"Labor combines industrially where

"It divides politically where it is

AMERICAN litical action on the part of the masses is either densely ignorant or else he has the price of his opposition in his pocket." LABOR UNION JOURNAL

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

THE FEDERATION

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE MINERS AT THE DENVER CON-VENTION-NO CHILD LABOR. PROGRESS THE WATCHWORD.

The Western Federation of Miners decided that the next convention shall be held in Butte, as stated last week; they also declared for the Socialist program and principles by a vote of 125 to 20. A determined effort will be made to stamp out child labor; every assistance has been promised those unions which are fighting for any 8-bour day. The convention enthose unions which are fighting for an 8-hour day. The convention endorsed a resolution of Butte stationery engineers, condemning the American Federation of Labor for organizing a dual union in that city. The stamp system of dues was adopted. The demands of the smeltermen of Anaconda will also receive the support of the Federation. The following is the resolution which was overwhelmingly adopted.

Whereas, The natural resources of the earth, upon which humanity depends, are being swiftly concentrated into the hands of the privileged few; and.

Wereas. Political independence is

Mereas. Political independence is a bauble and delusion, while the toil-ing millions bear the yoke of wage slavery on the industrial field; and, Whereas. No man among the vast

army of laboring humanity can suc-cessfully assert his manhood, while his necessities make him a suppliant at the foot of another for a job which he have in order to sustain life;

Whereas. The privileged few who wn the jobs which the many must have, must necessarily own the many;

and.

Whereas, Capitalism can never be dethroned and wage slavery abolished until the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution shall be taken from the hands of the few, by the political power of the many, to become the collective property of all mankind, to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity; and,

lective property of all manning, to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity; and.

Whereas, The Socialist party is the only political party in any nation of the world that demands that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall become the common property of all, and that labor shall receive the full product of its toil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners in the eleventh annual convention assembled, reaffirm the political policy of the tenth annual convention, believing that the principles enunciated by the Socialist party will make the "no blest work of God," woman, the queen of home, and the child, the bud and blossom of an emancipated generation.

JORIN M. O NEIL,

E. C. AYTON,

JOS. SEFFERIES,

W. M. DENNIS,

H. TRESIDDEN,

H. TRESIDDEN. Committee on Resolutions

BUTTE MINERS

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF UN. ION OBSERVED IN THE USUAL MANNER-IT IS TWENTY-FIVE YEARE OF AGE.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Butte Miners' union, the silver jubilee of the greatest organization of workingmen in the west was observed in an imposing manner. The parade took place unions of the organization of workingmen in the west was observed in an imposing manner. The parade took place under a fair sky. The streets, as usual, were filled with spectators, and in some of the blocks the marchers rubbed against the surging crowds and walked in a narrow channel out through the mass of humanity. It was a long procession, the miners walking in the rear, four a breast. There were 2,100 miners in the column that passed the corner of Main and Broadway, and before that point was reached many had dropped out and mingled with the moving throng. It was said by an official of the union that more than 2,500 badges had been distributed, and while some dropped out before reaching the point mentioned, many more fell in along the route beyond; so that when the procession disbanded it is thought that nearly 2,500 miners were in line.

Main street between Quartz and Copper was the point of concentration. Promptly at o'clock the Boston & Montana, Montana State and the Silver City bands took positions in front of Miners' Union hall and for nearly an hour, while the miners filed in and out of the hall to make final preparation for the march, the increasing crowds enjoyed a concert by the three bands, each of which played alternately, and it was all fine music and was thoroughly enjoyed. During this delightful interim, the other unions continued to take up positions in the vicinity and made ready to fall in at the command of the marshal of the day.

Formation of the Parade.

A platoon of police, marching eight abreast, moved up Main street to Gagnon and rested, the Boston & Montana band next in line. 'Attention, forward, march," and the uniformed policemen, headed by Capiain Grant and Sergeant McGrath, stepped

KEEP OFF THE GRASS!



The park of natural wealth is an enchanted country where iron and other minerals are found in abundance. Where stately forests rear the heads; where fruits actually grow on trees; where nature, without money and without price, has with lavish hand provided a profusion of those things which satisfy the material wants of man and contribute so largely to the peace, happiness, morality and in lifectual development of a people, but the starving populace are dehied access to these riches by the malevolent contieman who stands before the gate, except on such terms as suit him. He is ably supported by his merageric who render him heroic service; of those who aid his cause, the most useful is the ape of ignorance which is ever ready to rend any one who disputes his matter's title.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

(Continued from Last Week.)

(Continued from Last Week.)
It has been decided that Butte shall retain the headquarters of the American Labor Union for another year, at least. The Journal subscription is no longer to be collected as an assessment, but is to be included in the percapita tax. It is also understood that the Miners' Magazine has been consolidated, the details being left to the executive boards of the two organizations for setlement.

The Fight on Socialism," which the daily papers mentioned with so much satisfaction did not materialize. The

satisfaction did not materialize. The delegate who was credited with being active in opposition declares that he did not oppose Socialism, but did oppose the Journal assessment. Below is given the work of the convention during the first days. While containing nothing definite it gives a good idea of the character of the delegates and degree of intelligent progressiveness in the convention. In the next issue the Journal will give a general review of the work done by this splendid body of trades unionists in the cause nearest every true man's heart, that of bettering the condition of the great common people. satisfaction did not materialize.

Delegate Baird, of the Western Federation of Miners, read the following communication from the convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Convention Hall of the Western Federation of Miners.

Denver, Colo., May 27, 1903, 4:25 p. m.

