# LABOR UNION JOURNAL

Vol. I.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

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Week Week (Continued). Notes From the Field of La-Economic Discontent.

### ADDITIONAL LABOR NOTES.

Thirty-seven labor papers have been started during the past month. There are now 217 strictly union tabor papers in the United States.

Chicago Trades Union Label league has decided to discontinue the Union Labor Bulletin. Hereafter all proceedings and all matters of interest pertaining to union labels and the league will be found in the Union La-Advocate. Phil Journeaux will continue to control the matter.

J. P. Morgan is said to believe that when combinations have reached a certain point the people will have to confiscate them and operate them for the common benefit. But, as his friend Gates says, "the capitalists will have a --- of a good time with them before the people will have the sense to do it.—Union Labor News.

Attention is called to the fact that the lawyers union of Pennsylvania (bar association), has adopted a new set of rules and regulations, with a view to cutting down the apprentices or rather with a view to restricting the number of journneymen lawyers, by making it impossible for many lawyers to get a commission The Montana State Medical Board has een suspected of having attempted the same thing. Certain it is that men whom the state board attempted to restrain from practising have eys" of others of the brethren, who had been admitted without question.

Fred W. Walton; member of the executive board of the A. L. U., writes

The Socialist club of Wallace held a very interesting and enthusiastic meeting last Thursday evening, February 12. Several subscriptions were received for the A. L. U. Journal and liminary steps were taken to put a Socialist ticket in the field for the coming city election in April next. The secretary reported that considerable Socialist literature had been furnished the public library and laboring people of this vicinity to the fact that the only way their condi-tions can be materially benefitted in through a strictly "class conscious" political educational campaign.

The California State Federation of

### WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE CITY HALL AND A FEW OTHER PLACES IN THE NEAR FUTURE



President McDonald is at the office ! in Butte this week.

Hughes is in Massachusetts.

M. E. White of the executive board is doing organizing work in Colo-

Member of the Executive Board Barks, at Denver, reports the unions in good condition at that place.

Brother Walton, executive member at Wallace, Idaho, visited unions in the Coeur d'Alene ditrict last week Organizer Harold V. Poor of the

A. L. U. sends word from Manitoba that the field is a good one and he, no doubt, will accomplish a great deal.

The list of Journal subscribers of Alta, Mont., which has been delayed, will be forwarded next week, says C. T. Griess of the Placer Miners'

President Chas. Moyer of the Western Federation of Mines has just returned to the office at Denver, after an extended trip through California in the interest of the Federation.

tions for officers and members of the executive board of the American Labor Union. The election, which will be by referendum, will be in June.

Stenographers' association, at Le Ford's hall, on Monday evening, February 23rd. There will be an admission charge of 50 cents for men. Dancing will commence at 9 sharp.

Fred B. Morse, recording secretary Norw261, writes that Organizer Hughes has arrived in Lynn, Mass, and it is expected he will accomplish a great deal of good, as there is a splendid field to work on.

union, which was recently chartered by the A. L. U., have had their scale recognized on presentation in nearly every house in the city. The sight of the little lads' smiling, happy coun-tenances ought to more than recomcreased cost of service.

The Firemen and Engine Helpers' Union, of Denver, are much pleased with the condition of things in their organization. They announce no more strike funds will be needed and they return thanks to the A T. II and the Denver Trades Assembly for financial assistance rendered during the fight on the Rocky Mountain Pa-

Victor, Montana, Lumbermen's union, No. 279, A. L. U., are very much pleased with the happy termination of their wage difficulties. On Saturday, February 7th, the employers signed the union scale, which provides for an increase of about 25 per cent, no docking for stops and requiring all employes to join the union within ten days after obtain-

W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, has received word that 1,100 striking union men at Keswick, California, have completed arrangements with the Mountain Copper company for them to return to work. This is a complete victory for the Western Federation of Miners. All its demands were conceded. The fight has been a bitter one. The company declared it would close down for years if necessary, but thought bet-

The Denver labor situation is adjusting itself. The new consolidated Trades Assembly, with which the A. L. U. locals are affillated, is now the only recognized central body in Denver, and the incorporated assem several months ago. The Typographical union and Barbers' union have withdrawn from the incorporated and have joined the consolidated assembly, and both the machinists and from the incorporated and will remain unaffiliated, centrally, for the

In Fernie, B. C .- Father Haggerty spoke twice and S. M. O'Brien, A. L. U. organizer, declares that those who und not hear him missed a grand intellectual treat. In speaking of the lecture Mr. O'-

ability to put it in a simple understandable form before his audience, so that a child could understand, has won for him the profound respect of every one. He emphasized the class struggle and cleared up the smoky atmosphere which sometimes envelops emecutions of Socialism."

The Women's Protective Union of Butte now numbers several hundred broad-minded, intelligent women, who are becoming interested in the principles of Socialism. At their request the Butte Socialist local appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Elhott, Majors and O'Malley to appear before the union and discuss the principles of Marxian philosophy. The committee express themselves as being more than pleased at their kindly reception and courteous treatment. An effort is being made to establish a Ladies' Socialist auxiliary. The plan bids fair to meet with success

The Grocery Employes' union, No. 107, of Denver, is meeting with most catifying success in awakening the interest of the grocery employes and in perfecting their organization. As his been the case with every new or genization, a number of discourage, neats were required to be met and conquered, but the union is now on a firm basis and memberships are rolling in. Fifty new members infiliated during January month alone. In the language of Larkin, the secretary, "they have come to stay," and the people of Denver and of the people industrial world will be the better for their having come. Much of this success and growth is said to be due to the splendid energy and nthusiasm of J. E. Anderson, the business agent of the organization.

A fine, big union hall is the ambition of the A. L. U. boys in Tuolumne, Calif, and they expect to shortly have drawn and most of the stock sub-scribed for. The boys are enthusiastic and say it will be the best and prottiest thing in town—excepting always, of course, the ladies. Energy and vim are characteristic in Sequola uiden, and in spite of a stormy night

pense their employers for the fa-1 tion of the labor problem and his I in California and an organizer of that calling in California is badly needed, as that state contains most or the mammoth lumbering and saw mills in the country. Secretary-Treasurer Levis is a warm admirer of the A. L. U. and firmly opposed to reactionary policies and "Federation ruts," as he terms them.

> An official letter from Billings Federal Labor union, No. 133, to the American Labor union announces that the Donovan-McCormick company of that city has been declared unfair because of its antagonism to organized labor. The manager, Mr. Spahr, flatly refuses to unionize the establishment, and says the company can get all the cheap help it needs. T. C. Powers of Helena and a Mr. Johnson are the principal stockholders. Mr. Powers is said to have interests in stores at Helena, Butte and other places in the state in addition the Donovan-McCormick business at Billings. Union men at Billings are requested to cease patronizing this company until this trouble is settled, and if members of organized labor throughout the state will withhold patronage from Mr. Power, it will have an influence to-

To thine own self be true And it must follow as the night the

wards hastening a settlement.

to any man.

forms us, are some people who don't like Socialism, and consequently are real pouty at the Journal for advoeating it. Socialism is part of the A. L. U. It is the distinguishing mark between our organization and the old purblind reactionary methods, which believes in organizing a union and then permitting the capitalist class to crush it. The principles of the A. L. U. are the principles of the Journal. We shall advocate no other even at the risk of incurring the disnot realize how helpless, pure and simple, trades unionism is when in conflict with the allied corporations of this country. The Journal is well ded to the right as the A. L. U. sees it. We shall advocate nothing else. We could not if we would and we would not if we could; so there you

Did you ever hear of a daily newspaper denouncing the wage system under which labor suffers; or of one advocating vig-orously the cause of the work-ers in disputes between employes and employers? Or of one at all times and under all cir-cumstances demanding better cumstances demanding better conditions and higher pay for working people? Of course you haven't. But then the plain duty of working people is to continue on spending their money with the daily newspapers. Never mind about the weekly labor paper that stands true to the interests and aspirations of labor—it can get along without labor—it can get along without your support. It can become powerful in your cause without your \$1 per year. Sure! How? Why, let's see, neither laborer nor capitalist has any use for its powerful. it—oh, yes, it becomes powerful in your cause by the grit and self-sacrifice of the fellow who has the courage to run it. This is to be read and appreciated by the many thousands of laboring people in the nation who spend dollar after dollar with other newspapers, but who can't afford \$1 per year for a labor pa-

Chicago's Municipal Coal Yards. The municipal coal yard system was

opened Saturday morning, January 31, and although a delay of an hour was caused by the failure of the printer to deliver the order blanks on time, 5,000 persons were supplied with necessary fuel-at cost-during the day. The coal was delivered from seven place in the city at the astonishing price of \$3.60 a ton or 20 cents per hundred pounds, when carried away by the purchaser, or \$4.60 a ton delivered. The demand was so great that instead of limiting the sales to ton lots, maximum, it was found necessary to sell not here than half a ton to any one purchaser. A majority of the sales were to persons bringing their baskets and purchasing 10 pounds. These persons having heretofore been forced to pay at the private yards 50 cents for 75 pounds and less. Chicago, in the role of seiling coal to its people, is acting the part of self-preservation; the system of competition, so much was proving to be the death of the individual, and since the safety of the individual is the preservation of government, Chicago has very properly stepped in and performed a duty to itself.—Labor Compendium.

Opinions on the Journal. The Journal is much appreciated. WM. AHERN.

Cor. secretary St. Regis Lumbermen's union.

I cannot close without complimenting you on The Journal, the best paper of the kind ever published.
M. C. ROBERTS,

Billings, Mont., A. L. U., 133.

Your Journal is a shining star in the world of ignorance and narrowmindedness. I am always waiting for the next number. I enclose on year's subscription for the Journal, to be sent to Edward Cassidy, 165 West 98th street, New York City.

Yours, for the cause, 121 West 105 street, New York City.

Bloomington .Ill: Because of the uncompromising stand the Journal has taken for Socialism I have decided to subscribe

Member of the Executive Board F. W. Ott: "With every issue of the Journal I congratulate myself that I

OTTO HELMAN.

P. M. Morris, of Chicago: "A friend read it, I became so interested that I stayed at home and read the whole best labor and Socialist paper I have ever seen, and I read a lot of So-

Jacob B. Shurld, of Kalispell: "I must say that your paper has the right ring and preaches the right gos-pel for the salvation of the working class."

Combine Against the Socialists.

Landsford, Pa.: Owing to the guest

strength shown by the Socialists the strength shown by the Socialists the democratic party, true to the inter-ests of its capitalistic masters, has endorsed the republican ticket. We will have other proofs that the demo-cratic and republican parties are in-deed as Debs says: "The two wings of the capitalistic hird of prey." Such combinations as that in Pennsyl-

promised May lat; the second, January lat, and the last at the expiration of the World's fair period. Each intrasse being one cent per hour. The St. Louis Trades and Labor union

(College Marie )

## The Middle of the Road colorado Chronicle

There are two types of socialists | the kind of socialism which proper); which need to be educated. They are equally dangerous to the work the party has in hand. One thinks that any one who calls himself a socialist and votes the ticket is all right and perfectly safe as an organizer or teacher for the party. The other is forever scenting heresy and fighting personal battle in the name of party discipline. The former is the sort of socialist who would welcome a victory in city, state or nation by the party regardless of whether the voters understood, what they were doing or

A victory won by some accidental enthusiasm or thoughtless contagion would be a calamity, Socialism can successfully use a victory only when it comes as the result of intelligent knowledge of the socialist position and a clear-cut recognition of the fact that the party is lining up for a revolution which must place the machinery of the state in complete control of the working class.

To win on any other condition would be to capture a fort without being sure of the fighting quality or loyalty of the men in your ranks.

We have before us a revolution to be won by force of ballots backed by stern, determined, unyielding members of the dispossessed class and their loyal supporters. Revolution is not child's play. Our revolution will have to overturn a power tremendously intrenched. No holiday parade will prepare for standing like a stone wall behind the workers, whatever

Hence the necessity of guarding the movement. The best way to guard it, however, is to push aggressively

full almost startled the country into

an unprecedented interest. The cont

strike and the coal famine have

brought to light in new and terrible

forms the ruthless greed and brutal

tyranny of capitalism. The sweep-

ing onrush of the invincible labor

unions of the West that have thrown

their utmost vigor into the fight for

socialism, and the surprising strength

of socialism shown at the recent con-

vention of the American Federation

of Labor have given evidence of an

unsuspected power. The men in their

shops and on the street, in railway

travel, at hotels and everywhere are

discussing earnestly, the ministers in

their pulpits, the university and high

school students in their class rooms

and debates, the politicians in their

counsels and the editors in their pa-

educates and labor in season and outto make such workers and members as do not appear fully to realize the meaning of our platform awake to its vital importance.

One thing socialists need to learn from the churches, and that is "how not to do it." The church has fought heresy a good many centuries, while every martyr it has disciplined.

The national thought of the world heresy has flourished the more with has never tried to force men, it has depended on truth to make its own way and its converts are filling the

Socialism is founded on such absolate bedrock of truth and principle that thinkers, giving the subject attention the world over, have reached practically the same conclusion. We are pretty safe in letting this troth work into the minds of all who think themselves socialists, providing the scientific propaganda and discussion is vigorously pushed and all hairbaked socialism given ununching if generous criticism.

