomas Mills' school to his Socialist orstors has opened its siter season at Kansas City with scholars, and the number will in-ase to a hundred. Mills delivers

theater in the city to a packed house.

government of Japan has ordered that-Socialism be studied in the law de-

Count von Ballestrem, president of the German reichstag, has resign because of the sharp and bitter criticisms of his rulings against the Socialists in debate.

Down in Arizona the Socialists made their first try out at the November election, and cast 519 votes, he at once a recognized party without the necessity of petitions.

Of Comrade W. H. Meek's bo "Sentimental Socialism," the Appeal to Reason says: "It is having a big run and a new edition will have to be printed, the first being nearly ex-hausted."

Sunday evening lectures in the largest | Socialist ticket was elected. Saxony keeps ahead of all other German gates. In one city the emperor's s eech was used against the Social-Join. Result-Socialist vote doubled. His anti-Socialist speeches are being croulated in the army and in the orkshops throughout Germany. In one city the Socialist candidate ceived 136 votes and his opponent 4.

> There is great activity among the Significant Signif mate committee has been elected. Action will be taken against a member who went on a "citizen's ticket" at Nanticoke. The Brie Local expects to set a daily soon. Franklin H. Wentworth and George A. Sweetland are to Is ug has been elected secretary of e state committee with headquar-rs at 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia. mrade Collins of Chicago will speak rough the state for three weeks.

leuncie, Ind., a few days ago states that "A glass worker has returned from Alexandria, Ind., where he en-

dow Glass Company disguised: He made important discoveries, and reports that the company is using glass making flattening machines success fully, 'the product" already being shipped. The plant is completely sur rounded by a high board fence with guards at all entrances to prevent outsiders from entering. The report has caused consternation among the glass workers, as the machine does away der capitalism the more machinery is applied the better off it makes the capitalist and the worse off it makes the workers. What can they do when machines take their place? They are at liberty to tramp. The machin a great tramp manufacturer. The benest of all such labor saving devices goes solely to the capitalist under this system. With a few of these glass lies in the workers themselves own-ing all the machinery of production, and this would be the case under So-cialism. Then let the workers vote for Socialism.—The New Time.

Respectfully yours, L. E. BEAUDRY.

# The Sarcasm of the Cactus

tive Board, Brother Lewis, with us at our last meeting. And I wish to use the columns of the Magazine to express my disapproval of his very se vere criticism of our union, No. 77.

Contrary to our expectation and wishes, we found him a very earnest worker for the cause, so much so that he did and said things calculated to disturb our equanimity, even to the interruption of our inert policy.

He had the nudacity to suggest that we carry out our floor work as prescribed in the ritual, in ofesercace to comfortable abridgement of important details suggested by the influence of an enervating climate and made proper by time and usage. "Like gilded monuments besmeared with sluttish time.

I must say that the brother's bitter denunciation of our practice of telling the business men and mine superintendents of the proceedings of our meetings, and what members favored that came up, to say the least, was very much out of place. In justification of our policy, we will simply quote the following: "Let your light so shine that others may see your good work and profit thereby."

Brother Lewis is an carnest talker, and when he warmed up in his justification and commendation of an independent political policy, I tell you it made our "southern blood boil." The most of us are "full dinner pail" republicans or Jeffersonian democrats. and most assuredly don't want our hall descerated with political truths. are just, though; we admit that the minority have rights and even grant to the abominable Socialists the right to listen to our campaign promises.

I know you will hold up your hands in holy horror when I tell you that this monstrous, unjust, heartless Lewis said we are "weak-kneed" because we have the generosity of heart and singleness of mind to be more interested than our own. Also said that our union should be called the Chloride "Social Club." and be affiliated with the A. F. of L., simply because we recognize the fact that the interest of las bor and capital are identical; that harmony should exist, even at the cost of the submission of labor to capital. Why should we not go tripping over barren hills hand in hand to the polls and exercise the right of a freeborn citizen without question, protest or comment from any one?

We were very sorry that it was an utter impossibility for our president to be present at that meeting. But Brother Lewis should not have looked askant at the four wads of our hall; it was not the faunt of the hall we Hasa't our president a right to absent himself from any meeting when there is business of a grave or unpleasant nature to be transacted? Even if he should bear his obligation light, that is not the fault of the obligation.

tears, the omnipotence of the pen

will conquer the brutality of the

sword, even though it must command

the blood-stained blade of its mortal

for to pierce the heart of the forman

hincself. The scarlet pen of history

has written this fact upon human

bearts in letters of human blood, and

to deny it is the logic of death. Man

has no property in man." Will the

world ever learn, except from the

cannon's roar and the din of classi-

ing steel? Oh, Dixie, is thy lesson

lost? Oh. Pennsylvania, shall thy wrongs and wretchedness be ever

avenged? Oh. labor suppliant, what a

crawling giant thou art! Give us la-

bor militant for victory or death! Oh,

fellow slaves, how long shall this liv-

ing death endure? Oh, for one hour

of the "spirit of '76!" Capitalism has

sentenced 40,000,000 of us, our wives

and our children, to hard labor for

life, but when Liberty shall burst our

in the welfare of the mining companies I If Brother Lewis is a fair-minded man he will have to admit that I have said enough in way of apology to satisfy him and justify our president.

The brother touched on our conditions. Now, we resent enquiries from a stranger regarding things of such a private nature. But we will say for the benefit of all who wish to know; We get \$3 a day for only ten or twelve hours' work, and we can get board from \$32.50 to \$45 per month. Not your common board; we have imported cooks, the first choice of the best litter from the rice fields of China.

I think I do right to hold our member of the Executive Board up to ridicule at the same time justifying ourselves by appearing in the true light And I hereby enter a most emphatic, double-leaded, italicized protest against any one whom we are helping to support with our per capita tax having the effrontery to appear before us and tell the truth.—Arizona Cactus in Miners' Magazine.

weak was thy vengeance! The pov-

erty and crime, the talser, and woe

that reddened the lilies of the Shen-

andoah were as naught compared with

this epoch's martyrdom of man that

will burst its galling bonds or plunge

the world into a sea of blood and

an ocean of tears. The symbol of the

system, the barbaric law of the ty-

rant, the savage injunction of the

despot, the spectral sultan of the skies, the God of gold, the button of

brass, the bauble of blue, the flag of

fetters and the bayonet of barbarism

shall not forever enslave mankind.

The wage of the tyrant's sin is the

tyrant's death, but if truth and lib-

erty and justice die, it is better that

the whole human race perish in blood

from the earth than that it continue

thus to suffer. Oh, crash of Water-

loo and thunder of Gettysburg, will

thine echoes never cease?-Saltaire.

Unions Don't Want to Incorporate.

A bill will be introduced in the Massachusetts legislature looking to the

incorporation of labor unions. The

movement is an outgrowth of the coal

strike, when it was felt that the un-

ions could be regulated, just as busi-

ness corporations, by state laws.

Henry Abrahams, secretary of Cigar

Makers' Union, No. 97, of Boston, said

"I know of no union which is in

corporated under the Massachusetts

law, nor do I know of any trades un-

ionist who is in favor of labor or-

ganizations being corporated. Incor-

poration would be a disadvantage in

regard to the payments of benefits, as

has been pointed out by our general

in Miners' Magazine.

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\$500 CASH, and assume mortgage of \$500, and get a deed to a double 6-room frame on George street. You can live in one side and rent the other for enough interest on Ge mortgage and 12 per cent interest on your investment besides.

Te have a 3-room frame cottage on Athatic street, near Broadway, with city water and sewerage; only \$200 cash required to get possession; bet-ance \$500 can be paid in monthly ance \$600 can be paid in monthly installments. \$300 CASH—Balance \$700 in monthly

payments, will buy you a neat 4-room frame cottage on South Jack-son street; full size lot; water in

house.
Here is a good thing! A fine 5-room
frame house on West Park in fine
residence district, with bath, electric lights, etc.; all in good constition. Price \$2,100. Half cash; bat-

\$1,200 will buy a good 4-room frame cottage on Utah avenue, near B. A. & P. railway tracks; large lot. Half

cash; balance on time. \$250 CASH will put you in possession of a 4-room frame cottage in the Southwestern part of the city; bal-

Southwestern part of the city; balance \$500 easy monthly payments;
large lot; water in house.

We have the cheapest building lots
in the city, only \$250; full size, south
front; only two blocks from large new
brick schoolhouse; ten minutes walk
from postofice. We will give a chexdeed for anyone of these lots upon
payment of \$25 cash and \$10 per
month.

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RDON OF PERELSON JUNK AND HIDES

#### Declaration of Economic Independence prison walls asunder ob. Bastile, how the nation gave him, under protest, recking with blood and sodden with it

\$437, thus wringing from his sweat

and his blood \$2,014 as their profits

Is robbery right? Is industrial sla-

very "divine?" Shall labor's sons be

always, slaves and soldiers and labor s

daughters always bidders in the crim-

son marts of prostitution? Shan cap-

italism's human leeches always suck

the blood of labor, and its Shylocks

forver coin the tears of its agony and

its anguish in their hellish mint?

Shall the law of the vampire and the

custom of the byena forever prey

upon labor's cradle and labor's home

and drag labor's carrion from its

Hunger and whoredom are twins!

Poverty and crime are one! Master

and slave are one inseparable duality!

We cannot crush the one without ut-

terly destroying the other. On that

vast and eternal battlefield of riches

and poverty, mastery and slavery,

from his slavery.

grave?

Are all the most analytical and aggressive minds of this nation and of the world in error in the demand of the full product of labor for the laborer? In this new universal political cult which sweeps away all geogriphical lines of nations and destroys all radical distinction, in its appeal for a new truth and a new justice and a demand for the universal abolition of the new slavery a creation of ethical and biological fact, or is it a poetical dream of Utopia? If the laborer produces all wealth, and all wealth belongs to the laborer alone, it is a decree of eternal trath and the "dream" of human destiny that the biological law of selection and survival will realize for man when no rouses himself from his besotted slumber of martyrdom!

Cepsus bulletin 150 tells us that the average value of the laborer's product in 1900 was \$2,451, and that the legalized thieves and robbers of

> There's an aching head, And a breaking heart In the home next door; There's a quaking dread And a waking start

In the hovel poor

THE WORLD DON'T CARE.

And love has fied, And hope is dead, And peace has spet Forevermore. Comes now instead,

With solemn tread, The gaunt Despair-There's a weeping wife. There's a lightless life

In the cottage there. But the throngs pass by With busy feet, And the crowds surge nigh In the dizzy street, And come and go. But the world don't know Of the suffering there-

AN ODE TO LABOR.

And the world don't care!

Men of labor, heirs of glory, Heroes of unwritten story. Nursling of one mighty mother, Hopes of her and one another, In unvanquished number, Shake your chains to earth like dew, Which in sleep had fallen on you! Ye are many, they are few.

distinctly against the shifting social horizon. One of the fingerboards points to Reaction: the other points

to Revolution. Which of these roads

the people are to travel is impossible

it: a little twelvemonth may.

The cry of the unrequited toller

rises throughout the world as the new

year comes in, and it finds as never

bearts of the owners of opportunity.

An honest spirit of paternalism now

fore a sympathetic response in the

capitalist system. The rumblings

id, touched by them, they turn their

in the world than now; but the undis-

cerning benevolence which ignores justice is as a rose eaten at the heart

content have reached their ears,

ee was never more needed

historic moment to discern.

-D. G. Bickers.



Brother Sullivan has served one term as first vice-president and proved himself to be a genial and capable, as well as a sincere and energetic union man-a man who thoroughly understands and believes in the principles of

George A. Sullivan, President of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No.

#### council. While the organization would fear litigation, incorporation would invite it in many instances. Personally I see many disadvantages and no corresponding benefits.

on the subject:

Home For Railroad Men.

The referendum vote of the Bro therhood of Locomotive Firemen on the \$25,000 appropriation for the erection of a home for aged and disabled railway employes has been counted and passed by 10,000 majority.

The home is located at Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago, but it was decided to secure another location. The trainmen and conductors at their last conventions appropriated \$25,000 each, and the total of \$75,000 will be used in the purchase of ground and the erection of suitable buildings.

Written by Franklin H. Wentworth

# Finger-Boards to the Future

Out of the haze of the future the | false flower that blooms beside the |

pathwoy of Reaction. The revolutionist recognizes it and fears its stupe-fying and deadly odor. The productive forces of the world have reached a point at which substantial concessions can be made to the working class without jeopardizcascade of years may not disclose

satisfy the capitalist. Reaction is not revolution; it is the enemy of revolution.

