The working class-may they always be right, but the working class

AMERICAN

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

LABOR UNION JOURNAL

VOL. I.

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No. 43

THE DENVER STRUGGLE

Smelting Trust Importing Men Under Misrepresentation Only to Lose Them As Soon As the Facts Are Learned--Strikers Stand Firm--Heywood Talks.

From the Colorado Chronicle the following account of the smelter strike situation in Denver is taken.

"The one thing new in the strike situation in the Denver smelters is the importation of men as strike breakers by the company. Last Saturday sixty-two men, gathered up at Joplin, Missouri, were taken into the Globe smelter locked in a coach of the Burlington railroad. Just as soon as they got out of the car they deserted and the Denver Smeltermen's Union provided for them. Yesterday fifty or sixty Mexicans were brought in a special car from New Mexico, and just as soon as they can be informed of the true situation the chances are that they will desert the company, too. "The one thing new in the strike

With all its boasting, the company has so far failed to put a solltary man to work, and the Globe and Grant plants are as idle today as when the men walked out at midnight July 3rd. men waked out at mininght July 3rd.
The company has its agents everywhere looking for men, but the day is
fast going by when men can be induced to take strikers' places, and the
miserable tactics of the smelting
company in herding men like cattle
under armed guards will not succeed.
The company is realizing more than The company is realizing more than ever the effectiveness of thorough or-ganization behind the Western Feder-ation of Miners, and the early success of the eight-hour day seems to be as-

During the contest the members of the Denver Smeltermen's Uunion are proving true to the cause and are dis-playing a splendid example of unity of purpose. What members have not se-cured work elsewhere are vigilant in looking after the interests of the un-ion; and with the support which is coming to them from all quarters of the country, their constancy will be rewarded with success.

rewarded with success.

Smeltermen at the Argo plant in Denver have peitioned for an eighthour day and a large number of them have joined the union. What will be the result at that plant will not be known for a few days yet.

Agitation for the shorter days is going on at Pueblo, Leadville and Durango, and the men are joining the unions at those points.

The Denver Post gives the following relative to the importation of men from Joplin:

ing relative to the importation of men from Joplin:

"Locked up in a day coach and guarded by armed men, sixty-two laborers were taken into the Globe smelter yesterday, but as soon as they were released from this portable prison, fifty-eight of them escaped.

"One of their number, who selzed his grip and attempted to escape at Brush, Colorado, was shot in the leg by a local constable, who thought he was an escaping prisoner of the legal authorities.

"Most of the men were given work

authorities.
"Most of the men were given work
on a canal at Golden, and will go there

tonight.

"The shipment of men came from Joplin, Missourl, where Lee Willis, a recruiting agent of the American Smeiting and Refining Company, has been for several days, aided by Lee Teele, an employment agent of that place.

place.

"The men charge that the situation was misrepresented to them, else they would not have consented to come to Colorado. Many are members of other

Colorado. Many are members of other unions.

"'We were offered from \$2 to \$3 a day for nine and ten hours,' said E. P. Hill of Joplin, 'and they assured us that no strike was on. Some came from Joplin, some from Webb City and others from St. Joseph. We were put into a day coach on the Burlington and given ham sandwiches early Saturday morning. At noon they put on a keg of beer and at night gave us sandwiches and a cup of coffee. None of us suspected anything wrong until we were in Denver. They gave us no tickets except this, a small card bearing the letters A. S. & R. Co., which was never asked for. These were our receipts for deposit on the railroad fare. We all had to stay in the car and two men with guns stood at each door to prevent any one escaping.

"'At Brush a man seized his grip

GLORIOUS CIVILIZATION.

Textile Works Employ 6,608 Bables—No Wonder We Need More of Them. A partial tabulation of the textile industry of Philadelphia by the state factory inspector for seven months ending May 31, 1903, shows that 9 per cent of the employes, or 6,608, are children between the ages of 13 and 16 years. The official circular says official returns will not materially change that ratio. Of the children reported between the ages of 12 and 16 years of age 4,204 were females.

The report covers 808 establishments and 73,226 employes, of which number 32,742 are males and 40,454 are females. Minors more than 16 years of age number 18,8885.

The goods manufactured are divided into seventy classes. "Hoisery" heads the list, with 101 establishments and 8,856 employes, followed by "yarns," with 77 establishments and regs" with 78 establishments and regs" with 78 establishments and 10,663 employes, and "carpets and regs" with 78 establishments and 10,663 employes.

when he learned the situation and tried to escape, but the guards on the car yelled after him and the crowd, seeing he was under guard, pursued. A local officer shot him in the leg and captured him, but the train left without him and I don't know his name. His grip, which was dropped in his flight, is now at Malich's place at Globeville. ? "'When we were near Denver a

brakeman came through and told some of the boys they were strike-breakers and we began to inquire. The train

and we began to inquire. The train crew said a strike was on and we were being brought in to scab.

"The guards heard this talk and blocked the doors. Only the trainmen could get in and out and we were brought into Denver locked up in the car. After we were left on the track a short time, a switch engine came and took us to the smelter. The car doors were not opened until we had been taken into the grounds and up to been taken into the grounds and up to the buildings.
"This sort of slavery was too much

"This sort of slavery was too much for all of us, after we had been told there was no strike, and fifty-eight of us walked out."

John D. Carson, of Toronto, Ohlo, who was found at Webb City, Missouri, said:

"There was misrepresentation of everything. Some of us deposited \$3, believing we were to get first-class work, and one fellow paid \$12, his full fare to Denver. The railroad fare was to be taken out of our wages. All that Hill has said is true, but we were not fed enough for dogs, and no better. When we reached Denver the guards got in the doors and would let no one pass.

pass.
"We now have fifty-eight of the

"'We now have fifty-eight of the sixty-two men at the Salvation Army barracks and the other four may or may not be in the smelter. The union is feeding us at the restaurant at 1723 Larimer street, owned by the Waiters' Union.

"The men gathered at the place of Max Malich at Globoville and spent the day. They were fed there by the Smeltermen's Union and lodged at the Salvation Army barracks. Today they will be sent to Golden, where J. M. McDonald is building a canal for the Golden Water Works."

The smelter company continues to

The smelter company continues to circulate stories about the strikers going to destroy property. The latest is that the fence surrounding the smelters has been soaked with kerosene and is to be burned down. W. D. Haywood, secretary of the W. F. M., has the following to say regarding this charge:

charge:

"That is on a par with the alleged plot to blow up the power house at Colorado Springs. The smelter trust would be glad of an excuse to get the militia on the ground, and our worst enemies are the hirelings of the company who first make this many who first make this many way. enemies are the hirelings of the company, who try to make things appear as if we had violated or were planning to violate the law. Every one of our men is sworn not to harm so much as a lath or a splinter of property, and they will not. The very idea of burnings a fence! What good could that do anyone? I hope the police will keep vigilant watch all around and inside the ground, for we do not want to have our cause injured by such a trick on the part of the company.

Special to The Daily Press.

The American smelter trust has in-

The American smelter trust has invaded Missouri in an effort to secure men to go to Denver to help break the strike at the Globe and Grant

The Joplin union has been apprised of the presence of smelter agents by employes who have been approached by the trust agents who offer them big inducements to go to Colorado to work in the trust smelters and prevent the enforcement of the eighthour day.

matter actively and so far the trust has been unable to engage any com-petent smeltermen.

petent smeltermen.

It is found necessary to be extremely vigilant as the smelter herders are very active and are using all kinds of inducements to secure strike-break-

CHIEF P. M. ARTHUR DEAD.

Grand Chief of Engineers Dies Sud-denly.

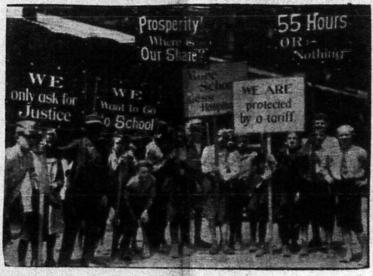
P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the

B. of L. E., dropped dead while speaking at the banquet which marked the close of the annual national convention. His last words were the opening ones of his intended address: "It may be my parting words to many of you," when he fell backwards and expired in a few minutes. He was born in Scotland and was 72 years of age. He was elected grand master in 1873 and held the position continuously since that time. In early life he was regarded as a pronounced radical. In later life he became ultra conservative. ing ones of his intended address

PRACTICING MEDICINE.

An Indiana barber who treated the scalp after union hours, claiming it was not barbering, has just been fined \$25 for practicing medicine without a license. This was where he was exught going or coming.

MOTHER JONES' ARMY



Reaches New York and is refused Parade Permit by the Police.

The Associated press gives the following biased account of the entry of Mother Jones' little army of child cotton mill operatives which she brought to New York to show the gamblers of Wall street so they might learn from whom their dividends were won and whose blood was on the coin they squandered:

"Acting Police Commissioner Ebterin refused a permit to march through the streets to "Mother" Jones and her army of textile workers.

Mrs. Jones came over from Jersey City, where the army is, to make the

City, where the army is, to make the application.

"After calling on Mayor Low, "Mother" Jones secured from the park department a permit to hold a meeting in Washington Square park to-night.

night.
"'Mother' Jones' army, consisting
of 37 men, women and children, arrived in Manhattan from Hoboken this afternoon. They were met by a delegation of the Social Democratic club. The army made no attempt to

"A meeting was held in the streets and addresses were made from a wamon. Mrs. Jones began by saying that she had just marched 92 miles and was very tired, and had brought rith her a little band of slaves, 'and,' ald she, 'we are quietly marching toward the president's home.'

"Benjamin Hanford, candidate for governor of New York on the Social Democratic ticket at the last election, also spoke. Hanford abused the police, Mayor Low, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, President Roosevelt and

Rockefeller, President Roosevelt and others, and, among other things, thus advised his hearers: "'Next election vote so that you

"Next election vote so that you will carry the revolver instead of the police; not the we Socialists believe in bloodshed, but if bloodshed there is to be, I want to see a battlefield where the capitalist lies stark and where the capitalists are parading with the banner."

SPOKANE "HELLO" STRIKERS

Managers Having Hard Time to Hold Non-Union Girls in Line -- Strike Breakers Learning Bitter Lesson at Loss of Self-Respect--May Walk Out, Too.

According to the Freeman's Labor Journal the managers of the Spokane Telephone Company have a hard time in holding their non-union employes in line. The Journal says:

"First they could not get the girls employed on the switchboards to sub-mit to the humiliating rules imposed mit to the humilitating rules imposed and the operators went on strike. In order to keep enough of the operators in the office to make an excuse at giving the public service it was necessary to offer some of the girls a bo-nus of \$20. The \$20 was not forth-coming on the first pay dy and mur-murings soon became so loud that it murings soon became so loud that it became necessary to dig up the cash according to agreement. It then became necessary to promise permanent positions to all the non-union girls employed and all the new applicants in order to keep the system in operation at all.

The latest troubles now on the minds of the management is the fact that their non-union force is talking that their non-union force is talking about walking out on a strike on account of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the management in the matter of hours. Some of the non-union girls say that the hours they are compelled to work is something frightful, and that they never know what hours they are going to work or whether it will be day or night work. The non-union girls say they are not compelled to observe the silly and uncalled for rules imposed just previous to the strike, but that the conditions existing there are decidedly unsatisfactory. decidedly unsatisfactory.

BUTTE MINERS' UNION

Will Hold Annual Picnic at Mountain View Park.

The annual picnic of the Miners' Union this year will be held at Moun-tain View park, near Anaconda. Yes-terday a committee consisting of

Several fights have occurred between sympathizers of the linemen and the non-union force which has been working on the lines in the city, but the striking linemen have had no hand in any of the disturbances. In fact, the striking linemen are behaving themselves like perfect gentlemen and are doing nothing to hinder the operation of the telephone lines, or the work of the unfair linemen.

Local Manager Reynolds was seen on the streets Tuesday afternoon having a non-union lineman in tow. It is presumed Mr. Reynolds was acting in the capacity of a body guard, but it may have been that he was simply instructing the poor wretch in how to avoid being transported into the great beyond by telephone.

The young women who have been seduced into taking the places of their striking sisters are rapidly learning that as soon as they humiliated themselves by remaining at work and keeping the striking girls from getting their just demands that they have lost the respect of the very men who induced them to turn against their sisters. As time goes on they will also find they have lost the re-

men who induced them to turn against their sisters. As time goes on they will also find they have lost the respect also of not only the striking girls, but all good citizens as well. There is no one who can have the least respect for one who seeks to work a hardship on his fellow man, and these misguided girls are rapidly learning the lesson that all strike breakers sooner or later learn—that they will be shunned by all fairminded people, and that society will have no place for them.

President J. P. Murphy, of the union, Edward Huges and T. P. Lynch, is company with William Gemmel, vis-ited the park and completed the ar-rangements. The date of the pienic will be August 16. The Miners' Un-ion picnic is one of the big events of the year in Butte.

Butte, Mont., July 18, 1903.
We the undersigned, dilly elected members of the canvassing board, do hereby certify that the following is a correct list for general officers and executive board of the American Labor Union. bor Union:
For President—

ã	H. L. Huges received 400	the contract of the contract o
	Daniel McDonald received 3126 Vice-President—	Anthony Ament, G. L. Bruno and Henry Schmidt all made affidavit as
1	David Coates received 1890	follows:
	F. W. Cronin received 1659 Secretary-Treasurer—	State of Montana, County of Silver
	Members of the Executive Board—	Anthong Ament being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is
3	Edward Boyce received 2764	a member of Shoemaker's Union No.
	John W. Dale received 1541	27, American Labor Union; that he
ă	Rees Davis received 1461	was present at their regular meeting
	Boyd T. Dickinson received 1091	held on March 30th, 1903; that at
S	Harry Hazelton received 1078	that time he heard Henry Schmidt
	C. P. Lafray received 880	nominate Edward Boyce as a candi-
	Anthony McBride received 1119	date for membership on the Execu-
8	F. W. Ott received 2481	tive Board of the American Labor
i	John Riordan received 2523	Union; that he heard said nomination
	S. A. Wainscott received 962	seconded by G. L. Bruno, and that
8	Fred W. Walton received, 2573	said motion was carried unanimously.
g	M. E. White received 2409	(Signed) ANTHONY AMENT.
	We hereby declare Daniel McDonald	Subscribed and sworn to before me
9	duly elected to the office of president,	this 10th day of July, 1903.
1	David C. Coates to the office of vice-	WILLIAM MEYER,
ä	president, and Clarence Smith to the	Notary Public in and for Silver Bow
ì	office of secretary-treasurer.	County, Montana.
8	The members of the executive board	(Seal)
9	are: Ed. Boyce, John W. Dale, Rees	State of Montana, County of Silver
55	Davis, F. W. Ott. John Riordan, Fred	Bow-sa

are: Ed. Boyce, John W. Dale, Rees Davis, F. W. Ott, John Riordan, Fred W. Walton, M. E. White. Respectfully submitted,

J. S. MORGAN, Chairman, JOHN RICH, Secretary, THOS F. MURPHY, M. W. STAHL, DANIEL BREEN.

Proceedings of the Board. Butte, Mont., July 10, 1903, Meeting of Convassing Board at American Labor Union headquarters,

American Labor Union headquarters, 10 o'clock a. m.

By motion of Brother Murphy, seconded by Brother Stahl, J. S. Morgan was elected chairman of the meeting. By motion of Brother Stahl, seconded by Brother Breen, John Rich was nominated and elected secreary.

By motion of Brother Stahl and seconded by Brother Breen, It was moved that ballots received up to July 10th be counted.

Motion carried.

Moved by Brother Murphy and seconded by Brother Stahl, that only three members, including president and vice-president and one other, be elected from any one state.

Motion carried.

First order of business:

Motion carried.

First order of business:
Reading of communications, endorsement of nominees by local unions, and letters of correspondence by same. At 12 p. m. board adjourned.
Convened at 2 p. m.
Regularly moved by Brother Breen and seconded by Brother Stahl, that we proceed to count the ballots and that all names receiving the highest number of votes, three from any one state, including president and vice. president, shall be declared duly elected. The board having found only four mominations for Ed Boyce and Anthony McBride, at 3:30 p. m. the board interviewed members of the Shoemakers' Union No. 27, and they testified as to the pomination of Ed-Boyce for a member of the Enceutive Board by the Bhoemakers' Union.

OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

ate of Montana, County of Silver

State of Montana, County of Silver Bow—as.

G. L. Bruno, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a member of the Shoemakers' Union No. 27, American Labor Union; that he was present at their regular meeting held on March 30th, 1903; that at that time he heard Henry Schmidt nominate Edward Boyce as a candidate for membership on the Executive Board of the American Labor Union; that he, G. L. Bruno, seconded said nomination, and that said motion was carled unanimously.

(Signed) G. L. BRUNO.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1903.

WILLIAM MEYER,
Notary Public in and for Silver Bow Bow County, Montana.

(Seal)

State of Montana, County of Silver Bow—es.

Henry Schmidt, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a member of the Shoemakers' Union No. 27, American Labor Union; that he was present at their regular meeting held on March 20th, 1903; that at that time he nominated Edward Boyce as a candidate for membership on the Executive Board of the American Labor Union; that he heard said nomination seconded by G. L. Bruno, and that said nomination was carried unanimously.

animously.

(Signed) HENRY SCHMIDT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
10th day of July, 1903.

WM. MEYER.

A. Public in and for Silver Bow
Comy, Montana.

(Seal)

Recularly moved by Brother Mur.

Regularly moved by Brother Mur-phy and seconded by Brother Breen that the resolution and affidavit of the members of the Shoemakers' Union members of the Shoemakers' Union No. 27 be accepted and that Ed Boyce be declared eligible as a member of the Executive Board. Motion carried. Regularia

Regularly moved by Brother Mur-phy and seconded by Brother Stahl, that we now proceed to count the bal-

lots. 3:50 p. m.

Adjourned at 5:15 p. m. to meet
July 11th at 9 a. m.