For example, a year ago the scientific socialist had little to suit him in the Appeal to Reason. It was always cloudy in its teaching and sometimes rank in its reform tendencies. All the clear-cut socialist press raked it fore and aft. The drubbings it got from all sides were sometaing terrific. The result, however, was wholesome. At last the idea has struck the Appeal and it has employed several scientific staff writers and view with the other papers in "straight" socialism. Now the class struggle is on every page almost in every paragraph-of this sheet. No doubt it

The Opening Opportunity

will show spots of weakness for some time, here and there, but it is trying to reform-that is evident.

Again, an example: Some time last year a young speaker passed through Denver who thought he was a socialist. He was not, as all the locals he struck gave him to understand with emphasis by the vigorous discussion following all his talks. He saw the point and proceeded to find out what, socialism really is. He emerged after six months a good, theoretic socialist and has, in the estimation of some of our strictest workers, done remarkably good work the past six months. Perhaps there is more for him tolearn, still, but the movement can well efford to continue his education.

Now, had the "liberals" had their way, the Appeal would have been indiscriminately commended, the single tax "Socialist" would have been recaived with calm approval and the movement been weakened instead of strengthened by agencis which should have been powerful aids. On the contrary, frank, even flerce, criticism has done great good.

Suppose, however, somebody had had the autocratic power and read Wayland out of the party; suppose the party had been able to suppress the young speaker. Would the movement be so well off today?

The party must be kept clean-cut. Its platforms and conditions of membership must be uncompromising. Official activity should be reserved for those in sympathy with the full revolutionary program and uncompromising tactics, but the main dependence must be upon the educational power of the truth and free discussion

made, as in California's fusion with labor, the wise policy is that which has been generally pursued, namely, kindly criticism and argument. Under this policy the California comrades are nearly all back in line and could not again be persuaded to make such a mistake.

When a party has back of its principles absolute science, the logic of events and the mass of the literature, it need not resort to the methods of old-fashioned theology to keep its members true to those principles.

4 4 . 4

The other type of socialist mentioned is the sort which has disrupted tne S. L. P. into a thousand fragments. It assumes, in the name of a "clear movement," the right of personal censorship. Any one with personal grudges or animosities may, by using the scientific phrases, find a righteous screen for his own pettyness and be supported by a certain group who are always ready for a fight in the name of "a working-class movement." "How do you keep the effort to educate in class-conscious ness from degenerating into petty personalities and suspicion?" the writer asked probably the best posted member of the Socialist Labor party in Colorado. "It is hard to tell," he answered; that has always been the curse of our party."

There is little danger that it will permanently curse the socialist party, but the first show of it should be duly rebuked.

The importance of a clear-cut socialism is too great to have it identified with unworthy suspicions and the narrowness of personalities.

> By Carl D. Thompson inSheboyganUnionist

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Weakness is not a nervous disorder, demanding a tonic system of treatment, but is merely a symptom of chronic inflammation or congestion in the prostate gland. This condition exists as a result of early dissipation or some improperly treated contracted disorder, and requires carefully directed local measures only. By our original methods the prostate mand is quickly restored to its normal state, which results in full and complete return of strength and vigor. Our cures are permanent because the condition responsible for the functional disorders is entirely removed, and we are convinced that by no other treatment than our own carefully directed local measures is a radical cure of this ailment possible.

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wealth and receive one services, are the fellows I am catering to. My line of business is selling watches; and for a watch movement your brother workman gets \$1.8 for producing, you have to pay from \$10 to \$15 for the same movement. It can't save you all this excess, which is customary to call leading a street of the same power of the control of the services. You pay your local dealers from \$12 to \$18 for a 17-jewel Hampden up-to-date movement, fitted in a serve back and bevel 3- or 4-ounce silverine case, that I sell at \$5.50. Any watch made at proportionately the same price.

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### vas never thus before in America. splendid opportunities faced a politi-The people will listen now. Events eal movement as now face the socialhave compelled attention to the idea ist party. A magnificent vote last of socialism. This is our opportunity.

The fields are white to the harvest. We must act mightily now.

WHAT TO DO. 1. Teach Socialism. The mass of people are without a program. They fight against the monopoly and against social conditions but it amounts to nothing because they don't act wisely. Socialism is the program. We must teach it wisely and well. To do that every socialist should try to master his theme. Read the literature of scientific socialism. Read Enrico Ferri's: "Socialism and Modern Science," Vanderveide's "Coilectivism;" study the necessary tacties of the socialist party, in "No Compromise, no Fusion," by Liebknect; inform yourself upon all the tricks and intrigues, the fake reform schemes, the "labor party" dodges, municipal ownership planks and the like by which the capitalist class wall try to defeat socialism. Then teach your friends and neighbors.

2. Spread literature. The socialist papers and pamphlets are cheap, Buy them and give them or sell them to the people everywhere. . Leave them on the door steps of their houses, in the seats of the cars anywhere They will be read.

a. support your socianst papers.

Regin with your local paper. Take that first. It is your first duty. It will of course cost more than the national papers and as the movement grows we shall need them more and more. Next take the state paper, and after that take the national papers. Do all you can to develope the socialist press. Buy extra copies. Take subscriptions. Boom their lists and their work will repay for every effort.

4. And finally support the socialist

chusetts on Thursday last sent its

opinion to the legislature as to the

establishment of municipal coal and

wood yards, as asked for in the reso-

lutions presented by Representative

McCartney. The court is unanimous

clpal ownership, but six of the seven

judges say that in some emergencies,

cities and towns could act as agents

The court takes the ground that

under the constitution private proper-

ty cannot be taken from its owner,

except for a public use, that the es

tablishment of a business like the

buying or selling of fuel requires the

expenditure of money, that the only

way to obtain such money is by fax-

ation and that money cannot be

raised by taxation except for a pub-

In the course of the opinion the

court really attempts to present an

to supply people with fuel. .

party with finances. We have very few rich men. Our funds must come from the laboring classes. And yet we need thousands of dollars to help us to put the highest type of men into the field to work for socialism, to organize the states, cities, and even country districts. Every socialist should pay his dues regularly and then if possible containing expecting more to the state work. At present for a while there will se need for such contributions. Each one should give all he can. But he should not feel it a burden. Let him give only so much as he can give and feel that he has done it freely and gladly. If each will do that there will be enough-abundantly so to seize the present opportunity. Having done that, and having kept our state organizer in the field for a year or two, we will have scores of new locals and hundreds of new members who will share with us the burden. This is a splendid opportunity.

# "Unconstitutional" By William Mailly, National Secretary Socialist Party

that a system of conducting business by the people collectively is not possible under the constitution.

the subject, said that "the decision cleared the atmosphere and the fight go on for a constitutional amendment."

The decision is hailed by the Boston 'Herald" as a knockout blow for Socialism, which it says is now "outlawed as a practical policy in Massachusetts, until the constitution is changed" and that this result can hardly be brought about within a generation. The Herald continues, "Probably Socialism itself will under-

go a radical, metamorphosis first."
It is more probable that the next generation will not wait for the constitution to be changed to make socialism a practical policy in the Bay

The past week has been the last for

ist members have presented their full quota, all of these being similar to those of former years. MacCartney MacCartney, in an interview upon got ahead of the republican leaders on Thursday, when he filed a set of liability act introduced by Senator Lodge in the United States senate. The republicans will now have the pleasure of adopting a socialist resolution or of declaring against their boss bill.

That the campaign against socialism in Massachusetts has already begun was shown by a four column article published in the Boston Herald of Monday last. The article was a hodge podge of distorted facts and culpable misrepresentations, the evident intent being to save the trades unions from being captured by the horrid socialists

The article could well have been written by one of several prominent

The supreme court of Massa- | argument against socialism by stating | introducing bills and the three social- | trade union leaders, whose past records are a disgrace to the labor movement and who can see their finish in the growing tendency of trades unionists to embrace socialism. In view of the American Federation resolutions endorsing the employers of Labor convention meeting in Boston next November, it is just likely that the Herald's opposition to socialism is being used as a medium to strengthen the anti-socialist element in the unions.

As a last desort this will prove a failure. Those who are identified with the socialist party in Massachusetts are better unionists than their opponents could ever be and the time is past when the actions of. a De Leon and similar characters can be cited to keep the workers of Massachusetts away from the political party they belong to, even though men whose reputations now smell to heaven suffer deservedly by WM. MAILLY it.

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cialists propose a revolution in industry and the character of the

Will Not Permit That.

All other parties propose changes in details—Socialists intend to alter the foundation of the system. This is revolution.

Previously revolutions came with no party back of them. ere was no ballot to appeal to, so brute force had to reign. Conditions now are different.

The battle must be fought at the ballot box. The war is already on. The forces that must do the fighting do not all know that there is any

a struggle, and are conscious of their interests at every point. Labor, however, is only partly conscious of itself and of the war. Indeed, great troops of laborers think, perhaps, their interests are the same as that

It is hard to fight a battle if your soldiers think they are in partner-

this battle. Its purpose is to train for the battle-to train in the knowledge that there is a war to be waged. The main obstacle has always been that workers were so slow to realize

The capitalists know that there is I to this in spite of the many proofs of the fact they receive. They could not go on in the old way, if they realized the class struggle. When they awake to the fact that a war is on, they will line up for buttle with the Socialists

Now, you find that wherever So-cialists appear narrow there is some-thing involved which they think is mixing them up with the enemy.

tomorrow if every wage slave, i. e., everyone who depends on someone else for a chance to work, knew he

himself, but his tactics are to keep the laborers from seeing that they, as a class, have interests utterly oppos to his own. They deceive labor into fighting the capitalistic battles and

R. A. Maynard in the Chronicle

mix up the issues all they can.
Is it strange then that Socialists are afraid of anything which tends to blur the lines and make people forget this class struggle or fancy that any-thing can be gained by old compromise methods?

A war is on. Never run the risk of putting on the firing line men or wo-men who do not know which side they are on or even whether there is a fight or not R. A. Maynard, in Colorado Chroniefe.

Subscribe for the Journal

of capital.

Socialism is the organized army in

that they were wage slaves, with in-terests appeared to their masters. The trade unions are slow to analog

Socialists know that they would win

was a siare and that his freedom must be wen from the capitalists and their capitalistic government. The capitalist knows and feels his on. Interests, He is class-conscious

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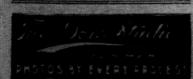


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# Pipestone The Crusaders 3 19 Eugene V. Debs in the Colorado Chronicle

The action recently taken by the state executive committee of Colorado relative to the comrades who have engaged in the propaganda of socialism in the name of "The Social Crusade," is ill-advised, in my opinion, and calculated not only to do injustice to the comrades in question, but to provoke resentment and introduce unnecessary discord in the party counsels throughout the state.

Although not a resident of Colorado and rarely obtruding myself in a matter of this kind, I have a special interest in the socialist movement in the Rocky Mountain states, and it has seemed to me that Colorado in particular presented a most inviting field for socialist propaganda and promised to be one of the first states. if not the very first, to win out for socialism.

It is in no spirit of dictation that I now write, but because I feel deeply upon the subject; and this must justify my motive in protesting against what I regard as an unfortunate precedent, as well as a great injustice to a body of men who have done more than any others to equal number to spread the light of socialism in the Western states.

I am not impugning the honesty of the state committee, but I decidedly question their judgment in pronouncing "condemnation" upon a body of men whose only crime is that they propose to work for socialism in their own way. I do not understand that they have asked the state committee to endorse them; why should the committee feel called upon to condemn them?

All over Colorado there are socialists, clear-headed and closs-conscious, who were first set to thinking and who first had their eyes opened by J. Stitt Wilson. Is it for this that the state committee "condemns" him?

If the state committee had anything against Wilson and his co-workers. would it not have been nearer right to call their attention to the fact and give them a chance to defend

Skagit county, Washington,

per.

istration.

ary 4.

on.

January 1.

The Socialists have gained about

60 per cent. in Michigan since 1900.

Socialists of Great Falls are agitat-

ing the establishment of a weekly pa-

In Vigerano, Italy, the Socialists se

cured the mayor and board of admin-

Since February 1st, five new or-

ganizations have been established by

Michlgan will put a state Socialist

ticket in nomination to be voted for

Socialism is making great progress in Michigan. The city of Detroit will

Father Hagerty spoke on Socialism

to an immense audience in Kalispell, Mont., on Wednesday night, Februa

In Alabama the Socialist gain has

ben about 50 percent in the past two

years, with a good prospect of a

much more rapid increase from now

County Socialist organizations will

be perfected throughout Oklahoura

by the territorial organizer, elected at the territorial Socialist convention

The Socialists in South Carolina

have succeeded in having a bill pass the legislature of that state prohibit-ing the employment of children un-der the age of fourteen.

Nilsson and Danielsson, bota So

cialists, have been elected members of the councils in the towns of Malmo

and Gefle, Sweden. The vote in Malmo was 39,961; in Gefle 30,171.

The attempt to stop the trend of

rades unionism in the direction of So-ialism will prove as futile as would

the effort to stem the incoming tide of the ocean with the sweep of a lady's

Socialist will erect a barrier to pub-ic franchises that will forever shut set the corporation thieves who seek to levy a perpetual tax upon the wage-olevy a perpetual tax upon the wage-

to levy a perpetual tax upon the wage-workers of the country. With Social-ism dominating municipal affairs in the great cities of America franchiese will be abolished and all public utili-ties will be operated in the interest of the people.

the Socialists in Ohio.

at the general election.

have a municipal coal-yard.

The state committee errs in the flirst instance in declaring that the social crusade is organized in "opposition" to the socialist party. The Crusade has from the start actively supported the socialist party, organizing locals, addressing meetings, distributing literature and doing all that could be done to build up and make strong the party throughout the state.