The reactionist stops short at the cessation of what he believes to be injustice with regard to himself. of rebellion in him. He is a man of mere opposition. His shouts of liberty without reflection as to what liberty implies is but the rebellious instinct of the slave. He may win victories at times for himself and his contempo-raries, but he leaves his children in-

gress. He knows that a great aim can never be realised through vague sentiments of rebellion. He has a ereed, a faith. He will pursue his forward march, whatever his individ-

shrinks not back. He is building for the generations yet to come,

The reactionist grasps material interest at the heavy price of moral progress. He stifles the growth of revolution by blurring the essential lines of social conflict. It is a fatal ere

Class domination can never be overthrown except by keeping the lines of the class struggle clearly defined. Trusting in the power of truth the revolutionist may neglect what are

called tactics; he may renounce many of the elements of success, he may commit a thousand petty errors but enunciating the principle of the class' struggle he will in the end redeem

Shall the peoples accept the sop of a false benevolence, following the fin-gerboard of Reaction into another cy-

knows the cup of sacrifice, but he | gloom: she feels the down wind enress her cheek; she hears afar off the voices of the watchers on the peaks, crying the morning.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH.

many. At a special election for the legislature in Saalfield, the Socialists won, securing more votes than all other parties combined. In Stettin the Socialists gained five seats out of eight on the first ballot and increased their vote by 1,783, while the other parties lost 847. In Solingen the Socialists had 54 votes two years ago; this year the lowest vote was 1,480, and four seats were won in the city council. In Koepenick the Socialist candidates polled nine more votes than their opponents. In Hohenstein the workers increased their number from three to five in the council, in Ohmstede from three to five, and in Heili-igenhafen, Eutin and Furtwangen gains were made. From no point are reverses reported. And that's why royalty is rattled.

The tide continues to rise in Ger-

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material interests are diametrically opposed, it is obvious that benevolence turning their faces resolutely toward the way of Revolution, the way of plenty, of honor, of herolem and of can manifest itself only when one Shoecutters at Brockton, Mass, have secured an anyance of 26 per cent in wages as the result of a new wage stall precented by the union. class considers itself economically sc-eure. Benevolence is then the barren Benevolence is then the barren dures. Without baste without rest, om of tyranny; and it is thisfinal liberty? Without haste: without rest. The eye of Faith peers into the

# The Great Trust Scheme By Our Special Contributor

ias been a mystery back of the viside actions of the United States sente and congress, that the people of his country do not understand, and t is time that they begin to know the source of this baneful activity, for it is undermining not only the political but moral fabric of our nation.

Why will men otherwise honest and straightforward deliberately reverse the good old rule that honesty is the best policy, and descend to all manner of double dealing and falsehood in their business methods and politleal actions?

Why is the United States senate false and rotten to its very core in its dealings with the interests of the people?

When did this condition begin and what is its history?

This is a matter that is vital to the interests of every man who loves his honor, home and country; it is a thing that all should know, for it is vital .o the very existence of this nation as well.

It can be dimly traced, far back in history, in the dealings of the Rothschilds with the English government, after Waterloo, when thousands of the English people were starved to death, and the "bread riots", are tracable to these same parties.

In our country it began during the civil war, when money power behind railroads deliberately robbed the real owners of the anthracite coal mines of their property.

This was the beginning of trusts. Any party or parties who control the highways of a country, the railroads, can make the whole people its

slaves. How is this done? It is a simple matter, yet the people do not understand it save in a half-dazed manner, and they have been deliberately robbed of about half of all the property and wealth in this country to-

Their property and even their very lives are at the mercy of a pack of ghouls that have fastened themselves upon the nation, and these parasites, for they are nothing else, have become greater than the whole nation, which

they are devouring. How is it done? This may be best understood by going back into the original methods that seem to have begun with the Rothschild money, combined with the Vanderbilts et al. who took in with them the Drexel-Morgan and Gould money along with Russel Sage, the Goelets and other wealthy parties in England and

They managed to get control of all the roads that carried coal from the anthracite fields.

Then they raised the price of coal

transportation so high that the operators and owners of the mines lost money on every ton shipped. They refused to furnish cars, and pretended that a car famine existed, as they do now, when there are plenty of cars in fact.

They had their own mines and these sold coal at prices that the owners of other and smaller mines could not compete with, so that they were ruined and driven out of business.

Then they employed spies and bankers to watch them and catch them short of money, and in many other ways, and packed the legislature and courts of Pennsylvania, so that the constitution and laws of that state were and are set aside and done away with, and the owners and operators of those coal fields were headed off in every attempt to secure justice, and finally the pluggers for these roads took away their property on their own terms, and five hundred millions in coal lands and property were taken over to these roads in about ten years.

There is not a mine that is not owned or controlled by these same parties, nor could any other person ship coal or do business except as they permit them to do.

Now they took these coal mines in the name of the railroads barefacedly and in broad daylight, as it were, and there was a tremendous outcry about it at the time, and the good and great Lincoln was referring to these acts of piracy when he decried the power of corporations and their acts of piracy.

So great was the anger of the people that these conspirators dared not go on in the same manner again, and so they invented a new scheme, and here we find the first trust created, when they adopted the plan used in the plunder of owners of oil.

The first trust was known as the Standard Oil Trust.

The Standard Oil Trust is the fore runner, father and owner of all other trusts and no trust could do business twenty-four hours did not this same band of conspirators permit them to live. So that we can see who own and control the trusts; it is the owners and controlers of railroads, and none other.

Now the roads did not steal the property and take it in their own names; they did not dare to, but they started in and doubled the rates on oil, and then had their own wells and refineries, and when an owner had to pay two prices, for transportation of oil, the excess money was turned over to trust this company and they undersold the real owners and drove them out of business, and when by refusing cars to carry oil at all and rebates these real owners were driven out of business. Mr. Rockefeller was on hand to take their property at any price he chose to give, and so the

that Rockefeller got the property, or that the trustees got it, but they did not it was the controlling management of the railroads that got it every

time Rockefeller and the trustees were simply a cover and screen behind which these parties have been plundering every line of business that ships over a railroad.

You find their attorneys swarming in the United States senate, and these are simply catspaws, by which these conspirators maintain their hold on the people and their boundless system of plunder.

These railroad owners, first by means of the trustee screen, by the deadly rebate and car famines, or purchase, get possession of a house or plant in some specified line of business and then double or triple rates of transportation, or refuse or pretend that they cannot supply cars for the outside firms; and they soon find that they are up against it hard, that they cannot do business at all without losing money.

They find that all the railroads they have to ship over are merged into one combine, and that all make the same impossible rates.

Then comes a Gates, a Rockefeller, Moore or other rascal in, and he says, why don't you come in with us?

We will stock your plant for four times its value, will give you onethird of the stock and guarantee you a profit on it; more than you now make, and you continue to carry it on in your name, and as the owner is helpless in their talons, he has to come in on the terms they make, whatever they be, and they really take control of the man's business. He is a helpuess, silent victim to their robbery, and the public knows little it anything about it.

It is all done and the majority of the stock of that concern, if it be followed, would be found in the safe of a Gould, Vanderbilt, Morgan or Belmont who represent the Rothschild interest in this country.

They have made a business of leasing or getting control of railroads, by merger or any way possible, and then they have every man's business along their lines at their mercy.

They employ numberless trustees agents, spies, assassins, and many a man has lost his life because he was ordered killed by one of these

Rathbone, the thief that Mark Hanna had released from the Cuban dungeon, phoned one of his fellows, when he was buying votes for the election of Hanns, with money he claimed me from Morgan, and told his ellow conspirator that he would order a certain person killed if he exposed them, and all of this evidence was spread on the records of congress, and with all the villainy it exposed the United States senate would take no notice of it, and they even proposed

Every one has been led to believe | Mark Hanna as a candidate for president.

> The secrecy and villainy of these masters in piracy and corruption is something that cannot be imagined, and will never be written. It forebodes the utter ruin and annihilation of this nation, and every man, woman and child should carefully consider it, for they will find it true that there is but one hope, one means of escape, that is possible, and that is the taking over of this railroad property into the hands of the people, but that will never be done while they are in control of the United States senate, and how we are to get that from under their control is the question.

> Labor, organized, and secret organzation, with every other means of fighting this hidden enemy, that can be devised, will be needed to cope with such an enemy, and the battle has not yet begun.

The experience in Idaho, and in the late coal strike are but harbingers of what is to come, and their spies and secret agents are everywhere, and as sassination is one of the means they do not hesitate to use.

The story that is told in Wealth vs. Commonwealth is but the preface to the real history of their crimes, which would fill volumes with ruthless blowings up of factories, mines, vessels and ruin by means of banks, destroying credit, and even good names, by newspapers, for they undertake to control our thoughts, even, and what we shall read.

It is most strange and remarkable that such a condition can exist in our midst and we know so little of the most atrocious conspiracy that ever existed, but any person who cares to know what it is like can learn the truth if he but study into it a little while.

Every one who loves his family, nome and country should read the book Wealth vs. Commonwealth, and some of the investigations that have been made by congress and various state legislatures.

The prospect immediately before the people of this country is actually appalling when we see what a power these parasites have under their control. It is a thing that staggers the very thrones of Europe today, and we do not know what it is like or what a menace to our lives and liberties lies directly before us.

They know how the Maine blown up from inside her, which the investigation by congress shows, if examined carefully. Only one man saw the two explosions, the first by an infernal machine inside, which set of the other.

The whole scheme was laid out in advance, including the Philippine work and plundering of Spain.

It was done, in fact, to turn attention away from the trusts and nefarious work at home, which went and still goes merrily on.

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on the fingers of our hand the men of real power who condone the principles and practices of the trusts, while censure of them is almost uni versal among reputable thinkers. The capacity of philanthropic gifts to blind the eyes of the discerning to the iniquity of special privileges and the bane of ill-gotten wealth is very limited. Here is an illuminative recent utterance of Dr. John Bascom, once president of the University of Wiscon

"No money that is obtained at the expense of the people can ever be used for the good of the people. There are no trusts in the intellectual world, and no 'corners' in the kingdom of heaven. I doubt the power of any university to turn money that has been made at the expense of the community into the welfare of the community. The taint of a bad temper will cling to it like a flavor in an unclean infusion."

This is unmistakably the profound belief of the men of America who are sound morally as well as mentally, and only such, let us have faith to believe, can exert any lasting impress upon American thinking and living. Mere money cannot form character. Mere conventional utilitarian philosophy does not form character. What does form character is the influence of men with strong convictions and that influence now, as always, in the ascendant in American life, is against the methods by which the trusts have amassed their wealth and gained their power. It is against their special privileges in domestic and for eign trade. It is to be neither deceived nor cajoled by displays of charity in atonement for injustice.-Portland Oregonian.

steel trust fame, are spending the season beneath the warm skies of the Mediterranean sea. The colder climate of this country affected their lungs and they have all decided to postpone

their return until spring. They are becoming devoted automobilists and divide their time between their "autos" and their fine private yachts. They scatter broadcast the money

Only a Dream.

The employes of Mr. Schwab, of

that Mr. Schwab makes for them and they are called "the wild Americans."

However, they are not altogether forgetful, for whenever out of money they draw upon Mr. Schwab for more. He has remained at home and is working on an average of 12 hours a day, eats the coarest food, and denies himself every luxury that his emloyes may not want for anything .-Railway Employes' Journal.

### The capitalist class is now trying.

as it never before had such need to try, to conciliate workers. This attempted conciliator comes in response to the increased aggressiveness of the workers and is a more emphatic endorsement of the wisdom of an aggressive policy. In order to obtain further (to say nothing of complete) emancipation it is necessary only for laborers to pursue that aggressive polley, to increase its demands in proportion as capitalists yield ground, to redouble its attack in proportion as capital shows its fear.—The Worker. The Virginia house of delegates has

passed an act prohibiting factory labor for children under twelve nad regulating the work of those between

a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITACLORE, by mail. POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we sak our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk. You have nothing to lose, if it does not henselt you, you pay us nothing. Vitac-Ore is a natural hard, admenting rock-like substance-mineral-ore-mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free from, free sulvais 300 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water springs. It is a geological discovery, to which they is

# The People's Land for the People

Every labor organization in the United States, every commercial and manufacturers' association, every patriotic citizen who wishes to save the people's land from spollation, every friend of the national irrigation movement who wants to prevent the public lands from being stolen by speculators and land grabbers before they can be reclaimed for actual settlers, should write at once, without a day's delay, to their senators and representatives in congress, urging the repeal in this session of congress of the des ert land law and the commutation

clause of the homestead act.