To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union:

To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union:
Dear Sirs and Brothers— Iam instructed to advise you that the convention has listened to Mr. Fairgrieve, and that you are hereby notified that the action of the morning session of the Western Federation of Miners has not been changed, and you are requested not to allow him a seat in the convention of the American Labor Union.
Yours fraternally.
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD,
Secretary treasurer Western Federa.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
Secretary treasurer Western Federation of Miners.
Report of committee on credentials, case of Alex Fairgrieve, deferred from yesterday's session, was taken up.
Mr. Fairgrieve was given the privilege of the floor to state his case.
Delegate Moser asked Mr. Fairgrieve if it was not a fact that he held membership in the American Labor Union at the same time he held a commission from the United Mine Workers of America.
Mr. Fairgrieve answered "yes."
Delegates Leonard, Moser, Salter, Baird and O'Brien spoke against admitting Mr. Fairgrieve.
Member of Executive Board Oit also opposed the admission of Mr. Fairgrieve.
Delegate Boses Davis spoke in favor

grieve.

Delegate Rees Davis spoke in favor of the admission of Mr. Fairgrieve, but had not concluded his remarks at the end of the five-minute limit.

Delegate Andrews, of the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, secured recognition of the chair and transferred his five minutes time to Delegate Davis, who continued his remarks.

m. foday.

Motion carried.

The discussion of Mr. Pairgrieve's case was then continued.

Delegate Florence Walton opposed the scaling of Mr. Fairgrieve.

Delegate Fisher asked Mr. Fair.

grieve if he held a commission from

Lie American Federation of Labor of United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Fairgrieve answered that he had held a commission from the United Mine Workers of America for thirty

Mine Workers of America and days.

Delegate Fisher opposed admitting Mr. Fairgrieve.

Delegate Cronin favored admission of Mr. Fairgrieve.

Delegate Barnes of Ouray Federal Labor Union No. 271 suggested that Mr. Fairgrieve withdraw from the convention.

President McDonald suggested that report of committee on credentials be so amended as to hold in abevance the seating of Mr. Fairgrieve as a dele-gate pending the clearing of himself with the Western Federation of Mners.

Miners.

Members of the Executive Board Hughes moved and it was properly see onded that Mr. Fairgrieve be unseated pending a settlement with the Western Federation of Miners.

Point of order made and sustained that personal abuse of officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners be not permitted.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn for one minute and reconvene at 12:01 p. m.

Motion carried.

Convention adjourned.
Convention called to order at 12:01
p. m. by President McDonald.

The motion to amend the report of the committee on credentials to the effect that Mr. Fairgrieve be unseated Federation of Miners was then brought

Federation of Miners was then brought before the convention and carried. Motion to adopt the report of the committee on credentials which recom-mended the unscating of Mr. Fair-grieve pending settlement with the Western 1 ederation of Miners was then made.

Roll call vote on adopting report of committee as amended resulted as for.

Roll call vote on acopting report of committee as amended resulted as follows:

Yeas—Charles L. Hilditch. S. A. Wainscott, H. F. Baker, D. F. Blackmer, Charles S. Cranston, William Ahern, Samuel H. Treloar, Louis Mayer, William Younghaene, J. C. Barnes, A. H. Floaten, James Donaldson, James Higgins, Ray C. Smith, R. G. Mosser, Joseph Campion, L. K. Knapp, F. W. Ott, William Fisher, F. M. Watson, O. C. Smith, Edward McCrystie, E. E. Thornberg, Ed. Cummins, Ed Mays, C. M. O'Brien, J. H. Resor, H. L. Barnes, George Ragan, William O. Chase, Beojamin Wheeler, Charles Shane, Harry Reese, P. J. Devault, R. A. Croskey, George Estes, Charles E Stone, M. L. Slater, Daniel McDonald, Clarence Smith, H. N. Banks, H. L. Hughes, M. E. White, P. W. Walton, C. P. Lafray, Charles Everett, Oscar Scherrer, E. M. Osborne, William Baird, Jacob Baum, F. H. Richardson, Robert Turnbull, W. H. Leonard—53.

Nays—F. W. Cronin, W. J. Honey, Rees Davis Samuel T. Byers, Lillie

Nava—F. W. Cronin, W. J. Honey, Rees Davis, Samuel T. Byers, Lillie Bradbury, Anna V. Barrett, Frank Andrews, F. J. Pelletter, F. G. Bernard, Dennis Courtney, Boyd T. Dickinson, M. H. Whalen—12.

Letters read from Cooks and Walters' Union delaring Chesapeake reataurant fair.

Moved and seconded committee of three be appointed to inform Western Federation of Miners' convention of the action of this convention in case of Mr. Pringrieve.

Motion carried.

Motion carried.

President McDonald appointed the

At 12:45 p. m. the convention ad urmed to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

May 28, 1905.
Second session of the fourth day's
recedings of the sixth annual concention of the American Labor Union
alled to order at 2:15 p. m. by Presi mt McDonald.

Pasqword taken up. Roll scall and following absentee

Theo Fisher, R. G. Moser, Philip Kleinschmidt, Jr., Harry Lyons, C. C. Inmar, John C. Robertson, G. L. Stewart, Clarence Smith of Boulder, Colo-J R. Ware, Edgar W. Kohn, Robert P. Reid, P. B. Petty, Joseph Grenier,

P. Reid, P. H. Petty, Joseph Grenier, George J. Hurley, altry Reede, S. E. Feberling, Harry Osborne. 'Communication from Lumbermen's frien No. 180, asking for aid for strik-ers out of word, read, and, upon mo-tion, referred to executive board. Communication from Eugene V.