There are scores of socialist clubs and independent societies an over the country, organized to aid in the socialist propaganda, thereby recruiting the socialist party. Would the executive committee of Colorado wipe them all out because they choose their own way of working for socialism?

Now note the contradiction of the committee: After declaring against the Crusaders for having an alleged "opposition" organization, they "condemn" them, for "maintaining a separate organization within the socialist party." The committee was evidently confused. The "Crusade," socalled, is neither an opposition organization, nor is it maintaining a separate organization within the state party. The Crusade simlpy consists of a few men with ideals who have become convinced that socialism is right and have resolved to consecrate their lives to it; and in my judgment these men have done more to dispel prejudice, get socialism rightly before the people and build up the socialist party than any other equal number of men in the country.

These men happen to have served in the ministry. I am certainly not prejudiced in their favor on that account. But I have been in their footsteps, with and around and among them, and, knowing of their work, I would be mean indeed to see such an injustice done them without at least lifting my voice in protest.

It had been almost ten years since a minister called on me in Chicago and invited me to occupy his pulpit and tell his congregation something about the labor question.

The church never forgave him; I never forgot him. His name was J. Stitt Wilson.

Five years ago I was to speak on

socialism in the quiet, conservative. | don't happen to do things in ways to college town of Greencastle, Indiana. The people were all strangers, or their hands were raised against me. A young minister invited me to his home and I ate bread with his family that evening. That was William 11. Wise, and I have loved him ever

There is not a Crusader who could not occupy a pulpit and live a life of ease. Why do they give up position. leave home, part family ties and take up the burden of their deep convictions? Because they are men of moral courage and intellectual houesty? Why should any Socialist coniemn them? Why?

Let us call the roll: J. Stitt Wilson, William H. Wise, Carl D. Thompson, Frank H. Wentworth, Ben Wil-Some What one of them is preaching doubtful Socialism?" What one of them does not stand squarely on the class struggle? What one of them is not working tooth and nail for the Socialist party?

Let me make a proposition that J regard as a fair test of the case. To determine if the "doubtful Socialism" is on the one side or on the other, let the state committee call a meeting of Socialists and invite one of the Crusade, say Carl D. Thompson, to appear on behalf of the Crusaders. If he does not make it clear that he knows at least as much about the literature and science of Socialism as his advisors, if he does not prove by the verdict of the audience that he is an able, eloquent and altogether worthy advocate of the principles of International Socialism, of which the movement has every reason to be proud, I will make my apologies to he state committee.

The trouble with some men is that they must "judge" other men and "condemn" them if they don't conform to their contracted ideas They talk about "revolutionary Socialism" and "opportunism;" these and a few other stock phrases complete their vocabulary. Some of them have never read a standard work upon Socialism; do not understand its true philosophy -and yet presume to pronounce the decree of banishment upon others of clearer vision and larger grasp who

sult them.

Such men may organize a sect, but never a party; they may mean well, and usually do, but they are too fanatic and intolerant to develop a great movement. The worst of all is that they imagine themselves "revolutionary." They are in fact quite the reverse; such influence as they have is wholly reactionary.

I believe the Socialists of Colorado will agree with me that the Crusauers are men of brains, animated by the purest motives, and that their labors in and for the Socialist move ment have been as unselfish as any service ever rendered the cause by any other comrades; and this being true, they are entitled to the respect and good will of the party. No comrade who knows William H.

Wise as he is would condemn him or recommend that the party ignore his correspondence. He literally gave up all he had for the Socialist movement, and privation has often been his lot and that of his family, for this reason purely and no other. He can forget himself as completely to serve a cause as any man I have ever known. He is a Socialist to the core of his heart; not a sentimental one, but thoroughly scientific, and therefore revolutionary in the genuine sense of that greatly misused term. And so are all his co-workers.

In conclusional hope the state committee will upon maturer consideration rescind their decree. There is a better way to deal with this matter than with "condemnation proceedings.

Let the state committee invite the Crusaders to meet with them and talk it over, and I am confident that there will be no difficulty in finding the right way out. Otherwise there will be factional strife and possibly party disruption.

The prospect in Colorado is too fine to be shattered. It would be a pity, if not a calamity.

Most earnestly do I hope that reasonable counsels may prevail; that justice may be done, and that the party in Colorado may press forward with unbroken columns to glorious victory. EUGENE V. DEBS!

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You can get tickets via this line as cheap as via any line. Write for rates, folders, etc.

G. W. Fitmerald.

Socialism is making large gains in | A number of ministers in Michi- | The comrades in Philadelphia | One hundred Socialist deputies in gan have recently joined the Socialists, and instead of their parishioners remonstrating the preachers are con-

verting their congregation to the new Socialists in Lapeer county, Mich., have challenged the republicans of the state to meet their speakers in

debate, but the republicans are not

falling over each other in their eager-

ness to pick up the gauntlet. Superior Labor Union, No. 49, of Superior, Mont., is the latest local union to vote to contribute regularly to the Socialist cause. This union will hereafter donate \$5.00 per month to

Added to the great number who are found in employment through the perjury of their parents is a host of 'outlaw" children protected by no law whatever. This is one of the great evils Socialism seeks to correct.

carry on the Socialistic propaganda.

A meeting of Socialists at Cooper Union, New York City, was one of the greatest demonstrations yet made by the party in the great metropolis. The meeting was addressed by Professor Herron, Ben Hanford and James F. Carey of Massachusetts.

District Attorney Jerome is gaining no favor with the masses in New York by his action in letting the millionaires escape the responsibility of false tax returns. When the Socialists get control of that old borough the millionaires will have to "hike" escape the penalty for perjury in making false tax returns.

The legislature of Massachusetts failed to appoint any Socialists on the committee to investigate the coal situntion. It will not be surprising if the investigation proves a farce. How-ever, the Socialists will not abate their efforts to supply the committee with information which, if not suppressed, will be interesting to the public.

Socialists of Holland have just won a significant victory. Trolestra, their foremost champion, has been elected to parliament from the third district to parliament from the third district of Amsterdam. The liberal and conservatives opposed Trolestra on the first ballot and he came within 17 votes of winning over both parties. In the second ballot the politicians of both parties combined (old parties), but they could not deliver the rank and file as a whole, and Trolestra increased his vote by 80, and won. He will be a power in the national law-making body. have established a Free Library of Political and Economic Science. It is located at the party beadquarters, 1305 Arch street.

WORLD OF SOCIALISM

The Socialists of Spokane, Wash., have placed a full city ticket in nomination. The candidate for mayor is H. L. Hughes, a member of the American Labor Union. Hughes should get the vote of every union man in Spokane. He is sure of all the A. L. U.

If you believe in Socialism, join the branch in your locality and then get in and work for the cause. A Socialist who declines to give his battling brother the benefit of his moral and financial support is unfair to himself and to his fellowman; such a one has no right to criticise the non-union worker.

And now the inventive genius of the age is bent on giving the telegraph operators a vacation. By means of ent on t keyboard of a typewriter, telegraphy is made easy, anyone can send a mes sage and the knight of the key will now have leisure to reflect on the benefits of the Gompers type of union-

The Socialists of the city of Battimore, Md., have nominated candidates for mayor, comptroller, and president of the second branch of the city council. The municipal platform calls for the municipal ownership of all public utilities requiring a franchise, and for the establishment of a municipal coalyard from which citizens will be supplied with coal at cost .

As an evidence of the advance Socialism is making in New England, attention is called to the fact that two Massachusetts legislators, Carey and McCartney, were successful last week in putting the republicans in the senate upon the defensive, upon the charge that that party was in great measure responsible for the coal fam-ine in Massachusetts, because of its opposition to the establishment of municipal fuel yards.

A triumph for Socialism was recorded on January 23, when Parkman : Flanders was sworn in as mayor of Haverhill, Massachusettr. Mr. Flanders had been duly elected, but his installation into office was obstructed by the old parties until it became essary to invoke the aid of the supreme court to insure his fights. The court issued a writ of mandamus compelling the council of Haverhill to permit his installation.

the partiaments of the German states is not so bad, but the comrades over the Rhine are determined to increase the number and that right speedily.

The Ohlo comrades, having been denied the use of the Socialist party emblem (the globe with clasped hands), by the secretary of state, are now advocating the arm and torch as a ballot emblem and button

According to Keir Hardie's figures there are of union men alone more than 27,000 out of employment in London. This does not include those who are on strike. The number is 50 per cent greater than last year.

An exchange refers to the formation of a colored Socialist club in Chicago as the "Dark Side of So-cialism." Well, the "dark side" is infinitely brighter than the most polished side of the workingman capitalist apologist.

Cheering news of active Se propaganda with the usual results omes from all parts of the country -save Colorado. Mrs. Hazlitt's and Comrade Bigelow's meetings are the only green spots in the Colorado des-ert.—Colorado Chronicle.

Membership in the Butte Socialist local has increassed so rapidly that the hall committee has been instructed to secure larger quarters. This will mean three changes of halls in five weeks. The growth of the local is attributed to the increasing distribution of literature, the many able speakers who have addressed the public during the peast year, de Frankel's schoot of Socialism, the vigorous agitation of Socialists in trades unions, and last but not least, the Butte Miner, which has done Trojan service for Socialism by opposing it.

Comrade Mailly, national secretary of the State Socialist party, in an other column tells how the present day courts demolish everything of a reformatory character which dares to show its head. Not withstanding the multitude of instances where laboring men have been shown by the courts that so long as capitalism endures any hope for any amelioration of their condition by legal enactment is based on an even more substantial ce than sand, men can still be found in union circles who hope on still. Comrade Maily's article is entitled "Unconstitutional," and relates to the attempted establishment of municipal coal yards in Massachusetta.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903.

Organize for emancipation.

A direct, determined and uncompromising fight for a definite principle is certain to triumph in the end.

Be sure that the "opportunism" that is preached to you does not contain the elements of personal advantage to its advocate.

No man whose interests lie with the capitalist class can be trusted to administer public affairs with justice to the working class.

Workingman, how can you conscientiously fight capitalism with your unions 364 days in the year, and then vote capitalist parties into power on the 365th day?

If the working class, the producers of all wealth, are not entitled to the wealth they create, will some capttalist philosopher kindly inform us to whom this wealth rightfully belongs?

Butte men, who held up the Burlington train the other day, have confessed. It is now up to Rockefeller, Morgan and the other fellows, who have held-up the people on a larger scale for years, to confess and plead for mercy at the bar of public justice.

If you are a rallroad man you ought to join the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes. It is an independent organization for employes only, over which the companies have no influence whatever. If interested, address heaquarters. Parrot building, San Francisco, California.

Now is the time for members of the American Labor Union to study the laws of the organization, as set forth in the constitution. Experience is the best teacher, and if experience has shown defects in the present laws, or suggested new ones, that would add to the effectiveness of the American Labor Union, amendments should be initiated in the legal way, to be voted upon by referendum.

We challenge Samuel Gompers or any representative of the American Federation of Labor to defend the disrupting poncy of the A. F. of L. in Denver and throughout Colorado. Let the defense be made publicly be-America. We will pay the expenses of the meeting and accept the verdiet of the audience. Come, Samuel, if scab-herding is your fixed policy, you ought to be willing to proclaim it everywhere.

Congress takes the duty off coal and the rallway companies increase the transportation charges proportionately. Simply transfers the profits from Baer to Jim Hill. The people pay the freight, literally in this with the duty added. Under a sensible system of society the railroads as well as the coal mines would be owned by the people, and both coal and transportation cost. But the people vote for the get what they vote for.

This is supposed to be a land where the poorest beggar is of as much con nce as the millionaire, but the fact is that the American millionaires more powerful than the nobleman the old world ever were. Why? Simply because our whole system of society is based upon the recognition oney as the ruling power. In politics, in churchdom, everywhere, the offense of the rich man is condoned, while the poor sinner is con-algued to hell instanter. Verily, this a queer country, with all its tra-

There, is only one sensible and contalist to do politically, and that o oppose Socialism with all his is to oppose Socialism with all his strength and resources. For just as

surely as Socialism will triumph an end will be put to the system that enables one man to appropriate the fruits of other men's labor. That is why W. A. Clark, keen capitalist that he is, seeks to perpetuate the system by opposing Socialism through the Butte Miner. Nothing that has happened in years has so strongly convinced hundreds of Butte working men of the existence of a real class struggle-the direct conflict between the capitalist class and the working

A magazine with a million circulation announced the other day that Cornelius Vanderbilt is on the road to recovery from his recent illness. The same magazine contains page after page of pointed matter and pictures of kings, queens, princesses, dukes and other noblemen and liber tines. 'It is a serious reflection upon the Anierlean reading public that it pays for the circulation of almost a million copies of such rot. An encouraging sign, however, is that Wilshire's magazine is nearing the 200,-000 mark, and the Butte news stands could not get enough copies last month to meet the demand. There is always a bright side to every dark question.