Saturday, 9 a. m. board convened,
all members being present. Proceeded to count ballots.

all members being present. Proceeded to count ballots.
Adjourned at 12 m. until 2 p. fn.
Board convened at 2 p. m. Adjourned at 5:25 p. m. to meet at 7 p. m.
7 p. m. board convened. Adjourned 10 p. m. to meet July 12th at 9 a. m.
Sunday, July1 2th, 2 a. m. board convened. Adjourned at 1:30 to meet at 9 a. m. Monday, July 13th.
Monday, July 13th, board convened at 9 a. m. Adjourned at 12:10 to meet at 2 p. m.
2 p. m. board convened. At 4:10 p. m. Brother H. Cooper, recording secretary of Butte Hotel and Restaurant Employes No. 2, appeared before the board, showing by the minutes of February 16, 1903, at a regular meeting of the said union, that Anthony McBride was then duly nominated as a member of the Executive Board. Brother Cooper having retired, the matter was then taken up by the board, and on motion of Brother Murphy, seconded by Brother Stahl, it was declared that in the judgment of this board, Anthony McBride was the Executive Hoard. Motion carried.

Executive Board of the American Labor Union.

Motion carried.

At 5:25 board adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. July 14th.

July 14th board met at 9 a. m. and adjourned at 12:10 p. m.

Board met at 2 p. m. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet on July 15th, 9 a. m.

July 15th 9 a. m. board convened.

Adjourned at 12 m. to meet at 2 p. m.

Convened at 2 p. m. Adjourned 5:10 p. m. to meet again July 16th.

July 16th board convened. At 12 m. board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

2 p. m. board convened and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned to meet at 7 p. m.

9 p. m. twenty ballots were taken from box, no seal nor communication attached. 10 p. m. board adjourned to meet Friday, July 17th at 9 a. m.

Board convened and proceeded to count ballots. 10:30, we found that Missoula Barbers' Protective Union No. 239, A. L. U. held their election on June 2nd, and by motion of Brother Rich, seconded by Brother Breen, the same was declared void.

We found twenty ballots without seal or communication. We found eight ballots from Steam Engineers and Electrical Workers of Nelson, B. C., but no communication. Envelope bearing postmark dated June 25th, by motion duly made and carried was declared void.

Board adjourned at 12 m. to meet at 2 p. m.

ared void. oard adjourned at 12 m. to meet

Board adjourned at 12 m. to meet at 2 p. m.

2 p. m. board convened. We found seven ballots from Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, Cripple Creek, Colorado, No. 90, with no communication or seal.

Envelope bearing Butte postmark dated June 24th, was declared void.

We found 32 ballots without any communication or seal attached. We

found twelve ballots from Woodsit Farmers Union No. 285, date of or ganisting April 21th, 1903, not eligible We found eighty ballots without an communication or seal attached.

We found nineteen ballots from Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union No. 163 with communication bearing dat of June 28th. Board declared same to be void.

We found fifteen ballots from D. 1

of June 28th. Board declared same to be vold.

We found fifteen ballots from D. R. L. Union No. 283, Deadwood, South Dakota, with communication bearing date of June 24th. Board declared same to be vold.

We found thirty-one ballots without communication, seal not legible.

We found seventy-five ballots from Hope Labor Union No. 238, Hope Idaho, with communication's postmark bearing date June 28th. Board declared same to be vold.

We found fifty ballots from Laundry Workers' Union No. 4, with communication bearing date of June 23rd. Board declared same vold.

We found ballots from Barbers' Protective Union No. 146, with communication bearing date of June 22nd. Board declared same vold.

We found sixty-three ballots without communication or seal attached. Board declared same vold.

We found communication from Hack and Cab Drivers' Union No. 218, Helena, Montana, bearing date of election June 27th, showing wherein

Hack and Cab Drivers' Union No. 218, Helena, Montana, bearing date of election June 27th, showing wherein the secretary cast the entire vote of 22 members by order of said local, which we consider as unconstitutional, and hereby declare same, to be void.

We found eighteen ballots from Helena Barbers' Union No. 371, bear, inng date of election June 25th, which we declared void.

We found fifteen ballots from Lewistown Labor Union No. 155, with communication bearing date of election June 25th, no seal attached. Same declared void.

We found eleven ballots from Great Falls Barbers' Protective Union No. 179, with a communication bearing date of election June 22nd. Same declared void.

clared void.

We found eight ballots from White Cooks and Walters' Union No. 124, with communication bearing date of election June 25th. Same declared

we found twelve ballots from Phoenix Federal Union No. 155, with a communication bearing date of election held June 25th. Same declared void.

We found eleven ballots from New Westminster Union No. 522. New Westminster, B. C., date of organization being April 12, 1903. Not eligible. We found six ballots from Leadville Federal Labor Union No. 164, with communication bearing date of election July 6th. Same declared void.

We found sixteen ballots from Bakers' Union No. 7, with communication bearing date of election July 6th. Same declared void.

Election held July 6th by Denver Butchers' Union No. 162 was declared illegal.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m. to meet Saturday, July 18th, 1903, at 9 a. m. Saturday; July 18th, board convened and proceeded to count ballots and transact other business.

We found communication from Koctenal Union No. 228, Coeur d'Alent, Idaho, showing that at an election held June 29th, twenty-six ballots were cast, same being sent under separate (Continued on Page Four.)

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outh and troubled with Seminal Weakeas, Nervous Debit, Loss of Menary,
eas, Nervous Debit,
eas, Nervous Lebet,

the fifth of our book which describes so troubles. Write for it, enclosing so as for these. Write for it, enclosing so as for book which describes the perfect system of home treatment, manade cured at home by corresponded. Consultation free. Our houset quinalways given, and good, honest, our treatment given to every patient. Ad-

Socialism and Socialism LEVIN T. JONES of Baltimore, Md.

A late magazine article says: "De single investment, the czar intends to be that man or make trouble. He has introduced a system of state So-don't have to carry on campaigns of be that man or make trouble. He don't have to carry on campaigns of education for a few thousand years. His appreciation of the thing con-cludes the matter. And the next gen-eration of Russians having it working close to their noses, will perceive its advantages—for t toeratic nobility. -for the czar and his aris-

Thus Socialism flattens out two alleged laws of modern Medes and Persians: "That it is plebian for the nosians: That it is person for the no-bility to engage in trade—except it be of a title for millions and wife at-tachment," and: "That the govern-ment shall not go into business, and force monster combinations back into the competition that had proved ruin--to them.

open question which is better for the "people," the state so-cialism of the one Russian czar, or the private socialism of the growing number of home-made czars. We rather thing it would be safer to trust to the mercy of the Russian, than to that of our mushrooms. When the czar completes his scheme

of state socialism, employment will be had only from the state bureaus. And the time rapidly approaches quarterly income of \$8,000,000 from a

when our czars will control all private employment. Even now with the great trade union check upon them, they dictate the dead line at 45 years—something the Russian would never

of Baltimore, Md.

plenty good enough for him. Our capitalists have demonstrated that the Socialist idea is a howling success for the individual. Can't our voting kings see that socialism is inevitable? And that it will be "by, of and for" the czar; the capitalists or democratic in the interest of "the people." Our voters can decide the matter for or against them. Our machinery of popular ular government at present guaran-tees this. Only don't wait until capi-talism has perfected its strangle-hold by the destruction of the trade unions

As well talk of fighting over the battles of the revolution, as to be lieve in a forced return to the irra-tional waste of competition. The man-date is—ever forward.

The czar thinks state socialism is

Socialism is a great power for good or bad. Like the sea, it can be used to safely carry us into haven and har-

bor, or made to cover us in slavery and death. Shall it be unto us a blessing, or a consuming curse?

A Letter to Lewis & CARL D. THOMPSON, D. D.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14, 1903. Mr. A. G. Lewis, State Secretary Socialist Party, Covington, Ky.

cialism, by which the czar's govern-ment will own and operate a great part of the industries of Russia. That

this is no mere theory of De Witte's is proved by the enormous strides al-

ready made in carrying out his plans. The value of the entire product of the empire today is not over 3,500 million roubles, while the income of the state

for 1903 is estimated 2,000 millions,

about one-half. This method of ob-taining revenue is not like taxation. It is payment to the state for tangible

value—whisky from its distilleries, drugs from its dispensaries, sugar,

tea, from its groceries. Some cities,

like Tiflis, even sell meat from muni-cipal butcher shops." etc.

The czar easily sees that Socialism with the profits coming from concentration, added to those accruing by the elimination of the waste inherent

in the competitive industrial system, are too immense for private possession. He won't entertain the thought

of having a lot of billionaires around jarring him into looking like 30c. If an individual in Russia is to have a

Dear Comrade: By chance my eyes have just fallen upon your reply to my article "Is Socialism a Labor Movement Only?"

Your article is so free from rant and cant, as compared with that of most writers who take your view of the question, that I am moved to wite you a word of commendation. I like the tone and temper of your writing, and I assure you that with your method of discussion I am greatly

Moreover, I find myself quite in accord with all that you say in your reply. I suppose you share the fear repry. I suppose you share the lear that a great many have—that some of us will not be scientific. I hope we may become better acqualinted with each other as the struggle proceeds, and that we shall learn whom to trust. This requires time. I am quite aware that we must each be tried be-fore we can expect the movement to have faith in us. But as time goes on we will learn whom we can trust.

Personally, so far, it seems as though the middle class men in the movement have been as reliable as the wage earners. We have already had to expel from official positions had to expel from official positions several men who though of the wage-earning class, have, nevertheless, been untrue.

I want to assure you that all that I stood for in my article was simply

The frog-eating fakir of the Denver diocese is happy again, for the hated Federation is up in arms in a hope-less industrial 'struggle against the

greed and gall of his terrestrial mas-ters. The economic verdict of his-

ters. The economic verdict of his-tory that the historic mission of church, state and secret society is

church, state and secret society is the hereditary enemy of the working class, has now become so thin and palpable that even a Heinze howler can feel it. Since the dupes of su-persition have paralyzed their brains with booze, hynotized them with capitalistic sophistry, and rotted them with religion an appeal is made

with capitalistic sopinistry, and rotted them with religion, an appeal is made to their sole remaining source of ac-tion; viz, their bellies. If every pure and simpler in America loses his "strike" in 1903, the success of the Socialist party in the United States

However, many individual excep-tions there may be, the masses of voting cattle never move, except un-

der the compulsion of absolute neces

der the compulsion of absolute neces-sity, and even then no further than that particular necessity drives them. This is the only law that human pro-gress knows. Man is not a "fee agent," and history can not "repeat itself." "Intelligence" can never "lead" men into the light; they are invariably driven into it by the econ-

"lead" men into the light; they are invariably driven into it by the econ-omic changes that produce the "lead-ing intelligence" itself. Men do not-make economic laws! economic laws make men. Hence the "millenium" cannot precede the panic; for the economic revolution must precede

Translated from the Russian by Aylmer Mande and published now is America for the first time. Toistoi, writing in a preface to Ershof's "Recollections of Sebastapool" of the herrors of the Crimean war, in which he participated, speaks thus of what constitutes the real horror of war:

"'War! How terrible!' people say, 'is war, with its wounds, bloodshed and deaths. We must organize a Red Cross society to aleviate the wounds, sufferings and pains and death. But truly, what is dreadful in war are not the wounds, sufferings and death. The human race that has always suffered and died, should by this time be accustomed to suffering and death and should not be aghast at them. Without war people die from famine, from inundations and epidemics. It is not suffering and death that are terrible, but it is that which allows people to inflict suffering and death.

"One little word from a man who

death.

"One little word from a man who requests another to have someone hung for him to study (a Russian artists asked this of an officer in the Russo-Turkish war,) and a word from the other, replying. Very well, pray, hang him, one such word is full of suffering and death. One such word printed and read, carries in itself the death and sufferings of millions. It is not the suffering and mutilation

in 1904 is assured.

Breezes from Saltaire

Written for the Journal

HORRORS OF WAR

revolution.

earners who make good Socialists I wanted to emphasize that point and I wanted to emphasize that point and nothing more. I fully expected that the super-sensitive and doctrinaire comrades would at once take fright, I expected to be torn to pieces; because there is a narrowness in our movement in some quarters that bor-ders on anaticism. I am pleasantly surprised at the reasonable tone of your article.

Permit me to assure you that I stand with all my heart for revolutionary Socialism, if you mean by that what Karl Kautsky does, as stated in his book "Social Revolution." And I believe that my article in the American Labor Union Journal is in no wise inconsistent with that.

I also agree entirely that Social

ism is a working class philosophy. I believe and teach everywhere the class struggle; and nowhere in my as class struggle; and nowhere in my asticle did I imply that the class struggle should be "ignored" or "shunned."
It is your weakness—slight, however, as compared to that of others who share your views—that you do not seem to be able to see that one can hold views such as those stated in my article, and at the same time hold just as tenaciously the essential points of Revolutionary Sociaism and the class struggle. My article in no wise attempts for a moment to ques-tion the validity of the doctrine of the class struggle, or working class philosophy, or of Revolutionary So. cialism.

Moreover, I agree entirely with you.

either the political or the military

revolution.

The ballot may or not may succeed as a revolutionary factor. Electing Debs and inaugurating Debs are widely different propositions. Tilden was elected, but Hayes was president. The amazing growth of militarism in America under the present phase of capitalistic development will not prevent any "elections," but it will play h—l with inaugurations. That's its purpose. It is part and parcel of the capitalistic plan. The military king of Hengland visits the military president of "Frantz," his hereditary enemy; the successor to the Prince of Orange bobnobs with the Pope! the American murder ships are received

American murder ships are received with honors by all antagonistic monarchistic Europe, and still the driveling oven cry "peace!"

When states shake hands and

When states shake hands and Protestant goes to mass, labor always gets a diet of lead. Whatever man, institution, or thing that is not in the interest of the working class, must be deatroyed, peacefully if possible, violently if necessary. Until then, labor and liberty can not be spoken in the same breath; until then justice is a jest, and life is a lie. The sacrifice will be no greater today than tomorrow. Conditions are focussing and action must follow. Vive the Federation! On with the dance of death, Danton! Beyond the crimson curtain is Heaven, this side of it is Heil.

Lake City, Colo., July 14, 63.

Lake City, Colo., July 14, 03.

and death of man's body that needs most to be diminished; it is the mu-tilation and death of the soul. Not the Red Cross is needed, but the sim-

ple cross of Christ to destroy false-hood and deception * * I was in-ishing this preface when a cadet from

hood and deception * * * I was finishing this preface when a cadet from the military colego came to me. He told me that he was troubled by religious doubts. He had read Dostoyersky's 'The Great Inquisitor,' and was troubled by doubts why Jesus should have preached a doctrine so hard to carry out. He had read nothing of mine. I spoke cautiously to him of how to read the Gospel so as to find in them the answers to life's problems. He listened and agreed. Toward the end of our convertation I mentioned wine and advised him not to drink. He replied: 'Why, at Gook-Tepe, for instance, when Skobbiel had to massacre the inhabitants the soldiers did not wish to do it, and he had drink served out, and then—there are all the horrors of war; they are in this lad with his fresh young face, his little shoulder straps (under which the ends of his hashlik are so neatly tucked,) his well cleaned boots, his naive eyes and his conception of life so perverted. This is the real horror of war. What millions of Red Cross workers could heal the wounds that swarm in that remark—the result of a whole education!"

that the working class should save itself. Least of all do I desire to be a leader, or to have leaders. Long ago I sickened of that idea. I believe absolutely in the democracy of Socialism. Nor do I ask you, or any of the comrades, to trust me until they have tried me. All I ask is a chance to serve the working class in order that in their emancipation I may win free-dom and life for myself and my family, which is forever impossible under

the capitalistic syste.
You imply that such as I can "see,"
but not "feel" the class struggle. I very much doubt that any wage earn-er feels more deeply or more keenly the pain and passion and merciless brutality, or suffers more deeply the facts of our bondage and the wrongs which we share with those who toil, than my wife and I. I wish I might sit down and talk with you; that I might make you feel how the iron has entered my blood; how rebellion has breed in my soul against the wrongs we all suffer. Indeed, comrade, nothing stirs me so deeply, nothing arouses me so mightily, as to see how complacently the wage earners suffer, to see how little they revolt, how content they seem to be. This is my greatest grief, my sorest trial.

From this I'm sure you will not fear

to trust me to speak.

I will mail you a copy of my pamph-let, which contains the substance of the lectures I give on Socialism.

I hope we may know each other better.

WHO OWNS THE EARTH?

"Let me ask for whom the land of this earth was created? Class or Mankind? Landlords or People? Idlers or Workers? If made for ALL, why should a privileged few be permitted to monopolize it, and riot live on the labor of the many, while Poverty stalks abroad among the victims of man's injustice, giving birth to Ignorance, Immorality and Crime throughout the world, and making life upon earth a hell to millions of God's Creatures, who He created to enjoy the comforts and blessings of nature? These are the questions which the Land League movement thrusts upon the attention of the civilized world Land League movement thrusts upon the attention of the civilized world the attention of the civilized world today. They are mustard seeds of radical thought upon the great social problem and its causes, which will assuredly take deep root in the popular mind of our time and grow in the near future into a gigantic plant of international import to the well-being and happiness to mankind."—Michael Davitt.

Russia is "benovolently assimilating" Finland; houses are searched and every book, gun or document that would prohably injure the reign of the Russian murderer is taken and destroyed. Russia has just landed troops in Corea, and soon that country will be "benovolently assimiliated." Do you catch on? Appeal.

Why Not Stand Together Then.

By J. E. Nash. Fellow workmen, attention, While your reason we incite, To demand at this convention Justice, equity and right.
Well ye know that land and labor
All the wealth of earth has made, Yet your hardest toiling neighbor, Scarce a living wage is paid.

And, around you, toling millions Dwell in hovels bare and cheap, While the parasites have billions. They who neither sow nor reap.

Feasting oft, in robes of splendor, Partnership with God they claim; But their hands so soft and tender Prove them frauds, expose their shame.