The public domain will soon be gone unless the stupendous frands of the land grabbers and speculators who are stealing it are stopped and stopped

We talk of reclaiming the public lands for settlers, and the people of the United States are complacently congratulating themselves on the inauguration of a great national policy which will create millions of happy American homes on the arid public lands through the building of great irrigation works for their reclamation y the national government

Have we bitten into a Dead sea ap-

Will it all end in nothing? Will the people sit idly and supinely by and watch their hopes and expec-

CHARITY CANNOT CON-

would have been far better for, for the steel trust, and even for its officials themselves, it 125,000 which President Schwab ending for a charity hospital had gone in increased wages to workingmen in the steel mills. The is made of inordinate wealth

tations of the great national benefits which would result from creating opportunities for millions of our people to get homes on the public lands vanish like a mirage as we approach it, while the public lands upon which those hopes are based are stolen from under their very eyes by fraud and perjury under the iniquitous desert land law and commutation clause of

President Roosevelt has recommended congress in his annual message that the desert land act, the commtation clause, of the homestead act and the timber and stone act be immedi-

ately repealed. Will congress do it?

It is very doubtful, unless a wave of public indignation sweeps over the country and finds voice in the press and becomes so strong that it will rouse eastern members of congress from their apathy and indifference to

A few days ago a well known land attorney in Washington ridiculed the idea that there was any possibility of getting any bill for the repeal of these dangerous laws through the committee on public lands of the house of

Events will determine.

There is not the slightest doubt that the enlightened public sentiment

The pardonable aim of such bene-

eller's is the cultivation of faorable sentiment toward capital in memployer has so much mit know what to do with it, t complains that his business

been awakened and has found expres sion in the press and through labor organizations and associations of business men, demands the repeal of these loose-jointed and evil laws and demands that the public lands shall be reserved for those who will go upon them and build homes and in good faith live upon them.

There is no doubt that the people of the country are with the president in his recommendation that these laws shall be repealed. But the interests which are profit-

ing and have for years been profiting by the fraud and perjury through which the people of this country are being robbed of their birthright in the public lands are politically strong in the west, especially in the grazing states, where millions upon millions of acres of the richest land the sun ever shone upon, lacking only irrigation to teem with fertility, are passing into the hands of great grazing "outfits" when they should be preserved for the men of this generation and those to come after us who will want them for homes.

These frauds have been enormous ly stimulated by the passage of the national irrigation act and by the hope in the minds of the speculators who are stealing the lands that they will be made more valuable by government

increasing respectability, influence and dignity of our working classes. Ma-chinery and the gold standard have collaborated on an improved order of American mechanic. Despite the lowamerican mechanic. Despite the low-ering agencies of the importations of cheap labor from Europe, made as a rule by the very corporations that now complain of the ignorance and victousness inhering in these same im-portations, the level of our labor has

They threaten to destroy the possibility of achieving the beneficent objects of the national irrigation act. The frauds by which these evils are

The raids upon the public lands

have become an appalling epidemic of

fraud and perjury.

being accomplished are so monstrous, the perjury that accompanies the fraud is so barefaced, the facts are so notorious, the results are so disastrous to the whole people of the country, that it is almost beyond human belief that congress should not put a stop to it in this present session. And yet it is not only probable, it

is almost certain, that congress will ignore the recommendations of the president and that nothing will be done in this session to stop the spolia tion of the public domain unless some way can be found to impress upon the minds of members of congress and impress it on them so positively and forcibly as to completely overcome the cuaning schemes of delay which will be concocted by the speculators that the people of the country demand action and prompt action and action in this session of congress and that they will brook no delay.-Max-

hands with Hadley at Yale, Hyde at Bowdoin, Wilson at Princeton, Wheeler at Berkeley. One can almost count

like this, the old slurs about more ing more drunkenness lose their point. The more such men can earn, the more they read, the more their children can attend school-the better for society now and forever after. Money is better in their hands than spent in Ro feller universities, Carnegie and Schwab hospital ships.

ually futile is the appeal of in-tate wealth to public sentiment, what we will about the decline of

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

#### THE SOCIALIST NOMINEES.

The Socialist convention, held in this city last Thursday, was eminently successful in the selection of good men for the various places upon the municipal ticket to be voted for at the election in April. This fact is con-ceded by men of all parties throughout the city of Butte. In fact, the ticket, in its entirety, is regarded with so much favor by all classes of. our citizens as to lead to the assurance that it will be elected.

Professor P. A. Leamy, the Socialist candidate for mayor, is one of the most widely known educators in the state, and his long residence in Butte. and his efficient services as principal of the high school, has won him a host of friends, who will he only too glad to have the opportunity of conferring additional honor upon him. His splendid attainments, his high moral character, as exemplified in both his public and private life, make him an ideal candidate for the suffrage of our peo-

What has been said above of Professor Leamy may be reiterated with equal truth and sincerity of Professor J. W. Dale, principal of Garfield school and Socialist candidate for the office of city treasurer. Professor Dale is widely known among the business men of the community, and his connections with various labor organizations has given him a reputation among the sons of toil which might well be envied by any man who cares for the good opinion of his fellows, Organized labor has recognized his executive and clerical ability by calling upon him to fill numerous positions of honor and trust in the unions with which he is affiliated, and the citizens of Butte will honor him further at the municipal election by making him the custodian of the finances of the city for the ensuing term.

In speaking of Mike McCormick, the Socialist candidate for police magistrate at the oncoming election, one may well say, with the peerless bard: "None name him but to praise." Mr. McCormick is a man of the most pronounced executive ability, as was evidenced during his incumbency as president of the Butte Miners' Union. During that time he was called upon. in his official capacity, to make many rulings, requiring the exercise of exact and pertinent logic, often involving the deduction of conclusions which would be cerditable to the best trained legal minds, and from the information at our command we can say that his decisions invariably had the approval of the body of ntelligent men over which he presided. His unimpeachable moral character needs neither encomium nor defense at our hands. Mr. McCormick's vote for the position the people of this city seek to elevate him to will constitute a verdict of approval which he may well treasure throughout the years to

The names herein submitted are those of the candidates of the Socialist party for aldermen from the different

wards of the city: First Ward-I G Hoar Second Ward-John Lowney. Third Ward-Dr. J. Calder. Fourth Ward-Oscar Stenbeg. Fifth Ward-Harry Sager. Sixth Ward-P. M. Johnson. Seventh Ward-George M. Ambrose Eighth Ward-W. H. Pierce.

They are all men whose private and public lives in this community will ear the closest scrutiny. Their abilities and qualifications for the positions for which they have been nan stand the test of the most searching inquiry, and we feel assured their merit will be recognized in a splen did victory at the polls in April next.

#### DASTARDLY ATTEMPT AT COER-CION.

In the Butte Miner of Sunday last appeared an editorial under the cap-tion "Will Mr. Leamy Resign?" which may be characterized as the ost brazen attempt at coercion yet

oring facts, and with a reckle erd of truth, the Miner proceeds a number of statements whose cy is so apparent to every reader notice of them might be deemed s, were it not for the fact that mer shelters itself behind the on that "public sentiment" gives ction to the villainy of that paper's

Mr. Leamy, principal of the Butte gh school, has been honored with e Socialist nomination for mayor of Butte. In his Leamy's acceptan

this honorable recognition of his worth and ability as a citizen the Miner assumes to see the danger of the introduction of politics into the course of instruction in the city's leading institution of learning. The whole article is replete with perversions and has no liasis either on representations made by Mr. Leamy or expression of public sentiment.

Mr. Leamy had not-up to the time the Miner article was written-nor has he since, given a moment's thought to the impropriety of retaining his position as an instructor in the schools of Butte. The reason for this is simple. There is no impropriety in such retention of his present position. Mr. Leamy is in the race for the mayoralty of this city and intends to stay in. No covert threat of the Miner will swerve him from this determination. Healthy public sentiment demands that just such men as Mr. Leamy be placed in official position, and the citizens of Butte, regardless of party affiliation, will not endorse the Miner's arraignment of the professor because of his high attainments and splendid qualifications as an educator. We do not recall that the deople of New York interposed any objection to Leth Low's candidacy because he was president of the greatest institution of learning in the state.

This cheap balderdash of the Miner's about "impropriety" and "healthy public sentiment" is, perhaps, the most senseless rot that has yet appeared in the editorial columns of that paper, notorious as the paper, is throughout the limited area of its circulation for untenable positions and pancity of logic. The Miner's overwhelming sentiment will find its confines within the walls of the Miner building. Such truths as that contained in the preceding sentence have been fully realized by the Miner heretofore, and without being the son of a prophet we assume to predict that other truths will dawn upon the Miner from time to time, as that paper has and grasps opportunities to exploit its antipathy to the will of the people.

When the Miner speaks of universal feeling it simply abandons the realm of truth entirely—an act easily compassed by the Miner-and descends to downright lying. If it is not the intention of the Miner to lie in this instance, then its only defense aganst this accusation must be its ignorance of the signification of "universal."

Again, members of the Socialist party have never intimated to the Miner, or any one else, that any of the parties' nominees would be coerced into upholding the banner of reform against their inclination so to do. We do assert, however, that Mr. Leamy has no intention of declination or resignation. In reference to the latter alternative prescribed by the Miner. we will say that the Socialist candidate for mayor will not tender a voluntary resignation of the position he now holds in the schools of this city, and we do not believe the rabid incohorencies of the Miner will prevail with the broadminded men constituting the board of trustees to an extent which will even induce them to seriously consider the proposition of asking him to resign. Great God of Heav The idea of scholastic attainments, exercised in the instruction of youth in our schools being deemed a disqualification for the position of mayor! Was there ever such an absurd, idotic, ridiculous, cowardly and vicious, unstable and tottering indictment brought against a candidate for municipal office?

What class of our citizens is the Miner attempting to delude with this inane and witless evolvement? Surely not the working class, for in the ranks of labor are to be found the ligocians of the time, and the Miner article will not stand the test of applied logic. It cannot be the professional class, for in the professions we find the learning of the ages, and learning will not tolerate the hypothesis of the Miner. Can it be that the Miner is appealing for a senseless expression of view from the commercial class? If so still the Miner is doomed to disappointment, The commercial people of this city are shrewd and wide-awake. Vastly more alert and intelligent than their class in less active centers of industry. They cannot be caught by such chaff. We venture the assertion that no respectable business man of Butte will give his endorsement to such de ductions as the Miner makes in this

Let us fathom the true intent and purpose of the Miner. That paper realizes the growing sentiment in fa for of Socialism. It is aware that in the selection of Mr. Leamy the party in this city has secured a strong cand, date for the mayoralty. It is now the purpose of the Miner to remove Mr. Leamy from the candidacy and possibly have a candidate substituted who would not possess all the elements of strength found so perfectly blended ment in this cty that can cavil at Mr. Leamy. He will probably pall the largest vote ever cast in Butte for a ate. It is difficult to say this much truthfully of candidates as a general thing. In this instance the facts are so pertinent to the utterance that we feel no hesitation in

The Miner don't want our candidate to remain on the timet. By innendo and instanation it tries to create the

belief that Mr. Leamy has not fully committed himself to the candidacy. In this the Miner is lending itself to the vilest deception and misrepresentaton.

In another paragraph of the article it intimates recourse to some of the vicious methods it has so frequently been called upon to defend-mainly by denial. Possibly Mr. Leamy may be approached in the usual method employed by the party the Miner represents, and asked to withdraw from the Socialist ticket. Tojs, we know, he will decline to do. Bribery is repugnant to a true Socialist. Failing in all other efforts, coercion is resorted to. Public sentiment is to be evoked to coerce Mr. Leamy into handing in his resignation as an instructor. Well, judging from the banquet of public sentiment the Miner has been feasting on, we opine that paper should soon experience the joy of satiety, unless it is a hog.

#### THE CAPTIOUS MINER.

94

We are deeply grieved at the sad plight the Butte Miner finds itself in through its attempt at self-defense against assaults from all quarters, and the added duty it has assumed of attacking everything in sight. In its-multiplicity of enggements it gets hopelessly mired and sometimes mistakes the Angel of Light for the Prince of Darkness, and vice versa

This is noticeably the case in the issue of last Saturday, wherein it assials the Socialisis of Butte, and with its usual turpitude imputes to that party doctrines and creeds as widely divergent from those of Socialism as the changing colors of the chameleon. How this can be is almost past understanding, except upon the heretoforementioned hypothesis that the editorial mater of the Miner is inadvertently

Surely the exploitation of the tenets of Socialism has not escaped the cognizance of the Miner, and the cam paign of education so industrially and energetically carried on by the exponents of Socialistic doctrine must nec essarily have corrected any false im pressions that may have previously obtained in the editorial mind that directs the policy of that paper. The editor certainly understands that Socialism and anarchy are not concomitant. He must know that the one is The night and the day, in the dawn or thet willight may blend; Socialism and anarchy, never.

Why, then, will the Miner insist upon the distortion of fact, disregard truth, ignore authorities and descend to the level of a burlequipe der in order to mislead public opinion in regard to the tenets of this political party?