Socialism is not opposed to religion. Neither is Socialism an ally of religion. The Socialist party bears the same relation to religion as it does to medicine, surgery, art and historieal and scientific research. It has nothing, whatever, to do with any of these, for the simple reason that So-cialism is purely an economical and political question. Will anyone say that the republican party is atheistic because Ingersoll was a republican, or that the democratic party is a Catholic institution because Bishop O'Sullivan was elected a democratic member of the Vermont legislature? Certainly not. Religious belief or unbelief is not a test for membership in the Socialist party. The supreme test is whether a person believes in the complete overthrow of the present wage system and the substitution therefor of the co-operative commonwealth. You may be a Protestant, a Catholic, or of no religion at all, but if you believe in this you are a Socialist,

The working class of the world is going to be freed from the shackles of wage slavery. There is no doubt of it. Never before in the world's history has there been a distinct, uncompromising working class movement embracing all the great nations of the world. This is why International Socialism will succeed, just as surely as the propaganda progresses to the point of reaching a majority of the working class. It cannot fail, because it possesses the elements of irresistable force—the actual material interests of the class to which it appeals, comprising a tremendous majority of the world's people. The working class failed both in the French revolution and the Commune of 1871, not only because it was without a definite program, but because a world-power was opposed to it. The working class movement of today, better known as the Socialist movement, cannot fall, for the very reason that it has a definite program, and the working class of almost the entire world is in sympathy with it. Yes, the working class of the world is going to be freed. Peaceably, if the capitalist class will permit; but the use of force by capitalists to oppose a peaceful revolution will not affect actual result. The working class will be freed.

### "Nothing to Arbitrate."

The Incubus sat on the Working man's shoulders

"Get up," said the Incubus as he stuck in his spurs; "this is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run our business."

"But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I get more to eat," said the

"You have a full dinner pail," said the Incubus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird; as for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country, man, I get no more than board

"But," objected the workingman, "I often do not get that."

"I will give you a library to carry on your back," said the Incubus.

"How could the like of me get a chance to read?" "Be content," said the Incubus, "in

that station of life to which it shall please me and God to call you." "But you grow heavier all the time."

sald the Workinman.

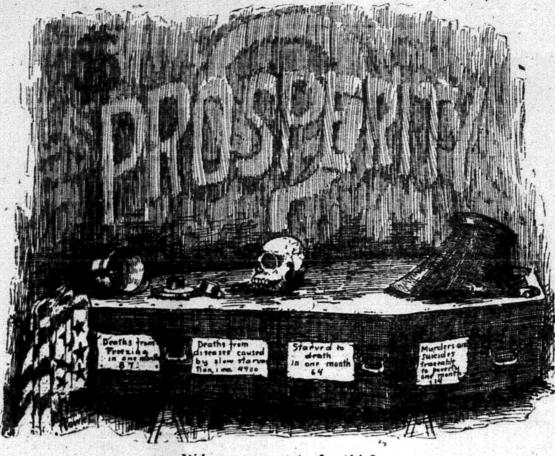
"Every man has a chance to ride," said the Incubus. "Why didn't you get up here? There's plenty of room "I think," said the Workinman, "It

was intended that both of us should walk." "That," said the Incubus, "is bla

phemy. If I should get off you back, it would shake the foundations of socicty."-- Life

Comrade Debs' article in this issue furnishes food for thought for the membership of every Socialist local in the country.

### THE DINNER-LESS PAIL; THE COAL-LESS SCUTTLE



Did you ever vote for this?

### Just Received.

The A. L. U. Journal has just received the following works, written by the most widely known and approved exponents of Socialistic thought. A copy should be in the hands of every comrade who wishes to aid in speeding the "new glad

"Ferdinand Lasalle," by E. Berstein.

"Outlook From New Standpoint," by Bax.

"Students Marx," by Edw. Aveling. "Economic Foundation of Society," by Achille Loria; \$1.00. "Condition of Working Class in

England," by Engalls; \$1.00. "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lasalle," by Dawson; \$1.00.

"Civilization-Its Cause and Cure," by Edw. Carpenter.

"Bismarck and State Socialism," by W. H. Dawson.

### LABOR'S CRITICS.

By Annie C. Mutrhead in The Outlook "I believe in labor unions," said the College President, "But I think I could improve upon their rules,

If what the masters chose to give, the members were content; If they handed the non-unionist their tools, And patted him, like brothers, where his backbone out to be,

And said, 'Pray take our job for what you'll get, For our rights are non-conflicting in this country of the free-We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!'

If they strained their very nerve to turn out piece-work by the heap,

Till the masters in alarm cut down the raie;
If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap—
Why, then I think trades unions would be great! With those few and slight restrictions, which are well and wisely

meant. "I approve of labor unions!" said the Chicago President.

"I believe in labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock, "Provided that they do not go too far; For the violence that boycotts and does injury to the stock

Iis only fair in military war. Let nation threaten nation (if the last's of smaller size!)

Let them righteously maraul and murder, too! But unionists should never let their angry passions rise,

For that is such a naughty thing to do! They should strike in white kid gloves and patent-leather dancing shoes, And take little mincing steps to gain their ends.

If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse To be among the staunchest of their friends. If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock,

"We believe in labor unions," say the Editors of tact, Provided they are always nice and good;

For the workingman's an angel; like an angel he must act. And not like ordinary flesh-and blood.

I approve of labor unions," said the Bishop to his flock.

Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam

Strong words, of course, would never be polite: He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb,

That's so he may be always in the right. If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she For that is hardly ladylike, you know!

She must show an equanimity such as you see in us, As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's woe!

If they never make mistakes, and will always take a hint. We approve of labor unions," say the Editors in print.

If the President had logic, and the Bishop had more sense, And the Editor's remarks were never trite.

They might help to solve the problem as to how, in self-defense The workers' labor unions ought to Fight,

Still they are but fellow mortals and no doubt they've done their best, I approve of College Presidents, and Bishops, and the rest. 

### Ancient Fables Modernized No. 2

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins ......

The Father and His Sons. A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarreling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations be determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion; and for the purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks. When they had done so, he placed the fagget into the hands of each of them in succession, and ordered them to break it in pieces. They each tried with all their strength, and were unt one by one, and again put them into their hands, on which they broke them easily. He then addressed them of one mind, and unite to assist es other, you will be as this fagget, injured by all the attempts of your

enemies; but if you are, divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these sticks."

For many years the workers of the United States were separated into two political parties, called Democrats and Republicans. By this quarreling among themselves they allowed the capitalists to step in and gather up all the products of their toil and to exploit them at will. Finally a numher of the foreseeing ones joined to gether and declared that the workers must unite on one political pro-gram and oppose capitalism. They de-clared for Socialism. The workers seeing the good policy of thus unit-ing together for the purpose of se-curing the full product of their tail, soon presented as unbroken front and soon precented an har-capitalism's day was over. MARCUS W. ROBBINS.

"The Quintescense of Socialism," by A. Schaffle.

"Work and Wages," by Thorold "England's Ideals," by Edw. Carpen-

"Religion of Socialism," by Bax. "Evolution of Profit," by Paul

Lafargue. "Overproduction and Crises," by

Rodbertus. "Revolution and Counter Revolution," by Marx.

"Ethics of Socialism," by Bax. "Parasitism-Organic and Social, by Massart.

"Socialism-Its Growth and Outcome," by Morris Bay; \$1.00. "French Revolution," by Bax.

The Rev. Dr. Paley, the eminent theologian, more than 50 years ago, said: "If one could see a flock of pigeons working with might and main gathering together a pile of corn and then turning it all over to one pigeon, and that perhaps the poorest and weakest in the lot, reserving nothing for themselves, and then sitting around all winter shivering and starving, while the other was devouring, throwing about and wasting the fruits of their toil, and if one pigeon more hardy than the rest should, when driven by the pangs of hunger, dare to touch a grain, the rest springing upon him and tearing him limb from limb, we would have a fair example of what mankind is doing at the present day This is absolutely correct and furnishes a pretty picture for the completion of the "pure and simple"

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store this week.

Here are a few quotations on slight-

ly-used pianos:

One \$400 Kimball, good as

ous makes, as well as a splendid stock of others. Among them will be found the Mason & Hamilin, Kimball, Estey, etc., and you can buy a nice organ at \$25, \$35, \$40 and upward. Come in early, look at our stock and get a choice of bargains. Terms on pianos, from \$10 to \$25 down and from \$7 to \$10 mostly respective.

\$10 monthly payments.
On organs from \$1 to \$10 down and from \$3 to \$5 monthly payments.
219 North Main St., Butte, Mont.

### Official Department AND NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15, 1903. To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union:

Brothers and Sisters-The American Labor Union Journal is mailed regularly to all subscribers, but we understand hundreds who have paid for the paper do not receive it. every such case, so far brought to our attention, we have found that papers are properly mailed from the office of publication, and that the fault for not being delivered rests with the local postoffices.

At one postoffice in Montana, when a subscriber had asked repeatedly for his paper, and not received it, he the missing copies in a garbage dump used by the local postoffice for waste paper. He found at the same time a number of journals addressed to persons who have complained about not receiving their pa-We have reported this postmaster

to the postoffice department at Wash ington, and we want a chance to report others who are not properly delivering the papers to subscribers. Your members can help us to do this. If any have paid for the paper and do not receive it regularly, send us a postal, stating that you have called for it at the postoffice and do not receive it. This will enable us to trace the matter and fix the responsibility on the proper parties. Yours fraternally. CLARENCE SMITH.

Manager Journal.

Bufte, Mont., Feb. 16, 1903. To the Secretary:

We are glad to say that the Paper Mill Workers' strike in Denver is in such shape that we are enabled to discontinue the assessment levied by authority of the executive board, by

virtue of power vested in them by Article VII, Section 1 of the consti-

tution The first assessment was levied for the week beginning January 11th, and the last assessment will cover the week ending February 15th, making a total of five weeks. The rate of assessment being one cent a week, makes a total assessment against each union of five cents per member in good standing, as shown by the quarterly report of December 31st.

We are enclosing herewith a statement for balance due from your union on account of this assessment, which kindly remit at your earliest convenience, so that we can make a settlement of the account with the strike committee. Indications point to an early settlement of this trouble, and implete victory for the strikers.

Expressing the appreciation of the board for promptness in responding to the assessment, we remain,

Yours respectfully, DANIEL MeDONALD, President American Labor Union. CLARENCE SMITH,

Secretary-treasurer American Labor D. F. O'SHEA, Union.

. Vice-president. H. N. BANKS. H. L. HUGHES, F. W. OTT.

M. E. WHITE,

F. J. PELLETTER. C. P. LAFRAY,

A Pollsh branch of the Socialist party was orga South Chicago.

recent of H W

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14-lb boxes plain Chocolate Creams...... 400 14-lb boxes Assorted Chocolate

14-lb boxes Chocolate Covered 

14-Ib bottles Lime Tablets..... 20c 1/2-lb boxes Cream Peppermints 1/2-lb boxes Cream Winter-

greens ......25c Oval boxes Chocolate Burnt Almonds ..... ......30 14-lb plaid boxes Scotch Kisses 50c 4-lb plaid boxes Scotch Kisses 25c -lb bottles American Cuts...30c Bottles Salted Almonds ......40c Bottles Salted Assorted Nuts. . 40c

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# Shoe Workers Favor the A.L.U. Wilson's

They Resent the Autocratic Methods of Gompers and Tobin

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 12, 1903. A. L. U. Journal:

The past week has witnessed great activity in the affairs of the strike. and the Knights of Labor and independent unions so far have all the best of the contest; many of the strike breakers who were brought on here by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union returned to their homes when they learned of the true state of atfairs, while the others : who have remained out of a pure desire to scab are being delightfully rotten-egged as they go to and return from their work mornings and nights. The strikers have the general sympathy of the public and will surely win.

The autocratic power heretofore wielded by President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union 18 Gomperism to perfection, and the independent, progressive unionists have decided that they will have no more of it from this time on. The women are particularly indignant because of

the treatment they have received. ! Tobin exercised such autocratic power that he denied to the women the right to vote their conviction in the election of committees and officers and sent the ballots to their unions ALREADY MARKED. men were compelled to pay dues of 25 cents a week into his organization, whether they were making enough wages to live on or not, and then n? tied them up with a three-year contreat to work for starvation wages and agreed with the manufacturers to fill their places with strike breakers if they dared to strike for living wages. This was too much and there was rebellion. He even threatened members with the loss of their jobs unless they obeyed his mandate as to how they should vote on matters in the union. The people here are now looking for an' organization along democratic lines, in which the rank and file may have some say aside from an autocratic head that.

ployers. The result is that the B. & W. U. is now looked upon as a seab organization and, is so regarded by the press and the public. There going to be an awful awakening one of these days soon, as many of the men now in the organization are growing dissatisfied with the auto ratic rule of their chief and they o about their work shame-faced and ad and have nothing to offer in support of the action of their union in bringing in strike breakers against men and women who are contending or a living wage.

Among the things that Mr. Tobin as done in violation of all union precedent may be enumerated: The apportation of strike breakers; the importation of foreign contract labor (now being investigated by federal officers); contracting with employers to fill the places of all strikers in shoe factories regardless of the affiliation of the respective unlons, and sup-

they feel is in collusion with the em- | porting the manufacturers in "government by injunction" proceedings. Did you ever hear of such things being done by a union labor leader before in the history of the labor movement? It is a close second to the act of Gompers in organizing scabs in Colo-

> Since last Friday night I have been constantly appearing before the unions and addressing them on the principles of the A. L. U. and everywhere have met with hearty receptions. I find the working men and women here to be alert, intelligent and progressive, and being so, they are, of course, highly pleased with the A. L. U. An active vampaign of organizing is being planned, and, if everything goes as well as I have reasons to anticipate, several new unions will shortly be chartered under our organization. Yours in union.

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H. L. HUGHES.

### News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS ......

KALISPELL NEWS.

Unions Adopt the Right Course. to Insure Progression. Kalispell, Mont., Feb. 10, 1903.

Editor A. L. U. Journal-The interest that has awakened in No. 1.5 in discussion of economics is gratifying, to say the least, since the opening of the new year.

We have made a change in the order of business by having the Good of the Union come in earlier instead or when it is nearly time to adjourn. We have it directly after the initiation ceremony, and reading of correspondence.