Is there, as they sometimes tell us, One who rules the world alone? Strange that such a God compel us

For a wage to serve the drone. Tell us why he starves and slaughters? Why the drones are overfed? Why there's millions of his daughters Forced to sell themselves for bread?

Strange, the God of all creation Father of the human race, Give the few one long ovation, Give the many sore disgrace; Not by some divine selection, Not by strength, or skill, or toll; HUMAN laws afford protection To the crafty few who spoil.

Would ye know the men who made them;
Whence their cunning craft and skill?

Lawyers made them, drones have paid them, Sweat of ours must foot the bill.

This is why the laws are never Made as workingmen would like; Why the courts and soldiers ever Crush the union men who strike.

Your petitions they have slighted. Would ye know why this is done? Comrades, you have been united Every day excepting one. Day o'er all, when undivided, We should be class conscious men

'Tis the day our fate's decided, Why not stand together then More than likely ye've elected

Crafty lawyers, smooth as oil, Just the ones the drones selected, Trained to plunder us and spoil. Then we seemingly adors them,
Beg for laws ye might have MADE;
Pray, petition, kneel before them,
Brothers, has it ever paid?

Long in bondage ye have slumbered, Strength in union do ye seek? Know ye not where men are num-bered,

Ye are strong and drones are weak. Unionize the ballot, trying Union methods up to date; On the ballot box relying Ye can be the court and state.

Vote for good class conscious work Change the statutes through and

through; But appeal no more to shirkers;

Ye are many, they are few.
Ye are many, they are few.
Treat,the drones as they have treated
You? No! never, what's the use?
Don't abuse them, kindly use them,
Give them all which they produce.

When some smooth tongued drone or others,
Claim your interests are the same,
Say the drone and you are brothers,
Know he's playing you for game.
Trust him not, what e'er his station,
Though with addit and force are Though with skill and force pos

sessed,
Like the civic federation,
He will serve the drone the best.

SLAVERY.

Thomas F. Lewis, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, has reiter-ated his declaration of the fact that

slavery exists in the coal mining districts of West Virginia.

Mr. Lewis some time since charged that foreign labor and ignorant negroes from the south are being imported into West Virginia by mine operators and virtually held as price. operators and virtually held as pris oners when they once go to work.

The statement was discredited by many at the time, he says, but he now

offers a striking evidence of its cor-rectness. This is the report of a special agent

of an Italian society of New York.
This agent visited the mines and a
few ago made his report. He alleged
as serious infractions of the law as as serious infractions of the law addid Mr. Lewis. He names the Italian agents in New York who secure the agents in New York who secure the employes for the coal companies and asks for their punishment. He has filed a copy of the report with Governor White of West Virgin-

The Colorado State Federation of Labor will meet in Canon City on Sept. 14.

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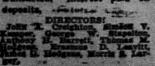
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BUTTE, MONTANAL



Clothed in Brief Authority

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Local Washington, socialist party is trying to keep the movement before the pub-

We have been cautioned several times that we would be arrested and wanting a taste of that kind of desert were not satisfied with chewing

sert were not satisfied with chewing the string. We are holding rousing meetings every Wednesday night, at Louisiana avenue between Eighth and Ninth. On the 8th of this month the po-lice department stopped the meeting after it had been in progress for over an hour.

over an hour.
This action advertised us.

This action advertised us. The following Wednesday, the 15th, we again held the meeting in the same place with a larger attendance. Our organizer opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks (same enclosed), when the captain of the police in that precinct arrested him. The meeting went on, but the organizer went to the lock-up and became a guest of the state, received a free ride in the Maria wagon. In the morning the court room was filled with the comrades, and Mr. Siddons, of Ross & Siddons, conducted the case.

conducted the case.

Our organizer was released on his

Our organizer was released on his own personal bonds.

One of the points made by us was the evidence of the policeman who made the arrest to the effect that the prisoner had told him that he wished the judge would give him six months for that would advertise the movement. The judge said, "This court is not an advertising agency." court is not an advertising agency.'

Just score another for Local Washington. On Wednesday, July 8, after we had been talking for over an hour the police came along and asked us for a permit. (Here in Washington the people must have a permit to do the most simple things by order of the commissioners, who are another the people with the commissioners. ton the people must have a permit to do the most simple things by order of the commissioners, who are appointed by the president, not elected by the people.) Our organizer, Comrade Adams, told them that the commissioners, chief of police and precinct captain, had been instructed to not interfere, but this did not seem to satisfy the guardian of the law. Our organizer told him that he had better find out from headquarters about us, when the gentlemanly officer asked how long we had been holding forth from that corner (Louisiana avenue at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue.) Our organizer told him about four months. The gentlemanly officer immediately responded with the remark that it was a dad blamed, he said something more forcible and not near so polite), but the organizer told him to go slow and find out. The manner of adjourning the meeting was described in my letter last week.

Last night, July 15, we went loaded for hear and after the organizer.

the meeting was described in my letter last week.

Last night, July 15, we went loaded for bear and after the organizer had held forth for some time, in which he touched some very tender spots in the armor of their patriotism, by referring to the incident spoken of, asking the audience not to blame the officer for trying to enforce the orders of someone higher in authority than himself, that he, like the rest of us was a wage-slave, and if he did not do as he was told he would be discharged, and there would be another man with a family of little ones dependent upon him, out of a job; that if they were going to blame anybody, blame the parties that gave that man those orders.

The comrade, touched on the economic question, detailing the history of the socialist movement in this country, the issue that the socialists had nailed to their masthead (the public ownership of industries) and the condition that was going to enable the workingman and woman to obtain the full product of their toil (and what it was at the present time.)

The organizer did not talk long, but struck some chords that did not fail to get a response from the large audito get a response from the large audience present, a point in particular that played upon was, it had been said that the socialists were not patrictic, and as he commenced his remarks on the subject, he picked up a small white roll and incidentally pointed to the flag and said, for wocks, yes, for months one of our comrades has stood on that corner every Wednesday night holding that flag above our banner; that in itself does not constitute the sentiment. Love of country to the socialist does not mean that one must hate the native of another country. The sociallove of country to the socialist does not mean that one must hate the native of another country. The socialist is up against the real thing, and everybody can be with him, there is lots of room, and with those words the organizer unfolded the white roll and those words were brought to view "Socialish is the Quintessence of Patriotism. Then after giving a good talk to the effect that that was where the socialists stood, asked the audience if they were with the socialists; there were no two ways about it; they cither were or were not. Those who are not with us are against us. The socialists are in on the ground floor. We, the comrade went on, have been trying to get the people to understand our position all over the country. Aye, all over the world the socialists have been trying to show the workers that their interests were identical, and that the socialist principle was going to set them free, but it seems that they can interests were identical, and that the socialist principle was going to set them free, but it seems that they can not understand. We have described it from the economic standpoint; we have described it from an ethical standpoint, from a religious and a non-religious standpoint, but those explanations do not seem to satisfy. We did not intend to show these banners here toniht, but the circumstances force us to do so. Then, again, spreading the banner (another one—with the words on it) socialism, means all that patriotism means and very much more. The comrade one—with the words on it) socialism, means all that patriotism means and very much more. The comrade went on; if socialism can not be understood, who can describe the other sentiment, patriotism; it can be imagined, it can be felt, it can be acted; it can not be described, defined or explained; if you think it can be, try it. We have been for months trying to get the men of Washington to understand this movement. Are you not willing to even investigate? Are you, by your indifference, going to say that the socialists have got it all? Are you going to wait until millions of votes east before you wake up to the fact that a handful of men have formed an organization here in Washington for the establishment of the greatest, the grandest, the noblest principle that was ever conceived? Are you waiting until we do not want you? We need you NOW. Will you come? And with this the speaker introduced Comrade Swerdigger, and got down amid a storm of applause.

Before Comrade Adams had had time to catch his breath a police

Written for The Journal by a Member of Washington, D. C., Local

with him, and asked him if he had a permit. The comrade said yes; then said the sergeant, "Let me see it." The comrade told him that he would The comrade told him that he would have to step to the front of the speaking stand to see it. The sergeant said, "I want to see it here; I want to copy it, "All right," said Comrade Adams, I will show it to you," and then stepping upon the speaking stand, interrupting Comrade Swerdinger, who exclaimed, "Why, what is the matter?"

Why, what is the matter?"

Comrade A. excused himsef for interrupting the speaker, but the policeman wanted us to show our permit, and we proposed to do so," and with that Comrade A. reached up over his head, pulled a string, and a nicely concealed banner dropped, and as it did so the comrade stepped to the ground, and in a loud voice read the words, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO ASSEMBLE, AND PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES SHALL NOT BE ABRIDGED. U. S. CONSTITUTION, 1ST AMENDMENT. THERE IS OUR PERMIT.

Instantly a round of shouts went

Instantly a round of shouts went up that can be heard yet. The brig-ade of policemen that showed up was

ade of policemen that showed up was a caution to snakes, but a very different expression seemed to adorn their faces.

And the captain of the squad, asked if there were single-taxmen. The sergeant took the name of the organizer. Just to have the name of some responsible party.

The action of the police enraged the crowd, and Comrade Swerdfigger poured hot shot in to them for a half hour, and still the audience stayed.

poured hot shot in to them for a half hour, and still the audience stayed. Comrade Swerdfigger dwelt on the fact that taxes by whomsoever paid came came out of the hide of the la-borer. The slavery of the children, the tramps that were made out of the fathers, by being in enforced dileness and hunting a ob; the moth-ers that were forced into prostitu-tion by the system that imposed on her natural protector.

her natural protector.

And the good things that were in store for us just as soon as we would vote for conditions that would allow

us to enjoy them.
Comrade Wood took the stand next
and commenced to knock the stuffing and commenced to knock the stump out of the capitalist system by de-scribing the old tories of revolution-ary days, saying that as the tories upheld King George, the present day workingman voting the republican or democratic ticket or any other ticket than the socialist ticket was not only than the socialist ticket was not only a tory upholding the present system, but he was SCABBING on his brother toilers. And quoted Patrick Henry's famous speech in the house of burghesses in Virginia, "Give me liberty or give me death," and Comrade Woods meant it. He says, "I can not live under the present ystem; I will die fighting it;" and still the crowd increased.

die fighting it; and still the clothed increased.

Comrade Mahoney, a young business man, next took the stand; the speaking stand I mean, and spoke of the "Sad Star," likening the earth to that condition, describing the child slavery of the country, and the future not only of the children, but of the nation, and that the socialists were the only ones raising their voices in condemnation, and acting out their sentiments in regard to the present conditions.

The meeting closed with cheers, and the audience was invited to be around the next Wednesday.

The "Republicque," the organ of the French reactionary Meline, wrote after the German elections: "His majesty, Socialism, is the great victor in the reichstag elections. This was to be expected, but still it makes a strong impression. It seems that an immense glow of red is rising on the other side of the Rhine, a persecutor of impending catastrophes. But disquieting as the future may be, we must not forget that German Socialism is very dissimilar to ours. It is not an array of revolutionaries, but not an array of revolutionaries, but simply an army of all dissatisfied ele-ments, even of the small government officials. With Bernstein and Voll-mar it has grown to be very bour-geois and opportunist. Moreover, it is not inter-national, like ours, but national."

national."

"Vorwaerts," in its issue of June 19, drily comments in the following words: "This shows that not only Socialism is international, but also the ignorance and imbecility of our antagonists. In Germany they refer to the good and patriotic French Socialist party as different from the unpatriotic German Socialist party, and in France the reverse in the case. The capitalists of all countries are sufficiently patriotic to paint the majority of their nation as the scum of all evils."

After seemingly fruitless efforts begun in 1859, and continued with more or less patience ever since, the Socialists of the French colony of Algeria have put the movement on an apparently firm foundation. Antisemitism has been the great obstacle to the growth of the party in the past. The present organization dates from 1901, and has spread from the city of Algiers to Constantine, Oram, and the other important towns At the election held in June, 1901, in Algiers, the party won its first victory, electing six comrades—Arosio, Soulery, Raynal, Rigal, Simonnet and Ximenes—to the municipal council. In February of this year a weekly paper, Le Socialists Alegrien, was established at Constantine, which has now reached a circulation of 7, 200 copies.

"YOUNG BLOOD, THE CRY. "YOUNG BLOOD, THE CRY.

A Fine Evidence of Our Divine Industrial System.
At the South Sharon, Pa., tin mill hereafter only able-bodied men will be employed. All others are requested to resign. Hereafter, before a newman is given employment, he must undergo a physical examination. At the present time it is almost impossible to operate the twenty hot mills because of the scarcity of skilled tin workers. The heat of the past week has caused much sickness among the men, and eight mills were idle for two days.

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general banking business sacted, interest paid on seits, seits to be business to

of applause. Before Comrade Adams had had time to catch his breath, a police sergeant came up, shook hands

THE RICHMOND STRIKE Graphic Description of the Conditions by a Member of the Bricklayers' Union.

Union.

Very little about the strike of the street car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is not generally known that the state militia is on active duty there, and martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the militia has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and their sympathizers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the democratic party, a report of the strike situation in Richmond, under date of July 6th from Comrade John Catrell, a member of the bricklayers' union of Richmond, is exceedingly interesting.

Comrade Catrell's report is a

mond, is exceedingly interesting.

Comrade Catrell's report is a graphic description of the methods being employed to defeat the strike and the manner in which the local Socialists are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track which leads to Socialism. He says:

"There were the strikers with the strikers was the says:

Socialists are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track which leads to Socialism. He says:

"There were two competing street car lines here until recently, when they consolidated and were granted franchises for which the city had been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould, of New York, owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began the company failed to more a car for 48 hours, and since that time the service has been very poor. The company has imported strike breakers from a detective agency in New York—Drummonds. The leader of the strike breakers is the notorious Farley, who makes strike breaking a business, and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Farley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'professionals' get \$2,50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down' I heard one scab say, 'Dis was a bum trip for knocking down, didn't have but three guys.'

"When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'Sacred rights of private property.' The militia was called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being cuercised and if a man makes a derogafory remark in the presence of a scab the soldlers jump off the cars, arrest the offender and the police justice (7) soaks him for \$10 and 60 days.

"Last night a man was shot to death by militiamm in Manchester, our twin city, because he refused to stop when told to halt. All the powers of government are being need most brazenly, and all laws openly

violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of upholding the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the councilmen demanding that the company arbitrate the strike. Class antagonism was never so clearly manifested.

"The labor organizations have ralled to the support of the street camen, and my union, the brick layers, in which there are ten Socialists and eighty subscribers to party papers, out of the 150 members, has contributed \$750 to the aid of the strikers, mainly through the efforts of the Socialists. The members of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, who was a boyhood friend of many of the strikers, have had their eyes opened by this fight.

who was a boyhood friend of many of the strikers, have had their eyes opened by this fight.

"The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thousands of papers and are taking advantage of the present situation to the utmost. This strike is simply the beginning of a general fight in this city. One of our business men, Fritz Sitterding, director of several banks, building contractor and material man and Nabob of this city of 100,000 people, is president of the street railway company. Our union has boycotted his material. An alliance has resulted between the contractors and material men, to resent the 'shameful tyranny of organized labor,' and if the street car company wins, the other labor skinners will begin operations on the other unions.

"The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist party was doing, to the undiaguised chagrin of some of the so-called labor leaders' who stump the city every election for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out, but the union men knew me, as I had helped to get relief for the striking miners and for the street car men of Norfolk during their strike, so the leader's efforts were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scare the strikers by misrepresenting us, and of the leader's to create prejudice against the Socialists.

"These same leaders were quietly engineering to have a labor party

HOW VORWAERTS SERVED LIAR.

SOCIALISM IN AFRICA.

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903.

CLEVELAND ON LABOR.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland contributes to the July 25th issue of Collier's Weekly an article entitled "A Few Plain Words on Labor Troubles," in which he pleads the injury of the public by the industrial strife known as strikes, declaring that it weakens the patriotic spirit of the parties directly involved, advocates arbitration of troubles, endorse the organizations of manufacturers' unions under certain conditions, and impliedly hopes the power of American public sentiment will be exerted in the interest of the common overs; that proposed patriotism will dein the interest of the common peace; that aroused patriotism will de-mand that these internecine conflicts shall cease. In the course of his article he says:

"We shall not, however, go far wrong if we assume that both sides have been at fault. " " " Wherever our sympathies may be, we cannot escape the conviction that labor has made demands, adopted policies, and permitted, if not encouraged, conduct which cannot be justified; nor can we safely deny that in too many instances employers of labor have been heedless of the just and reasymable claims of their employers regardless of the just and reasonable claims of their employes, regardless of their interests, and disdainful of their complaints.

"It is because these troubles between employers and employes cannot occur, or at least cannot reach an acute stage, without inflicting injury upon a greater or less number of our people far removed from the controversies, that the public have a right to complain of the recklessness with which the warring contestants pursue their quarrels, without the least thought or care for the comfort and substantial welfare of their unimplicated care for the comfort and substantial welfare of their unimplicated

"As proud citizens of a great republic, we have been wont "
" " to indulge in the gratifying reflection that under our beneficient institutions favorable soil is not found for the noxious growths of class contention. " " " because our people are not so irrevocably separated in classes that our workingmen must always remain within the limits of a changeless doom, and because American opportunity opens the door of advancement those of every station. We have also fondly harbored the conceit that American generosity and fellowship prompt those already fortunate to encourage others striving to better their prospects, and that the workingman of today may easily be an employer of fortunate to encourage others striving to better their prospects, and that the workingumn of today may easily be an employer of labor tomorrow. These are pleasant thoughts, and they have so stimulated and flattered our civic sensibilities that we have found it difficult to realize how under such a happy arrangement the relations between capital and labor can be disturbed by selfishness and indifference on one side, or resentful envy on the other. On the contrary, still having in mind the character and mission of our institutions, we have failed to see why they should not develop considerate fairness on the part of employers, and a response of hopeful contented industry on the part of the employed. ployed.