Does the Miner maintain that to 'take over" is equivalent to confiscation? In view of that paper's seem ing ability to reconcile the coalition of extremes it will not surprise us to receive an affirmative answer. To maintain this would not be in excess of some of the feats the Miner has attempted

This paper said that "Leonfiscation" troubles a great many people of ten-der sensibilities." Further on in the article we spoke of the great aim of the Socialist party looking to governmen ownership of utilities, maintaining that such a time would come, and a man with an iota of common sense will readily see that it will not devolve upon the Socialists-who as a class are not rich-to pay the present owners for these utilities. Payment for these utilities will have to be made from a tax levy, and as property tax will evidently bear the burden of this expense it is easily discernable where the money will come from. This, as | ing of organized labor for not less restitution. What ground is there in this for the misrepresentations of the Miner?

The Miner, however, is willing to grasp at a cobweb upon which to hang an alleged argument against the dangers of dominant Socialism. The American Labor Union Journal, being a national publication in its scope, cir culation and influence, treats these subjects in the broad sense their bear ing upon the destiny of the nation merits, but the Miner, in its circumscribed comprehension and influence. gives them a local interpretation, and attempts to have the idea prevail that notice has been served upon the Butte public that certain things will take place, such as the absurd entity that there are no property rights in this, city which the Socialists of this community are bound to respect."

Are the people of Butte to be gulled by such perversions? Hardly. Auditorium in this city has crowded to its utmost capacity upon many occasions when the theories of Socialism were being discussed, and we challenge the Miner, or any other, corporation organ, to state a single instance in which anything inconsist ent with application of the golden rule was taught. Let the Miner learn something of the purposes of Socials ism before it undertakes the castigation of that party. That organ's assertion that the Socialists propose "selze the property of others and distribute it among themselves" is too weak to merit serious disputati The Socialist party in Butte had in creased its membership five hundred per cent, in two years presions to the

last election, and will, no doubt, increase its vote at he last election five hundred per cent. at the municipal election this spring. Could this be possible if the Miner's arraignment is a just one? Bah! That kind of stuff is in keeping with all that appears on the editorial page of the Miner,

ances bear the stamp of the dictator. If the article in the Miner which we disapprove could by any possibility be recognized as the product of thought in the editorial room of that paper, the last three paragraphs would have been eliminated. The antiquated argument of plutocracy, is here rehabilitated to convince we ignorant Westerners that the Socialist problem does not involve the legitimate rights of labor as they relate to the "interests" of capital. Well, it don't convince us. Capital and labor cannot 'adjust themselves to their mutual rights." This adjustment has been tried for more than two thousand years, and has signally failed. The only way in which a satisfactory adjustment of these rights can be reached is through the enforcement of a governmental policy adopted for that purpose. Such a policy can only find birth in the Socialist party. The day of adjustment must linger until the dominance of Socialism is established.

Counsel for the Illinois Manufacturers' association was recently asked by the board of directors of that organization as to the constitutionality of a law, in case one should be passed by the general assembly, compelling labor unions to incorporate. His opin-

"A corporation exists as such only by virtue of a grant from the state and the acceptance of such grant by the persons composing the corporation. No one can be compelled to accept such a grant, nor be compelled to be a member of the corporation against his will. The proposed law would interfere with the liberty of the citizen, the right of lawful assembly and

This appears to be as clear, concise and exhaustive interpretation as can be desired, and, if correct, which can hardly be doubted, should set at rest the agitation over the possible enactment o fsuch a law.

It looks to us as if the Miner was edited from Wall street. Such utter-

len is as follows:

the freedom of contract."

In the Associated Press dispatches iast Monday morning was an item in reference to the strike of smeltermen at Deadwood, S. D., and, with its usual fealty to capitalistic interests, the Associated dispatch was so worded as

Nominations of Officers.

At the last convention of the Amer-

ican Labor Union an amendment to

the Constitution providing for the

nomination and election of general of-

ficers by referendum vote of the mem-

Article II of the Constitution gives

the law regarding the nomination and

election. We are enclosing herewith

a copy of the Constitution and request

that the article be read at your first

Sections 5 and 6 of Article II, which

Section 5. Every member of the

American Labor Union who has been

in continuous good standing for not

less than one year and who shall

have been a member in good stand-

than four years immediately preceding

election, shall be eligible to any office

Section 6. Subordinate unions may

by majority vote nominate; at the

first regular meeting in February, bi-

ennially, commencing 1903, one candi-

date for each elective office, and it

shall be the duty of the recording

secretary of each subordinate union

taking action to immediately notify

the secretary-treasurer, who is di-

rected to close nominations at 12 m.

noon, March 8-those received after

that time to be disregarded. The sec-

retary-treasurer shall publish in the

official journal, not later than April

5, a list of the nominees and nomina-

tors declaring five candidates for each

office who shall have been supported

by the largest number of unions as

nominees for the office for which they

were respectively named; provided,

that all candidates for office shall have

at least one endorsement of five local

From this you will see that nomina

tions are to be made the first meeting

in February. Your local is requested

to nominate one candidate (no more)

for each of the following offices:

President.

Vice President.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Seven Members of the Executive

Board, besides President and

Bear in mind, that no more than

three members of the executive Board

can be elected from one state, terri-

tory or province, and make your nomi-

We are sending you blanks for th

nominations of you union. To be le-

refer especially to nominations, are

To the Secretary:

bership was adopted.

meeting.

as follows:

in this organization.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 19, 1963.

Official Department

AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

BRITTON'S

FOR WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE AND ALL PAINTERS' SUPPLIES .....

328 S. MAIN ST., BUTTE, MONT. PHONE 810-A

to convey the impression that the men were in the wrong, because three hundred of them had espoused the cause of one man whose rights had been infringed. This action of the men was commendable, and strikingly shows the trend of American workingmen toward that higher plane of brotherhood which recognizes an injury to one as an injury to all.

#### London's Unemployed.

When interrogated lately- in the house of commons Mr. Balfour said that he had no evidence to show that there was any unusual amount of distress in London or the provinces. To convince him of his error Kelr Hardie, the labor member, wrote to the Times and gave some figures that were not pleasant reading at the Christmas season. Two hundred and twenty-three trades unions in London, with an aggregate membership of 548,442, reported at the end of October 27,270 members out of work, or 5 per cent as compared with 3.7 per cent a year ago. These figures refer to men in receipt of out of work pay and have nothing to do with men op strikes or lockouts, and, furthermore, refer only to skilled workmen. Mr. Hardie assumes that out of the 14,-000,000 wage earners in Great Britain 10,000,000 are engaged in occupations which will yield at present an average of 5 per cent (500,000) workers without employment.

#### Socialism Will Win.

If the working class is looking for amelioration at the hands of the old parties, the surest and quickest way to secure concessions is not by voting for old party candidates, but to build up a powerful party-even though it be a minority one-and the law-maker will concede all the concessions in his power. The workers will then have an opportunity to test the value of these concessions they can't be worse than the present. On the other hand, if the workers continue to deliver their votes to old party candidates, "to have and to hold forever," they will continue to get just what they have been getting. Coming Nation.

gal this must be signed by both the

president and secretary and must

Remember that nominations close

at 12 m. noon, March 8. Any nomina-

tions received after that date must

Trusting that all unions will comply

with the Constitution strictly in this

respect, so that these nominations

Fraternally yours, DANIEL McDONALD,

President American Labor Union.

Treasurer American Labor Union.

H. N. BANKS,

F. W. OTT

H. L. HUGHES.

F. W. WALTON,

F. J. PELLETIER

Executive Board.

M. E. WHITE.

C. P. LAFRAY,

D. F. O'Shea,

Vice President.

CLARENCE SMITH, Secretary-

will be legal, we remain,

bear the seal of the local union.

be disregarded.

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#### STUDY SOCIALISM. Trades Unionists every-

where should understand Soclalism. There is nothing in existence to compare with the course of lessons given by correspondence by Walter Thomas Mills. If you want to have a man's full share in the work of the Union or the Socialist movement, you should send for these lessons at cace. You can begin work at any time and do the work as fast or as slowly as you may choose. Now is the time to begin.

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Walker's Success Straight Whiskeys Bought in bond. Double stamp goods. Positively nothing else used.
Full quarts, full pints and full half pints;
half gailon or gallon. 12 W. Park St., Butte.

To the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union, Box 1067,

Buttes Montana Dear Sir and Brother: This is to certify that at a regular

BLANK FOR NOMINATIONS.

meet ing ..... Union No. ....., A. L. U., held this ..... day of February, 1903, nominations for officers of the American Labor Union were made as follows:

President..... Member of ...... Union No... Vice President..... Member of ..... Union No ... Secretary-Treasurer......

Board, as follows: \*

......... 

Fraternally yours,

# Many Fine Diamonds

Are lost because the owners never have them examined to see if the settings have become worn to the point of insecurity. The cramps on a ring often wear away in a year's time, especially if worn by a man. Bring them to us occasionally for examination. If they need nothing, the cost will be nothing. In any case the price will be moderate. A great variety of new settings constantly on hand; old ones repaired.

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eras. M. 10tee

## BUTTE SOCIALIST TICKET NOMINATED

The Campaign of Education Will Be Incessantly Waged Until the Closing of the Polls On the Day of Election.

### SUFFRAGE OF ELECTORS ASKED FOR HONEST MEN

The Ticket From Top to Bottom is a Guarantee of the Integrity of the Party.-Harmony in the Convention .- Personal Considerations Yielded in the Interest of Unanimity.-Platform and Principles of Socialism.

The Socialist nominating city convention, held in the hall of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly last Thursday night, Jan. 29, was characterized by harmony throughout the entire proceedings, and the ticket selected was the strongest ever presented to the voters of Butte for their suffrages.

A full city ticket was nominated, and a city central committee of 24 members—three members from each of the eight wards was selected.

There was absolutely no friction at any stage of the proceedings, and each one of the 123 delegates seemed imbued with the idea that the primary- and important purpose of the convention was, not the preferment of individuals to official place, but the advancement of the cause of Socralism by placing such a ticket in the field as would defy impeachment from top to bottom. With this view steadfastly held to, compromises were made and judicious conclusions reached which eventuated in the placing of a splendid ticket in nomina-

For Mayor, City Treasurer and Police Magistrate.

P. A. Leamy, principal of the high school, was nominated for mayor; J. W. Dale, a principal in one of the



For Mayor, P. A. LEAMY.

graded schools, was nominated for treasurer, and Michael McCormick, former president of the Butte Miners' Union and a candidate for mayor two years ago on the labor ticket, was named for police magistrate.

The central committee will meet tonight in the same hall and plan a course of action for the campaign.

Preliminary Organization. Albert Koberle called the convention to order and Martin J. Effiott read the call, Paddy McMahon nominated Albert Koberle for temporary chairman and J. F. Fox nominated W. N. Holden. The election was by ballot and resulted as follows: Holden, 55; Koberle, 31. Delegates Fox and Maury escorted Mr. Holden to the chair. O. M. Partellow was elected temporary secretary by acclamation, and the chair appointed Martin Elliott assistant secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed, each ward delegation nam-Price, M. McCormick, J. Calder, M. O'Leary, J. W. Bennings, W. W. Lea, L. A. Van Horn and Adolph Holst,

The report of the credentials committee read that the entire delegation as elected at the primaries be seated except P. E. Green from the Fourth ward, who is not a resident of the city. It was found that all but 9 of the 123 delegates were members of the Socialist club, and all were professed Socialists. The report was adopted, with two dissenting votes.

The same course of naming committees on order of business and resolutions was adopted and one delegate rom each ward was selected as fol-

Organization and order of business -J. G. Hoar, C. H. Parr, William Wise, O. Sternberg, H. Sagur, J. F. Yox, Ernest Peterson and H. F. Davis. Resolutions—D. W. Trotter, M. Mc-Cormick, C. E. Ramage, P. A. Lecamy, J. F. Smith, H. L. Maury, R. C. Smith and Gus Frankel.

The platform and the desolutions introduced in addition thereto were

Platform and Principles "Platform and principles of Social-ism, Butte City, Mont.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite. You have nothing to lose but roor chains; you have a world to pale."

"We, the Socialist party of Butte, in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist party of America, and to the Socialist party of the state of Montana.

principles and program of international and revolutionary Socialism.

"In presenting our candidates for municipal office to the working class voters of Butte we base our appeal upon the following declaration as our platform of principles.

1. Labor produces all wealth.

"2. Under the present economie and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence. . So long as the present organi-

zation of industry remains, the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production, and will appropriate through the wage system the wealth created by the working class.

"4. This appropriation of labors wealth by the capitalist is so complete that it enables them to live in luxury and idleness.

"5. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists-this expropriation of all property out of the hands of the toilers into the hands and private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable war between the interests of the workingmen on the one hand and the interest of the capitalistic class on the other.

"6. This class struggle between the wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit con-

"7. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalist, labor is disarmed on the economic side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.

"8. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class-and that is the ballot.