We have also adopted the plan to have the subject for debate settled for next meeting night. Three on each side of the question to debate are appointed by the president.

The first subject we selected for debate was the following: "Resolved, that the private ownersmp of public tilities is best."

I was one of three appointed to do my best for the affirmative, and did conscientiously endeavor to show that the men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, had committed the ownership of all things, earth included, were with few exceptions saints indeed, and was proceeding to show how the first corner on wheat was obtained by Joseph in Egypt, and had got as far as showing how he had benevolently furnished work for the poor laborer, when I was promptly called to order by our president, and informed that the union did not want to hear about Jonah and the whale and while I tried to convince him that I was not speaking about Jonah or the whale my five minutes had expired and down came the gavel.

However, I am not blaming the resident of our union for imagining that Jonah and the whale were under discussion, for the man that would undertake to prove that private ownership of the tools of production were a benefit to mankind would have a harder job than the one who would endeavor to prove that Jonah swatlowed the whale.

The next subject for discussion osen by the Union was: "Resolved, the Chinese must go." The same old resolution, you see, that we resoluted in the "Auld Lang Syne." When Bro. like Ormsby proposed that susbject I caught myself involuntarily reaching for my left breast, under my coat, for a chestnut-bell I used to carry for just such occasions, long years ago; and I am glad I did not find the button for Mike wouldn't stand for any bell ringing just then.

ced that the time is com ing when a resolution will be adopted without debate that the prevailing system which is responsible for the presence of the Chinese and all other nic evils must and will go.

The Chinese question as summed up by Bro. C. M. O'Brien in the Journal of the 15th instant applies with equal force to Montana, or any state in the Union where the Chinese and Japs are felt to be an evil, and ne in competition with white labor.

We, too, have exclusion laws that do not exclude, and in spite of all leg-islation against them, new Mongolian fisses can be seen daily in addition to the Tom Lees and Sam Waughs and One Lungs, who, like the poor, are always with us, although it had been solved that they must go years gone

dent for the term, Bro. John Ahnes, retiring Brother Frank Nichols was continued as business agent.

A slight difference with some laundry employes is the only thing that has ruffled the calm so far.

Fraternally, I. R. GILDEA.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT NO. 2

Agitating for Use of House Card. Butte, Mont., Feb. 10, 1903. Ed. American Labor Union Journal:

At our last regular meeting considerable business was transacted for the good and welfare of the organization, and, furthermore, we had a splendid attendance, a great deal of enthusiasm being manifest among the members. A special committee was appointed

by our worthy chairman to confer with several proprietors of restaurants and lunch counters in reference to our house card.

Our agitation committee, composed of F. W. Cronin, chairman, Hy Wehmann, Hy Taylor, A. E. Simmonds and C. L. Hilditch, appointed some three weeks ago, reported favorable progress.. The object and mission of this cimmittee in visiting the various organizatons of Butte at the present tme is to agitate the recognition of the house card by members of organized labor and their friends.

The conditions upon which our house card is issued is that the management of such establishments agree to pay our scale of wages and that they will employ union help. Our committee has visited nearly all

the organizations up to the present time and, I am sure, we have been received with all due respect and courtesy, agitating, demanding and begging in the interest of unionism and humanity that members of organized labor and their friends, when going into a restaurant, hotel, boarding house, cafe, or lunch counter will look for the house card, and if they do not see it they will ask for it. All restaurants, boarding houses, hotels, cafes or lunch counters must have our house card displayed in plain view of the public. If they do not have one of our house cards they are not considered fair to our organization and we appeal to organized labor not to stronice them

There are several restaurants, boarding houses, cafes and lunch counters in Butte at the present time who have not got our house card because they are considered unfair to our organization, yet these same places are all doing a thriving business in the greatest union camp in the world today. Who patronizes these houses? Someone must patronize them, and I must state right here most emphatically that I sincerely believe as a member of this committee that there are a great many members of organized labor, through their neglect and carelessness, drop into these places to get something to eat or drink and never look or ask for our house card. It nevin their desire to satisfy their appe tite they overlook to protect the pr ciples of unionism. A. L. Brothers, friends and members of organized labor, did you ever stop to think, to one simple act upon your part of look ing or asking for our house card how much good you were doing in the in-terests of unionism—what a great, no-The only effective measure i can see against Chinese and Japa is the letting them severely alone. No union man will patronize them, and a quiet, optermined, diverting of all the business possible will mitigate, if not completely cure, the evil.

The situation in Kalispell in all labor unions is most tranquil and harmonicus.

The new delegates to the trades and labor amembly have backled down to work and are doing it effectively under the guidance of Bro.

J. W. Britain, who was elected presiests and welfare of unionism.

This has been the work outlined and which our one agitation committee has been agitating to members of organized labor in the past three weeks, and as a member of this committee, from what I have seen and heard in visiting the various organizations of the city, I sincerely and honestly believe that we have accomplished a great dear of good in the interests of unionism and organized labor.

Fraternally yours, CHAS. L. HILDITCH, Secretary No. 2, A. L. U.

Look for This Traitor.

The following communication from the secretary-treasurer pro tem of the Gladstone Miners' Union of Fernie, B. C., is self-explanatory, and should be given wide publicity:

Fernie, B. C. Editor, A. L. U. Journal-Please make known the following to your readers: Edwin Veale, late secretarytreasurer of the Gladstone Miners Union, No. 6, of the W. F. M., misappropriated the funds of the same. He forged two amounts in the bank passok and paying only part of his deficiencies, skipped out of this camp to some town in the west. His earnest effort seemed to be to break up this union. Fancy also misusing the funds (Union Relief Fund) of the poor women and children-the sufferers of the Fernie mine disaster. He could, after telling all kinds of lies to mislead this union, stand up and say he had a clear conscience and that he was an honest man. From this you can form some idea of the man he is, and wishing to protect others from his wiles we send the following description:

Height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, fair; eyes, blue, with oftimes a steely, vacant faraway gaze; teeth, large and rather prominent. No moustache, as a rule, but at present growing one, long, hard and bristly. He nas an erect carriage and a theologieal clerical air. Age, looks anything from 35 to 40. Head, bald in front showing a large and prominent forehead the shape of half a saucer. He has an extreme affectation of the valce when speaking, with a strong you know

Another important property he has is that he can make more fuss and show when meeting a strange friend than most men could had they known him all their lives. Parading in a cloak of religion and conceited theology he is a dangerous man. If you spot him please inform us, but be sure he does not deceive you as ne deceived us.

THOS. B. CRAIG Secretary-Treasurer, pro tem, Glad-stone Miners' Union, Fernie, B. C.

Hughes In Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Union of Steam Engincers, No. 276, A. L. U., was given a pleasant surprise at the last meeting member of the Executive Board. We had no previous intimation of Brother Hughes' tour of the East, so he naturally found No. 276 normal, which will make his report all the more reliable. We had a good-sized meeting, with two candidates to obligate, and, with Master Hughes as "master of work, we were perfected in much of After transacting our regular busi-

ness, which was rather lengthy for the evening. Brother nughes addressed the body on "Industrial Evolution," and our only regret is that he co and our only regret is that he could not address the engineers of Cincin-nati in mass meeting. Owing to the lack of time the speaker confined his remarks, principally, to the actions of this inevitable law (evolution) in industry to the past century, point-ing clearly to the silent revolution that has taken place in transforming the and complex nature owned by the capitalist, and how, through, this magic-like process of transformation. the worker was gradually and steadily robbed of his position of independence, leaving him to the mercy of an uncompromising capitalist for food, shelter and clothing. This condition logically forces the worker to co-operate and again get control of the perfected tool, thereby regaining independence and leisure. In some industries the development has been so rapid in the past score of years that it is not only astonishing but alarming, when one stops to consider that the problem is left solely in our hands for solution; we had better arouse curselves or we will be thrown into a state of chaos and destruction that will require the rising generation a lifetime to reconstruct. The speaker laid emphasis on the "Class Struggle," calling attention to the fact the worker has never regained a larger portion of his production, which has been so cunningly wrested from him, except through the flercest struggle in which the worker had to combat legislatures, courts and troops. After the lecture many questions were asked concerning the condition of the worgers in the West, and we have concluded "we are all in the same boat." All in all, the meeting was highly

successful, and from the hearty approbation Brother Hughes received, he must certainly feel somewhat repaid for his visit to the Queen City. Fraternally,

W. P. W.

Anaconda News. Griffith Jones, a well-known mem-

ber of the Stationary Engineers' union, No. 114, Western Federation of Miners, died February 7, 1903. The members escorted the remains to the Hill cemetery.

The Cooks and Walters' union gave their annual banquet at Dewey hall on the evening of February 9. Tony Calson of the Success restaurant furnished a sumptuous spread for the boys. There was toasts and good cheer until a late

A Socialistic and Labor paper will appear in Anaconda, Saturday, Jan uary 14. H. C. Freeman, as a member of the Socialist branch of this city, will be installed as editor. There was a committee of five members appointed to assist him in the manage-

Mill and Smeltermen's unlos, No 117, meet Friday evening at A. O. H. Weekly meeting, 7:30 p. m. sharp.

The brickyard employes of the Anaconda Copper Mining company have a shorter work-day. A few weeks ago the brickburners' hours were cut from 12 to eight. February 13 all the other employes' day was shortened one hour. Nine hours is a day's work. The boys wages were not reduced. Mr. Wm. Scallon treated the employes fairly, and all the em-ployes thank P. S. Campbell for the interest he has taken in behalf of those who work at the brick yards

John McAuly, a member of the Carpenters' Union, met with a painful acident while working in the rear of Whatley's cafe, A board slipped from the hand of a fellow workman and struck John on the head. He received a severe wound in the head, requiring five stitches to close. He is

requiring five stitches to close. He is getting along fine.

Judge Tom Murphy, a member of the Clerks' Union, has been sick and unable to perform his duties at the court house. Tom is up and around town again as cheerful as ever.

Ed Davis, a member of the Plasterers' Union of Butta, who was stricken with paralysis some weeks agu, is recovering.

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## Wealth wo wo

Written Especially for The Journal By Martha Moore Avery ............

"The wealth of a nation consists ; in the contentment and happiness of its people.

"Wealth is the control of something that somebody else desires." "An idea is wealth."

"A chair at the bottom of the ocean is wealth."

"That which has intrinsic value in wealth." "She had a wealth of golden hair."

"There was a wealth of color in the sunset clouds."

"Nature produces wealth." Perhaps that is enough to begin with-it certainly is a fair sample of the confusion of the average man's mind on the subject of our talk, which you will remember is wealth.

From the above we get the hint that wealth is an abstract principle, that it finds expression in many departments of human recognition, consequently it will , be seen that wealth in any sense has a proper place if only one knows where to put it. This is the same as saying that the wealth of political economy is in a class by itself. Therefore if one would think clearly he may not confuse one class of wealth with the demonstration of the principle within another class of its phenomena. All this is very simple when once you put on the right track.

Suppose you are a farmer, and you have decided to study weight in relation to your hennery. The weight of the spring chicken; of the old hens; of the eggs of the pullets; of the eggs of the hens; of their food in summer and in winter; of the different kinds of gravel used, etc. Surely you are aware that weight is related to the grainfield; to its soil; to its number per acre of blades; "to the size and mass of the grain, etc. You know very well, also, that weight has to do with the product of your cabbage yard; that weight is a prime factor in the stock of your farm. But although you find weight related to each division of work upon the farm you do not confuse one department with another, and you become aware that the general principle of weight is one thing and the demonstration of weight, that is, weight in the concrete, is quite another. Consequently you would not expect to learn the importance of weight as related to your spring chickens by the study of the weight of the soil .a your cabbage yard. Just so it is with wealth, atthough it is found in many other places, only that which is within the fence of economics proper is to ne examined if one would "know where he is at."

We will look a little at the divisions of nature which lie outside of man's control-and also at the designs within those divisions, in order that we may view the field within which man works. All this is necessary that we may see the separation between the handiwork of the Great Creator and the works of man. For when we get on a little in our talks we must not give man the credit for what nature does. You will recall that this is the very point at which Henry George got wrecked as a political economist.

All creation manifests design, ac tion and creation in the process by which nature unrolls spring after winter, summer after spring, autumu after summer, and winter after autumn in a never ending panarama.

And, too, one must bear in mind that the life principle of the design by which animal life is reproduced in the acorn progressively unfolds into the oak is quite past the power of man to discover or to disrupt. In a word man cannot change the nature of substances nor the intensities of forces, neither blot out natural de-But he uses, he transforms, these three primal manifestations of nature in the creation of his own

civilized world. Unless one become giddy headed h ever stands in reverent awe of the life principal which nature herself but demonstrates. The simplest way to come at all this is to reach back to fundamentals. To those basic separations with which everybody familiar even though the mind has never grasped the facts in connection with the subject of eeconomic wealth.