"As we turn from a contemplation of the pleasing conditions which the theories of our government suggest, to our actual situation, the view presented is not reassuring."

The charge that labor unions have sometimes been guilty of injustice cannot be successfully disputed, but they have been no more so than an unjust system compelled them to be; not more so than the instinct of self-preservation demanded.

Today we live in what is known as the commercial era. The age of chivalry has given place to the age of profit. The modern Don Quixote makes his assault on the windmill, not with a lance, but with a paste brush and an advertisement poster. Everything is subordinate to gain. The worker who strikes for higher wages and shorter hours is activated by exactly the same motive as the capitalist who resists the den ind. Each is striving for the greatest amount of profit on his investment. The worker is spurred to action by his necessities, the capitalist by his greed. The blame lies not with the contending parties, but with the system which drives men at each others' throats.

when the "public," about whom Mr. Cleveland seems to worry, pauses from its scramble for the dollar long enough to think consecutively on the subject for thirty minutes, it will discover that it has no existence in the light Mr. Cleveland seeks to put it. It is not an innocent third party, but is a factor whose immediate interests are wrapped up in the success of one or the other of the warring forces. The interests of those who live by exploitation is with the capitalist class. The interest of those who are exploited is with the working class.

"More wages, says the laborer; more profit, cries the employer, and so the struggle goes on. An increase in the ranks of millionaires means new accessions to the ranks of pauperdom. It is an unending fight. Labor unions are not responsible for the fight, but are the outgrowth of it. By suspending temporarily at least the iron law they have given the toiler a chance to breathe and to use his intelligence to find a remedy other than a resort to physical force, for the conditions which were crushing him. The trades union has been the brake on the wheels of the capitalist chariot which have kept it from rushing headlong down the precipice of arrogance and greed to the utter destruction by violence and blood which would have awaited it. It has rendered the capitalist class an incalculable service which is but dimly appreciated. Mark Hanna realized the danger when he told the mine owners they should thank God a man like Mitchell was at the head of the miners.

American opportunity opens the door of advancement to those of

American opportunity opens the door of advancement to those of every station, says Mr. Cleveland. Napoleon with his marshal's baton again. "Every boy has a chance to be president," and many men permit themselves to be lulled by such assurances, forgetting that if all were millionaires there would be none left "to pull the plugs," not to mention the utter absurdity of the idea as a possibility.

Laboring men sometimes utter such stalements with approval, meaning thereby, though they may not realize it, that they are willing to undergo hardships and suffering in the hope that some day they may be in a position to trample on the neeks of others as they are being trampled now. Individual success at the expense of communal good is their watchword, and Roosevelt should be their prophet.

John W. Guiteau, brother of the assassin, is one of the greatest statisticians in the world. The United States government is under contract at present to pay him \$25,000 for certain work. To the great insurance companies his services are invaluable. Mr. Guiteau is authority for the statement that Dun's and Bradstreet's books contain only 3 per cent of the names that were there twenty years ago. The door of opportunity is indeed open, but the opportunity is not the kind that appeals to one.

A profuse old doctor, not distinguished for his ability, was once called on to visit a little baby. "Tell me what the trouble is, doctor," exclaimed the anxious mother. "Well, madam," replied the M. D., "it is a d—d sick baby." Like the physician, Mr. Cleveland tells us what we already know, namely, that "the outlook is not reassuring," but like a cautious quack he refrains from offering a remedy.

CRITICISMS.

The Socialist party of these United tates and of the world thank you composed of men who insist on dong their own thinking, who decline how the head or bend the knee to be opinious of their unless that opinions is in conformity with their ideas fright and justice. The Socialist thoughere is falal to the gods. Those chose sensibilities are so keen that riticism of their views, or condemnation of their attitude gives offense, ad better exvelop themselves in a

position of intelligent and capable advocacy to keen, unsparing but intelligent and logical criticism.

No man is so small as to escape to criticism of his countades in arms and no man is so big that he can hope to be spared in a movement where gvery man does his own thinking and some questions of tactics are still open questions. Again, criticism has done a world of good while the only harm it has ever done was to wound the teader feelings of the man under fire, and by the way feelings are a luxury, the proleiariat has no business with any how. Had the capitalists planned the universe, feelings would have only been given to those who onlog an allowerse, feelings would have only been given to those who onlog an

Vote with the boss and you may starve with the dogs.

The lessons on Socialism by Walter Thomas Mills will begin to appear in the next issue of the Journal. Get in line for the 50,000 edition.

Will be as effective as an organizer. Single copies 1 cent each to unions.

If it is the purpose of Butte's mayor and board of aldermen to show how little need the city has for either, they are certainly succeeding in good

The German kaiser has procured in-structors who will teach his daughter the art of cooking. This, coming on the heels of the socialist victory is significant to say the least.

Dr. Lackaye of Ohio says the populists "will just tramp into socialism," Ahem. There are a great many who have already reached it by that route and they were not pops either.

The report that Booker T. Washing.

ton is to run for vice-president on the ticket with Roosevelt is denied. "Rec-ognition" of the black man by the re-publican party is confined to grantian him permission to vote the ticket. Carnegle has just presented Tuskegee institute with \$600,000. Andy yvidently has a keen appreciation of the value of Booker Washington to

the capitalistic class in preaching the doctrine of acquiescence and hu-In previous issues of the Journal were published two articles by Hor-ace Granby which should have been credited to The Worker. All his writ-ings are special contributions to that

paper and constitute a special feature of this first-class socialist weekly. Governor Odell of New York is traveling through Montana on his way to British Columbia in a private car provided gratis by the railroad com-panies. The plutocrats are displaying a pardonable pride of possession. He is their governor just as Teddy is their president.

The "revival of populism" is at hand, declares the Nebraska Inde-pendent, the sole remainder of the flock of western populist papers. Well science has accomplished wonders, but it remains to be seen if there is any art by which a putrifying corpse can be restored to life.

At Troy, N. Y, a linen shirt is made in 6 1-2 minutes, the working of the button holes being done in one-quarter of a minute. The labor cost is there-fores mail. The selling price is main-tained at a still figure, however, owing to the waste of competition and the rent, interest and profit charges of

Statistics show that only one man in a billion dies from overwork, yet every man feels sure he is going to be it, says the Atlanta Journal. From the present trend of conditions it is entirely probable that the great mass of the workers will have reason to of the workers will have reason to entertain another fear—that of dying for lack of work.

The Socialists of Winnemacca, Nev., announce their intention to use the Journal as their official paper during the coming campaign. Comrade Hughson orders 12 copies. The boys are active and expect to have the state organized by next fall. The working class have had a disheartening dose of "friendship for labor" and Socialist propaganda is easy in consequence.

Colorado's senate is democratic and the house is republican. Should Peabody issue his supplementary call for eight-hour legislation no good will come of it since the senate will refuse to pass a republican measure, while the house will defeat a demoncratic measure. Yet both profess to favor the enactment of such a law. Thus it is that the workers are guiled while corporations and politicians wax fat.

W. Joaquin Miller the poet of the Sierras, has just completed a new book, "As it was in the Beginning," in which the "large family" idea of President Roosevelt is dilated on to such an extent that the stork has for once supplanted the eagle. More bables cries Teddy. More bables echo the capitalists. More little ones to be the capitalists. More little ones to be ground up under the wheels of industry; to be crippled in the mills. Spur on the poor to provide infants, for sacrifices on the altar of commerce. Spur them on by all means. Only think: If the working class became extinct we ourselves would have to go to work. Horrible thought. Already the women of Belleview, Ill., have voted to abolish the high school because it made girls too proud to become house servants. Bring on the babies by all means.

AN ABUSE OF POWER.

Father Zuppan of Pueblo Refuses Use of Hall to Members of His Own Flock Who Wished to Form a Union.

The following incident requires no comment. D. C. Coats, representing the Western Federation of Miners, visited Pueblo, Colorado, for the purpose of organizing a Smeltermeu's union:

They Austrians in South Pur They Austrians in South Pushlo, who are Catholics, have a socitey called the Society of St. Joseph, with officers and executives elected by the membership to conduct its affairs. These officers, it is to be presumed, rented the society's hall to those interested in discussing the principles of unionism for last Monday night. At the appointed time the priest in charge of the Catholic church, Rev. Cyril Zuppan, ordered the hall closed to the intended meeting, and there was no admission allowed to that place.

place.

It would seem that the trades usionism is as objectionable to this clergyman as Socialism is to his eccleciastical superior bishes, Matz It is to be regretted that priests who disgrace their office cannot be treated, figuratively speaking, to the castigation they so richly deserve without therby giving pain to courades and brothers who either cannot or will not discriminate between exposing a regus in boly order and anattack on the church they giveen.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Swing inward, O Gates of the Future! Swing outward, ye Doors of the

For the soul of the people is moving And rising from slumber at last; The black forms of night are retreat-

ing.
The white peaks have signaled the day,
And Freedom her long roll is beating,
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plun-

And trod down the wounded and slain, While the wars of the Old Time have

thundered And men poured their life-tide in

vain: The day of its triumph is ending, The evening draws near with its

doom, And the star of its strength is de-scending

To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

The soil tells the same fruitful story, The seasons their bounties display, And the flowers lift their faces in

glory To catch the warm kisses of day; While our fellows are treated as cattle
That are muzzled when treading the

corn, And millions sink down in life's bat-With a sigh for the day they were

Tho' the tall trees are crowned on the highlands,
With the first glow of rainbow and

sun, While far in the distance below them The rivers in dark shadows runs,

They must fall, and the workman shall burn them Where the lands and the low waters

And the steeds of the New Time shall spurn them
With the soles of their swift-flying

Swing inward, O Gates! till the morn ing Shall paint the brown montains in

gold.
Till the life and the love of the New

Time
Shall conquer the hate of the Old. Let the face and the hand of the Master No longer be hidden from view,

Nor the lands he prepared for the many
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

—Motorman and Conductor.

A WORD OF COMMENDATION.

Editor American Labor Journal: Some of the most active, energetic intelligent, resourceful and practical socialistic propagandists of my acquaintance are practicing physicians, Honesty and dishonesty; goodness and badness being relative terms, we can well afford to admit that there are can well afford to admit that there are some physicians who are honest, especially in their relations to their patients, and from this point of view, even though there were no other ethical reasons why it should not be so, I have felt it a serious wrong and injustice, if not perhaps actually a hindrance to the socialistic propagands for socialist organs to permit their columns to be sold to conscienceless quacks. This expression is promuted to receasing organs to permit their columns to be sold to conscienceless quacks. This expression is prompted by the article of Geo. W. Galvin, M. D. quoted from the Union Label Magazine in the American Labor Union Journal, issue of July 3, '03, page 8, and is, I think, the first expression of the kind in any way I have seen in a socialist publication, and for which I, as a practicing physician and socialist sincerely thank you, especially as some of our socialist periodicals have, in my opinion, been serious offenders. When such capitalistic publications as the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, with its enormous circulation, refuse such ads, it seems to me the socialist journals should begin to brush up their ethical standards somewhat. Again thanking you, I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

F. J. WILDANGER.

Franklyn, Calif.

THE DAILY PRESS SUSPENDED.

The Cripple Creek Daily Press, the only daily paper published in the United States owned by organized labor, was suspended after Sunday morning's publication. The paper has been in existence a little over five years. It was independent in politics and supported entirely by members of the different unions. The directors issued the following statement in the paper:

"Owing to the fact that there is some misunderstanding, and friction in collecting the subscriptions that the referendum vote called for, the board of directors of this paper announce that there will be a temporary suspension for a short time, or until the matter can be adjusted."—Colorado Chroniele.

Wrong Side of Wall

Wrong Side of Wall.

I am reminded of Haley's story of the lunatic who got up early one morning and climbed a ladder to look over the top of the asylum wall.

That lunatic must have been an M. P. He saw a workman going by, and asked politely for some tobacco.

"Sorry, mate," said the man, "I ain't got no 'bacca. "Where are you going," queried the madman. "Going to work," was the rejoinder. "How long do you work?" was the next question from the top of the wall. "Oh, from half past six to half past five." The lunatic paused, and went "Oh, from half past six to half past five." The lunatic paused, and went on: "And you haven't any tobacco" "None at all, worse luck," was the reply. Again the madman paused and pondered. Then he said: "Have you a sixpence?" "No," has the answer. "What! you work all day, and you haven't any tobacco, nor any money?" The workman nodded. "Here, my man," quoth the Bedlamite, tossing over a sixpence, "take that. You're the wrong side of the wall."—The Labour Leader (Kier Hardle).

A Good Union Man Go

John L. Sullivan, assistant secre-tary of the Butte Miners' Union, died Saturday at his home in Centerville from miners consumption. Born in Cork, Ireland, 47 years ago, he came to this country when a boy and has mined in every prominent camp in

Ancient Fables Modernized

No. 21 Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins

Two Pots.

A River carried down in its stream two Pots, one make of earthenware, and the other of brass. Erthen Pot said to the Brass Pot, "Pray keep at a distance, and do not come near me; for if you touch me ever so slightly, I shall be broken in pieces; and besides, I by no means wish to come near you." Equals make the best friends.

The River of Life carries down its stream Shirkers and Workers, one made of earthenware and the other of brass. The Shirkers say to the Workers: "Pray keep at a distance, and do not come near us, for if you touch us ever so slightly, we shall be broken in pieces; and seides, we by no means wish to come near you." But shall we not touch them, com-

LABOR NOTES.

The Bag Workers union of San Francisco are out on strike.

An effort is being made to establish a citizens' alliance at Durango,

The militia company at Lacrosse, Wis., is reduced to less than a cor-poral's guard, owing it is said to the growth of union sentiment.

Uncle Sam pays \$600 a day for the summer use of boats for pleasure junkets under official sanction. A public office is a private graft still, Linemen of the Pacific Coast Tele-

phone company who are on strike are making preparations to press their boycott against that company. Machinists of the Colorado Fuel and

Iron company to the number of 100 are on strike at Pueblo for 371-2 cents per hour. Both sides are prepared to fight.

The New York Brotherhood of Tailors will inaugurate a strike against every employer who refuses to sign the agreement. The knee pants workers are still out.

The Craftsman, the official organ of Canton Central Labor union, Canton, Ohio, has established a socialist department under the charge of W. G. Critchlow, who is state secretary of the socialist party of Ohio.

Two hundred members of the Shipyard Helpers' Protective union, employed at the Buffalo drydock, have struck for an increase of wages. The drydock is owned by the American Shipbuilding company. The Livingston, Mont., Boiler-makers and Machinists' committee who went to St. Paul in the interest

of an increase of pay have been suc-cessful; an increase of 50 cents per day average has been granted. San Francisco Street Car Men's

union has determined to take care of its own sick and injured members. A fund has been established and \$1,200 per month will be added through a 50 cent monthly assess-

Pittsburg clerks have placed the B. and S. W. U. label on the unfair list. The Carpenters' union of Lynn, Mass., has withdrawn from the Central Labor union owing, it is said to that body having endorsed the B. and S. A. side of the shoe strike. The Carpenters had previously endorsed the K. of L.

A shift boss at the Anaconda, Mont., smelters is being prosecuted under a charge of extortion practiced on Austrians in his employ. Testimony has been given which shows that as high as \$70 has been taken from one man for the privilege of working for the smelting company.

Laurence Murphy, former treasurer of the New York Stone Cutters union, is facing a charge of grand larceny of the sum of \$12,472 of the union's funds. His attorney will seek to discredit the union by attempting to show that it has been guilty of extortion and other criminal acts toward contractors and construction companies. tion companies.

The Associated Press reports that a body of striking stonemasons who had been employed on the Wachusett dam of the Metropolitan water system, Clinton, Mass., armed with revolvers today marched among the other workmen, and with threats, and Parasites. A delige of facts that will eventually swamp our present economic systems. compelled 450 men to quit work. The police force, numbering a few men, was inadequate to check the strikers. This has not been verified.

W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of the government book bindery at Washington, D. C., who was re-moved because of his expulsion from the union, has been reappointed and the union is very much exercised as a consequence. A statement of all the facts has been prepared and they will submit the same to Sec-retary Cortelyou, Public Printer Palmer and to the civil service com-mission.

The result of the strike in the steam laundries at Kalispell is that a building has been rented and machinery obtained by the local union, which will operate a laundry on the co-operative plan. The old employes held a meeting and by unanimous voto declared their intention of never returning to work in either of the old laundries again. The laundries refuse to recognize the union in any manner, and will try to start up in a few days with a new force, it is said.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has recognized organized labor in Newport, and at headquarters has been put down as "fair." Mr. Vanderbilt was having work done at Oakland, his country place, when differences occurred between the mechanics and the employers. Mr. Vanderbilt wanted the work dose, and after having the situation explained to him he decided to discharge the contractors who were at odds with their men and became his own master mechanic. He agreed with the painters that he would employ only union men and recognize all union methods, and soon had all the men he could employ at work.

Don't fall to read "Men, Women and Children for Sale," by Dr. Henry B. Fay. It will appear in next issue of the Journal.

REPORT OF CANVASSING BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

(Continued from Page One.)

cover. We found together with com-

munication only nine ballots.
We found nine ballots from Rocky Mountain Bartenders' Union No. 297 with no communication. Postmark

date of Butte, Montana, July All ballots having been disposed of, we found the total number of ballots cast to be four thousand, one hundred

and sixty-four. Total number of bal-lots counted thirty-six hundred and nine. Total number of ballots rejected five hundred and fifty-five.

David C. Coates, vice-president. Clarence Smith, secretary-treasurer. Ed Boyce, member executive board. John W. Dale, member executive board. Rees Davis, member executive

board. F. W. Ott, member executive board. John Riordan, member executive

board. Fred W. Walton, member executive

board.
M. E. White, member executive board.

Board adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. Board convened at 2 p. m. We, the members of the canvassing

Board convened at 2 p. m.