Debs. regretting inability to attend this convention, read and ordered accepted and acknowledged. .Mr. Debs' letter follows:

Terre Haute, Ind., May 25, 1903.

Farece Smith, Esq., Denver, Col.:

Dear Comraic—Just arrived from
the West and have to leave on the first train for the East. it will be impos-sible for me to reach Colorado this month on account of other engage.

With earnest wishes for the success

Yours fraternally, EUGENE V. DEBS Following communication from Unit Brotherhood Railway Employes re-cired and ordered acknowledged: green Office of United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

of Railway Emoloyes.

San Francisco. May 28, 1903.

To the Officers and Members of the American Labor Union in Convention Assembled, Denver, Col.:

Gentiemen and Brothers—The present constitution of the American Labor Union, Art. 9. Sec. 11, states that transfer cards issued by international ganizations will be accepted by local ruions officated with the American Labor Union.

The United Brotherhood of Railway The United Brotherhood of Railway Laployes desires to give notice to the A nerican Labor Union that the U. B. E. will likewise accept transfer ods issued by the A. L. U. or by any al thereof in good standing, or by western Federation of Miners, the lated Association of Hotel and Research transfer Employees, or any local national or international organization now illiated, or that may hereafter affilie with the A. L. U. in the same run, or as provided in the above special article and section of the A. L. U. cotstitution.

Fraternally,
GEORGE ESTES,
skient United Brotherhood of Rail-

way Employes.
Communication from H. Hanson, re-seding present military law, was read-ad referred to committee on resolu-Committee on resolutions submitted the following report with recommenda-

Resolution No. 1.

Whereas, Labor unions are invar-by hampered for want of funds and reason of this fact most of the neficial efforts of organization are

; ana., Thereas, Our opponents, the capi-stic classes, have unlimited mon-with which to fight us; and, real-

(Continued on Page 1.)

A LOBSTER AT LYNN

Daily Attempts to Saddle on the A. L. U. Those Crimes Against Unionism That Have Made the Name of Gompers a Stench in the Nostrils of Western Labor--Frank Jones' Reply.

Ex-Representative E. L. Daily, of Massachusetts, who is, according to rumor, receiving \$10 per day from the "Shoot and Booze Workers Un-ion" of Lynn, has been attempting to earn his salary by unloading his wonearn his salary by unloading his won-drous store of opinions and discov-eries about the A. L. U. in the daily press. Mr. Daily has discovered that the A. L. U. was organized by the Socialists and that a number of its membership did not know, until en-tightened by him, that they were members of a Socialist organization, the has further discovered that the A. L. U. organizes dual unions and boy-1. U. organizes dual unions and boycotts union goods. One can only use
a club to a cur; nice language and
gentlemanly treatment would be
thrown away. The fittest reply to
men of the Daily type is to brand
them as they are, cowards and liars
of the first water. The contemptible
things he charges to us have been
done by the Gompers union, and some
have been charitable enough L. U. organizes dual unions and boycharitable have been enough to attempt to overlook it in the belief that they knew no better, but since they recognize its

infamy, there can be nothing said in their defense. The type of "union men" which such men as Daily represents are more useful to the employer as strike breakers than is the scum of the large cities that are furnished by Flannery, who advertises his busi-ness as that of a strike breaker, Frank L. Jones replied to the assault on his organization in a very able manner, stating the causes for the birth of the A. L. U. and covering the same ground as did a member in British Columbia a few months ago, when an unsuccessful effort was made to induce a Gompers organizer to deto induce a Gompers organizer to de-bate the merits of the two national bodies. Mr. Jones said:
"In the early nineties there was a

strike among the minera of the Rocky mountains and upon being asked for aid the national executive board of the aid the national executive board of the American Federation of Labor refused to give them such aid as was necestary, it seemed to be the policy of the A.F. of L., according to the opinions of these western miners, to keep their money in the east and all their effort was used in organizing the east to the detriment of the western organizations. When these miners fully made up their minds to this fact they withdrew from the A.F. of L. and formed what was then known as the Western Federation of Miners. This organization went it alone for some time, when other western unions for the same reason which caused the withdrawal of the miners from the A.F. of L., also severed their connections with head works. F. of L. also severed their connections with that body and in the western states there were several unaffiliated labor organizations with no na-

"A convention was finally called of these different unaffiliated bodies and what was known as the Western La-bor Union organized. This convention was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in May, 1898.
"The union was "The union made more or less pro

gress under that name and at the re-cent convention held at Denver, Colo., May 25 to June 7, 1902, the name of the organization was changed to the American Labor Union, and the plat-form of the Socialist party was adopt-ed as a political end of the organiza-

"Let us consider for a moment the "Let us consider for a moment the reason leading up to the adoption of the Socialist platform. The trade unlonists connected with that body after many efforts on their part through the strike and boycott found that all their efforts, while apparently being in some cases a victory, worked in the end to the detriment of the workers. It was found that in gaining an increase of wages of perhaps 10 per cent in some cases, the cost of living would rise from 20 to 50 per cent, so after in some cases, the cost of living would rise from 20 to 50 per cent, so after all the struggle and hardships borne by them in their attempt to better their conditions, they came out of the fight in a worse condition than when they careed. they entered.