You can see plainly what I mean by this circle. Now I will cross it off at the center, for we have four worlds, so to speak, within one world. Mark the first quarter "Design," for without design nothing exists, all would be blank and void-there would be no contracts, no principle by which one thing, whether it be a mountain or an ocean, a shoestring or a piano, is separated from another I think you already know that de-sign applies just as much to the heart's emotions and to the intellects' pictures as it does to the solid things of earth. Fancy your friend, Billy, not knowing the love he bears his mother from that love which he has for that beautiful girl I saw him with last Sunday. He is absolutely dependent upon design to tell him the difference. Or just think of the consequences to Boston if the intel-lectual plans for making the new sub-

way were to get mixed up with those ] for building the new bridge over Fort Point channel? Designs everywhere are separate and distinct and they never get mixed up any more than tables and chairs save as we peer around in the muddle. Now we will mark the next quarter "Action," because without action no life or The would be seen. force ocean would not ebb and flow-the earth would not turn to greet the morning sun-the air would neither blow over the sweet south, nor rush from the frozen north-the fire would burn neither to build or to destroy, to make glad or to make

mourn. The third quarter of the circle we will mark "Creation." For the supstances which are never separated from their forces and the forces which are not to be separated from their substances, together make up this world-this world which opens up its secrets deep and yet deeper, although man never gets beyond his finite reckoning.

Creation gives us all the stuff and the force, the design and the life that there is to make economic wealth with.

You will see that up to this point man has not appeared upon the scene?

Oh! of course, he himself is as natural to existence as all the rest of creation. But it is as easy as driving down stakes to keep the human world separate from the other three, You don't see the point? 'eh, of the stakes? Well, we'll put an X-ray on to light up the darkness. Only I can't go into the subject deeply, for it belongs to political economy only as the matrix to hold it in. Liken I were to make a hoe-cake I must have a dish to mix it in as well as the meal, the salt and the water to mix. But at all events I will give you the pointers-the place to stick the stakes.

First. The positive art principle, from the human standpoint, creates new objects in obedience to human designs, in contradistinction to the designs displayed by nature. That, of course, is simple enough-a man designs and creates a boot-jack, white nature displays the Hudson river.

Second. Man is tree to choose this uesign or that, (within the limits of his attained capacity), while all creation in the scale below man follow the orders of Dame Nature negatively. So fire, air, earth and water may be bent to serve man's will. Beast, fish and bird are captured and forced under his control. Consequently a totally new phenomenon arises when an economic man is considered. So the last quarter of our circle shall be named "Formation." For by his conscious art principle man does what nothing else does. He thinks out ways and means to supply himself with things to suit his convenience and to please his fancy. Even the crudest works of man may be instantly recognized as belonging to the world of formation as against thosse

of creation. Disciple-"Then, sir, it is a confusion of terms, I would say, an incorrect use of the word creation when applied to the production of wealth. For it should be confined to its own sphere, used to designate natural objects only?-or used in the abstract sense as meaning the whole

Autocrat-"No! Don't you see that the word creation is equally specific, in-let me say, one c another. Just as the note sol on the plano in an upper octave is distinct fom the note sol in a lower octave. Although the name is the same the relation of the note is different. It is the setting of the word that tells which is meant. The one word is needed for the quality is the same. with the difference that one is higher than the other. The creations of man come into existance because of his preconceeived designs, his working process and the result, the completion of his work. In speaking of natural creations harder words must be employed. The precipitation and the cendensation of substances, directed by their force-forms, but the statement covers precisely the same ground.

Let us follow the broad track of man's creation. By his own design nelearned to build a fire; to cook food; to weave cloth; to fuse metal; to form sound into the characters of the alphabet; to span rivers; to float vessels; to send messages through the ether to the other side of the Atlan-

Certainly, yes, a beaver displays the art principle. You did not note how deliberately I used the word conscious. So too, does man display neg-ative art principle, by drawing his breath. But no man was ever able to set up a breathing machine. Consequently, like the beaver who builds his dam or the bees who build their hives and make the honey, which you are so fond of, man breathes just because he does-because it is natural to because he is negatively obediest to the universal design; to the uni-versal will; to the world will; to the

It does not matter how you put it, it it correctly stands up to the facts. If the line between the positive and the negative art sphere is drawn tigtly.

If you will pardon my plain speaking, I know very well what I am about! I know very well that psudo scientists deny the line, between the negative art principle as demonstrated by animals and the positive art principle which makes man master of his fate. But whether a man insists that 'his grandfather was a monkey or not, which by the way is reason enough for the low-browed philosophy he holds, he will be obliged to admit that while animals adapt themselves to their environment, men overcome theirs. If it be too dark they make it light; if it be too cold they make it warm; if it be too slow they make it swift; if it be too dry they make it moist.

What? What? Oh! I beg of you, don't let's spend our time in wonderment over what the other fellows will think. A well directed thought, that is, as solid as a rock, may well knock a man down. But if he finds out what has struck him he may be both a wiser and happier man when he gets up."

Disciple-You would not, sir, willingly give the blow, would you? Really I have known you to keep silent many, a time when you could have knocked out all the argum ints presented."

Autocrat-"Willingly? Yes. My dear Disciple, as it is all between you and me and the town pump, I will make a confession. Although I am the Autocrat and so have it all my own way with the other fellow, I have a mighty hard time to keep reasonably well up to the commands of mywell, my philosophy. So when any of the many little devils, of pride, of ambition, or what not, pop up and ask me to speak when nothing is being said, although there is much talking, I know very well if I obey they will get their pay for fiddling. Now, listen, if I wilfully give a blow, no matter if the point of science is without flaw, it always proves a boomerang, and returning knocks me down instead of the fellow aimed at. But if I keep the devils out and willingly give the blow in the interest of humanity first and of science

second then all goes well." Disciple-"Hard doctrine, sir, but 1 know that you are right. Just as you said the other day, bitterness is nothing but blindness; how can the blind lead the blind save into folly. It is the right spirit after all that makes for liberty."

Autocrat-"Let's keep to our course. At all events, whether one's philosophy is on all fours or erect upon its two feet, he will agree without much discussion that men create their own designs for making and for securing economic wealth. That ne makes things; that he appropriates natural objects; that he takes control of natural forces upon one and the same general process, no matter how varied his many, many methods for doing so. Say that man works out his economic designs, using natural resoucres and that wealth is the result and the whole story is told. He buidls houses; he catches fish; he turns the flow of the river upon his mill-wheel and he harnesses the wild horse to the plough.

Once you fix the character of the four worlds in your mind it will ever after be a simple task to keep separate the part which nature from the part which man plays in the twofold process and the twofold result of wealth. The important point is, this, nature must be placed at zero, so to speak, for man can neither make her nor can he break her. Nature is quite independent of him, while at the same time she is subject to him. It is what he does that counts. Consequently if one would learn the science of man made wealth one must not credit man for for what nature freely gives nor for what nature freely does."

Disciple-"Is this correct?

Political economy is the intellectual concept of the order by which the production of wealth, the exchange of wealth and the consumption of wealth takes place. That is, the design, the working process and the conclusion in each department must be known as separate and distinct data and yet when taken together as one whole.

Autocrat-Ahl my good Disciple. you make my heart glad, for I know you have the thirst for knowledge. The order of that one sentence repays me amply for all my effort in trying to make clear to you that the whole of a subject and each detailed and the same time be in view.

This is clear enough to boys wao play hand hall. Tom's purpose is to pass the ball to Dick. That is the le of the matter. He must weigh the ball, mark the distance, measure the speed and send forth the ball, giving correct balance to the several judgments as one whole. Though, it the ball were held in his hand, Tom would still have the mental concept

pattern set up by the Almighty God. I of the matter, but there would be no outward demonstration. Do you see? I may have the whole caboodle in my head, as my dear old grandpa used to say, but if I did not put it into speech or on paper you would be none the wiser. Science is demonstratable knowledge, not alone intellectual understanding.

Now let us go back and pick up our threads and see if we may bring order out of the tangle with which we began.

Disciple-But, sir, I am eager to know what you would say about the origin of man - the difference between the principle of negative creation by which the beaver builds his dam and the positive principle of formation by which man builds civilizations, And, sir, ever so many more points which crowd upon my mind.

Autocrat-"Yes, but let me ask you, would you rather scatter fire and bring down a dozen poor little sparrows, wounding many more that limp and cry about you, or had you rather by taking deliberate aim at one good duck bring down a good dinner, not for yourself alone, but enough for your friends?"

Disciple-"I see clearly what you mean, that if a man alms to learn a dozen subjects at once he will get but a smattering of very little value to himself or to anybody else. That if he would learn he must centralize all his efforts at a given time upon one joint after another, than an intellectual structure of one science may be builded in his mind. I can see this by your illustration of going up Bunker Hill."

Autocrat "That's good! Let's go on. If I say 'that the wealth of a nation consists in the contentment and happiness of its speople,' do I make any reference to the economic wealth to be found within the domestic, the exchange, or the civic sphere of economy?" Disciple-"Certainly not, for both

happiness and contentment are emotional states of being which are not primarily conditioned upon means of living, but upon life Itself. One may be happy as the little girl at her mother's praise as well as with a new doll. One may be in a state of contentment that he has been selected to give the class oration, or because his ambition is satisfied on being elected governor of this commonwealth, or because he likes his new bores, because he has found employment at digging a ditch, or at a telephone station, or because his friend recovered from illness, or because he has done a good which his right hand knoweth not. I am in no danger of losing the dividing line between the sentiment of happiness and contentment and material wealth, for it is clearly in view that happiness may come because of merchadise or because of somehing else."

Autocrat-The next one: "Wealth is the control of something that somebody else wants."

Disciple-"That is clearly absurd, for, suppose I come in late to my supper, after every one has had his my bread and butter is wealth all the same. Wealth is both an individual and a social utility. Some one, if not every one, will want it. Iit is clear that my use-values are wealth, whether the other fellow wants them or not."

Autocrat-"I think you must have had that from an anarchist. It is about as deep as their school, which reasons that value is set up by the see only the negative, the disruptive, side of life-always "agin" the government, whether it be aristocratic

"Is an idea wealth? Even assum ing that the idea relates to the production of those things which feed, cloth and shelter the race or in any way provide for the utilities of men? sciple—"An idea cannot be

wealth, for an idea divorced from-if I may use a scientific term-its precipitation into some material form or into some economic service lies dormant as a design, and so unknown, But an idea if worked out into a use ful pattern, the design and not the idea is wealth. The idea belongs to the min hims if, while the pattern or the service would have brought out from the man's mind into the external world, by the art of man. Wealth must become visible either in service or in an object." Autocrat-"You give me much

pleasure this morning. It repays me for the effort to initiate you into the the basic methods of analysis. Is a chair at the bottom of the ocean wealth?"

Disciple—"That is outside the bounds of reason, for a chair must be of to be wealth, and surely a ir at the bottom of the ocean is of no use to any one. I remember lecture argued that a chair at the bottom of the sea is wealth because it contains the same intrinsic value as it did before it was lost overboard. (It must have been heavy to sink). But that word intrinsic is no buga-boo to me. Since I have learned that (Continued on Page Seven.)

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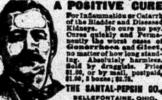
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## SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Boomer, for committee on propadanda, then reported as follows: LECTURE BUREAU.

Your committee on propaganda beg leave to submit the following report:
Section 1. We recommend that the national committee shall each year nominate and elect national lecturers who shall constitute the Speakers of what shall be known as the National Socialist Lecture Bureau. These speakers shall in all cases be members of the party in good standing.

all cases be members of the party in good standing.

Sec. 2. Each speaker shall be furnished with a certificate good for one year and revokable at any time for cause, showing that he is entitled to speak for the national organization.

Sec. 4. The propaganda work of the national committee, conducted through said lecture bureal, shall be confined to unorganized, states and territories, except upon request, or by consent of the state committees where organized.

Sec. 5. The list of speakers shall be furnished to all organized states, together with mention as to the peculiar qualifications, terms, etc., of each speaker.

Upon motion the report was taken up seriatum and the first section read.

Motion made to adopt as read. At this point general consent was given Carey of Massachusetts to bring before the meeting the facts concerning the contemptible story being sent along the line of Comrade Chase's tour through the south to the effect that he was not a union man at the time of his election as mayor Haverhill,

story being sent along the line of Comrade Chase's tour through the south to the
effect that he was not a union man at the
time of his election as mayor Haverhill,
and had not assisted in organizing the
Shoeworkers of that city.
Carey stated that Chase, was not working at his trade when elected, but he had
been' a union man ever since he began
work as a ahoemaker, at eleven years of
age. He stated further that Chase had
not personally organized the unions of the
city of Haverhill nor had he claimed to
the success of the Socialist party there had
given new hope to the men, which in itself brought around their organization.
The members were requested to take notice of the matter for future use.
Hillquit then offered the following substitute for the first paragraph of the report of the committee on propagands:
That the national secretary be instructed to proceed forthwith to the establishment of a lecture bureau. Such bureeau
shall consist of as many competent and efficient lecture members of party in good
standing as can be secured and utilized.
The duty of such lecturers shall be to
expound the principles of Socialism, but
not to discuss party affairs, policy or tactics.

The national secretary shall arrange the
lecture tours in conformity to the needs
of the state and desires of the state or-

The national secretary shall arrange the lecture tours in conformity to the needs of the state and desires of the state organizations where such exist; the expense of the tour shall be divided between the states and locals and organizations affected as equitably as possible. The arrangements of the national secretary shall require the approval of the local quorum and shall be subject to revision by the national committee in the same way as all other acts of the national secretary and local quorum.

Substitute adopted.

The secretary at this point asked for permission to read communications and read the following telegram from William Mailly:

"Boston, Mass. Lan. 14, 1904.

Mailly: "Roston, Mass., Jan. 31, 1903.
"Leon Greenbaum, Room 18 Allen Building. St. Louis, Mo.:
"While my own judgment would dictate my remaining in Massachusetts, yet as a Socialist I accept my election as national secretary of national committee and express appreciation of honor conferred and responsibilities position carries with it. with it. (Signed) "WM. MAILLY."

the following from Local

Louis:

"St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1903.