"9. This fact demands, as an inevitable conclusion, the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded en-tirely upon the interests of the work-ing class. The Socialist party is organized to meet the demand, and is therefore the party of the working

"10. The Socialist party, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rale of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the



For Treasurer, J. W. DALE.

working class and aid the workerson their class struggle against capital-ism? 'If it does, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

"11. In accordance with this prin ciple, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the municipal affairs of Butte in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working

"12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with their class at all elections until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth based upon this fundamental princi-

"To every worker the full product of his labor."

First, we believe in, and if placed in power, will bring about the performing of all of the city's public im-provements by days pay instead of provements by days pay instead of by the system of contracting hereto-fore carried on by the present and former councils of the city of Butte. Our reasons for this are as follows: First—The contract system tends to the importation of workmen from out-side of the state of Montana, in com-

"We affirm our adherence to the petition with the laboring classes in ] Butte, among which there are already multitudes of unemployed, and that after such importations are made the imported men being in strange surroundings are absolutely under the control of the contractors importing

Second-Such contracts are let with the understanding and on the theory that the work is worth the amount of the bid; therefrom the contractors make a profit, and for this profit do not work; such profits should belong to the men who do all the work; that is, the laborers, who are always unable to bid for such work on account of the bonds required for faithful performance

Third-The unlimited opportunity for looting the city's treasury, by collusion between the city council and such contractors, which collusion is amply evidenced by the princely fortunes which have been made during the last few years by contractors with the city.

Resolution No. 2.

We condemn the present Montana legislature in donating to H. L. Frank the sum of fifty-seven thousand dollars, for the simple reason that after he had gone out of his line of business and sought to compete with per-



For Police Magistrate. MIKE McCORMICK.

sons in the building business, he claimed to have lost money on the contract to build the state capitol building. We believe that such action was against the constitution of the state of Montana, that the legislature was simply diverting the money of the state of Montana to charitable uses and to a man not in any wise in need of public assistance, and that by so doing these legislators have become merely charitable embezzlers of the state's funds, and in view of the fact that the laboring man indirectly pays all of the taxes such action was merely another instance of that universal rule of aggrandizement of capitalists at the expense of labor; and that such action, done in broad daylight, and in the face of, and under the eyes of all of the good working people of the state of Montana, depicts in lurid light the sublime assurance and beautiful cheek which capital assumes when it goes out to take what the workman makes. We ask every man who reads this platform, whether he believes H. L. Frank would have returned any money to the treasury if he had made fifty-seven thousand dollars profit out of his contract with the state?

We assert that this fifty-seven thousand dollars would have provided a home for every maimed and infirm union man in Silver Bow county.

NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor.

Paddy McMahon nominated M. G. O'Malley for mayor. J. F. Fox nomi-nated J. W. Dale. M. J. Elliott nominated P. A. Leamy. The result of the first ballot was:

Votes cast, 96; necessary to a choice, 49. Learny, 47; O'Malley, 18; Dale, 31. O'Malley was dropped on the second ballot, which resulted as follows: Votes cast, 98; necessary to a choice, 50. Leamy, 57; Dale, 41.

The vote for Mr. Leamy was made unanimous. Mr. Leamy was escorted to the platform by Messrs. O'Malley and Dale and he made a brief speech of acceptance. For Treasurer

Gus Frankel nominated Green Ma-

jors for treasurer. Mr. Majors said jors for treasurer. Mr. Majors said candidly and honestly that he could not be a candidate. He had never held an office of public trust and he said he never expected to. His name was withdrawn. J. F. Fox nominated John F. Smith. Mr. Smith declined. Green Majors nominated J. W. Daie. Paddy McMahon nominated Mr. Histon, who declined. As Mr. Daie was the only other nomines who did not decline he was chosen by acclamation. Mr. Dale accepted the nomination and made a brief speech.

For Police Magistrate.

Mr. Davis nominated M. G. O'Malley for police magistrate. Gus Frankel nominated Michael McCormick. M. J. Mooney was nominated, but declined, and urged the selection of Mr. Me-Cormick.

The result of the ballot was: Votes cast, 94; necessary to a choice, 48, McCormick, 66; O'Malley, 28,

Mr. McCormick accepted the honor n a speech and promised to enforce the law if he should be elected.

For Aldermen. The following nominations were

made for aldermen: First ward, J. G. Hoar; Second ward, John Lowney; Third ward, Dr. J. Calder: Fourth ward, Oscar Stenberg; Fifth ward, Harry Sager; Sixth ward, P. M. Johnson; Seventh ward, George H. Ambrose; Eighth ward, W. H. Pierce.

The names were submitted by the ward delegations and ratified by the convention as a whole. A few 67 the nominess admitted that they did not possess the required property qualifications, but hoped to acquire property before the election.

A city central committee with pienary powers, consisting of three members from each of the eight wards, was named by the respective ward delegations as follows:

First ward, Hoar, Trotter Mooney; Second, Parr, Dood, Creighton; Third, Wise, Donnova, Allen: Fourth, Reber, O'Leary, Carroll: Fifth, Smith, Brown, Bennings; Sixth, Maury, Lea; only two named; Seventh, Scott, Smith, Peacock; Eighth, Hendricks, Murphy, Frankel.

The committee will select its chairman tonight.

THE BUTTE MINER'S INCONSIST-ENCIES.

In its issue of January 26, the Butte Miner contained an editorial under the heading "The Coal Famine" which at tracted wide attention-something unusual with the Butte Miner's editorials -and for a day it was believed that the editor of that publication had re ceived a new set of instructions, and that the future of the Miner would develop that the paper had turned from the error of its ways and was to be conducted in the interest of good government and for the promotion of administrative reform.

The article in question was one of the strongest pleas for socialism that we have seen in print, and gave strong advocacy of many of these measures which constitute the bulwark of reform to which the Socialist propaganda is heralding the masses

Unfortunately, however, our view of what the Miner might contemplate was erroneous, as subsequent events prove. Evidently when the editor of the Miner wrote the article on the coal famine he had just emerged from a dream, and during his somnolence had lapsed into a state of honorable manhood. awakening with the inspiration of the only creditable effusion that has marked the emenations of his brain. environment conceived before his splendid attainments had been prostituted at the shrine of Mammon In the next issue of the Miner, al-

most before the type from which the article mentioned had been printed had had time to cool, there appeared another article from the facile pen of this versatile acrobat in the journalistic arena which emphasized the theory that his lapse into decency was only spasmodic, and that his sycophancy, parasitism and moral degeneracy have become so pronounced and fixed as to preclude the possibility of his reclamation. In an article under the head of "The

Sin of It All" this contortionist has twisted himself back into the common regime of his usual inaccuracies, and assails the Socialist party with a degree of venom which stamps him at once as the slave of his master, circumscribed in his flight by the crip-pled pinions of an intellect sold and bartered for a stall and forage. With his accustomed narrow grasp of ideas. coupled with an arrogance which wal not permit him to drink at the fountain of knowledge, he wades into a lengthy dessertation upon the dangers to be apprehended from the ever enlarging expansion of Socialism, and thus exploits himself as an object of ridicule.

doctrine of Socialism was inaugurated nineteen hundred years ago, while the winds were sighing and mouning through the foliage of the lonely garden of Gethsemane, and the aise of Nazareth was agonizing in behelf of

(Continued on rage Eight.)

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# Is Humanity a Failure?

Do you hear the children weeping, oh, my brothers,

Ere the sorrow comes with years? They are leaning their heads against their mothers.

And that cannot stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;

The young birds are chirping in the nest;

The young fawns are playing with the shadows;

The young flowers are blowing toward the west.

But the young, young children, oh, my brothers,

They are weeping bitterly;

Thep are weeping in the play-time of the others.

In the country of the free. "Progress' and Poverty," Mrs. Browning.

How true, oh, how true is this. We have only to go into our eastern and southern factories to find twenty thou sand little children working-all under the ages of twelve to thirteenand their wages run from twelve and one-half to thirty-five cents a day;

and their hours are from 6 in the | averted, and that something has to | morning to 7:30 at night They are deprived of all childish pleasure, as well as education, and are held down by the chains of poverty, far below the black slave of the South.

This is worse than chattel slavery

ever dared to be.

Who cares for these little ones when they are sick, hungry or cold? Where is the hero who braved the shot and shell to free the black slave? Ah, quite another question now. All who labor are slaves in these days. We did not free the slaves-far from it. We only deprived them of their protection from hunger, sickness and cold. They are bought and sold far cheaper today than they were in the days of chattel slavery. We not only cast our black brothers and sisters from chattel to industrial slavery, but have drawn our poor old mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, and lit tle unborn children yet to come, into a far worse slavery than chattel slavery ever dared to be.

What must we do to be saved? This is a serious question, and af fects every citizen of our country. Something must be done, and at once if the threatened danger is to be

be done by the voters with the ballot. The aristocracies of today are robbing the masses of every natural right except to toll, suffer and die. Since the day when men allowed others to think for them, crafty men have taken advantage of the physical necessities of their less artful brothers. Since that day, too, hungry men and women have been selling the birthright of their liberty for a sum which barely enables them to eke out a miserable existence. Is this civilization? Is this what the God of all intends? Since the first days of history began, to the present time, two classes of people have existed upon this earth: The one class who live by honest labor; the other class who live off of honest labor. In every civilized country pauperism, crime, insanity and sulcides are increasing. In every civilized country the diseases are increasing which come from overstrained nerves, from squalid lodgings, from unwholesome and monotonous occupations, from premature labor of children, and from the tasks and crimes which poverty imposes upon women and their offspring. How deep can the humanity of our coming generations be under

such conditions? We read natural history and we find that the animals impart certain and natural rights to their offspring. What do we impart to ours? The answer comes, not much of anything; and after they are here we deprive them of the liberty which God gave equally and alike toall. As things stand today, capitalist civilization cannot continue. We must either move onward to Socialism or fall back into barbarism. Which will it be? Is this an age of civilized humanity, or an age of "grasp," regardless of humanity? The answer comes, an age of grasp, regardless of God and humanity. Under such circumstances a community able to satisfy its wants and embracing all industries réquisite thereto must have dimensions very different from those of the Socialist colonies that were plannedat the commencement of our coun-

McCallum, in Pueblo (Colo.) Courier.

Among the social organizations in existence today, there is but one that has the requisite dimensions that can be used as the field for the establishment and development of the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth; and that is the nation.-Mrs. Jessle

# The Prince of Fakirs \*\*\*

kirs in the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a circular to organized labor throughout the nation calling upon the rank and file whom he has advised "to keep politics out of the union," to forward their petitions to Washington urging the senators from their respective states to stand "pat" in support of the eighthour bill which has passed the house of representatives Such an appeal from Samuel, who appears to be trembling for the fate of the eight-hour bill, sounds like the advice of a fool who admonishes a man to insure his house after the property has been consumed in flames, or to lock bis stable after the horse has been

The voters of the United States have delegated their political power into the hands of official representatives, and if they have made a mistake they must suffer the consequences of their indifference before election

presiding officer of the American Federation of Labor calling on organized labor to flood the senate with begging epistles seems strangely out of place, when we take into consideration the fact that the policy of the "Sitting Bull" in trades unionism is to frown with displeasure upon the aggressive spirit that yearns to break the confines in which Samuel and his jailers have incarcerated the political power of organized labor. Is it more manly and dignified for the representatives of organized labor to fall upon their knees in the "law hashery" at Washington supplicating "handouts" from the "millionaire club" than to call upon the bone and sinew of the nation to go to the polls on the day of election and, standing on their feet like men, deposit in the ballot box their sovereign will? The citizenship of the working people of this country holds the power to demand, and any man who by his Iscariotism puts them on their knees to beg is a traitor to every principle of that independence which should clothe the stature of Such a circular coming from the | full-fledged manhood. The man who,

before election assumes the right to disintegrate the political power of organized labor by airing his persuasive oratory against "politics in the union" has the brazen effrontery of a harlot to call upon the rank and file whom his counsel has deluded to unite as political vagrants after election and beg a crumb from the loaf of capital-The laboring masses in the ism. American Federation whose mute resignation to the policy of Gompers has made him a towe rof political strength to be courted by men with political ambitions, are beginning to penetrate the mask of durlicity that conceals hypocrisy and the countless thousands of men, women and children who are suffering through the corner which avarice has placed upon the fuel of the nation, are exposing the weakness of an organization that is anchored in the rut of simple trades unionism.

The railroad yards of the large cities are not only crowded with loaded cars of coal, but space is at a premium to store this necessity to enhance its value. The fact that old age and innocent childhood are perishing in the icy blasts of winter fails to reach a tender spot in the pitiless heart of greed, is ushering in at the velocty of a tornado the collective ownership of all the means of life. Gompers and his per capita tax leeches whose salaries and perquisites afford them a berth on the sunny side of Easy street, will be able but little longer to hold in abeyance that ripening sentiment which is demanding that unionism shall arm itself into a class-conscious phalanx to destroy and end the system that murders humanity for profit. Gompers and the vacillating brood who swap courtesies with magnates of the Civic Federation to subserve personal interests, will soon be shorn of the official power which has made it possible for them to put on the brakes on the progressive thought that is uniting labor on the political battlefield to conquer the hosts of Mammon. Socialism will soon expel Gompers and his groveling helots into an obtivion from whose bourne the fakirs will never return,-Miners' Magazine.