"They also saw in the final making

the trade union movement a universal affair, with every workingman a trade unionist, and still allowing in the hands of the capitalistic class, that their work would have been in vain, from the fact that no matter how high they would be able to make the wages they would be able to make the wages of the workers, the capitalists having the product of the labor of the workers in their possession, would be able to make the selling price, thus leaving their relative positions no better

than before.
"Realizing all this, I say, and taking "Realizing all this, I say, and taking lessons from the capitalist organizations, they decided that, like their masters, in order to secure any remedy which would prove of a lasting benefit to the working class, it would be necessary to go to the ballot box and elect representatives who wous work for the interests of those who had elected them.

work for the interests of those who had elected them.

"Looking over the different political parties in the field they found that the Republican and Democratic parties could in no way represent the working class, and the only party which stood upon a strictly working class platform, that of giving the workers the full product of their labor, the platform of the Socialist party was adonted.

bor, the platform of the Socialist party was adopted.

"The American Labor Union, thus stands for advanced trade unionism, and until such men as Mr. Dally, et al., who see in the trade union movement an opportunity for self advancement, and who find it possible to make an honest (?) living out of that move-ment, are sent to the rear, the A. F. of L. will stand still and the advanced trade union movement will progress until it embraces all the workers in this country.

"Now, a few words in contradiction to Mr. Daily's statement that the Grain Counter Workers' Union of this

Grain Counter Workers' Union of this city did not understand what they were going into when they smillated with the American Labor Union.

"The members of the Grain Counter Workers Union voted to apply for a charter in the Western Labor Union, but upon communicating with the executive officers of that body they were informed that the federation were about to hold a convention, and until that convention was held they would be unable to give the local body would be unable to give the local body

until that convention was held they would be unable to give the local body a decided answed.

"After the convention had closed, the local body received a communication from the national office of the American Labor Union stating that at the recent convention the name of the organization had been changed from the Western Federation to the American Labor Union, and also stating that the convention had adopted the Socialist party platform, a copy of which was also inclosed. The communication together with the constitution and platform of the Socialist party, was read in a meeting of the Grain Counter Workers' Union, and was unanimously adopted. Mr. Daley's statement that the members of the Grain Counter Workers' Union did not know what they were joining is an insult to the intelligence of the members of that organization.

There is a fable about a monkey which was stationed to keep the fires off his master while he slept, but upon getting extremely angry at one particular fly which would persist in finding a resting place upon a certain bald spot upon his master's head, seized a club and was about to bring it down heavily upon the fly, and, of

seized a club and was about to bring it down heavily upon the fly, and, of course, smashing his master's head at the same time, when a burglar rushed in and seized the club just in time to eized a club and was a

save the master's life.
"From the fact that the preamble of the organization which Mr. Daley is attempting to defend is extremely So-cialistic, it would seem that he was also playing a "monkey" trick upon his master. Trusting you will give this defense as much prominence as you did the attack by Mr. Daley upon my

organization. I remain,
"Yours respectfully,
"FRANK L. JONES.
"Lynn, Mass., June 8, 1903."

THE SHEARERS' STRIKE AT MALTA

Sheep Shearers Lock Horns With Wool Grovers on Scale of Prices--Union Takes Action--Notice to Shearers.

The wool growers of northern Montana have forced a strike at Malta by their arbitrary attitude toward the shearers. The following notice has been sent out by the union men and it is asked that it be given the widest publicity.

publicity.

Malia. Mont., June 4, 1903.

To the Hand and Machine Shearers of Montana—Greeting:

Whereas, The Montana Wool Growers' association has adopted regulations and is endeavoring to maintain a list of prices for shearing that are lower than the present high price of living will permit; and, Whereas, Said association is trying to hold out r cent per head if the shearer 's discharged, or voluntarily quits; and, Whereas, Certain wool growers are trying to make shearers pay for sheep that disturing the process of shearing; therefore be it

be it

Resolved, That the members of the
Hand and Machine Shearers' union convened, do hereby denounce said regulations
of the Montana Wool Geowers' association

as unfair and unjust, and as foreign to the spirit of American institutions. We demand that the prices for shearing shall be as follows: Ewes, yearlings and 2-year-old wethers,

Ewes, yearlings and 2-year-old wethers, 9 cents.

Three-year-old wethers and up, 10 cents.

Trial weathers, 11 cents.

Yearling bucks, 15 cents.

Old bucks, 20 cents.

Shearers to board themselves.

Furthermore, we denounce all rough work as unworkmanilke, and do not inderse it nor the malicious treatment of sheep in any manner.

Furthermore, we hereby declare a strike on at all the corrals in and about Malta until the above conditions demanded by the Hand and Machine Shearers' union are granted. All the shearers of the state are requested to join us in maintaining the above conditions.

A. E. SIMONSEN,

A. E. SIMONSEN,
C. E. CRAIG,
C. C. JOHNSON,
HARRY WILLIAMS,
J. L. COX,
FHAS. SCHWANDT,
Committee

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s devoted to optical work. I guaranco perfect-fitting glasses. Frames and censes complete, \$2.00 to \$10.00. Artiicial eyes, \$4.50. I have the most omplete optical parlors in the West. My eye remedies-Rosches' Opthalhic Drops for inflamed eyes, granuated lids, etc .- are the best. EXAMINATION FREE.

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Schaeffle.

It is not the purpose of the writer to occupy the valuable space of the Journal in discussing the theories of

Mr. Van Aken on subjects foreign to the issues of modern Socialism, and will endeavor to keep his reverence

on the right track in so far as Social

ism is concerned only.