We, the members of the canvassing board, do hereby recommend that Article 11, Section 13, read as follows:

"The President and Recording Secretary of each local are hereby required within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls to transmit under the seal of the local a statement showing the number of votes cast, and the number of votes for each and every candidate, together with the ballots cast, securely sealed, under printed cover supplies by the American Labor Union, plainly addressed "Board of Canvassers," care Secretary Treasurer American Labor Union, Butte, Montans.

Bills were presented by the members as a correct statement of their time coming and going, and time occupied canvassing votes and other incidental expenses and recommend that the same be paid by the American Labor Union.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. MORGIAN

Respectfully submitted, J. S. MORGAN, Chairman,
JOHN RICH,
Secretary,
THOS. F. MURPHY,
M. W. STAHL,
DANIEL BREEN,
Canvassing Board. Chairman,

Just the thing for Soap Rox ora-tors, Socialists, Democrats, Republic-ans. Good to open the peepers of FIFTEEN CENTS EACH, \$2 per 100.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST.
43-41 181 Washington St.

LAST SALT LAKE EXCURSION.

Saturday, August 8, the Oregon Short Line will operate third and prob-ably last excursion of the season to Salt Lake. Round trip, \$15.00; ticket good for return, ten daya. Reserve sleeping car berths now, Short Line ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Boutana.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Bids for Lease of Idaho Sta e Tribune

Bids will be received by the Tribune Publishing Company for lease of idaho State Tribune (the plant and lower story of building, or the whole building) up to and including August 1, 1902. Lease not to run more than two years. The company reserves the right to refuse any and all blds. For particulars address Fred W. Walton, secretary Tribune Pub. Co., box 202, Wallace, Idaho.

For sale at A. L. U. headquarters.

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Fine stones are often lost because the owners do not realize that the settings, especially of rings, wear away rapidly when in daily use. An examination by us will cost nothing and might save quite a bit of money. Most settings can be repaired and made as good as new. Our facilities for such work are

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Inspectors of watches for the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Courtesy **Accuracy** Satisfaction

It is an unwritten rule of our store that every one who comes into it, no matter how poor or how wealthy he or she may be, shall be treated courteously. Any deviation from this rule receives our immediate disapprobation.

reputation by the care which orders placed with us. We employ only men of proven competency in their peculiar

purest drugs and chemicals, the best household necessities, tollet requisites, sick room goods, surgical supplies, etc., etc., afforded by the world's markets; conse quently we never hesitate to recommend any of our goods for the purpose for which they are intended.

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A. L. U.

American Labor Union

A Delightful Summer Trip.

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can't leat it for excellent enf-id good accommodations. Only sange between Butte and Chi-and Saint Louis. Write for and a copy of "With Nature in

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

ACTIVITY AT FERNIE. B. C.

Class Conscious Workers Across the Line Will Endeavor to Take Care of Their Own Interest.

Organizer C. M. O'Brien, who represented his union at the A. L. U. convention and whose letters on the C. N. P. coal strike were read with much interest at the time, sends the following from Fernie, B. C., under date of July 13th: Ed. American Labor Union Journal.

The wage earners of the Fernie siding of southeast Kootnay, B. C., held their nomination convention in Michael, B. C., July 11th. The delegates reaffirmed the action of the last convention in adopting the principles and the platform of the Socialist party of British Columbia. Comrade J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. of Naniamo, B. C., was invited to be with us and was admitted to the convention as a delegate at large. Comrade Earnest Nye, of the Lumbermens' Union No. 310, of the A. L. U., and Comrade A. R. McPherson, president of the Michael Miners' union, were the only two nominees. Comrade Hawthornthwaite was then appointed chairman. The ballot was a tie, and as this is largely a mining district, the chairman gave the casting vote for Comrade McPherson. Com-rade Neye then moved that the vote be made unanimous, and it was so orderes. The grafters of the old political parties tried hard to break up this movement before and they came near doing it several times, but putynear never caught a hen. We hope that the comrades of the Cranbrook riding will get in and declare for independent working class polit-ical action.

THE NEW TRADES UNIONISM.

Outlook Promising in British Columbia at Present.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22-What-Vancouver, B. C., July 22—Whatever of doubt or discouragement there may have been in the hearts of British Columbia socialists in the past has been displaced by a wave of enthusiasm and hope that outruns in its triumphant progress any "wave of prosperity ever chased out of its ocean lair by the capitalist press for a vote catcher at election time.

The effect the A. L. U. has had in setting this "wave" in motion can

NOTES

taking in new members by the score and interest is lively.

Another bunch of shearers at Chinook have joined the union. Brother Angle sends in the names.

Billings Federal Labor union No. 133 has declared the firm of John D. Losekamp unfair to organized labor.

Organizer T. E. Latimer says the

"Union No. 414 A. L. U., opened up

under favorable auspices," writes Secretary W. C. Sherris. "Unionism

is the prevailing sentiment, backed up by a determination in word.

Comrade Davis of Geary, Okla., sent in for a dozen Journal cards.

Comrade Kern, of French Gulch, ands in a pair of subscriptions. More

Comrade Rasmussen is down with us and is spreading the light in his

Comrade Dale, of Carmen, Cal., is

Comrade Irvin of Pomeroy, Washington, takes six cards for yearly subs which he will place to advantage.

Comrade Mark Wild of Columbus, Ohio, sends in a pair of subs. Com-rade Wild is a fighter from the days of the A. R. U.

"I think this city needs the American Labor Union Journal," says Comrade Zummen of Oklahoma City. "I want your paper and I want it handled here.

I wish to congratulate you upon getting out the best union paper in America, says Comrade J. E. Nash

TEAMSTERS STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

The strike of the Chicago team-ters is becoming a most bitter traggle and violence, bullets and dudgeons are coming into play. The ecision of the Kellogg company, gainst whom the fight is directed, o deliver freight at the down-town epots precipitated a riot. An ap-iteation for a restraining order has seen made. The Employers associa-ion are backing the Kellog Switch-oard company and the lines of the lass struggle are becoming cleafer.

TIN MIL WORKERS QUIT.

hustling for the Journal in his i town. Let the good work go on.

outlook in Washington is constantly growing brighter and he hopes to see the state lined up for the A. I. U.

hardly be estimated. Union men who hardly be estimated. Union men who have long "shyed" at the word "Socialism," and have had to be driven with "blinders" in its direction, have been taught by the A. L. U. to look the dubious sign-post squarely in the face only to find it pointed out a short cut to the very Mecca they wished to gain. Consequently they are, in ever-increasing numbers, joinare, in ever-increasing numbers, join-ing hands with the socialist forces that are storming the gates of capi-

that are storming the gates of capitalism.

The date of the provincial election has been set for October 31, and already some half dozen socialist candidates are in the field. Others will doubtless be nominated as the organizers cover new territory. Of the election of several of those already out there is little doubt; and even in the sidings, where success is not so certain, a fierce educational campaign will be carried on that will be vastly beneficial to the future of the socialist party of British Columbia. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. P. for Nanaimo; Fred Ogle, late of Preston, England; A. S. Embree, of Greenwood, and E. T. Kingsley, of Nanaimo, are all in the field organizing and lecturing on behalf of the party. Comrade Ogle is a recent addition to the socialist ranks in British Columbia and brings with him a wide are the socialist ranks in British Columbia and brings with him a wide experience in labor battles and socialist enterprise. He is a capital outdoor speaker and is armor-clad against all manner of attack.

The Locale at Venezues and Western State of the control of

The Locals at Vancouver and Victoria are doing splendid work, Victoria comrades having practically captured the "Labor" element of that city. The Western Clarion, published at Vancouver, has had the usual struggle for existence that conal struggle for existence that con-fronts the new-born everywhere in the worker's world. It has, howeyer, apparently won a place for itself in the newspaper field and will, un-doubtedly, with the stanch support of the comrades back of it hold its own until the day of socialism breaks and the shadows of capitalism flee away. the shadows of capitalism flee away. In connection with the present campaign the Clarion is preparing for a number which will be issued during the month of October and to which Comrades Debs, Mills, Titus, B. F. Wilson, Haggerty, Simons and others of equal ability will be asked to contribute. One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the fact that the capitalist papers no longer ignore the factor of socialism in discussing the political situation. As the copitalist gets "scared" the socialist gets hopeful and happy. hopeful and happy.

THE

The United Silk Workers Association of America acted on the question of seeking admission into the A. L. U. on the 19th, but no information regarding the result has yet been obtained.

Denver Beer Drivers union wires that Pabst Brewing company have discharged a member of No. 53 with-out cause; that they refuse to hire a union driver and that Pabst Beer will be declared unfair.

is a hustler for converts and a suc-

I am giad to see a labor paper stand for clear-cut Socialism. I enclose 25 cents in stamps for a six-months' sub-scription, writes Comrado Hurb of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

T. E. Latimer of Washington who severed his connection with the Liberator is helping the circulation of the Journal, which he says is the best Socialist paper printed and he hopes for its success.

B. E. MERRILL.

AMERICAN

Idaho Falls union No. 330 has been thought, and when necessary, action the productive of results and Reno will to carry forward to victory the great doubtless give a good account of hereafted in spite of the numerous A. F. of L.

Union No. 403 of Reno, Nevada, is a new one, but its membership is of the sort who believe in working with a purpose. Such a spirit should chussets, says the sentiment in favor

Our Propaganda Brigade 🗫 🗫

ELECTS DELEGATES.

Butte Workingmen Send Four to M. S. T. and L. A. at Missoula.

Editor A. L. U. Journal: Dear Sir and Brother: Following bear Sir and Brother: Following is the report of this evening's meeting of Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5, A. L. U.;
Four were initiated, three accepted

by transfer and one withdrawal card. The trustees were instructed to procure necessary badges and other observance of Labor day, and also to have inscribed upon our banner the motto, "We Earn Our Bread by the Sweat of Our Brows."

Four delegates and a like number of alternates were elected to represent

of alternates were elected to represent us in the convention of the Montana State Trades and Labor Council which is to be held in Missoula next month. The delegates were Brothers Davis, Scott, Dale and Dempster, and the alternates were Brothers Lawlor, Bennett, Zaner and

Brinton.

Brother Morgan of Pocatello was with us again, this time shaking hands and saying good-bye to his many friends in this union, where he has been a regular attendant since he has been on the canvassing board here. We have enjoyed his visits and will miss him when he is no longer in our midst

CHAS. W. DEMPSTER.
President and Correspondent No. 5.

STAY AWAY.

No Men Needed in Lewistown, Mon-tana-Pay No Attention to Advertisements.

Ed. American Labor Union Journal.

To all Officers and Members of Or-ganized Labor in Montana:
Greeting—Certain unfair contract-ors have caused to be published in Helena papers, notices to the effect that a scarcity of mechanics prevail in Lewistown

This is done with the object of creating an influx of building mechan-

creating an innux of building mechanics into the city.

Organized labor in this city is now in the midst of a struggle to preserve unionism, which is being bitterly fought by one T. J. Tubbs, an unfair contractor, who we have reason to believe is being backed by the ruling element of the Lewistown Business Many Association, whose solic object. Men's Association, whose sole object is bent on the expariation of union-

Ism from this city.
Secretaries of the Trades Assemblies, where established, will confer a brotherly favor on organized labor in

B. A. Meyer, president of Local 347, of California, will issue a call for the

purpose of forming a state organiza-tion. All affiliated unions of the A. L. U. will be included and the meet-ing will be addressed by President Estes of the U. B. of R. E.

On July 17 was mailed application for the fourth charter of union at Santa Barbara, Calif. The organiza-tion is made up of the lemon packers, who recently struck for a nine-hour day and won in a walk, being out only 26 hours.

claist movement are of an enduring character. In addition to being a student he is a hustler. The Journal warmly appreciates his splendid work for the spread of knowledge regarding the emancipation proclamation of the working class.

Comrade Schurmeyer of Lincoln.
Nebraska, is out for the Journal strong
in his home town. He is a rustler
and signs himself, "Yours for the advancement of the cause of labor and
the establishment of the workers corporation commonwealth."

"Having seen some of your bright and as it seems straight Socialist Am-erican Labor Union Journals, I desire to know if you have yearly and six months subscription cards and also what the price is to clubs," writes Sec-retary Hachlen, of the Boston, Mass., Socialist party.

Fergus county by immediately notifying the different crafts in their jurisdiction that there already exists a surplus of earpenters, lathers, stone and brick masons, plasterers, painters, laborers, and in fact all kinds of

skilled and unskilled labor in Lewis town. Fraternally yours, HENRY LYNCH, Secretary Fergus County Trades and Labor Assembly.

U. B. R. E., ROSEBURG DIV. No. 1 New Officers Elected by the Roseburg Federal Labor Union No. 364, A. L. U. At the regular election No. 364

named the corps of officers as follows: President, F. O. Reid; vice-president, Kabat; recording secretary, B. F. Ramp; financial secretary, Gus Lau; treasurer, I. A. Pilkington; guide, F. J. Wieck; guard, R. W. Filkington; trustees, G. W. Sloper, David Roberts and William M. Moore, D. P. Fisher, retiring president, takes the past president's place.

A new feature is to be tried by the union as a drawing card, in the nature of an open meeting to be given every alternate meeting, to which named the corps of officers as fol-lows: President, F. O. Reid; vice-

every alternate meeting, to which non-members will be invited. A short literary and musical program will be rendered and the evening spent in a general good social time. Those of us who have seen the new Constitution and By-Laws proposed.

Constitution and By-Laws, proposed by the recent convention at Denver, think them the grandest set of laws ever drafted for the government of ever drafted for the government of a labor organization and hope they will be unanimously adopted as a whole.

whole.

Are the members of Eugene,
Grant's Pass and Ashland locals
of Webfoot asleep? Haven't seen
anything in the Journal from them
of late. Wake up, boys, and give an
account of yourselves.

ON ITS FEET AGAIN.

Meadow Creek Union Pushing to the Front.

The Journal correspondent of No. 370 writes:

370 writes:

I am happy to inform you and all the brothers in the labor field that Meadow Creek union No. 370 is on its feet again. Brother O'Brine came amongst the brothers and gave us a lecture which stirved the boys up to work. Members are coming in fast. We had seven new members inside of a week and still the applications are pouring in. All the brothers are determined to fight harder than ever for the A. L. U.

decidedly stronger as the days go by in spite of the numerous A. F. of L. workers, who are trying to hold the

passed on to others. I was 75 years old on the 31st of July last," says Comrade John H. Bullard of Schuylersville, N. Y. The older he gets the better. May he live a thousand years—but not under capitalism.

I am greatly interested in the A. L. U. movement and look for the pre-diction of President Chas Moyer of the W. F. M. relative to the miners of

the east turning their faces to the west to become history, says Comrade Germer of Mt. Olive, Ill. Continuing he says: "I shall give the Journal the widest possible circulation."

Comrade Adams of Wilderning, Pa.

boards for their own.

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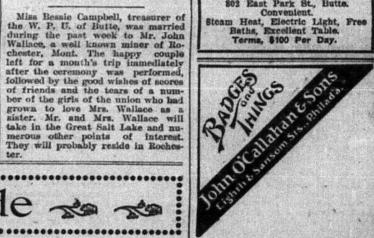
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Refurnished and under new management. Finest music in Butta. Competent teachers. Strictly respectable. Lessons every night. Socials every Monday. Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Special arrangements made for private parties and grand balls. For rental of hall, Wm. E. Siclaff, Prop. Come Have a Good Time.

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August 6th to 15th the Oregon Short Line will sell tickets, Butte and Anacomia to San Prancisco and return \$50.00; Los Angeles, \$60.00; fimit for return October 15. Tickets good vin either Ogden or Portland. Remember the Ogden route is 500 miles shorter and 24 hours quicker than any other (only two nights out). Reserve herths now, Short Line Ticket office, 105 N. Main street, Butte, Montana.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent, 1

Comrade Phillippi of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the best rustlers in that city for the spread of advanced thought. The Journal is indebted to him for several subs and he still keeps sending them in. "Send my paper regularly," says Comrade Sawyer of Elizabeth, N. J. "The copies I have received convince me that I won't be happy until I get

Brother White of Globe, Ariz., sends in 20 subs. Brother White is a union man with the true ring. One who hates injustice and oppression with all the strength of his being and who will fight to the last ditch.

Comrade Christenson of Plattsmouth, Neb., orders a dozen riot cartridges. The comrade is a genuine. Marxian socialist, whose contributions to the literature of the so-

HELP CALLED FOR.

A NEW UNION.

WOULDN'T THIS RASP YOU?

The common council of Nashville, Tenn., adopted a new charter which raised the mayor's salary from \$2,400 to \$3,000. It then passed an ordi-nance increasing wages of city labor-ers from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day and the mayor vetoed it. Great destruction prevails among the families of the 236 men who lest their lives in the dire disaster at Hanna. Wyoming. Those who lost their sole export number hundreds. The charitable people of Wyoming. Colorado and other western states are urged to send liberal assistance to the mayor of Hanna without delay.

FALSE REPORTS.

The Labor Advocate of Guthrie, Okla., deciares the reports of scarcity of farm hands are deliberate false-hoods sent out for the purpose of fooding the country and beating down wages. A dispute regarding the right or a Stone Cutters union of San France to the planer work, which work as demanded in accordance with a solution passed by the national solution passed by the national land resulted in the formal section of the leaders.

REFUSE STORE CARD.

Brockton, Mass., Clerks union will-not permit stores that handle trust goods to display a union card.

A GLEAM OF LIGHT. The Iowa State Federation of La-

The lows state Federation of La-bor in session at Davenport, adopted a resolution criticising Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, for utterances which showed "he held no interest in common with the working class, but was a repre-sentative of the exploiting class."

LAUNDRY STRIKE.

The steam laundries of Kalispell, Mont, are tied up over the wage scale. The fight promises to be bitter. The employers have posted a fifty-dollar forfeit not to concede the demands of the union.