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No. 267 Rocker

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1st-Many years of the most painstaking efforts in the study and practice along

the line of which we make a specialty-Disorders of Men. ad-An earnest desire to cure quickly and permanently every man who places his case in our hands—not only from a sense of duty and a humanitarian point of view, but because it does and always has paid us to do so.

3d-Complete apparatus and general equipment, regardless of cost.

4th-Remedies that cause no injurious effects during or after a cure.

5th-Frankness. If we cannot cure a man we will not undertake his case. This ot only makes us many friends, but creates no enemies.

6th-Operations. We perform operations when necessary only. If the patient cured permanently without an operation we so inform him at once. example, a severe case of varicoccle cannot be cured without an operation. If you pay for a cure without it you are throwing your money away and wasting valuable

#### Contracted Disorders

Every case of contracted disease we unce a case cured there is not a cle of infection or inflammation reaining, and there is not the alightest anger that the discuse will return in its riginal form or work its way into the meral system.

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# **Economic Discontent**

ble when we consider that labor is the source of all wealth and the measure of all values. It matters not whether the labor be employed in grinding lenses for the big Lick observatory or in digging drains to carry off the waste stuff whose stagnation would endanger the health of the community, for the wealth created in either case is determined by the amount of labor expended and not by the utility of the work performed: for while labor is always absolute, utility is always relative. The value resides only in labor. The great Lick telescope would be wholly worthles to a town threatened by an epidemic of typhoid fever through defective drainage; whereas, on the other hand, the drains would be entirely useless to the astronomer in fixing the orbit of Ju-The trackwalker who tightens the plates and spikes wherever he finds a loose rail and keeps a sharp lookout for bad places in the road, performs a labor which is just as valuable to the travelers on the railroad as the services of the train dispatcher who keeps account of the schedules and orders the freight on a siding to give a clear track to the thundering "Limited" on its fifty-miles an hour dash across the continent; and the labor of the section gang is just as essential to the safety of the passengers as the work of the train crew. Although the stone cutter may not need the assistance of the doctor, the gardener who supplies him with vegetables may be sick; and thus, indirectly but nevertheless truly, the stone cutter and the doctor exchange their labor through the social medium. One labo is as useful to society as another. All differences of talent and skill are equalized in the totality of the social duct. Very often the cleverest machinist cannot tell a field of oats from a field of wheat, or hold a plow in the furrow for a dozen straight feet. All his knowledge of steam pressure and tensible resistance would be of no avail in handling a balky horse or treating a sick cow. In matters of

sub-soiling, planting and harvesting

would be the clumsiest unskilled is-borer. The assyriologist, who has fa-

rized bimself after years of patient research with the manners and laws of ancient Bebylonia and who reads the Tel-el-America tablets as con-

This conclusion becomes indisputa- ily as we do our newspapers, would find himself as helpless as an infant if he had to cut out and make for himself a dress suit in which to read a learned paper on the Sumerian Conception of the Deity before some Oriental society.

The miners who take the ore out of the earth and the men who work it into different forms, whether of keen surgical instruments or of wagon axles, create so much wealth the value of which evidently depends not upon its inherent usefulness, but upon the degree of human effort required for i.s. transformation into social commodities; for the surgeon cannot explore the peritonial region with a wagon haul a ton of coal with bistuary knives

for the support of his load. It is evident, therefore, that, taking all men in their organic interdependence, exchange value does not permit a distinction in the quality of labor. It is the quantity of labor which counts. The man who works for a day, whether at making bistuary knives or wagon axles, gives his life for that day. The value of the wealth which he creates in that day is not measured by its relation, to other wealth so created but byits relation to that which is the source and form of all value, man's labor. Without labor there would be no values. then, in the strict sense of the word, is the product of labor: it is a natural. gible object so modified by human ion as to be capable of ministering to ne needs or pleasure of man A great deposit of minerals, therefore, is not wealth nor a vast stretch of fal-low land. In order to be translated nto wealth they must be brought from economic potentiality to social activity by human labor before they acguire any value for mankind in the arts and industries. The land must be ploughed and sown before it yields subsistence to the nation, Hence, in the words of Karl Marx, "that which actermines the magnitude of the value of any article is the amount of labor socially necessary for its production." socially necessary for its production."
(Das Kapital, p. 4.)

It must be borne in mind that we are considering the worker, not as an isolated being living in a world by himself, but as a social factor; and, therefore, that his labor must also be considered as the labor of a social

factor, or in relation to the aggregate social production which is the sum of human efforts in every industry. Consequently, when we speak of labor as the measure of values, we mean labor operating through the social organism, abstract or social labor; and we reduce all concrete, individual labor to units of abstract or social labor time. The reason for this is manifest. In that coherent totality of men which we call society the labor of the spinner is as necessary as the labor of the baker or the pharmacist, but the latter has to stand more time in fitting himself for an intelligent performance of his duty to society than the two former and, therefore, the quan-tative worth of his labor must include the years of preparatory study which are expressed in units of social

Under a proper economic system, where the organic people would own all the means of subsistence, these social units of labor time would be equalized in the higher trades and professions by the nation's giving full share of the necessities and comforts of life to the men and women engaged in the apprenticeship or study which is required to fit them for a fruitful after discharge of their duty and service to their fellowmen. The civil engineer spending his days in studying out the best plans for intercepting sewers would be held as much a benefactor of mankind as the medical student devoting his time to acquiring a knowledge of the most efficient means of checking the spread of endemic disease. The agricultural scholar engaged in learning the meth-od of raising cereals and cattle for the nourishment of the nation would be rated as necessary to society as the student of languages who is preparing to enlarge the nation's capacity for culture.

gives his quota of work to the social product; and each member is, there-fore, entitled to his labor share of that product no matter what the qual-ity of his labor may be in the prem-

body and soul, it follows naturally that he has a right to all the needs of body and soul, and not merely to a sufficiency from all labor to been that body and soul together at the small-

Granted the fact that m

est expenditure of food, shelter and raiment. The average economist commits the unpardonable sin of studying man only from the physical point of view as an individual industrial animal whose usefulness to society is .o be maintained at the lowest cost. From this narrow view of the toiler originate all those errors of the wage question which have for centuries retarded the advancement of the proletariat. Taking only the corporal wants of the workingman, the lowest possible wage is determined by the bare cost of living for the human animal No allowance is made for what are falsely termed the luxuries of travel. of music, of painting, of literature, of intellectual intercourse, of public worship and of the simplest means of culture. The so-called law of supply and demand—which is no more a law than the common rules of cattle rustlers and safe blowers—is brought into play to justify the lowering of the wages of the father of a family in open competition with the unmarried worker in the labor market.

But since, according to the natural law, it is inevitably decreed that man can rightly acquire the good things of life only by his personal efforts working through the social organism, his labor must furnish him with all the necessities of soul and body. No man has any right to live off the sweat and toil of his fellowman. Man's own labor is the only honest source whence not only his own physical, moral and ectual wants must be supplied, ents, his wife and children, if h any, or his parents when they reoutre his assistance in sickness or old age. The real logic of wages, therefore, is that from his labor the worker must derive everything necessary to must derive everything necessary to the full expansion of all the forces and capabilities of his being. To the accomplishment of this end he must receive the whole product of his toil; and no other man, nor combination of men may, under God, exploit his la-bor to their own aggrandizement and his less.

The lilinois state free employment careau obtained situations last year or 14,000 men and 12,000 women. The applicants numbered 27,729 men

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Read, Think and Vote

"Why should I want to read about Socialism?" This may be your first thought on reading this article, so let us try to answer you. First, because Socialism is something that is going to have a great deal to do with your happiness if you live a few years longer, and second because if you don't read and judge for yourself, you are likely to be deceived into acting just opposite to your own interests.

You know something about the trusts. You can see that they are getting bigger every year, and that unless something happens to stop them they will soon own the earth and the people in it.

Perhaps you don't see yet, but you will see if you keep looking that the end must be this, that the people who do the work will decide to own the trusts, abolish dividends, interest and reat, and let the present owners do their share of the work if they want to get their share of the work if they want to get their share of the good things produced by work.

Very well, that is a suggestion of what Socialism means. You will get a clearer idea as you read more.

But you are sure you are opposed to Socialism? Hold on, perhaps it is because you imagine Socialism to be something it is not. Suppose you read on a little further.

Socialism does not mean arme3 rebellion. If there is bloodshed before we get Socialism it will be because the capitalists rebel after they are beaten at the polls. But if the working people stand together, no one will try to robel.

Socialism does not mean arme4 will interest and get in the case of the working people stand together, no one will try to robel.

Socialism does not mean arme4 representations and giving to the kills, that is

No Socialist party ever proposed distributing the existing wealth among the poor.

It does not mean taking from the industrious and giving to the idle; that is just what the profit system does and what Socialism will stop.

It does not mean taking from the industrious and giving to the idle; that is just what the profit system does and what Socialism will stop.

It does not mean giving it is so that is a detail that the workers will settle to suit themselves when they get to it.

It does not mean giving state officials more power to dictate what people shall do, but quite the reverse.

It means a good doal more than "public ownership." It means that the working class, brain workers included, will be the ruling class.

But, to understand it thoroughly you need to do some reading. Socialism is a complex subject because the social question to be solved is a complex one. No one can become an intelligent Socialist by learning a few catch phrases. The object of the American Labor Union is to educate as well as to organize its membership, and the best means of educating anyone is, to provide a way for him to cancate himself. We therefore, suggest books that will help to a clear understanding of the subject.

Where should you begin? That depends. If you are wage-worker in a factory or mine, begin with "The Man Under the Machine," or "Britain for the British." If you are a church armer, start with "The American Farmer." If you are a church ember, the first things you should read are "The Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand," or Father McGrady's pamphlet, "Socialism Not Antagonistic to the Catholic Fath." If you have already lone some studying in economics, and want a book that will give a clear, connected and adequate account of the Socialism hot Antagonistic to the Catholic Fath. If you are a laready lone some studying in economics, and want a book that will give a clear, connected and adequate account of the Socialism book that will give a clear, connected and adequate account of the Socialism to the connected and adequate a

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Sammanamanamanamanamanamanamanamana

And Declaration of Principles of the American Labor Union. Sandana and a sandana and a sandana and a sanda a sanda

The relation which the atom bears to the organism in physical nature is the relation which the individual bears to society. The social organism is an aggregation of the atom man. Man represents in the creative sense a perfect harmony of animate forces, the co-association of energy with intelligence—in the highest form of manifestation. God laboring in the laboratory of nature, and from out of the cruder elements has evolved this wonderful and complex being. Man is, therefore, a being of the earth, and his welfare depends entirely upon the conditions surrounding his existence upon the carth.

The primary instinct of man is the preservation of life. The earth provides the means for his preservation and support, and by labor alone can he procure from the earth those things necessary for his support, which are food, raiment and shelter. That he may enjoy these things essential to life, he comes upon the earth with force sufficient to produce them. Thus the justice of the divine decree becomes naturally established. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

Through a failure on the part of society to recognize the importance and the justice of these primary principles, we see upon earth certain classes who toll not for bread they eat. These classes, who are in possession of the means of production and distribution, and all the machinery of the government, impose upon the tollers the burden of their support. These conditions necessitate a class conscious movement upon the part of the tollers. Numerous efforts have been made for remedy these evils, the most notable beling the trade union movement of the present day; but despite the desperate struggle made in this direction by the laboring masses the condition is gradually becoming worse, and the attitude of the privileged class more arrogant and oppressive.

Believing therefore, that the time has now arrived when an epoch will be marked in the history of the labor movement, denoting either its progress or decay, and believing that the necessities of the times,

governed by these provisions:

1. The collective ownership of ell means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employes, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rutes to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the esctablishment of the Co-Operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

Believing that complete organization is necessary for the overthrow of the present inhuman method of production and distribution, and that the above plan offers the most practical, economical and reasonable way to success, we invite the people of America to join us in the cause of humanity.

CONSTITUTION

Adopted at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 10-16, 1888.

Revised and amended at annual convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, May 8-15, 1890; at Denver, Colo., May 3-June 4, 1900; at Denver, Colo., May 3-June 4, 1902, at Denver, Colo., May 3-June 4, 1902, at Denver, Colo., May 3-June 4, 1902.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the American Labor Union.

Sec. 2. The jurisdiction of the American Labor Union shall extend over all states, territories and provinces where one or more unions of the organization exist.