In your last contribution, Mr. Van.
Aken. you take up a great deal of
space in attempting to explain (with-

space in attempting to explain (without explaining natural property rights,
and finally put it in the mouths of the
Socialists to ask the following question: "Is the state really a robber?"
Socialists ask no such questions;
they know the state is as much a
robber or could be under state ownerwhy, so it is possible for the individual

ship, as it is possible for the individual

It is not a change of masters—that is, from individual to state control—

that Socialists are fighting for what

we want is a change of the system that makes it possible for either the state or the individual to rob any one.

And we do aim to restrain individual action in so far as collective interests are concerned. We aim to establish a system that will make it impossible

for any individual or class of individ-

At the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners D. C. Coates was commissioned to draw up a set of resolutions setting forth the appreciation of the federation for the official services of Edward Boyce, These resolutions were presented to the miners' convention last Wednesday and they were approved and ordered handsomely engrossed and framed, and they will be given to Mr. Boyce in that form before the convention ends. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, At the tenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners Edward Boyce, because of failing health, was compelled to sever official connection with the federation and declined to longer remain as the official head; and,

"Whereas, The organization and growth of the federation, was largely due to the active, untiring, self-sacrining and able work of Mr. Boyce; therefore be it

exploit a community or a na-

A TESTIMONIAL OF APPRECIATION

Stirring Resolutions in Recognition of Edward Boyce's Services

in the Cause of Unionism.

EDWARD BOYCE.

Wito estired from the pre-feer; of the western Federation of Miners tast
year because of ill health.

most leaders, pure in character and precminent in conviction and honesty of purpose. Because of his stering qualities as
a man his integrity, his faithfulness and
his many personal sacrifices the wage
workers in the western country have been
enabled to enjoy many benefits, for which
they sing his praises. It was, indeed, a
loss to the federation and to the cause of
immanity when Mr. Boyce was compelled
to forego further activity in the labor
movement; be it further
"Resolved, That we extend our prayer
for his future welfare, and many his life
be spared for many years to come. May
health, happiness and prosperity ever be
his, and may his acts and deeds be living
examples for all those to follow whose
hearts beat in sympathy with those who
bear the burdens of toil and be it further
"Resolved. That these resolutions be
engrossed, framed, signed by the president
and secretary-treasurer of the referation
and presented to Brother Boyce with our
sincere thanks for his valuable services
and high appreciation of his true worth as
one of God's nablemen.

"MISS SIMPLICITY"

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clever me chanical device with which you can qui-kly and successfully mend the most provok-ing tire punc-tures. It makes quickly and clean ly a complete re-

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Seminal Weakness The results of and Sexual Debility and excesses. I atop night losses, restore sexual power, serve and brain power, estarge and strengthen weak parts; make you fit for marriage. Send for book. parts, make you fit for marriage. Send for book.

Stricture Radically cured with a new and and Cleet Infallible Home Treatment. No and Cleet Infallible Home Treatment. No and Cleet Infallible Home Ireatment. No and Cleet Instruments, no pain, no detention from business. Care guaranteed. Book and list of questions free-sealed.

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ALL DRUGGISTS

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"Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners hereby testifies to its appreciation of the past services of Mr. Boyce and the keen regret the members feel at the less of his able leadership. Mr. Boyce helped to organize the Leadville Miners' union in 1884; went to Butte, Mont., and joined the Miners' union there in 1887; joined Wardner Miners' union there in 1887; joined Wardner Miners' union there in 1889; joined Wardner Miners' union in 1889, and has held his membership in that union ever since. After the troublesome times in the Coeur d'Alenc district in 1892 Mr. Boyce, in company with other of his fellow miners, putlined a plan for the organization of the Western Federation of Miners. He was elected to represent Wardner Miners' union at the convention held in Butte, Mont, in May, 1803, when the federation was formed, but was unable to be present on account of work in connection with his local union. At the second annual convention, held in 1894, he was a delegate and was elected a member of the executive board. At the convention of 1893 he was elected general organizer of the federation, and during that year he traveled over 8,000 miles and organized CARL ENGEL WHILE for Prices

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Individual vs. Communal Good Written for The Journal by Geo. H. Morrison

Making good his promise to the readers of the Butte Miner. In the do not intend to deprive anyone of that which he may be legally and just-ly in possession of, we will deprive the individual of that which he has ille-gally and unjustly stolen under any color of title whatsoever.

You say "Man is made to adapt him!" issue of that paper of June 7th appears the second of a series of papers with which he has promised to regale the Miner's Sunday readers on Socialism. If the reverend gentlemen from self to any Social organization, and that we all believe this," but you do not attempt to explain by what right any man may at his own election im-Phillipsburg will only stay with his task long enough the Socialists of

Montana will be the gainers thereby. and will we Mr. Van Aken a lasting debt of gratitude in giving pose himself upon an organization for the purpose of robbing the organiza-tion of the product of their labor; their cause so much free advertising through the medium of the Capitalistic Press, and thus educating a large num-ber of readers that could not otherwise that one man may under certain con-ditions favorable to him, acquire all the natural means of production and appropriate both the means and the he reached by the advocates of Social appropriate both the means and the production to his own use, even though he may do this at the cost of the existence of the organization. Then you say: "The Social constitution must be natural or artificial." The Socialist says the present system is artificial and quality and the present system is artificial and quality and the present system is artificial and quality. And though his reverence has evi dently been reading up on the subject since his letters first appeared in the columns of the Miner, he has not yet advanced far enough in his investi-gations to enable him to distinguish any difference between ancient com-munism and modern socialism or col-lectiveism as advocated by Albert

fys the statement on the theory that the greatest good to the greatest num-ber can be the only natural constitution and on this principle we intend

tution and on this principle we intend to construct our new model.