Two hundred employes of the Harlyen Paper mills at Stubensville, O, are on strike because the company wanted to put a machine operator at machine

and as it seems straight Socialist American Labor Union Journals, I desire to know if you have yearly and six months subscription cards and also what the price is to clubs," writes Secretary Haehlen, of the Boston, Mass., Socialist party. The Journal publishes in this issue two articles written by Fathers Haggerty and MeGrady, which, were written for the St. Patrick's day edition of the Chicago socialist. They will furnish food for thought to every Irishman as well as to every lover of justice regardless of nationality. "Put me down for the Journal. I have been more than pleased with the copies I have seen and which I

Temptation Cigars, A free an



For sale by Newbro Drug Co.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

O. W. PITZGERALD,

We have attained a wide we take in attending to all

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her shores she was famous in battle

Gem of the Ocean was known

throughout the west as the home of scholars and the island of saints. But

the dense gloom that brooded over the storm-tossed nations of the con-tinent and encircled the isles of the deep, were transformed into mili-

tary barracks and banqueting halls, and her flourishing schools were con-signed to the flames, or were razed

Ireland Conquered by Disunion McGRADY AND HAGERTY In St. Patrick's Day Edition of Chicago Socialist

By Rev. T. McGrady.

The history of Ireland has been a "pendulum between a smile and a tear." When St. Patrick landed on was crimsoned with the blood of the contending hosts.

The English thane aspired to the dominion of the Green Isle, and he accomplished his purpose in the confiscation of his soil and the enslavement of her children. When the thunders of the new religion echoed along the shores of the Rhine, and and in song, and her government was a model of justice and freedom. The Apostle of Erin lived to see the druids perish and their altars fall and crumble in the dust, and for three centuries after her Christianization the Gen of the Ocean was known along the shores of the Khine, and the storm of the Reformation swept over the realm of the Briton, the astute diplomatist saw in the schism that dismembered Eu-rope, a nighty power for the execu-tion of the design for the spoilation of the Irish race. In unity there is scholars and the island of saints. But her glory vanished with the descent of the Norsemen on her green hills, and the sagas of the ley seas mingled with the legends of her heroes and the song of her bards and the memo-ry of her kings. Her temples were demolished, her shrines were dese-crated, her far-famed universities, that sparkled like brilliant, stars in the dense gloom that brooded over tion of the design for the spoilation of the Irish race. In unity there is strength, and England conceived the idea of dividing the people by religious animosities. The scheme was successful. The people were divided. The diplomatist appealed to their prejudices. Ireland was torn by religious discord, her strength was wasted, and in her weakness the nation was subdued. While the natives were firsting over their creeds, their while the natives were fighting over their creeds, their altars and their shrines, the despoiler was busy reaping the beneft of their disunion in the usurpation of their rights, their homes and their to the ground and became the refuge for skulking beasts and crawling reptiles. Her learned men, who were filled with the inspiration of sages and spoke with the voice of prophecy, abandoned her shores, and students from the foot of the Alps and the rocks of the Pyrenees, the valley of the Rhone and the banks of the Tiber, came no longer to imbibe the sacred lore and bask in the dazzling light that glorified the Emerald Isle of the Ocean. Scarcely had the Danish hosts surrendered to Brian the Brave, when clouds of the North grew black again, and the storm broke with fury over the realm of the Saxon, and the purple-clad vale of Albion were crimsoned with a tide of human gore. England was subdued in the 11th century and then the sword of the Norman was unaheathed and mailed legions went forth to the field of carnage for the glory of conquest and the extension of dominion. The Celtic heart was destined to bleed in defense of his home and his fireside, and for ages the Green Isle of the deep was deluged with crimson waves.

Ireland was crushed, her children were slaughtered, their land was confiscated and the aristocracy of wealth and power supplanted the ancient kings and chieftains, and class rule was inaugurated. Laws were created by the conquerers for the protection of their robberies, the establishment of their privileges, the perpetuation of their robberies, the establishment of their privileges, the perpetuation of their dominion and the consecrations of their brutal deeds and flagrant usurpations.

The goddess of liberty was detroned, and her temple was demolished, the rights of the natives were ignored, the gyves of bondage was placed on their limbs and they were committed to everlasting servitude. The expropriation of the people annihilated their independence, for the propertied class made the laws for their own benefit. The people were dispossessed and disfranchised, education was forbidden, free speech was suppressed, and the natives were left with no means of resistance.

It has been stated that religio

Before the Reformation it took Before the Reformation it took England four hundred years to con-quer less than three counties of Ire-land. When religious animosity di-vided the nation, the legions of Eliza-beth conquered the island in one generation and the people lay pros-trate on their knees and were com-pelled to kiss the throne of the ty-rant.

Had Ireland been united she would have been a free republic today. The ruling class have always endeavored to destroy the power of the oppressed class by sowing the seed of discord and fanning the flames of hatred.

The cause of tyranny is the same in overy country and in every country and in every country.

in every country and in every age. The desire of spoilation is the motive that inspires the hearts of all des-pots. The toiling hosts in America pots. The tolling hosts in America are suffering the same injustice that has cursed Ireland for centuries. The sons of Erin in the land of their birth were condemned to labor for the enrichment of a foreign aristocracy, and in the land of their adoption they are forced to toll for the tion they are forced to toil for the aggrandizement of a native aristocra-cy. They have abandoned the land-lord and have sought refuge at the throne of the commercial lord.

throne of the commercial lord.

The aristrocracy of wealth has supplanted the aristocracy of blood.

Irishmenl your cause is identical with the cause of every toiler in the world. Exploitation is the motive that inspires every war and every persecution that has cursed the globe since the dawn of civilization. Exploitation at home leads to exploitation abroad. If it be legitimate for one man to oppress another man, it is also legitimate for one nation to oppress another nation. If the to oppress another nation. If the capitalist be justified in living on the sweat and blood of the laborer, then

the landlord is justified in living on the sufferings and sacrifices of the Irish peasant.

Irishmen! you were conquered by disunion. The tyrant is still fanning the flame of religious hatred among you, that he might annihilate our strength.

Cast aside your projudices, and unite with the toilers of the land regardless of race and creed, in the sacred cause of justice and freedom and enter the ranks of the socialists, who stand for the emancipation of the world

Irishmen! consult your own interest and the welfare of your children and the happiness of the unborn generation; join your forces with your fellow laborers in mill and field and fellow laborers in mill and field and lactory for the overthrow of capitalism and the abolition of slavery, and in another decade the throne of Mars will fall, the scepter of the tyrant will be broken, the altar of Mammon will perish and the temple of justice will be erected in every land and the goddess of Liberty will smile on all the children of men.

the realization will do much to unite
us. It will cause us to see the absurdity of respecting the ownership
ciatined by a few people to the land
and the productions of labor. It will
make a general strike not only possible, but successful.

The fallures of partial strikes, and
the blacklisting of the participants,
cause much hardship when there had
sometimes been comparative comfort.
In a general strike for expropriation
and possession instead of for higher
wages, supplies will be taken and success must follow. Empty stomachs
will knock out a strike every time.

—Free Suctety.

By Rev. Thos. J. Hagerty.
The men who first questioned the old Ptolemaic theory that the earth is the center of the universe and that the sun and planets revolve about it the sun and planets revolve about it so disturbed men's traditions of astronomy that they brought down upon themselves an avalanche of scorn, persecution and abuse. It required no small courage to go against the teaching of the great Universities and the stubborn inertia of popular opinion. So, too, one runs the risk almost of sacrilege in throwing doubt upon the efficacy of Home Rule as a solution of Ireland's centuries of wrong.

wrong.

Manifestly, however, the test of Home Rule is conclusive only when it embraces not only the political, but also the industrial, affairs of a nation. Political Home Rule, even under so liberal a constitution as that of the United States, is necessarily a failure because it does not give the great mass of the people the right of self-government in the control of their labor-products. It is a mere empty franchise which grants the workers the privilege of changing their economic masters every two or four years. We have Home Rule in their economic masters every two or four years. We have Home Rule in America and what has it done for the people at large? You will find the answer in the slums of our big cities, in the sweat shops, in the glass fac-tories, and among the bonded baby-slaves of the cotton mills. As wage-slaves the condition of our workingmen is little better than that of their fellows on the continent. We have in America practically the same

have in America practically the same unequal distribution of the earth's treasures as that which obtains in every stronghold of capitalism. In England, where they have Home Rule to a certain extent, there is an ever-increasing heavy of laborary who ever-increasing body of laborers who, according to the testimony of Hux-ley—whose special horror of all sorts of sentimental rhetoric is well of sentimental rhetoric is well known—are in a condition "in which the feed warmth, and clothing which the food warmth, and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state cannot be obtained; in which men, women and children are forced to crowd into dens where decency is abolished and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pleasures within reach are reduced to bestiality and drunkeuness; in which the ty and drunkenness; in which the pains accumulate at compound in-terest in the shape of starvation, disterest in the shape of starvation, disease, stunted development, and moral degradation; in which the prospect of even steady and honest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded by a pauper's grave." (Evolution and Ethics, p. 214. New York, 1897.) In France and Italy and, indeed, throughout all industrial Europe similar conditions prevail.

Our own republic is rated the most prosperous country in the world; but, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a capitalist paper, "the prosperity now so marked does not benefit a large number of people. In fact, a large number of men and women working on salary or wages

women working on salary or wages are actually worse off than before the tide of good times set in. The vast majority of working people are getting about the same wages paid five years ago. This is especially true of women." (Editorial, Nov. 26, 1902), On page 1242 of Rulletin No. true of women." (Editorial, Nov. 26, 1902.) On page 1242 of Bulletin No. 43 (November, 1902) of the United States Department of Labor the summary of seven industries in the state of Virginia discloses products valued at \$7,049,080. Of this amount \$822,419 was distributed among 3,034 employes, which number in four out of seven industries, includes the office help who are usually the better paid employes. The average wages for the year 1900, then, reach the dizzy height of \$271.06, or \$5.40 per week! These 3,034 employes created new values to the amount of \$7,049,080; they received \$822,419 and were therefore swindled out of \$6,226,661 under the beneficent system of political Home beneficent system of political Home

Rule.

As I have pointed out elsewhere, the official reports of Massachusetts, one of the wealthiest states in the Union, reveal the fact that 25 per cent of men engaged in eighty-eight classes of wealth-production have an income of less than 85 per week. In other terms, these laborers when steadily at work, receive about \$30 steadily at work, receive about \$30 per month. From this paltry sum there must be deducted the wages lost in times of commercial depression, strikes, lockouts, sickness, or accident. With the utmost thrift, then, the laborer and his family cannot live on such wages in half the comfort which his employer's horse enjoys in the stable. The cheapest unfur-nished rooms for an average family of five will cost two dollars per week,

fuel and lights, at the lowest yearly average for winter and summer, fifty cents; food of the coarsest kind four dollars per week—leaving fifty cents out of the eight dollars for shees, clothing, household linen, furniture, books, recreation, car-fare and the minor luxuries. No margin remains for births, sickness, and death. And yet,—we have Home Rule in America.

The press dispatches concerning

BY FATHERS -

The press dispatches concerning the evictions in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania are still fresh in men's minds. The evictions under Sheriff Albert Jacobs of Luzerne Sheriff Albert Jacobs of Luzerne county have rarely been exceeded in brutality by any similar events in Ireland. The testimony of Mrs. Andres Chippie before the investigating commission showed that the same Markle, who ordered these evictions, deducted house rent from the last wages of the husband, who was killed in the mines, and attempted to get her to sign a paper which would absolve the Markle company from damsolve the Markle company from dam-ages for the death of the man. The woman also confirmed the story told

woman also confirmed the story told by the breaker boy that the children had to work without pay until the debt owed by the dead father was paid off. All this—mark you!—in a country enjoying the largest measure of Home Rule.

It must be borne in mind that these are not even exceptional cases. Evictions occur almost every day among the poor in the cities. Men are evicted from their work by lock-outs and driven face to face with starvation; delicate women are evictstarvation; delicate women are evicted from the last frail shelter of their honor by the pitifully insufficient wages in shop and department store and forced to barter their bodies for bread. As a priest I have been called more than once to the deathbed of these trails victims of gread. I have more than once to the deathed of these tragic victims of greed. I have looked upon dead men's countenances with that ghastly purple which the soul paints the flesh ere it flies hence. I have seen the last flickering of in-telligence whitening the skin of some feat child as it has meaning in frail child as it lay moaning in short-coming breath at the end, but I have never seen such a Golgotha of regret and hopeless suffering as this, the very climax of capitalism's cru-cifixion of humanity. And yet—we have Home Rule in America!

I do not question the sincerity and patriotism of the men who are so gal-lantly fighting for Home Rule in Ire-land, but in the face of its overland, but in the face of its over-whelming failure in America, I know that it would not make Ireland free. It would simply transfer the seat of exploitation from Westminster to Dublin. Home Rule could not give the workers the full product of their toll. Profit, interest and rent—the means whereby the few now live off the sweat and blunted hopes of the many—would still hold sway in the means whereby the few now live off
the sweat and blunted hopes of the
many—would still hold sway in the
industries of Ireland. The iron law
of wages would not—nay, could not—
be abrogated by Home Rule under a
capitalist form of society. In other words, the workers would continue
to be robbed of all their earnings
over and above that which is barely
sufficient for their subsistence and
for the propagation of other wageslaves to fill their places when their
own usefulness shall have ended in
the tread-mill of capitalism.

It is true that Home Rule would
give the home capitalists more direct
control of the home markets; but it
would not solve the great problem of
happiness for the proletariat. Indeed, no half measures will ever accomplish that end. One may not
trifte with a cancer. The only right
procedure in such a case is complete
excision down to the last root so that
not the slightest vestige remains of
the giant epithelial cells which have

not the slightest vestige remains of the giant epithelial cells which have been waxing big at the expense of the cent waxing ag at the expense of the entire organism. Capitalism must be eradicated from society. Ireland's emancipation can never be achieved until all her people are free in the full sense of the word, until every worker receives the entire product of his day's toil, until all the life-given substances are collectively owned. of his day's toil, until all the life-giving substances are collectively owned by and for all the people, until the land, the mines, shops, factories, shipping, machinery of production, exchange, communication and distribution are the collective property of the nation for the good, comfort and happiness of all.

The only genuine Home Rule is in Socialism, the only real emancipation in collective ownership of the means of life. Political Home Rule, is merely an opiate to deaden the in-

means of life. Political Home Rule, is merely an opiate to deaden the in-dustrial discontent of the proletariat and to facilitate their further exploitation. Every Irishman who loves the land of his fathers should join the socialist party and help forward the international working class revolution which will soon free, not only Ireland, but oppressed humanity from antipode to antipode.

THE SCAB

There is a vast difference between the scab and the mere non-unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like dumb driven cattle, taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them, while scabs are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade. In nearly every case the scab is like the horse in a burning stable, who not only refuses to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his rescue. It is for this reason that the strike breaker has been called a moral criminal. When a body of workers are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers rather than slaves, the men who take their places are morally and socially guilty of a criminal set.

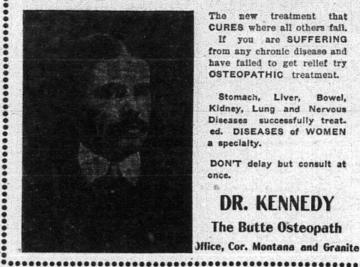
To say that it is legal to be a strike breaker in such a case only proves the moral deficiencies of the law. It is also legal to be a nonopolist, to be a Wall street plusger, to be a lobbyist for the trust, to be a promoter of the wheat corners; but to class the scale in with these gentlemea is not to make him any the less a moral criminal. Our ideas about what is right and what is wrong are changing. Morally, like everything else, evolves. We are be-A Denver man has lavented a device which will be a great mechanical aid to the sugar beet industry. This is a machine for blooking the beets, a process for which hundreds of laborers are needed, and which is now entirely conducted by hand. It will cut all the beets, leaving one every eight inches, and at the same time does the topping and weeding. Two rows are worked at a time. The machine is pulled by a double team of horses, and consists of two revolving blades on arms, which are revolved by a gear connected with the wheels. Even with the ground there are also four blades which do the weeding. The machine will be put upon the market ready to block the crop of 1904, and preparations are being made to introduce it into Germany, where the culture of the sugar beet is carried an so extensively.

ginning to understand that the crimes against individuals are not as great as those against large bodies of men. The social criminal injures all of us, himself included. He tries to scuttle the ship in which he is a passenger. His success means social failure, and his failure means social failure, and his failure means social success. These facts may not be clearly seen by the ethical teachers and the professors of political economy, but the trade unions, which have again and again been the pioneers of social reform, understand them perfectly, and act accordingly.—Coast Scamen's Journal.

THE BREAKER BOYS.

(One of the features of the Labor

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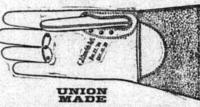
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See them marching, © Nation, boys of See thy Shame and thy Doom in that human line!
How canst thou expect for the future, Men,
When their souls thou hast dwarfed in a sunless mine?
Oh, these little tollers with dragging feet,
Tell thy Shame and thy Doom as they crowd the street!

—J. Spargo, in "The Whim,"

It has been a long time since we began to hear about the conflict between "capital and labor." To be exact, "capital" is lifeless and "labor" does not fight. It is the capitalist and the haboress who are sparring. The haboress who are sparring. The nor spur. It would show you that the laborers at least understood that the riders will not dismount voluntarily. So long as we have riders, depend upon if they will not spare the whip nor spur. nor spur. Strikes are uprisings of slaves. Strikes must die, for the most part, failures so long as their aims are to obtain lesse gailing conditions only Absolute personal freedom should be the goal. Free men and women will not beg nor bail for better conditions. They will make conditions. When we know that our present condition is, in spite of "Ils" and "ands" and paper and oral declarations, unquestionably one of slavery, the realization will so much te unite us. It will cause us to see the ab-The nor spur.

STRIKES

laborers who are sparring. The former is very much alive, and I hope the drudge will fight before many years of constant toil, hunger and privation are worried through. ration are worried through.

If we could quit our high-sounding talk of capital, taxation, values and profits, and squarely face the ugly fact that the men of means are masters, and the companion fact that the paid and the penniless men, women and children are slaves, possibly we might "get a move on us" with some prospect of getting our dues."