Sec. 2. Each local union shall be entitled to one delegate in the American Labor Union biennial convention for the first one hundred members or less in good standing the quarter provious to said convention and one delegate for each additional hundred members or majority fraction thereof. Each county, city or central body affiliated with the American Labor Union shall be entitled to one delegate.

Sec. 4. National organizations that are chartered by the American Labor Union shall be entitled to one delegate.

shall be entitled to one delegate to the American Labor Union biennial convention for the organization and one additional delegate for every four thousand (4,000) members above the first four thousand, providing that no national organization shall be chartered with a membership of less than five thousand (6,000). Sec. 5. Delegates to the annual conventions shall be elected by their local unions at least thirty days prior to the meeting thereof, and their duplicate credentials shall be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before May 1 preceding the convention. No person is eligible as a delegate who has not ben a member of his local union six months; provided such local union has been organized that length of time. Delegates shall present their credentials at the convention before being admitted to a seat therein.

Sec. 6. No organization affiliated with

Labor Union shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Board of nine, including the President and Vice-President, of which the President shall be chairman. No more than three members of the Executive Board may be residents of the same state.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the election of officers, each officer-select shall place.

secutive Board may be residents of the same state.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the election of officers, each officer-elect shall place in the hands of the Executive Board his resignation, so that in case of negligence or incompetency, carelessness, or any reasonable or sufficient cause, the Executive Board may at any time accept the resignation.

Sec. 3. The elective officers of the American Labor Union shall be nominated by the local unions and elected by the membership in the manner hereinafter provided. The first election of general officers and members of the Executive Board under the referendum system shall take place on the last Monday in June. Sec. 5. Every member of the American Labor Union who has been in continuous good standing for not less than one year and who shall have been a member in good standing of organized labor for not less than four years immediately preceding election, shall be eligible to any office in this organization.

Sec. 6. Suberdinate unions may by majority vote nominate at the first regular meeting in February. In-ennially, commencing 125, one candidate for each elective office, and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary of each subordinate union taking action to immediately motify the Segretary-Treasurer shall publish in the official journal, not later than April 5, a list of the continues and nominates declaring five candidates for each office who shall have been supported by the largest number of unions as nonlinees for the office who shall have the wife the present of the provided, that all candidates for office who shall have the supported by the largest number of unions as nonlinees for the office who shall have the wife the provided. Union as nonlinees for the office who shall have the wife the supported by the largest number of unions as nonlinees for the office who shall have the wife the supported by the largest number of unions as nonlinees for the office.

with this law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to strike the delin-quent's name from the list, inserting in lieu thereof the name of the next eligi-ble candidate.

lieu thereof the name of the next eligible candidate.

Sec. 3: The Secretary-Treasurer shall as soon as possible after the foregoing provisions have been compiled with, prepare and have printed the unarres of all candidates, aranged in alphabetical order, together with a names and numbers of the unions of which they are members. The ballot shall bear the official seal of this union, and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross opposite the names of those for whom he wishes to record his vote. He shall supply subordinate unions, free of cost, with a sufficient quantity of such hallots before June 1. No ballot shall be used at such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. 2: Election shall be held on the

such elections except those issued by the officers of this union.

Sec. 2. Election shall be held on the last Monday in June bi-ennially. Subordinate unions to regulate the place and manner of voting, provided that no member shall be entitled to vote at general elections who was not in good standing and so reported in the quarterly report of March 21 preceding the election.

Sec. 10 The President and Recording Secretary of each subordinate union are hereby required within ferry-eight hours after closing the polls to transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer as statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate. They shall also transmit to the Secretary-Treasurer in the same manner the votes cast, securely sealed. These returns shall be carefully filed and 12 m. noon July 6 delivered to the Beard of Canvassers.

Sec. 11. Between June 1 and 5 preceding an election for general officers the Secretary-Treasurer shall seen each

the American Labor Union shall be allife in the American Labor Union shall be allife in the American Labor Union shall be allife in the executive board shall then vote for
local unions. The five local
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unions receiving a majority vote of the
Executive Board shall each of them close
labor Union shall consist of a President.

Sec. 12. The members elected as the
Canyasains De members elected as the one member of the Canvassing Board.
Sec. 12. The members elected as the Canvassing Board shall meet at head-quariers at 10 o'cleck ou the morning of the 10th of July succeeding the general election. They shall then formally and in the presence of each other open envelopes or boxes containing votes, records of results, etc., and ascertain and verify results, etc., and ascertain and refright papers a detailed report of the result of the election and sign and certify to the same. This report shall be published in the issue of the official journal immediately after the result is ascertained. The Canvassing Board shall place all the bellots, etc. together with a copy of their report, in a box to be closed and sealed by them, and this box shall not be opened until the pixt convention is held, when it shall be oblosed of.

Sec. 12. Any member of the Canvassing

rand this box shall not be opened until the right convention is held, when it shall be appropried of.

Sec. 12. Any member of the Canvassing Board who shall aid or abet in falsely declaring the result of an election for general officers shall be expelled from the organisation and not be permitted to readmittance for a term of five years from the date of such expusion, and upon readmission said person shall be a fine of \$50.90 and shall forever be deserved from holding any offices in this union, and his name and offerse shall be published in the official journal fer three consecutive issues.

Sec. 14. With the exception of the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer, those nominees receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected to the positions for which they were candidates. In the case of the above-named officers a majority vote shall be necessary to elect, and if, on the first ballot, ne candidate for President or Secretary-Treasurer ref votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Canvassing Found shall direct the Secretary-Treasurer of votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Canvassing Found shall direct the Secretary-Treasurer to issue ballots containing the names of the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes or Insee who may have been field) and subordinate flow been tied and subordinate of the research for the contract to the research for the contract of the finite contract in the finite con

as in the opinion of said Board is just and equitable.

Sec. 16. Any subordinate union refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by this law, shall be disciplined as the Executive Board may determine.

Section I. ARTICLE III.

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side during his absence, and perform the other duties devolving upon the President.

Sec. \$1\$ It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to preserve the seal and books, documents and effects of the general office of the American Lator Union, record the proceedings of all conventions and meetings of the Executive Board and keep copies of all letters sent out by him; receive and receipt for all moneys; pay all current expenses; prepare and submit in circular form to the locals a quarterly report of all money received and, disbursed by him. He shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars (55,000,00) in a reliable surety company. He shall not have at any time more than two thousand dollars (25,000,00) subject to his order. All funds must be deposited by him as directed by the Executive Board. Within the first week of April, blennially, begining April, 1903, he shall send to each local union two blank forms of credentials for delegates to the blennial convention, one of which he shall flie after being returned by the local union my properly filled in and signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and bearing the send of the union. He shall furn the send of the union. He shall furn the send of the union. He shall furn the send of the union he shall furn the send of the union he shall furn the send of the union he shall furn the services \$1,500.00 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Board or President. He shall receive for his services \$1.600.00 per annum, and shall devote his entire time to the work of his office.

Sec. 4. He shall make all remittances by draft in favor of the Treasurer of any local union receiving aid, and shall take scaled receipts for the same He shall keep a correct account of the condition of all local treasuries, as is shown by the organization, and said statement shall quarterly reports received by him, which account shall be at all times open to the imspection of the Executive Board shall constitute the American Labor Union Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and between conventions shall have full power to direct the working of the American Labor Union. No representative of a local union shall be entitled to a hearing before the executive board without properly signed credentiels, with the seal of the union attached thereto.

Sec. 6. The Executive Board shall be convened by the President or Secretary-Treasurer, at the request of three members of the Board.

Sec. 7. All officers and members of the Executive oBard, when ordered away from home, or when attending the conventions of the American Labor Union, shall be allowed five dollars (£50) per day and transportation, and shall be recognized as duly elected delegates.

Section 1. The revenue of the American Labor Union shall be derived from a charter see of £500 and a monthly per capita tax of fen cents per month per member in good standing, as shown by the preceding quarterly report, to be paid from the general funds of each local or sfillated union, monthly in advance. In cases of emergency the Executive Board is empowered to levy such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such assessments as in its judgment may be necessary; such ass

fund, and be based on the preceding quarterly report.

Sec. 2. The dues on city, county and central bodies shall be three dollars (200) per month, payable in advance.

Sec. 2. National and state organizations smilisted with the American Labor Union shall pay a per capita tax of two dollars (£200) per month per thousand members, payable quarterly in advance.

Sec. 4. All organizations affiliated with the American Labor Union that are in arrears three months shall stand suspended. Local unions not in good standing on the flat day of March prior to the biennial convention, shall not be entitled to

ed. Local unions not in good standing on the silat day of March prior to the biennial convention, shall not be entitled to representation in the convention. The fiscal year ends March Sl.

Sec. & When funds are necessary in the general treasury of the American Labor Union for any purpose the Executive Board shall call on the Secretary-Treasurer for a statement of the amounts in the various local treasuries, as shown by the last quarterly report. The Executive Board shall determine from this statement of the amounts in the various local treasury, and shall draw upon such locals for the amount so determined. Sec. & Any local union receiving a draft from the Executive Board shall immediately honor the same, provided, however, that all money drawn from a local treasury under the provisions of the preceding section shall be returned as soon as the necessary funds are at the disposal of the Executive Board.

Section I. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each local union to make a quarterly respect, on the proper hank to be furnished by the Sacretary-Treasurer, flaid report must be attended by the Auditing Committee of each local and must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, flaid report must be attended by the Auditing Committee of each local and must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, flaid report must be attended by the case may be. Any union failing to comply with this request shall be unlawful for any local union or affiliated organization teener upon a strike, unless ordered by three-fourins of its resident members in good standing, which shall be decided sy a secret ballot, and on approval of the Executive Board, where four affiliated organization: then it shall be lawful for members of the local or affiliated organization: then it shall be assisted by the Executive Board, where

Union for the Penelit of striking locals shall be disbursed only by the Executive Board or some reliable person designated by the Board, said party or parties to give full account of all money received and disbursed. The Executive Board shall receive all money donated by unions for atrike benefit, and shall pay no benefit until the local applying for aid shall have been on strike at least one week.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. For the sake of unifromity, supplies shall be procured fromthe becretary-Treasurer, viz: Constitution, seal, blank applications for membership, finaly-cial ledger, blank bonds for officers official warant books, official receipt book, official treasurer's receipt book official treasurer's receipt book official treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Official treasurer's receipt book. Official treasurer's receipt book. Official treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Official treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's receipt book. Official treasurer's receipt book. Afficial treasurer's

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. Ten members shall be sufficient to obtain a charter. Seven members in good standing shall be sufficient to obtain a charter. No workingman or woman shall be discriminated against on account of creed or color.

Sec. 2. The condition of those eligible to membership in the American Labor Union shall be left entirely to the judgment of the local or national organization affiliated.

Sec. 3. To reject a candidate for membership in a local union, it shall required the shall shall give their reasons in writing to the President of the union not later than the next regular meeting, and the reasons must be amounced by the President to the union. The names of pegsons casting black balls and giving reasons shall be kept secret. If the evidence is not sufficient to bur the candidate from membership, he may be elected by a majority of those present.

Sec. 4. Each member at inditation shall pledge himself to support the constitution of the American Labor Union, and obey all lawful orders of the Executive Board, in addition to the obligations required by the local union, of which he becomes a member.

Sec. 5. Each local union of the American Labor Union shall elect, semi-annually, the last meetings of December and June, the following local officers: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Transurer, Librarian, Statistician, Guard, Guide and three Trustees. The Recording Secretary of each union shall, within five days after the election, send the names and addresses of the officers elected to the Secretary Treasurer of the American Labor Union; who shall compile a directory of unions and their officers, and forward to each union of the American Labor Union; who shall compile a directory of unions and their officers and forward to each union of the American Labor Union shall provide for the deuterion of its members by establishing and maintaining all brances of the President in either case shall be fined one dollar for each officers shall be established by communication betwee

by communication between the two concerned.

Sec. 12. Members leaving one jurisdiction and entering the jurisdiction of uncities, and entering the jurisdiction of unciter, must transfer from the foreser to the latter within a period of thirty days, and in such cases the organization under whose jurisdiction he is working, must send a bill to his respective union, and said union shall remit the difference between his dues, while under his respective union, at the time of date of notice, and at the time paid up to the organization to which he has been transferred.

local.

Sec. 14. Transfer cards from any local union of the American Labor Union shall be accepted by other locals of the American Labor Union without further charge for initiation fee.

Sec. 15. Local unions shall have the sec. 15. Local unions shall have the

for initiation fee.

Sec. 15. Local unions shall have the right to adopt such by-laws as they shall deem best; provided, they do not conflict with the constitution of the American Labor Union. Bection 1. Any local union refusing to comply with Jais shall for the first offense by from the privileges and ben American Labor Union for th

American Labor Union for three months, or be expelled, as the executive board may determine.

Sec. 2. Any union failing or retusing to honor a demand made upon it for funds actually in its treasury shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00 and shall be supended from good standing in the American Labor Union until such fine is paid.