Further, you say: "The right to own, to possess property as individ-uals has been the base of all social and economic order; that this right has been extending and accentuating itself." The very reverse of the first itself." The very reverse of the first statement is true. From the earliest history of man down to the beginning of the eighteenth century common ownership in the soil was very much the order of society and one hundred years before that time it was almost universally the recognized condition of ail nations since the beginning of our present industrial system which dates from the middle of the seventeenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century the disposition on the part of the individual to acquire property in land has kept accentuating itself until it is no longer possible. Now that all the land worth acquiring has been preempted; and I question very much whether my learned friend 40 years ago would have accepted the whole state of Montana as a gift. Certainly not, if he had been compelled to prove up on it in accordance with our pres-

ent homestead laws. It will take 51 per cent of the voters of this nation to determine what So-

tion at their pleasure. And though we I cialism will be in its ultimate application to the practical affairs of gov ernment, and there is no one at this time can even hazard an opinion as to what that ultimate application will be any more than they can outline what will be the policy of the republican party 10 years from now upon several of the most important questions.

However, Socialists everywhere are agreed! agreed! Among these are our first and central aim which is to terminate and central aim which is to terminate the divorce of the workers from the natural sources of subsistence; since the beginning of our present industrial system the course of Social evolution has gradually been to exclude the pro-ducing class from the possession of the land and capital, and to establish a new subjection—the subjection of the workers who have nothing left to depend on but a precarious wage la-bor. Private ownership leads inevitably to social and economic anarchy; to the degredation of the working man and his family; to the growth of man and ms tainly; to the growth ovice and depravity among the wealthy classes and their dependents; to bad and inartistic workmanship; and to adulteration in all its forms, and it has already divided society into two classes—wealthy millionaires and an enormous mass of proletarians, which condition will inevitably produce so-

cialism or social ruin.

A system of collective ownership of things collectively used, in order that mankind may be able to own privately all the things privately used, must take the place of a system that gives the individual the right to possess all of the things collectively used in or-der that he may exploit collectively all mankind in standing between man and his means of subsistence. Capitalism has already organized society industrially; production of whatever nature is already the result of a social operation carried on by

of a social operation carried on by men organized and associated in fac

The product is appropriated by individual capitalists; it is social pro-duction and capitalistic appropriation; and the system which gives counte-nance to this twentieth century legalized piracy is fast being replaced by a system that will recognize no class or individual interests, no franchise to the favored few, no title deed to the universe, but equal rights to all men and special privileges to none.

ORGANIZED LABOR

Rome. In the ancient Graeco-Roman world the

classes contented tables of the contented tables of tables of

thirteen new unions, which was the first real work done for the federation. For this splendid service Mr. Boyce was unanimously thanked at the fourth annual convention. It was at this convention, on May 18, 1896, that he was elected by acclamation to fill the highest office in the gift of the federation, and each succeeding year he was re-elected president, and served in that capacity till June, 1902. His consistent and tircless work in that position undermised his health and be was compelled to retire from official place for rest and recuperation. Mr. Boyce gave the best years of his life and his best efforts for the upbuilding of the federation, and it has been largely due to his work that today the Western Federation of Miners stands as the peer of any organization in the industrial field. While building the federation as one of labor's fore-

bread. And so with every product of heid or mine.

The unions collected the tariff of Rome, built her temples, constructed her roads and accoutered her armies. The mines belonged to the state, which let them to the Miners union. They turned oyer the ore to the Smelters' union, whose business it was to supply the various unions of workers in iron, copper, brass and bronze with the raw materials of their trade. The Cobblers' union furnished the Roman troops with shoes, while the Smiflers' union slothed and perhaps also victualed them.

them.

The interdependence or close federation of the ancient unions, and the magnitude of their undertakings, were altogether marvelous, and were without any parallel in modern times. Indeed, but for Rome's insatiable rage for conquest and the enslavement of captives resulting therefrom there can be no doubt that her labor unions were on the highway toward a true cooperative commonwealth.—The Tocsin, Sydney, Australia.

Dictionary of Political Terms.

Anarchy: A convenient word popu-arly used to designate anything you don't

Was a Potent Factor in Ancient

relations of the unions, both state and mu-nicipality, were far more infilmate than any that now exist. In antiquity the classes concerned themselves with but

the fitting occupation of the servile masses.

The secret of the excellence of ancient workmanship was this: The trade unions were practically self-sustaining, self-employing institutions. All land transport was conducted by the Carriers' union, and all the teams and wagens were the property of the organized group.

Nor was it otherwise if the transport was by water. When grain had to be conveyed, say, from Lyons (Lugdonum) to Rome, one union saw it down to the mouth of the Rhone on barges; another conveyed it to Ostia, the port of Rome, and yet another carried it up the Tiber, 18 miles to the Eternal City.

There it was turned ever to the United Millers, from whom it found its way to the United Bakers, who converted it into bread. And so with every product of field or mine.

The unions collected the tariff of Rome.

like.

Harmony: A delectable dimple the Cleveland democrats are trying to annex to Mr. Bryan's party, and which manifests itself chiefly in the screne and symphonic manner of the celebrated felines of far-famed Kilkenny.

Justice: A blind-folded symbolical per-

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sonality, said to preside at law court sessions, and warranted blind as a bat when the rights of man are weighed against the might of Mammon. Perchance some day she will take a notion to remove the bandage from her optics, and reverse with the sword of revolution some supreme court decisions.

age from her optics, and reverse with the sword of revolution some supreme court decisions.