"To the Members of the National Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States:

"Comradea—On behalf of Local St. Louis of the Socialist Party, the invitation is hereby extended to you to attend the city nominating convention of our party this evening at 8 o'clock at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm st. (Signed)

(Signed) "ALBERT E. SANDERSON "Secretar

Upon motion thanks was extended to Local St. Louis for the invitation extended, with regrets that press of business prevented its acceptance.

Boomer, for committee on propaganda, then read the second section of reports motion to adopt was lost.

Section 3 was then read and upon motion laid on the table.

Section 4 was upon motion laid on the table.

Section 5 was then read and upon mo-tion the first sentence thereof adopted. Critchlow asked for permission of the floor to introduce a resolution. The hour of adjournment having ar-rived it was moved that rules be suspend-ed and session continue until 6 o'clock. Lost.

Lost.

Moved that the committee reassemble at 7:10 instead of 8 o'clock. Carried.

Adjournment declared in accordance with the rules.

Eighth Session, Saturday, Jan. 31,

Proceedings Continued from Last Week

ticable, to pledge our moral and financial support.
Critchelow's resolution referred to committee on resolutions. Mills, for committee on organization, reported the following resolutions:

"That the national secretary pre-pare a system of due cards which will enable the state organizations which may desire to use them to be able to determine the membership in good standing in locals under their jurisdiction, together with a system of blanks for reports from local workers to their locals and monthly reports from locals to the state organizations. and from state organizations to the National Committee, the national sec-retary to send to the Socialist press a monthly summary. This system of reports to show number of subscriptions to Socialist papers, new mem bers admitted and delinquent mem bers, restored to good standing.

Motion by Dobbs to amend by strik ing out the words "number of new subscriptions to Socialist papers."

Comrades Ricker and McKee were granted the floor by consent to speak on the resolution. Dobbs' amendment lost. Resolution carried uani-

Mills, for committee on organizareported the following resolution

"We recommend that the national secretary be instructed to prepare a form of charter suitable for branches in cities where organized on branch basis. Same to be sold the state organizations desiring such forms." Unanimously adopted.

Mills, for committee on organiza reported the following resolu-

"We recommend that upon the adoption of this paragraph this com-mittee direct the members of the Lo-cal Quorum who are now in St. Louis cal Quorum who are now in St. Louis

-Work of lowa, Turner of Missouri
and Lovett of South Dakota—to take
charge of the national headquarters
and remove the same to Omaha, selecting one of their number to act as
secretary pro tem, until the newly
elected secretary arrives to take
charge." charge.

Berger moved substitute that head quarters be retained in St. Louis un-til-referendum is settled. Substitute ruled out of order.

Berger then moved to amend by substituting "St. Louis" for "Omaha" and "remain" for "removed." Hillquit raised point of order that origin unconstitutional. motion was Point of order overruled. Hillquit ap-

Point of order overruled. Hillquit appealed. Roll call resulted as follows on question of sustaining chair:
Yeas—Richardson (Cal.), Sweetiand (Conn.), Healey (Fla.), Work (Ia.), Mills (Kans.), Lockwood (Minn.), Turner (Mo.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (O.), Lovett (S. D.).
Navs—Berlyn (Iii.), Mahoney

Lovett (S. D.).

Nays — Berlyn (III.), Mahoney (Ind.), Dobbs (Ky.), Carey (Mass.).

Barnes (Pa.), Roomer (Wash.), Derger (Wis.), Chairman Smith and Hill-quit paired. Decision of chair declared sustained by a vote of eleven yeas and seven nays. Bergers amen ment lost. Original motion then vot-

ment lost. Original motion then voted upon roll call, resulting as follows:
Yeas-Richardson (Cal.), Sweetland (Conn.), Healey (Fla.), Work (Ia.), Mills (Kan.), Lockwood (Minn.), Turner (Mo.), Smith (Mont.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (O.), Lovett (S. D.).
Nays-Berlyn (III.), Mahoney (Ind.), Dobbs (Ky.), Boomer (Wash.), Berger (Wis.). Hillquit, Barnes and Carey requested to be recorded as abstaining from voting on the ground

staining from voting on the ground that the matter was brought before the house in an unconstitutional and

improper manner.

Goebel and Critchlow made statements that they voted "yes" because they did not believe the National Committee had power to initiate a referendum to the membership of the

referendum to the membership of the party.

Resolution declared adopted by a vote of 12 yeas and 5 nays.

Goebel moved to extend time of session beyond hour of adjournment indefinitely. Carried.

Moved by Mills that provisions of resolution just adopted be carried out by the order of the committee. Boomer raised point of order that the mo-

er raised point of order that the mo-tion did not protect the retiring secre-tary properly in the transfer of the effects, Mills then suggested that olutio n be changed to the resolution be changed to read "that the members of the Local Quo-rum—Work, Lovett and Turner—be instructed to proceed in keeping with the provisions of the measures of the Critchelow asked for and received cansent to introduce a resolution which was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That we request the committee on resolutions to prepare for our consideration an expression of sympathy for our German comrades in their present struggle, and, if prac-

suggested that the motion read, "that ! the members of the Local Quorum— Work, Lovett and Turner—be in-structed to proceed in keeping with the provisions of the measures just adopted, provided that the work of the auditing committee and a proper settlement with the retiring secretary shall not be interfered with."

Remarks by some approving form

suggested. Moved by Mills that the members of the Local Quorum—Work, Lovett and Turner—be instructed to proceed in keeping with the provisions of the measure just adopted.

Barnes protested against Mills' sub-stitute of a new form since no speak er on the floor had objected to it. Mills replied that some comrades had come to him and objected.

Barnes moved to amend by adding, "Provided, That the work of the auditing committee and a proper settlement with the secretary shall not be interfered with."

Richardson (Cal.) moved as a substitute, "That the Local Quorum ceed to carry out the provision "That the Local Quorum proceed to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolution, provided that reasonable time shall be given the retiring officer and the auditing committee to settle such business as shall regularly come before it pre-paratory for and preliminary to such removal."

Roll call on the substitute resulted

as follows Yeas-Richardson (Cal.), Sweet Yeas—Richardson (Cal.), Sweet land (Conn.), Healey (Fin), Work (Ia.), Turner (Mo.), Mills (Kan.), Lockwood (Minn.), Smith (Mont.), Goebel (N. J.), Massey (N. D.), Critchlow (O.), Lovett (S. D.), Boom-(Kan.), (Wash.).

Nays—Berlyn (Ill.), Berger (Wis.), Mahoney (Ind.), Barnes (Pa.), Dobbs

(Ky.).
Turner and Goebel made the following statement: "For the reason that the main question involved is, Shall the main question of the provisions of the interpretation of the provisions of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party concurred in by the ma-jority of the members of the National Committee, be in force until such time as the party membership shall ap-prove or reject? cheerfully accepting this decision as the highest authority of the Socialist party, we vote yes." Critchlow made the following state-

critchlow made the following state-ment. "In order to get the party headquarters outside the influence of the St. Louis comrades I vote the only way that is now open looking to that nd. I vote yes." Substitute declared carried by

vote of 13 yes and 5 nays. The follow-ing committeemen were then chosen as an auditing committee: Berger (Wis.), Richardson (Cal.), Goebel (N.

Adjourned.

Ninth Session, Sunday, Feb. 1, 10

a. m.
In absence of Chairman Smith, Berger called the meeting to order, Goeter or New Jersey elected chairman of the day. Roll call. Minutes read and approved. Motion to suspend rules and continue session indefinite-ly. Communications from Los An-geles read by consent by Richardson. Boomer, for committee on propa-ganda, reported for resolutions, one providing for annual choice of party literature by referendum; one provid-ing for a S. P. "Hustler's Banner;" one providing for semi-annual prize essay; one recommending frequent referendums; all of which were re-jected or tabled.

Massey, for the committee on finance, reported as follows:

Your committee on finance beg

mendations:

1. That the present dues paying system be retained.

2. That an earnest effort be made to liquidate the debt that hangs as an incubus upon the work of the organization, and we wish to emphasize the importance of promptness in the payment of dues.

3. That to stimulate the growth of the membership, thereby swelling the

the membership, thereby swelling the national dues, we would earnestly recommend that the national secretary report monthly to all Socialist papers that will agree to publish the same: (a) The state that has re-

ported the greatest growth in mem-bership during the month; (b) the lo-cal reporting through the state secre-tary the greatest growth in membership during the month: (c) the r ber that has secured the largest num-ber of accepted applications for mem-bership during the month; and any other matter that will stimulate the growth of the membership.

4. That should the growth of the membership not be such in three months as to justify the expectation that in the near future the debt.

above referred to shall be liquidated, then the remaining portion of said debt shall be apportloned pro rata ac-cording to membership among the

different state committees.
5. That each national committeeman shall render to the national secretary at once a statement of his railroad fare, and as soon as convenient a statement of his entire expenses, acluding railroad fare, sleeping car fare where same is necessary, and \$2 per diem for expenses for time necessary to leave bome, attend committee meeting and return home, and that the secretary at once pay to each delegate (unless same has already been done) one-half the money expended for railroad fare, and the balance of expenses for each committeeman may be retained by their respective state committees out of their national menthly dues, but to this end not over me-half of said current dues shall be retained.

6. That the expenses above railroad and sleeping car fare shall not ex-ceed \$2 per diem per member.

Motion carried to take up report eratum. First recommendation read. lotion to adopt. Carried. Critchow recorded voting "no." Second Motion to adopt. Carried. Critch-low recorded voting "no." Second recommendation read and approved. Third recommendation read. Motion to lay on table. Carried. Recom-mendation 4 read. Motion to adopt. Carried—8 yeas, 7 nays.

Fifth recommendation read. Motion to adopt. Carried. Sixth recommen-dation read. Adopted. Report adopt-

ed as a whole.

Communication from the International Socialist Bureau read. Motion to instruct national secretary to call for nomination of one delegate and an alternate to the next International Socialist Congress, to be held in Amsterdam, the alternate to act also if by reason of the failure of the Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate, the Socialist party is entitled to two delegates. Carried.

Berger introduced the following res-

Resolved, That the National Com-mittee of the Socialist Party of Amer ica, while disagreeing entirely with some of the actions and the policy of the Local Quorum in St. Louis and the former national secretary, Leon Greenbaum, we at the same time ac knowledge the good will and loyalty of these comrades to the tause of Socialism and the Socialist Party, and that we hereby express our heart-felt thanks for the same. Carried unanimously.

Mills for committees on organization reported the following resolu-

Whereas. The trade union move-ment is one of the means by which the working class protects and advances its interests in the class strug-gle that is now taking place, and Whereas, It is the duty of every

Socialist to at all times actively par-ticipate in the class struggle on the side of the working class; be it there-

Resolved. That the following amend-ment to the Constitution of the So-cialist Party be submitted to a refer-endum of the membership for adoption or rejection

ARTICLE XI. Every member of the Socialist Par-ty who is elseible to membership in a trade or labor union shall join the unon of his craft within sixty days after the adoption of this article or within sixty days after his admission

to the party.

Members violating this provision shall be dropped from the roll.

(Signed) E. VAL PUTNAM,

JAS. S. ROCHE.

Ruled out of order. Committee on resolutions reported the following resolution: Whereas, Our comrades in Germany

Whereas, Our comrades in Germany are at the present time engaged in a grand fight, not only for the material interests of the proletariat in Germany but also for the elementary human rights to political freedom against the oppression of a tyrannical autocrat; therefore be it

Resolved. That the National Committee of the Socialist Party in America, in common with the proletariat.

ica, in common with the proletariat of the civilized world, hereby express-es its admiration for the magnificent stand and steadfast courage of our German comrades, together with an expression of confidence in their ultimate triumphe

ously. Motion car ried to read and act on minutes and then adjourn. Dobbs of Kentucky and Mills of Kansas announced that their expenses would be donated by their expenses would be considered with their respective state organizations as a contribution to the liquidation of the old debt of the party. Minutes of this session read and approved. Ad-

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BRIEF MENTION OF A FEW OF THE MANY.

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### COUCHES. .

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olid oak, molded bases, fancy three-tone velour covers, steel supported, steel spring con-struction, superb upholstering

MAIL US YOUR ORDERS II WE PAY THE PREIGHT BROWNFIELD-GANTY GARPET GO.

By Martha Moore Avery Autocrat-"Good, Disciple, thou natural beauty. However, for be it

(Continued from Page Six.)

trinsic value—that is, its inherent good for something. Do you recalf the diagrams by which you showed me the principle upon which the universe must collapse if an atom were capable of destructability?

as the word omnipresence.

"We will pass to the nesition: "She had a wealth hair."

"Henry George has set many persons by the ears by the use of the word intrinsic. Which to my mind only cumbers the argument with use-Autocrat-"You are right, George

used the word in his effort to properly listinguish value from use-value which he never succeeded in doing. It goes without saying that if an object is of human utility its value Inheres within it, and to reverse the

everything in the universe has in- ject it is of use. But this matter will all fall out later. I may say that power to resist and to attract is the word intrinsic is of about as little service in the study of wealth

view of value inhers within an ob-

"We will pass to the next proposition: 'She had a wealth of golden Disciple-"I'm glad she did, for I

like golden hair-or anything else of the quality of gold. But to be serious wealth in this sense belongs to the world of beauty and not to economics. And if I may answer the next one on the list before you put it, I shall say that the 'wealth of color in the sunset clouds' is another example of the world of beauty. One in the department of human beauty ed effort and the

crucial period. Capitalism has thrown

from me to say that beauty plays no part in economics. What I do say is that wealth as it relates to beauty is no touchstone as to the understanding of wealth. For many pieces of undisputed wealth are ugly enough from an artistic standpoint." Autocrat-"Nature produces wealth,

What say you to that?" Disciple - "Nature produces no

wealth whatsoever-even though the good dame does make all the stuff and though she farnish all the power with which and by which men are enabled to create wealth. In the economic sense wealth can rationally relate only to that which exists because of man's designs, his self-directed effort and the result of his de-

for statutes, framed in days gone by

natural forces, according to his own design man has created, and also of those things by which by his own design man has appropriated to his economic, uses. MARTHA MOORE AVEY.

hast learned well this lesson.