Compare our ways of living with the

pect of getting our dues."

Compare our ways of living with the mode of life of the chattel slaves. The similarities are startling. The dwellings of masters and slaves are as easily "spotted." The chattels copied the dress, the speech, the religion even, of their masters. So do well said as much of their "education," and style in housekeeping as our wayes will carry. Then we have castes among us, too, born of our differing eccupations and wagen. Isn't it funny—the distressing?

But its easies respects we are quite

But is some respects we are quite unlike our predecessors. We glory in the ware of the masters and furnish the corpses for them, and sad though it is, we kill one another off when we become bothersome to sur houses with our "inhor troubles."

pur "labor troubles."

Labor unions arist for the simple purpuse of asking or domanding the musicor has better treatment of the saves to parthellar branches of business. Do this members are their "unions" in that light? The petition of "less werk and better pay" would not look so about if worded thus haster, you work as the hard for our bodies to firther, do "let up" a little, Our cletches is sometry our food scarce; we see "short" of wood and notil. We want as increase of wayes to keep up the feet pade up to assent the labor and the prade up their "charity," donn-tons from put which we have not worked for

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The Irish Land Bill

Chamberlain's scheme of preferential duties a close connection which seems to have thus far escaped the attention of political critics. Were it not for this strange oversight the early passage of the bill in question, which to all appearances is now a foregone conclusion, might be at least doubtful doubtful.

We need not observe that its object We need not observe that its object is in no way to improve the condition of the purely laboring, or proletarian, class of Ireland, but that it is simply to create a peasant proprietary by transforming into owners of agricultural land a class of people who, as lessees, are already now direct exploiters of agricultural labor. The interest of such people has always been terest of such people has always been in the past, and will be more than ever under the new conditions contemplated by the Irish land bill, to have at their mercy a body of helpless servants, working long hours for the lowest possible wares and chiefly naid lowest possible wages and chiefly paid in kind (board or farm produce) instead of money.

Nor is it necessary to remark that

there is in the professed object of the bill, as above stated, no apparent rea-son why it should meet with the opposition of any capitalist representa-tive in the British parliament, wheth-er he be an English liberal or conservative, or an Irish. Rather the con-trary, if that declared object alone be considered; for the thing to be wondered at in this matter is not that such a measure is at last proposed concerning Ireland, but that it was not thought of long ago and applied to the whole United Kingdom.

In this respect the British nation, first and foremost as it has been and still is in the modern capitalist world, is a century behind the times and a mere plagarist of less advanced political aggregates. Any student of history can indeed perceive at a glance that the Irish land bill of 1903 is in its substance a copy of the famous Stein-Hardenberg legislation of Prussia, which began with the royal edict sia, which began with the royal edict of 1807, and was finally perfected in its mode of execution by the law of 1850, the financial provisions of which were also used as a pattern by the British designers of the said bill, just as they had been used by the Emperor Alexander of Russia in his scheme for the so-called emancipation of the serfs.

of the sergs.

In view of what is now happening in England, the Prussian legislation here referred to is so instructive that we may profitably state in a few words its origin, general character and chief

France, in 1793, had taken a short cut to the abolition of feudalism by sending her king to the scaffold, driving her nobles into exile, confiscating their estates and creating therewith a peasant proprietary that is still to-day the strongest bulwark of her capday the strongest bulwark of her cap-italism against the advancing hosts of Socialism. Owing to the armed op-position of the European powers, among which Prussia, next to Eng-land, figured as her most irreconcilla-ble enemy she had subsequently thrown herself into the despotic arms of her conquering hero, Napoleon Bo-naparte; but her bourgeds economic revolution had then been accom-plished and nothing short of her complished and nothing short of her complete subjection by the coalesced
forces of these powers could to any
extent restore the old order. Napoleon shattered Prussia, made her a
helpless cripple, at the battle of Jena
in the fall of 1806. Then appeared
the Prussian "patriot" Stein, who
fully understood that the invincibility
of France resided far less in the military genius of her Bonaparte than in
the spirit of her soldiers, sons of
peasants for the most part and determined to die to the last rather than
lose the fruits of the bloody revolution that had raised their class from
abject serfdom to a state of economic
independence and political power firmly rooted in the ownership of the
soil.

the growing popularity of Stein, the wretched king of Prussia, five days before the first anniversary of the battle of Jena, issued the edict of 1807, which abolished the form of serfdom known as "villenage" and stipulated the conditions on which the peasant could become the owner of peasant could become the owner of the land which he cultivated by indemnifying the lord for all the feu services and dues attached to the holding. This was supplemented four years later by the edict of 1811, which provided that the "proprietor shall be setate by buying or selling as may seem good to him;" also, "to bequeath them to one heir or to many, as he pleases;" in other words, "to exchange them or to give them away, or dispose of them in any and every legal way without resulting any surface.

way without requiring any authoriza-tion for such changes."

Among the royal comments, in the edict itself, upon the grant of "this unlimited right of disposal" occurs the following, which, seeing its actual re-sults in the light of modern develop-

ments is well worth quoting in full:

"But there is yet another advantage springing from this power of piece meal allenation which is deserving of particular attention and fills our paternal heart with especial gladness. It gives namely an opportuni ness. It gives, namely, an opportuni-ty to the so-called small folks (kieine leute), cottlers gardeners, boothmen, and day laborers, to acquire landed property and little by little to increase it. The prospect of such acquisition will render this numerous and useful class of our subjects indus. and useful class of our subjects indus-trious, orderly and saving, inasmuch as thus only will they be enabled to obtain the means necessary to the purchase of land. Many of them will be able to work their way upward and to acquire property and to make them-selves remarkable for their industry. The state will acquire a new and val The state will acquire a new and val-uable class of industrious proprietors. By the endeavor to become such, ag-riculture will obtain new hands and by increased voluntary exertion more work out of the old ones."

And most industriously they did work, to be sure. All of them, "kleine leute," from dawn to sunset and by the moonlight toiled and toiled, solely depending on their own strong arms to eke out a bare subsistence, yet speaking of acquiring land and becoming small lords, which still was their dream. Willing enough they were that the feudal rights of their masters, acquired centuries ago by the sword of noble ancestors, should now take the vulgar bourgeois form the sword of noble ancestors, should now take the vulgar bourgeois form of a heavy mortgage; willing also to pay the good king his taxes, since he wished them to become taxpayers. But the right to buy granted by the edict did not give them the means to pay, and they were not content; so at least it seems from the revolu-tionary behavior of the "kleine leute" to 1242

For men who dislike things as they are and know exactly what they want, the game of revolution is not always are and know exactly what they want, the game of revolution is not always a losing one, even when the reaction trhumphs. That in the past the wageworking proletarian never got much from it, is readily explained. Dissatisfied enough to rend the air and smite the earth, he was the mere tool of those who knew; got his head cracked for his pains and went back to the work bench or to the plow, John Simpleton as before, when it was all over. On the occasion we speak of he did good work for the aspiring yeomanry. The reaction came, but with it the law of 1850, by the operation of which the royal utopia of 1811 became a substantial reality for king, noble and peasant, whom it united into a holy brotherhood against the eternal villein, now in fact if not in name as much of a serf or a slave as ever.

This law, we said, is the pattern upon which the Irish land bill is cut. Having provided for an estimate of the feudal rights and of the consequent annual money rents which

those rents compulsorily redeemable by the immediate payment of eighteen times their amount in the rare cases when the peasant himself could pay. or of twenty times their amount if the state paid for the peasant (not in money, but in its own bonds, is-sued to the lords and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per an-

In the latter instance-which, as already observed, was general, the for-mer being exceptional—the peasant became the debtor of the state, which he reimbursed by paying each year, for forty-one consecutive years, into the hands of the tax collector, along with his ordinary rates and taxes, a rent, so called, calculated at the rate of five per cent. on the capital sum. If he preferred to pay in fifty-six in-stead of forty-one years, the annual rent he had to pay to the state was four and one-half instead of five per cent; the difference of one per cent in one case and of one-half of one per cent in the other case, between the rent paid by the peasant to the state and the interest paid by the state upon its bonds, extinguishing (at compound interest) the original canital

The three parties to this operation had good cause to be well pleased with it. By getting government se-curities which he could readily turn into money, the nobleman converted into productive capital all those feu-dal rights of exaction which he was otherwise bound to lose some day, as he could see clearly in the light of popular uprisings and other signs of the times.

On the other hand, by paying the state a small annual rent, which in most cases would amount to a trifle only of the surplus values that his hired men would produce, the peas-ant immediately became his own landlord, thus peacefully realizing the wildest dream of his class in its days of vicest serfdom and flereest rebellion. As to the state, it actual lent nothing but its credit, and t in return an increased capacity of taxation from the increasing value of the land consequent upon its more widely divided ownership and better cultivation.

Now let us observe that while Prus sia was thus engaged in constituting a numerous yeomanry, England had been practically reducing its own to a nonentity by repealing its corn laws. But the manufacturing and commercial development of England had made her condition the very convolite of the condition of Preserved. opposite of the condition of Prus-sia, who had remained to a large ex-tent an agricultural nation and whose tent an agricultural nation and whose industries were still chiefly carried on by artisans. True, Prussia's ambition was to create also, for herself, a modern capitalism with all that the term implies. But while Eagland had to draw more and more upon her agricultural population to fill her factories, to man her ships and to develop her colonics, Prussia had a very large number of independent artisans to transform into wagesworking operatives.

artisans to transform into wage-working operatives.

To be brief (and omitting of neces-sity many considerations in explana-tion of the fact here stated), the highly developed capitalism of Great Britain needed free trade, whereas the nascent capitalism of Prussia-and of all the German states com-prised in the Zollverein or customs union formed by Prussia with a far-sighted view to the reconstitution of the German empire—needed tariff protection.

protection.

In adopting the capitalistic policy of free trade, Great Britain had to disregard the interests of her own agricultural land owners, chiefly rich noblemen, who readily consented to the sacrifice imposed upon their patriotism because they were already—for the most part—deriving from their investments in manufacturing, commercial and financial ventures a

JOHN KERRIGAN

of Texas

sermons preached in thousands of churches weekly.

This is not true of so-called uncivilized peoples. The Indians for instance pictured a heaven where there was lots of game and hunting galore. In fact they called it the "Happy Hunting Ground," and was to be a continuance of the activities of life. The people of the far east, the tribes of Africa and the inhabitants of remote islands, so far as I can learn, all hoped for a hereafter where they would exist much as they do in this life. This can be accounted for because of their living natural lives that brought contentment, but surely the wage slave of this day is not to be biamed if he finds no place in his picture of a future life for a celestial cotton mill, or that there are no coal mines in the New Jerusalem, and omits the steam whistic and the bell as big as a hogshead that wakes him in the morning and cails him to work. And that he payes the streats of heaven with gold and makes its walls of jasper, for this is a wise provision, insamuch as if these things did not exist in great abundance someone might again have an incentive to put him to

larger income than they could then get or ever expect from the rent of the farming portion of their estates. Ireland alone, where agriculture was the chief occupation of the people, suffered severely. In the German states the contrary

-By-

LUCIAN SANIEL

In Socialist Standard

..................

In the German states the contrary capitalistic policy, the policy of tariff protection, was at the time we speak of viewed with equal favor by the land owners and the manufacturers. To be sure, the interests of these two a compromise was always desirable and in necessary oasos was duly inposed by an absolute government, which, highly paternal, cherished both for all they were worth. The proletarian class, of course, had nothing to say in such matters, or in any others. Under any fiscal policy that capitalism, unywhere or at any time, has deemed fit to adopt, this class indeed has always been compelled to sell its labor power in competition with itself, and glad enough when it could sell it. Insomuch as the capitalist class, in order to enrich itself, must employ labor, it can therefore be trusted to adopt the best policy for all. Why, then, should the laboring class be consulted? True, it is consulted as a matter of form in such demogratic countries bodies clashed at many points, but ed? True, it is consulted as a matter of form in such democratic countries as the United States, but even there believing as it does in the rightful-ness of capitalism, it votes as the capitalist class demands. There is, however, a decided change of belief in some parts of the world, as shown by the 3,000,444 Socialist votes cast at the last German election. And let it be well understood that what those Socialists want is not this rath-er than that capitalistic fiscal policy What they want is no capitalistic policy of any sort; what they want, in a word, is the abolition of capitalism.

Singular as it may seem—yet quite logically, as we might readily show—of all the European countries England, who still stands highest in manufacturing development and therefore in capitalistic exploitation of the laboring class, is the only one where the change of belief above referred to is least perceptible. To men of the Chamberlain type, keeneyed and in their comprehension of economic phenomena far ahead of the stupid capitalist class which they represent in the British government, it is quite obvious that owing chiefly to the industrial advance of the United States and Germany not only the ed States and Germany not only the economic supremacy of England is threatened, but the markets of her economic supremacy of England is threatened, but the markets of her world wide empire will soon be invaded by foreign capitalism. Chamberlain, in particular, fully realizes the necessity of a change of capitalistic policy calculated to meet the changed economic conditions. He fully realizes also the stubborn stupidity, ridiculous conceit and blind apathy of the class to which he belongs and which he must save from impending disaster. For the working class he has, of course, nothing but conceives the formation of a new class, whose life may be abort, but whose activity and vigor in support of his scheme of preferential duties will, while it lives, admirably serve his purpose of agitation and education; namely, a class of bourgools land owners, on the Prussian plan of 1807-1850.

For the fundamental element of it

For the fundamental element of it he naturally turns to that part of the United Kingdom where the ap-propriate material can be found in greater abundance and in readier mental condition than in any other part; and where the grand coup will fraudulently but dazzlingly assume the appearance of a courageous re-dress of traditional wrongs, a noble act of justice; namely, to agricultu-ral Ireland.

What must follow we may consider at a future time.

Some Recent Decisions.

In Indiana—The manufacturers are compelled to pay their men weekly. In Denver—That employers are liable for damages sustained by men whom they employ to take strikers places without notifying them of the exact conditions.

In Washington—That a contract which stipulated the employment of union labor affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the Central Labor Union of

union labor affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the Central Labor Union of Washington was legal.

It St. Louis—That capitalists have the right to form trusts and drive out of business all competing firms, and that working men, too, have the right to combine and form a labor trust and

to combine and form a labor trust and that after the trust is formed they have the right to fight the capitalistic trust "by lawful means."

In Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana—That striking workingmen have the right to picket a factory when they are seeking to accomplish a lawful purpose and not in any manner intimidate or coerce non-union mea. That strikers are allowed to have one picket at the factory who may peacefully persuade workmen to leave their employment.

Minnesota—That appeals to stop

miniporament working to stop trading with any one (boycotting) when it injures that one's business, is illegal. That pickets have no right to enter the premises of those against whom they are striking, to persuade workers to quit.

In Rhode Island—That the law restricting the working hours of employes of street railway corporations to ten hours per day is constitutional, on the ground that it is for the public good; that it is no infringement on the laborers' right to make a contract of twelve of fourteen hours, but is simply a protection to his right to make contract to work ten hours.

One of the most important legal de-

make contract to work ten hours.

One of the most important legal decisions ever announced in New York state on the question of the right of a labor union to order a strike has been landed down by the appellate division of the supreme court. It is in effect that a labor union has not the right to order its men to quit work when they are in receipt of wages demanded by the organization, and where there is no attempt to employ non-union workers, but where the only question over which there is any difference is a refusal of the employer to recognize the union or its organization,—Exchange,



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reception of passen gers at 9 to p. m No. 6. Burlington Ex- press No. 8. Bitter Root Lo- cal* No. 14. Twin City Ex- press	12:49 a.m. H:25 p.m. 1:45 p.m.	12:50 a.m. 10:35 p.m.

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Eastern points.

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

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"Rest

the sound of the strains of a brass

while out on a drive for pleasure, by
the sound of the strains of a brass
band. Upon approaching that part of
the grounds from which the music
emanated and where a considerable
crowd was congregated, I learned that
I was present upon the occasion of the
unveiling of a monument by one of
the numerous fraternal societies over
the grave of a deceased member.
Scattered about in the crowd were
men decked out in that foolish regalia
which so loadly proclaims the survival-in some men of the primitive
love of tinsel. The speaker on the
platform erected near the new monument was a lawyer. One of the type
who is a good brother in everything
joinable that has votes in its ranks.
Near him and in as conspicuous positions, was the rest of the bunch of the
same filt who never fail to turn up
where a grand-stand play can be
made of the vote catching variety.
After being thoroughly nauseated by
the semi-conscious hypocrisy of the
speaker, who dwelled upon the beauties of brotherhood at 50c per month,
which in turn depended on a job,
which job again in turn depended on
finding a master, I turned down one of
the avenues of the city of the dead,
and allowing my horse to walk, read
the inscriptions on the tombstones.
Many hore the names of men and wo-

RIGHT OF VETO.

Three Catholic powers, Spain, France and Austria, enjoy this privilege termed "the right of acclusion," which entities them to veto the election of a candidate who is not a persona grafa to their governments. In such a case a power which may lesize to prevent the election of a certain candidate deputies a cardinal of its

A few Sundays ago I was attracted to one of the cemeteries in this city, while out on a drive for pleasure, by sonality full of the strivings and strug. sonality full of the strivings and struggles so common to us all, and here at last was summed up the total of their endeavor—a little plot of the vast earth's surface, forgotten but for the more or less pretensious stone that marked the place of interment. They belonged to a race and time that lived selfishly and the world of their making was soon to forget them.

The one dominant, all nervading

The one dominant, all-pervading note of hope for a hereafter, as expressed on these tombstones, was for a place of "Rest." "Gone to Rest," read one, "At Rest" read another, "Grown Weary and Fell Asleep," was one with a poetical dash in it; "Asleep one with a poetical dash in it; "Asleep in the Lord" was one that suggested a man who was not willing to sleep even in death unless someone was on guard. And so they read with little

variation.
Surely this was the burial place of a race so overworked in life that their imagination could paint no haven but one in which they were to be everiastingly free to just "hoobo" and this seemly was to their minds all of joy and contentment to their very full-

This cemetery is no exception to one that can be found in most so-called civilized communities; nor is the wish and hope for a place of just rest in the hereafter confined to the

would be invalid.