Approximately.

paid. ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution and by-laws may be submitted by local unions representing not less than six per cent of the membership of the American Labor Union, or by a majority of the delegates at the biennial

Sec. 2. The referendum vote on amendments shall be held the last meetings of December, annually, commencing 1963. Amendments to be considered and voted upon in December must be at hendquarters not inter than October 25, and shall be submitted to head unious in hallot form not later than December 1.

Sec. 2. Returns by each local union must be made and certified to by the President and Recording Secretary and mailed to the general office not later than forty-eight hours after the vote has been taken and the polis closed.

Sec. 4. Should the Executive Board find that parts of this constitution conflict with each other or are objectionable to the progress of organization, they shall have power to draw up new section es sections and submit the same to a vote of the local unions for their approval, a majority of all votes cast being necessary to make an amendment to a law, the number of votes cast by the members of

general Berretary Treature to robbished in the official Journal Sec. The receivable shall tender to all sational and inter-unions affiliated with the Amer-an Union-self referredum to ducted by Lational and internet



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THE BUTTE MINER'S INCONSIST-ENCIES.

the wage slave of Israel. He does not know that this great principle, sealed with the blood of Christ upon Calvary's cross, is bearing fruit today in the elfort being made to establish the universal brotherhood of man.

(Continued from Page Five.)

His arraignment of the great men representing the Socialists, whose trenchant pens are fearlessly employed in the battle for human rights, is as futile as the blow of a tin spear hurled against the armor of Hercules.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of 'the Outlook, said in an address at Yale university, on November 6: "Socialism in this country I believe to be irresistable, and I believe that it ought not to be resisted."

Herbert Spencer wrote fifty years ago that Socialism could not be prevented. He further said that while anarchy and Socialism are supposed by many to be practically 'the same, they are, in fact, the opposite of each other.

Has the editor of the Miner ever familiarized himself with the definitions given to Socialism by such writers as Wallace, the rival of the immortal Darwin; Bucher, the peer of any writer of the last century; Sir Thos. Moore, the Bard of Erin: Lambroso, the ablest living authority on criminology; Count Tolstoi; Proudhon, Saint Simon, Fourier, Marx, Lasalle, Morris, Ruskin, Zolo; within our own immediate cognizance, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, and a host of others? Does this embecile foctus of a would be teacher of a great people, who hurls anathemas of every description at a political organization. presume to accredit himself with a new discovery, and, gnorng all the sources of knowledge, claim for himself the avant-couriership in establishing the doctrine of a party whose platform is based upon all the right eous principles that two centuries of civilization have produced?

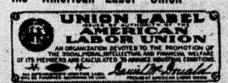
The Miner's frantic shricking about dynamiters, anarchists, scavengers in the field of journalism, etc., is as vain as the beating of the clouds upon the mountain tops. Much of his rant is irrelative and utterly unworthy of consideration. How he can achieve such a jugglery of facts and monstrosity of reasoning is an enigma much too difficult for solution.

If, in the multitudinous attitudes the editor of the Miner has been obliged to assume in the conduct of his vague and sinuous sheet he has lost the equilibrium of his mental poise, he is to be pietied.

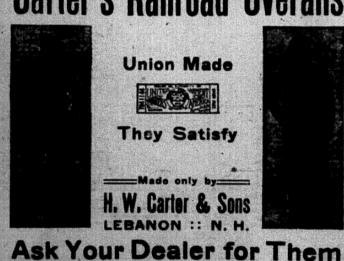
If, on the other hand, he is a voluntary villifier, an unscrupulous tool, trading his ingenuity in the warping of interpretations for the husks that may be gathered from the banquet of

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plutocracy, then, indeed, is he an object of detestation and execration.

St. James was very close to the Christ during the whole course of his public teaching, and he certainly caught the full burden of that teaching in its economic aspect: "Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and how! in your miseries, which shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your

gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be for a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire. You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which by fraud have been kept back by you, crieth; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sa-A. C. McQUARRIE.

## Correspondence

DENVER NEWS.

Items of General Interest to Organized Labor.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, 1903

Ed. American Labor Union Journal: The Denver Butchers' Protective Umion, No. 162, A. L. U., have two business agents in the field, and are taking in new members at the rate of from ten to twenty-five per meeting.

The packing industry of Denver is branching out on a large scale to compete with Omaha and Chicago, and the new addition will use the A. L. U. label, hence the increase in the Butchers' Protective Union, No. 162.

The strike at the paper mills here continues, and the strikers are firm, The assistance received by them from the A. L. U. has greatly encouraged

A concerted effort of organized capital is being made to prevent the passage of an eight-hour law in the legislature now in session. All organized labor in Colorado should rise to oppose this effort. The constitutional amendment enabling this bill to be passed carried by the popular vote at a rate of 2 to 1. And now the money power comes to overthrow the will of the people and grind the workingmen to-grind dividends.

The new charters of the A. L. U. are "beauts," and unions not having them as yet should get them at once. They will not regret it. R. G. MOORE.

#### Wallace, Idaho, News.

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 29, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal.

In commenting on the lecture of Father Hagerty in this week's issue of the Idaho State Tribune, the editor says: "The reverend gentleman, however, made one error in his remarks in the Masonic Temple last Wednesday evening when he criticised the newspapers of Wallace for not having the union label. He did not seem to know that Wallace is not within the jurisdiction of a typographical union, and has not enough resident printers to hold a charter." Now. personally, I cannot say whether this is true or not, but I do know that there are other labels besides the typographical union label, and that the editor of the Tribune does not have to go to Spokane, nor to the A. F. of L. to procure a label on his paper.

The A. L. U. has a local here and can procure the A. L. U. label for the Jdaho State Tribune or any other Wallace paper that will employ union help, but they cannot get a label of the A. L. U. unless they do employ union help, and none but A. L. U. help, which, to my certain knowledge, never has been done as yet, and I presume the same can be said with regard to the Typographical Union. and that is why they will not allow the Wallace papers to use their label.

THE LEADVILLE CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Western Slope District Affiliated With A. L. U.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 25, '03. deeting called to order at 2 n. m. by C. R. Burr, Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33, stating in opening remarks: That by request of the Leadville Trades Assembly organizing committee, meeting will come to order and nominations for temporary chairman and secretary will now be in order. M. C. R. Burr was elected as temporary chairman, and Mr. H. E. Wil-

liamson, temporary secretary.

The chairman upon motion appointed a committee of three on credentials, White and McDonald of Lendville, and Sourer of Aspen. Recess of 10 minutes.

Committee on credentials reported the following locals represented: Leadville Trades and Labor Assembly. Federal Labor Union, No. 164; Pitkin County Miners' Union, No. 6; Butchers and Grocery Clerks' Union, No. 169; Bakers' Union, No. 236; Cloud City Miners' Union, No. 33; Bartenders' Protective Association, No. 186; Socialist Party, Lake County, No. 1; White Cooks and Waiters' Union, No. 10; Leadville Musicians' Union, P. A.

Committee recommended that each local be given five votes.

Upon request Mr. White addressess the delegates on the object of the

meeting.

Upon motion the chair appointed the following committee on constitution and bylaws: M. E. White, Aug. P. Welly, M. Brant, Jos. McClure, J. Ross, John Rimbauch, and by request of delegates, Mr. C. R. Burr."

Brother Source of Aspen addressed the convention on the "Aims and Objects of Organized Labor."

Moved by McDonald that each local be assessed 50 cents per monts. Mo-

tion declared out of order by Chairman Burr.

Motion by white, seconded by Willy: to proceed to a permanent c.ganiza-

Following officers were elected by acclamation: C. R. Burr, president; M. E. White, vice president; H. E. Wilflamson, secretary; Carl Stall, treasurer.

Mr. Sourer of Aspen moved that an executive board of four from Lake county and one from every adultional county be elected. Carried.

Mr. McDonald moved that officers elected constitute the board from Lake county, and Mr. Sourer of Aspen from Pitkin County. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the com-

mittee on constitution and bylaws report two weeks fro mdate. Carried. Moved and seconded that we affiliate with a national organization. Car-

ried. Moved that we affiliate with the Colorado State Federation of Labor. Motion lost.

Moved and seconded that we affiliate with the American Labor Union. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we assess each local represented \$1, except those whose membership is less than 25, these to be 50 cents. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Initiative and referendum govern all législation. Carried.

Moved and seconded that copies of the proceeding be given to the labor press of Colorado and Montana. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we meet every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. and locals pay the amount of assessment at next regular meeting. Carried.

M. E. White was instructed to notify the A. L. U. of the names and addresses of the officers, to be entered in the A. L. U. directory.

Meeting adjourned. H. E. WILLIAMSON, Secretary. destroy of a compactive

#### A Strike Settled.

The following circular letter has been sent out by the mattress and Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, of Denver, Col.: Denver, Col., Jan. 20, 1903.

To the Members of Organized Labor: Greeting-We take this opportunity of notifying your honorable body that the firm of George J. Kindel Mattress and Bedding company has set ied with Local Union No. 208, Mattress and Bedding Workers' of the A. L. U. and C. S. F. of L., by unionizing factory, recognizing the Un-

ion and paying scale of wages.

We thank your honorable body for your kind assistance in helping us win this fight, and if you ever need our support we will be be glau to as-

By the settlement, as mentioned above, the product of the George J. Kindel Mattress and Bedding pany is the product of Union labor. and worthy of your patronage.

Fraternally CONRAD, GRAFF, Bedding Workers' Union, No. 208, Denver.

When buying matresses and bedding look for this label.

Strike Inaugurated.

The Denver Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, American Labor Un-ion, has issued the following self-explanatory circular: Denver, Col., Jan. 26, 1903.

To Members and Friends of Organized Labor—As the nocky Mountain Paper Company has violated the agreement entered into by the said company and the Paper Mill Workers' Union, No. 188, and the Firemen's and Papinger' Union, No. 188, and the Firemen's and Papinger' Union, No. 188 Engineers' Helpers' Union, No. 158, sald unions producing sufficient evidence to prove that said agreement has been violated, and therefore gone upon strike, we ask that you and your friends use all means at your con-trol to restrict the sale of said company's product in your immediate vi-cinity, also that you oppose all publi-cations that use said product and all business houses using their Manilla

wrapping papers.

This strike has been encorsed by the American Labor Union, State Federation of Labor, Denver Trades and Labor Assembly and the Typographical Union, No. 49, of Denver, and labor cal Union, No. 49, or Journal organizations generally.

Hoping this will receive your image remain,

Hoping this diate attention, we remain, yours fraternally, ZADE EDELIN,

Secretary, Denver Paper Mill Work ers' Union, No. 18c, A. L. U.

We are compelled to hold over large amount of correspondence f our next issue.

# Made-to-Measure



# Suits and **Overcoats Cut Prices**

The manager of Hennessy's tailoring department leaves for the East in two or three days to select a line of woolens for spring and summer trade.

To keep our force of expert tailors busy during the dull season and to close out quickly our stock of winter goods we sacrifice profits and

### Regular \$55 Suits for \$35

We have just eighteen lengths of fine woolens, fancy tweeds, diagonals, worsteds and cheviots for which we charge \$45, \$50, and \$55 in the regular way; this week's price only \$35 suit, and satisfaction

### \$12 to \$20 Trousers for \$10

We will make up at this low figure, \$10, just twenty pairs of fine trousers, rich worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres, regularly worth

### Men's \$50 Overcoats for \$35

Only five at this price, but they are certainly good; blue and brown kerseys, gray cheviots, fancy tweeds and heavy and soft goods. Regular \$45 and \$50 overcoats made to measure for \$25.00.

\$65 to \$90 Coats only \$55.00

Just thirteen at this price and they are beauties, just what men of fashion want to wear.

#### \$75 to \$90 Coats Only \$65

Who will be the lucky man to get first choice of these favorites-a saving of from \$10 to \$25 on one garment means much.

Fancy Vests at \$10

Just 21 of them, very swell fabrics that will make up handsomely. Leave your measure immediately.



At Hennessy's Montana

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IF THE PUBLIC WISHES TO LEARN to dance properly and quickly attend Miss Godefroy's Dancing
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Drug Co.; she teaches all the latest
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lessons every afternoon except
Tuesdays. Socials and lessons every
Monday and Saturday evening.

Oil well operators at Munice, Ind., have unanimously decided to recog-nize the increase in drilling saked by the Indians organization of oil well

Money to loan in sums to suit on any good security. Interest reason-able. Jackman & Armitage Co., Hir-bour block, Butta. Telephons, 862-A

ESS OFFICE OF CHILD ST

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These are only a few of our prices.

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Give us a call, and we know you will be our steady customer.

# SCOTT'S NEW STORE

Besides his usual complete line of stove and furnace repairs, contains a complete stock of hardware and supplies, the stock of Louis Baumler.

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