I will put into cold, hard words the

ground which we have today covered.

I hope you will put your wits at work

upon it, for if it will not stand the

strain of intellectual analysis, I mean

wealth that will. For I don't mind

telling you that there is not in Eng-

lish writing, translation or other-

wise, a competent definition of

by the use of natural substances and

"Wealth consists of those objects,

to make a definition of econon

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Socialists, Work for Your Convicdown the gauntlet and the fight is on. Exert yourself now. Later on you tal authorities have been aumpering and harassing every socialist pa-per in the union. They would have excluded your publications were it not

when the corporation was in its infancy and the trust unknown. If you would accomplish results work now. Send us subscriptions. Rush, them along. We are fighting your fight. Don't expect us to do it all. Help. The Journal expects a circulation of

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(Continued from Page One.)

In sixteen counties in Pennsylvania the pay of school teachers is less than \$30 per month.

Although the Socialist resolution introduced at the miners convention at Ind rappolis was turned down, there were over 200 delegates who voted

It is announced that the Typographical union of Eric, Pa., has torced the Herald Publishing company to sign the union scale after a fight of fifteen years duration.

There will be nothing soft about the soft coal trust except its name Oh ves, and the simpletons who think it can be controlled by legislative enactment, under our present competitive system.

The union cigar makers of St. Paul are sending out circulars to retail dealers, retail eigar dealers, retail grocers and druggists, appealing to them to assist the unions in fighting the American Tobacco company.

The San Diego supervisors have ordered that the union label shall appear on all county printing. A measure providing for the label on state printing is being viciously opposed by, the malodorous Los Angeles

The Trades and Labor assembly of Burlington recently adopted by unanivote the following resolution: "Resolved, That we request the different unions to set apart one meeting cach month for the general discussion of

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is out with a new work entitled "New Thought." Here's a thought for you Ella: Get your work done in a union shop and put the union label on it. Your previors efforts will have the scent of scab on them.

The United Mine Workers' convention fixed the salary of president at \$3,000 a year, vice-president and secretary at \$2,500 each and of the editor of the Mine Workers' Journal at \$1.-500. President Mitchell declined the offer of a \$10,000 home at Indianap-

The Plumbers' union of Reading, Pa., has put into effect the new provisions which make their organization beneficial. Heretofore the dues were 20 cents a week, with a two-cent per capita tax. The dues now will be 30 cents a week, and there will be siew benefits of \$5 a week and \$100 in case of death. There is also provision made for superannuated union mea.

The testimony before the coal strike commission at Scrauton is bringing out the fact heretofore not gens ally known that the less the north has to say about child labor in the south the better. There is a Pennsylvania law forbidding the employment of children under a certain age and another requiring compulsory attendance at school. Both these laws, it seems, are being flagrantly violated in the anthracite regions. - Exchange.

In order to enjoy the elasticity of the New Jersey trust laws the Standard Oil company has decided to remove its plant at Newton Creek, New York, to New Jersey. It is claimed by the Standard Oil company that this removal was necessary in the interest of economy, and hence it will take place, notwithstanding that a thousand men in the vicinity of the old plant will be thrown out of employment after having grown old in the service of the company.

Pierce, the salaried labor disruptionist in the employ of the A. F. of I., who has earned the healthy enmity of Colorado union men on account of his seabby work in that state, has been transferred by Sam. Gompers to Massachusetts. The shoeworkers are in trouble in that state and Gompers' organization is furnishing scabs to take the places of the union strikers. This is a work for which Pierce is well flitted by experience, and we may expect him to make a new record in the scab herding business in the Bay state.

A bill has been introduced in the house of the national congress by Representative Gibson, of Tennessee, making it the duty of the attorneygeneral to apply to the federal courts for a receiver in the event of a strike or disagreement which stops the operation of coal mines. It also provides that the court shall appoint a receiver who shall operate the mines. The bill provides further for the appointment of a receiver for any transportation line whose operation is suspended by any disagreement between the company and its employes.

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The fellow who thinks that the present system of wrong will always exist is like his soft-headed duplicate who believes that water will continue to run up hill after the rorce-pump

## News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

Kind Words

New York, Feb. 10, 1903. To the Editor of the American Labor Union Journal:

Dear Comrade-1 desire to extend greetings to all of our brothers throughout the far West, and to say that we brothers here in New York City are more than pleased to be associated with such stalwarts as are in the American Labor Union. It is only a few weeks ago that it has become known that the American Labor Union had got a foothold here in the East and it has started the wise ones to thinking and I can assure you that before long we will be stronger here, not only in one or two locals or trades, but in many of them. We have started the ball a rolling and we intend keeping at pushing it along to success and victory. We are more than pleased with your valuable paper and I hope to have a big list of subscribers to send you with my next communication.

We all join in wishing you all a

happy and prosperous new year, I remain fraternally yours,

JAMES J. CANNON. Recording secretary and corresponding secretary Firemen's Local, No. 290, of Greater New York, of the American Labor Union.

Walton Writes From Wallace. Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 7, 1903.

Last week I visited Mullan and found the town rather dull, both from a business standpoint and with regard to organized labor. Still the boys are not all gone, nor are they discouraged altogether, and I think when spring opens they will take on new life and the "Nigger Pratrie" town will again be one of the banner union towns of the Coeur d'Alenes.

Last Tuesday, February 10, we received the sad news that Brother, Wm. Powers of Mullan had been killed by an explosion in the Reindeer mine. From the information at hand it appears that he drilled into a hole that had been charged and that explosion occurred and no one knows exactly how it happened.

Many of the readers of the Journal were acquainted with Brother Powers, and we all extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their time of trial. Brother Powers was an old timer in the Coeur d'Alenes and in labor union circles, being a member of the Mullan Miners' union, the K. of L., and A. L. U. He also was a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Eagles. He was a thorough miner and a good citizen. FRED D. WALTON,

Member ex-board A. L. U.

Resolution.

The Denver Mill Workers' union, No. 188, forwarded the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as an organized body of men and women, pledge ourselves to stand by our prethren in other unions as we would ask them

purchasing goods of any kind, to buy only those which have the union label; and be it further

Resolved. That any member of this union, who is found guilty of buying scab goods of any kind when union goods can be gotten, shall be fined 50 cents for the first offense; \$1.00 for the second, and \$5.00 for third offense, and on a fourth, conviction of this offense he shall be expelled from the union. DENVER MILL WORKERS, No. 188

ZADIE EDELEN. (Seal.) Secretary.

San Diego, Cal., has appropriated the necessary money for the purchase of an apparatus for sprinkling oil on the city streets. Kerosenel

Union men.. Push the circulation of the Journal. It is your organ. If you wish its influence to be felt you must push its interests.

## **Economic Discontent**

By Father Thos. J. Hagerty PART SEVEN

cities and had no other way of earning a living than by selling their strength for whatever wages they could get. One man engaged in making furniture, for instance, taking advantage of their dire necessity, hired as many of these laudless toilers as he could conveniently employ and enlarged his business through the profits which he made out of their labor. Later on as the shop grew larger the labor was divided among different parts of the furniture, one set of men being told off for carving, another for polishing, another for varnishing, a fourth set for upholstering and so on. Finally, with the incoming of the

of machinery the degradation of the proletariat reached its apogee. The tool was taken out of the hands of the workman and fitted into a machine. "The machine, which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, supersedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be." (Mark, Das. Kap-

The manual cleverness of the work-

man becomes less and less valuable as the machines grow more complicated. He is brought into competition with women and children who can serve the machines as well as he and for smaller wages.

According to the United States la bor bureau report on Machine and Hand Labor, spinning machines oper ated by one operator and two girls turn out more yarn than 11,000 old time hand spinners could do. In weaving one man now does as much work as 95 could do with the old hand loom. One man tending a nall machine turns out as many nails as 1,000 men formerly did by hand. Formerly it required a good workman to gin five pounds of cotton a day. Now two men with a machine turn out 4,000 pounds in the same time. In the days of hand work it took a quick shoemaker to sew six pairs of shoes in a day. Now one man will sew 1,000 pairs in a day with a machine. Nowadays 300 girls will turn out by mchinery as many matches as 8,000 men could formerly accomplished by hand. In making wallpaper one man does the work formerly requiring 100 men. In 1889 the Berlin bureau of statistics estimated the power capable of being exerted by the steam engines of the world as equivalent to 200,000,000

horsepower, representing in men three i times the entire population of the globe." (cf. Socialist Campaign Book, 1900, pp. -23, 23.)

Indeed, so rapid has been the industrial evolution of the past century that the practicability of Socialism is now almost self-evident. The vast combinations of allied industries in the trusts are dally concentrating and synthetizing the production of commodities. Competition is slowly giving way to monopoly; an dthe small partnership and stock companies are either disappearing or absorbing in the greater trusts. Thus, for example, "in 1880 there were 1,943 plants with a combined capital of \$62,000,000 manufacturing agricultural implements; in 1890 there were but 190 plants, wh the capital invested had more than doubled. The number of plants engaged in the manufacture of leather decreased in the same period from 5.421 to 1,596, while the capital involved increased from 67 to 81 millions." (Wilshire, The Trust Prob-

With the increased facilities of production and the concentration of energies in the most efficient organization, it is evident that the poverty of the working class is not due to a scarc ity of the commodities of life but to

the unequal distribution thereof-to the profit takers who unjustly appropriate the bulk of the social product. Dr. Spahr's tables show that one-half the families in America own practically nothing beside a few sticks of furniture and clothes. One-eighth of the people own seven-eighths of the wealth of the United States. One per cent of the people possess more than 50 per cent of the wealth, or one family in each hundred owns more than 99 families put together. (Distribution of Wealth.)

Now, as every student of economics well knows, wealth is simply heapedup labor. It belongs only to him who has earned it by his own efforts In its very nature it cannot, be transmitted to other generations man against the necessity of toil. It is the personal meed of the brain and brawn of the laborer; and, since the co-operation of his fellowmen was needed for its acquisition in the premises, it cannot rightly be diverted from society to future individuals who have no share in its production. The folly of stored-up gold and silver as a means of purchasing, without personal ef fort, the necessities and pleasures of existence is manifest to all thinking

(Continued Next Week,

Dear Sir and Brother-Yours of the inst. Fraternally you

Capitalism drives many stout, capa-ble men into idleness, and forces many weak women and children into

Hennesys Big DitorE Agents in Butte for





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Patent colt skin shoes, Blucher style, with mat kid tops and meum weight soles. Very nobby black Russia calf skin sh cher style, with toe caps and medium weight soles. Latest out. Patent colt skin shoes, laced style, with mat kid tops and medium weight soles. Very stylish. Fine velour calf shoes, laced style, strongly made, with double sole. One of the latest lasts. Fine vici kid shoes, laced style, medium shaped toes and medium weight soles. Favorite

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Comrades: You can aid the bright- ; est, biggest and best labor union Socialist paper in America to spread the gospel of liberty, equality and fraternity by sending in for our subscription cards and thus be in a position to nail a subscriber on the spot. Hustle! Hustle! The time is The people are in a receptive state of mind. Take advantage of the opportunity. "Pluck your roses while you may,

Old time is still a-flying And these same flowers that smile

Tomorrow may be dying." Who will be the first to send in 25 subscriptions? You can all do face of the earth,

if you are in earnest.

Mr. Bryan says: "The doctrine of natural rights is not yet absolute, and it is this doctrine that will ultimately destroy imperialism and overthrow the imperialists." He might have added that it will also overthrow industrial bondage through the abotition of a system which compels a man, through taking advantage of his necessities, to surrender the major portion of the fruits of his toil, in order to get permission from a fellow man (and very, very frequently a much inferior man), to labor on the

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that much if you try and you will try

an ideal one.

Omaha for national headquarters is Smith of Montana was the surprise

the A. L. U. and editor of its official paper. A practised debator with an even balance of mind, he met Hilquit on every point and before the proceedings were finished New York

### APPEAL CONVENTION NOTES.

Hillquit, a lawyer of New York, is a marvel of keenness and precision. His arguments are made with a clearness of mind that is truly remarkable and I think I may say, without doubt, that sooner or later he will stand where he can measure strength with the shrewdest manipulator of the capitalist class and on that day Hillquit will be a foreman the capttalists will wish not in evidence.

For the present the selection of

of the meeting. He is secretary of covered that Montana was on the

### Explains Itself.

Daniel McDonald, president A. L. U., Butte, Montana:

22nd ult. received and was read before our last regular meeting, and I have been instructed to answer that this union has withdrawn from the Incorporated assembly and has decided not to affiliate with any assembly until there shall be but one central body in the city of Denver. The above action was taken on the 2rd

J. A. CHRISTMAN. Secretary Cigar Makers' Union, No. 129, Denver, Colo.

many weak women and children into a life of hard toil. Socialism would relieve all by assigning them to the several positions for which they are best fitted, and at the same time so systematize all lines of duty as to make it easy for every one