The right has been regarded as extremely important, especially in the middle ages, when Italy being the largest field of action for France, Amstria and Spain, the choice or a pontiff was a question of supreme import, ance, as he played a lending part in their disputes. Italy claims the right referred to as the heir of the kingdom of the two Sicilies which enjoyed the right, but Italy did not exercise it in the last concluve and may perhaps find it difficult to do so now, as so litalian cardinal, even among those who are most concilatory would undertake to represent united italy, which is considered by the church to have usurped the temporal sovereignty of the papacy. Besides Italy's policy consists in considering the papacy to be merely a spiritual power which enjoyed, under the Italian law, separate liberty without political intervention of its ministry at Rome.

Portugal also claims to be entitled to veto the election of an undesirable cardinal to the papacy, but her right has never been acknowledged.

Austria tried to prevent the election of Plus IX, and Leo XII, but the two cardinals, Gayruck and Ganghiur deputied for the task, both arrived too late. Cardinal Guistamian was so disappointed that he died shortly after the conclave.

ist in great abundance someone might again have an incentive to put him to work producing them.

Rest, we are all tired, and until we make this earth a fit place to live in let us hope that the future is surely a place of rest.

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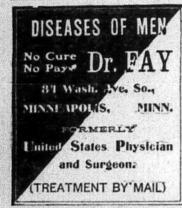
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Attitude Toward the Church.

Although it is the official attitude of social democracy, reiterated by its representatives scores of times, that "religion is the business of the pri-vate individual alone," yet it is an un-deniable fact that the social democrats deniable fact that the social democrats of Europe, as a rule, have been determined opponents of the Christian creeds and churches. It is a significant sign of the times that the animosity of this party against Christianity has decreased notably within recent months; at least such is the inference drawn from a series of facts presented in Glaube and Wissen, edited by Dr. E. Dennert (Stuttgart). He says in substance:

edited by Dr. E. Dennert (Stuttgart). He says in substance:

"A careful observer of events can not fail to recognize the fact that within the social democratic party there has been a marked change in the struggle against Christianity. Just what thee ause of this change of front does not appear clearly. Possibly it is the distation of a policy of wisdom, or perhaps the masses are coming to or perhaps the masses are coming to see an essential difference between Christianity and the teachings of Haeckel and his school, or it may be that Christianity and social democra-cy are seen to be, at heart, harmoni-ous and not hostile. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt as to the fact, although the change is more noticeable in other countries than in Germany. In Groninger in Holland the fact, although the change is more noticeable in other countries than in Germany. In Groningen, in Holland, a congress of social democrats recently voted in favor of religious instruction in the public schools; in Belgium the mission church is rapidly gaining recruits from the ranks of the workingmen; the social democratic libraries in Hennegan contain a goodly number of Bibles; the social democratic congress in Lutich decided to recall its anti-Christian declarations of former years; quite a number of periodicals of this party discuss religious problems and even open their columns to the writings of Protestant pastors; in England and America the socialistic movement has shown no evidence of being anti-Christian. Even in Germany it recently occurred that in a meeting of the party a speaker, Dr. Vogel, a naturalist of note, declared that he had "become a happy man only through the grace of Jesus Christ;" and when, at the latest mational convention of the party in Welker wellow. man only through the grace of Jesus Christ;" and when, at the latest national convention of the party in Weisbaden, the "free" pastor Welker attacked Christianity, he was severely criticized and called to order by the famous Reichstag delegate, the socialist von Vollmar. One of the significant signs in this direction is the evident purpose of the scholarly representatives of the social democrats to prove that original Christianity was really at the bottom a movement for the benefit of the projectariat. The leading champion of this agitation is Dr. Losinsky, who has written several pamphiets in defense of this proposition, and has been followed by another writer of this party, Dr. Kautschky, who in a recent discussion on the subject of "The Social Democracy and the Catholic Church' says: 'Original Christianity was a movement closely akin to social democracy in its modern phase; for Christianity sprang essentially from the lower strata of society; it was essentially a movement for the elevation of the masses.'

"Replies to this have been published, the principal ones being three brochures by Dr. P. Fleischman, and the opposition to this view is so strag in certain sections of the party that the wildest tirades are heard against Christianity. In the Italian organ of the social-sis, the Avanti, Christianity was recently called 'the dirt heap of modern thought,' and an article on this subject closes with the words: 'The civilization of social democracy will never befoul itaelf with Christianity.'—The Literary Digesty Comrade E. G. Wheeler of Hamilton, Montana, says: "Comrad Peat

Comrade E. G. Wheeler of Hamilton, Montana, says: "Comrad Benj.". Wilson has again visited Ravalli county delivering his great message of hope to the toilers and incidentally taking a fall out of the enemy with the following result: Two good nectings in Hamilton and one at Darwey, where he formed a local with nine barter members and one at Victor

News of the World of Socialism

HEADQUARTERS NOTES.

Special Organizing Fund-

The following have contributed to the Special Organizing Fund since last report.

Jonson,

per Iowa Socialist ... oe A. Thomas, monthly con-tributions for July, August

Total to noon, July 18......\$ 18.00 Previously reported......... 676.75 Total\$695.00

Special Notice.

The national secretary desires to impress locals and unions that contemplate engaging socialist speakers for Labor day with the necessity of filing applications for speakers as quickly as possible. Do not wait un-til a week or two before Labor day, and then expect to secure any speak-er you might name. A list of avail-able speakers is being compiled and will soon be announced. Speakers are also urged to send in their names and terms, if they desire the national office to make an engage-ment for them-for Labor day.

State Secretary Williams, South Dakota, notifies the office that he intended the donation, credited in the bulletin of June 20, as a contribution from Local Sioux City Instead of the state committee.

Ben Hanford, New York, will begin his lecture tour under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the socialist party, in Pennsylvania on August 24. Applications of dates are being received. Hanford's western tour has been long contemplated, but not until now have circumstances been such that he could applicate the trip and he call december 1999. undertake the trip, and he only does so now at the request of the national

New Locals have been chartered in iew York state at Jamestown, Clean and Dolgeville.

Local charters were granted to Gatewood, W. Va., and Marksville, La., this week.

After receiving the minutes of the quorum, Comrade Berger notified this office that the state of Illinois should have been included in the motion to "Lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results," making it read Mamm, N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill. and Wis.

The national secretary has initiated a referendum of the Locals in Louisiana for a state convention to form a state organization.

The revised edition of the leaflet, "How to Organize," issued by the national headquarters, is now ready and will be sent free on application to all state secretaries and secretaries of Locals in unorganized states. An-other 50,000 of "Wby Socialists Pay Duca" is also on the press.

The Polish central committee of Chicago, J. Tobias, secretary, 493 North Hermitage avenue, wish it announced that it represents the only Polish socialist body affiliated vith the socialist party, and those desiring information regarding Polish socialists should address as above.

There seems to be a systematic movement among the capitalistic officeholders in the south to prevent socialist speakers from holding street meetings. Comrade Fitts was fined at Centerville and also met street meetings. Comrade Fitts was fined at Centerville and also met with strong opposition from the police at Atlanta, but succeeded in overcoming it and now the meetings are going forward uninterrupted. National Organizer Ray has been having trouble with the police at Birmingham, 'Ala. He was arrested on Saturday evening, July II while addressing a meeting from a soap box. He gave bond and then a vote was taken of the crowd as to whether he should continue and the crowd yelled "Yes." The officer said Ray could not speak on that street corner any more. Ray thereupon moved to the next corner, wher the crowd grew larger until an audience of 1,200 people gathered. Ray spoke for over two hours and many workingmen declared their sympathy after the meeting. On Monday, the court room was crowded with people to hear the trial. The judge told Ray that if he wanted to he (the judge) would place a fine against him so that an appeal could be taken and a test case made. Ray said he was not a judge looking for trouble and not imposing fines upon himself. If he had violated any constitutional law he should be fined and placed in jail where he belonged. The judge turned Ray loose and the latter will continue to do business at the old stand in Birmingham and elsewhere. Ray is also speaking among the miners and organized a Local of 42 members at Dolmite last week.

John C. Chase, after two weeks of much needed rest at home, will fill dates in New York state, beginning July 20, and begin his tour of Maine on August 3.

National Organizer John W. Brown spoke in Madison, Pittsfield, Bangor, Belfast, Warren, Thomaston, Vinalhaven, Bath, Portland, West Brook and Bridgeford during his tour of Maine. The meetings were well attended and successful. Comradi Brown writes, "There is a grand field Brown writes, "There is a grand field Raine.

tended and successful. Con Brown writes, "There is a grand for socialism in Maine. With few exceptions, the farmers are soious of their destruction. A tury ago the farmers in Maine age ulturists and conducted a

lar rotation of crops. They were forced to abandon this and go to raising sheep for wool. The present generation has been compelled in turn to abandon this vocation and turn to raising cattle for the local markets, and for a time they were purely independent by their sale of butter and cheese. The creameries, however, have finally robbed them of this last vestige of freedom, and today they are simply working while the other fellows got the profits." Brown will work in Connecticat as state organizer for the next few months. The Portland, Maine, Dally Press gave a long report of his meet-Press gave a long report of his meeting there and said: "The address was brim full of meat and everything at-tered worth listening to."

National Organizer George H. Goebel will begin his work for the national office at Wilmington, Del., July 22, 23 and 24, going thence to Washington, D. C., for the 25th, 26th and 27th. Goebel will work through Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia on his way to the southwest on his way to the southwest.

A territorial organization has been formed in Arizona, with Albert Ryan, Jerome, as secretary, and the appli-cation for a state charter, signed by eight Locals, is now before the na-tional committee. tional committee.

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen is working in Delaware to secure Locals and ul-timately a state organization.

Comrade W. W. Atkinson, chairman of the testile strike agitation committee at Philadelphia, reports to the national office upon Comrade Jno. the national office upon Comrade Jno. Spargo's work there as follows: "Spargo left here for New York after doing a lot of hard and good work for the cause. He addressed 13 meetings, mostly outdoors. The leaders of the strike were eager to have him at their meetings. We sent him to address three metings of "Mother" Jones' army en route to New York; and at Torresdale. Pa., (2,000 pressured) and at Torresdale, Pa., (2,000 present); another at Bristol, Pa., and one at Morrisville, N. J. We also sent him on last Friday noght to Perlsasie, Pa., where cigarmakers are striking. He, with Mahlon Barnes and Phillip Merites, turned what had been intended and advertised as a meeting of tended and advertised as a meeting of the propertied class against the strikers into a rousing meeting of 2,000 people in favor of the workers." Spargo reports that many thousands of pieces of literature were given away at the meetings, and much good seems to have been done all around. by urgent request of the Philadel-phia comrades, Comrade Spargo will spend another week in that city, ba-ginning July 20, at the expense of na-tional headquarters.

W. E. White of New Haven, has been elected national committeeman from Connecticut to succeed George E. Sweatland, resigned.

Local secretaries and comrades in localities where meetings are held and work done by lecturers and organizers traveling under the direction of the national headquarters are requested to send reports of results of such meetings and work to the national office that these reports be made, so that an estimate can be had of the value and effectiveness of the work of our representatives.

THE NEGRO SOCIALIST.

He is a Rare Speaker and a Gifted Man Who Wields a Powerful Influence.

Rev. Geo. W. Woodbey, the negro-socialist lecturer, has been talking all the week to interested crowds of peo-ple near the corner of State and Orple near the corner of State and Or-tega streets. Several of his listeners have since announced their determi-nation to vote the socialist ticket hereafter. Comrade Woodbey is one of those rare speakers who combin; a thorough understanding of the sub-ject with a simple language that leaves no question with his hearers as to his meaning.—People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Calif.

THE PEOPLE'S FLAG.

The People's Fing is deepest red It shrouded oft our martyred dead; And ere their limbs grew stiff and cold Their hearts' blood dyed it's ev'ry fold.

Then raise the scarlet standard high, Within its shade we'll live and die; Though cowards flinch and traitors

We'll keep the Red Flag flying here.

Look round! The Frenchman loves its blaze, The sturdy German chants its praise; In Moscow's vaults its hymns are

Chicago swells the surging throng.

It waved above our infant might, When all ahead seemed dark a night; It witnessed many a deed and vow; We must not change its color now. It well recalls the triumphs past, It gives the hope of peace at last; The banner bright, the symbol plain Of human right and human gain.

It suits today the weak and base— Whose minds are fixed on self and place— To cringe before the rich man's frown, And haul the sacred emblem down.

With heads uncovered swear we all To bear it onward till we fall; Come dungeon dark or gallows grim, This song shall be our parting hymn:

Chorns: Then raise the giorius standard high Within its shade we'll live and die; Though cowards finch and traitors We'll keep the Red Fing flying h
—J. Cont

The national secretary has been com-pelled to cancel the dates in Pennsyl-vania for Comrade Chase, not being able to secure any dates for him in Ohio, and not bearing from Pennsyl-

CEASELESS AGITATION.

The Homes of Quay and Pennypacker Bombarded by the Thunder Both of Reason.

Franklin H. Slick, State Secretary of Pennsylvania, sends the Journal the following bright newsy report of pro-

following bright newsy report of progress in the Quaker state.

In no state in the Union is there a grander or more fertile field for Socialism than in the Keystone state, Pennsylvania, with its coal mines, coke furnaces, railroad shops, steel works and textile industries on the one side, and the Quays, Carnegies and Baers, with the massacres of Homestead and Lattimer still fresh in the minds of the people, on the other, offers the greatest opportunity for propaganda of any state in the country. From all over the state comes tidings of a general awakening. Towns and villages where they have never had a Socialist speaker or organizer are sending applications for charters. Requests for information how to organize and for speakers are constantly being received at tate beddauarters. ers are constantly being received at state headquarters. At the meeting of the state committee held July 12 a charter was granted to local Pottsgrove, Montgomery country. Three applications for membership at large were granted in Armstrong count applications for memorrhip at large were granted in Armstrong count. These comrades wished to join the party immediately, stating that when there was enough the signing of a charter application would be a matter of mere form, and the meeting to consult and remit dues will naturally create the desire for clean remarks. urally create the desire for closer re

ations.

Cokeville, Hazleton, Williamsport,
Reading, Butler, Wilkesbarre, Millvale, Wilkinsburg, Utahville, Landsford, Pottsville, Sellersville, York and Taylor send in communications.

Local Lansford had a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting on July 6. Local questions were spiritedly but good-naturedly discussed. It was decided to oppose the awarding of any municipal work either by the council or select board to private con-tractors. For the municipality to do the work. Also that the merit system govern the comrades in the school board in matters of selecting and promoting teachers. The local

The comrades in Bingham Center have organized a local and ask where

have organized a local and ask where to send for a charter.

Pittsburg reports that the La Salle Manerchor has disbanded and the South Side Branch comes into possession of \$40 in cash, two book-cases and a piano. They are holding regular meetings and doing good work.

work.

Wilmerding has taken in eight new members and expect to show progress right along. York reports that the colored element of that city is ripe for Socialism. Taylor, an unorganized town, requests that Comrade Chase be given a date for that town. We regret that Chase's dates were cut out in this state, as we have the assurance that we could have secured at least ten or fifteen dates for him.

for him.

William sport sends in a contribution of \$1.55 to help pay off the state committee indebtedness. The Nineteenth Ward Branch of local Philadelphia has pledged itself to pay \$1 per month to help pay off the state committee debt and sends in the first contribution. contribution.

The committee on the celebration of the victories in Germany has turned over to the state committee \$58.83

of the victories in Germany has turned over to the state committee \$58.83 to help pay off the debt.

In Philadelphia the textile strike agitation committee has been helping Mother Jones and her army in their march to New York by sending on speakers to address their meetings. John Spargo addressed the first meeting at Toresdale. Isaac Cowan, Socialist eandidate for governor of Ohio, addressed the second meeting at Bristol. Spargo also spoke at Morrisville, and Cowan again at the monster meeting attended by 10,000 people at Trenton, Friday evening, July 10. On the same evening a monster mass meeting was held at Perkasie, under the auspices of the Cigarmakers' Union, with Comrades Spargo, Barnes and Montis as the speakers.

Comrade George Herrore contribut.

speakers.
Comrade George Herron contributed \$20 to the textile strike agitation fund, and Comrade Louis Meyer of New York city, now working at Trainer, Pa., \$10 for the same fund. The comrades of Philadelphia will

give an excursion to Mauch Chunk Switchback and Glen Onoko Sunday August 9, 1903. Comrades of the So cialist party of Mauch Chunk, Le Chunk highton, Nesqueboning, Summit Hill, Hauto, Lansford, Coaldale and Tama-qua are invited to attend the Socialon are invited to attend the Social ist raily and mass meeting at Glen Onoko dancing pavilion at 3:30 p. m. Good speakers from Philadelphia will address the meeting. Singing by the German Workingmen's Singing Society of Philadelphia.

THE O'HARES.

Comrades Frank P. and Kate O'Hare go to McMochin, W. Va., Aug. 1. Comrade Harry A. Leeds has arranged a circuit of seven towns in that vicinity, which will have regular weekly meetings for the following five weeks. An agitator's class may also be conducted Sundays in some park, where the local comrades may get broken into public speeking. Comrade O'Hare has had great success in conducting such classes. The comrades who were in his New York city evening school last winter are according to The Worker, now holding forth in various open air meetings in Gotham. He promises to return to Michigan, this fall, organize a school and place his experience at the command of the massy comrades who want to get out in the field in the big campaign next year. O'Hare is practical, and if he can impart his knack of holding and winning crowds. Michigan should have a corps of agitators for the state organizer to route next year that will rip things wide open and mark an epoch in state agitation work for socialism in this country.

The police in Media, Delaware coun-



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