Politics: The science of transforming a Public Trust into a Private Snap.

Politician: A manipulator of verbal legerdemain, skilled in the art of serving God without offending the devil.

Pennsylvania: A territorial division of the United States bounded by the political influence of Matt Quay.

Policeman: A footpad in uniform maintained by another tootpad, called the state, to protect big thieves from the possible depredations of smaller ones.

Prosperity: A condition of affairs said to exist in the United States, and which manifests itself chiefly in strikes, riots, business depression and financial flurries.

Trust: A large body of stolem wealth entirely surrounded by watered stock.

United States: A political division of North America, bounded on the north by a federal court injunction; on the east by Wall street; on the south by the Negro Question, and on the west by a Filipino massacre. Its principal products are trusts, mergers, millionaires, and boodle politicians. Its population, exclusive of rogues, is divided chiefly into two classes—fools and bigger foola. It is some times called the land of the free and home of the have—but that's a joke.—Ross Winn's Firebrand.

A royal commission is investigating the C. P. strike at Vancouver; negotiations for a seitlement are still pending.

Why doesn't Butte organize a La-dies' union label league? There is room for one and splendid service could be done for the cause in fields that are now untoched by the male

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MEN Who find themselves growing old before their time, who find the fire of youth burning low, the aches and pains of the aged slowly creeping upon them—with that pain across the small of the back and grows worse instead of better; that IRRITABLE, NERVOUS, DESPONDENT FEELING that WILL NOT be shaken off. It means you need our treatment. Consult our physicians, avail yourself of our FREE CONSULTATION and rid yourself of your ailments before it is too late.

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Cause and Cure By R. L. Green

In order to intelligently apply a remedy to a wrong condition it is first necessary to understand the primary cause of the trouble. Knowing the cause of course it would be easy to apply the remedy. Union men, therefore, are earnestly requested to carefully study the following figures, because they not only show the cause, but also suggest the cure of all our but also suggest the cure of all our

industrial strife.

Two years ago, under the direction

industrial strife.

Two years ago, under the direction of a pharmacist, I gathered and cured 150 pounds of boneset, a largely used home remedy for colds. Aliaire, Woodward & Co., of Peoria, Ill., gave me 4 1-2 cents a pound for it. A Detroit firm generously offered 4 cents and a Columbus firm 3 1-2 cents.

My three days' work, after paying 75 cents freight and 75 cents for bags, brought me \$5.25, or \$1.75 a day, about the usual wages for labor. The retail price of this herb is 5 cents an ounce, or 80 cents a pound. At this price my crop brought \$120.

For doing the work I got \$5.25, those who passed it around got \$114.75, which is more than 20 times what I received. And, again, in the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report, take units 203.205—stem wind, brass hunting watch movement, 18 size, full plate, 15 jewels, with gold hunting case, engine turned "barley corn shield" pattern, which retails at \$25. The labor cost of the complete watch is \$2.60. The raw material, a little steel, a little brass and a little gold, costs about \$2.50. Deduct the costs of labor and raw material price and you have the amount it costs to carry the watch from the workingman to your pocket, which is \$20, almost you nave the amount it costs to carry
the watch from the workingman to
your pocket, which is \$20, almost
eight times the amount paid for the
work. Apply this test to any other
article in that report and you will get
similar results.

The Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor
Report and the foregoing figures where

The Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report and the foregoing figures show beyond dispute that it costs from 5 to 20 times more to hand an article to the user than it does to make it. This fact condemns our industrial system as hopelessly inefficient and out of date. Just fancy a machine which, after making an article in one minute would carry it about hither and thither for 5 carry it about hither and thither for 5 or 10 minutes before delivering it to the operator, and you have a true picture of our old fashioned and disgustingly stupid system. It was probably all right 100 years ago, but we have long since outgrown it and to say the least its use now certainly does not reflect much credit on the present age, which boasts of so much intelli-

not reflect much credit on the present age, which boasts of so much intelligence, progress and civilization.

Furthermore, the system is unjust because it gives the majority of the people, the workingmen, only \$1 for producing \$5 worth. This, of course, compels them to exist on one infith of the nation's products, while it gives four-fifths to the minority, the distributors or capitalists. Naturally the tributors or capitalists. Naturally, the former find it somewhat difficult to support themselves decently on such a support themselves decently on such a meagre share, so after vainly striving to do so they finally realize its impossibility and strike for higher wages. One union after another demands a 10 or 15 percent increase. And if granted the benefit is only temporary, because their employers one after the other advance the price of their products about the same amount as the ducts about the same amount as the advance given to the workingmen. The result is that after all the unions have obtained a raise and all the emplovers have advanced prices on all goods used by the people the working-men are financially just about where they started and are ready to com-mence all over again the endless chain

In this clever little game played on In this clever little game played on the workingmen by the distributors or capitalists, the former are like an ox in a tread-mill, which is urged on by food placed just out of reach. If by chance the beast gets its mouth in the trough the boss quickly puts it out of reach again. Workingmen, too, are urged on by the promise of good wages, or a full dinner pail, and if by a strike they chance to get a little more food than usual, the captains of industry quickly take it away by rais. industry quickly take it away by raising the cost of living And like the unreasoning ox the workmen confinue to toil wearily away, doing the hardest kind of work, eating the poorest food, wearing the coarsest clothing and liv-ing in the cheapest houses.

Their condition will never be bet

ter, either, until they learn to strike against the system instead of against their employes. They must strike with

their ballots to change our industrial system, so that with their votes they can choose men from their own ranks to take the place of our present distributors; in other words, substitute co-operation in production and distribution in place of capitalism.

This plan is by no means new, as it is already used by the nation, state and city in every line of mork except business. By it we teach our children in the public schools; we supply our-selves with water from the public wa-ter works; we protect our property from fire with the fire department. The police department, public libraries and parks, state universities, hos-pitals and infirmaries, weather bureau coast survey, postal service, the army and navy and in some places electric light and street car service are all run on this plan. Since it has worked so well in all these lines it is not unreasonable to claim that it would work well in business. The majority of the people are now ready for such a change as proved by the widespread santiment in favor of public ownership of electric light plants, railroads, coal mines, etc. The government now sinks wells, builds reservoirs, lays sinks wells, builds reservoirs, lays pipes and sells water by the gallon. Why should it not sink wells, build reservoirs, lay pipes and sell oil by the gallon or open mines, operate them and sell coal by the bushel? This plan would reverse the present order and give the workingman 85 to 90 per cent of what he earns, and the government 10 to 15 per cent which

government 10 to 15 per cent, which would be amply sufficient to cover the cost of distribution. It would give the watchmaker mentioned before \$20, instead of \$2.50, for his work, after paying \$2.50 for raw material, and 10 per cent, \$2.50, to the government for handling the watch to the buyer. Then the worker would get \$5 or \$10 for a five or six hour day, which would en-able him to support his family de-cently. cently.

If you desire this plan put in operation strike for it by voting the ticket whose platform advocates such a change. Read all of them and find out which one it is.

Note.—Don't take my figures, but get the Thirteenth Annual U. S. Labor Report and verify them yourself.—R.

******* ****************

Soap Box Agitation By J. C. Lamb

campaign is attracting attention in many states and that information about it is in order. It is all quite sim-ple, quite devoid of "red tape" and so almost entirely destitute of the dollar mark as to be unique in the history of

politics.

First, we know that in many, if not in most, towns, there are now one or more Socialists who desire meetings. Second, we know that there are many Socialist speakers who desire to tell the good news and great advantages of the economic regeneration to as many people as possible.

The progress of the Michigan campaign so far has confirmed these two propositions. There are comrades in hundreds of towns who want meetings and there are hundreds of speakers who desire to bear the message of Socialism to these towns.

who desire to bear the message of So-cialism to these towns.

Each of these demands observe is the supply, the satisfaction of the other.

The problem is to get these audi-ences and these speakers together. To do this is the work of organization.

Both our audiences and our speak-ers are, as a rule, financially poor.

for his support. By reducing and avoiding the first three items of expense, railroad travel, halls and advertising, it should not be difficult to maintain a corps of speakers in every state, and this is what the Michigan plan seems to be doing in Michigan, I say "seems to be doing," because as yet the plan is in its experimental stage.

stage.

In Michigan the unit of agitation is the "station." These "stations" are towns of 250 population or upward, where one or more comrades agree to provide food, shelter and car fare not to exceed one dollar to the regalar speakers sent out by the State Committee. As many of these "stations" are established as possible, since the more there are the less the traveling expense will be per meeting.

These stations are arranged into circuits corresponding to lines of travel

cuits corresponding to lines of travel and over these circuits our speakers pass at quite regular intervals of time, at a cost for travel depending upon the number of stations and their distance apart. For instance, from Detroit to Pentwater the distance is 244 miles, in which distance we have now estab-

one item of expense but probably not many. Most probably very many sta-tions will be added. So far the dis-position of comrades inclines them to go to quite unnecessary expense, such as securing halls and the getting out of bills made necessary thereby and by quartering speakers at high-priced hotels when the speakers would much hotels when the speakers would much prefer to go to the home of some comrade and have the money to send to his family. Altogether, I look for an increase in the number of stations and circuits so that by the time the "picnic" period or enthusiastic stage of Socialism arrives we will have a permanent organization covering hundreds of places and equal to all emergencies that may arise.

In this connection a word with re-

In this connection a word with reand to high-priced speakers and meetings. In many places meetings costing fifty or one hundred dollars or more are held. Now, under our Michigan plan, one hundred dollars cash will pay all the really necessary expenses of a thoroughly competent speaker for a whole month and reach twenty times as many records besides. twenty times as many people besides planting Socialist seed in twenty times as many fields—a matter worthy of careful consideration in arranging meetings.

caretii consideration in arranging meetings.

Let me correct an error in the editorial "More Soap-Box Agitation," in The Worker of May 24. No provision is made for the payment of speakers from funds of the state organization. The support of speakers for this preliminary campaign is left entirely with the stations. This places that item of expense upon the people who are directly served, where it properly belongs. Of course, the work of handling six, eight or ten speakers over a large state like Michigan is considerable and this with the cost of literature for distribution, necessary printing, postage, stationery, etc., is about all the state organization can at present provide for. It is expected, however, that a collection which will largely come from the "other fellows" will be taken at each meeting and this, the discrete sections and the second with the discrete sections. will be taken at each meeting and this, it is hoped, with the direct assistance of comrades at stations, will enable

of comrades at stations, will enable us to support our speakers in the field. No other terms have been offered to any of our accepted speakers, and no other terms have been asked by any of them. Indeed, the fact that these champions of Labor (there are thirty of them), most of them seasoned veterans, have not haggled at all about prices for their work in this field is a most encouraging sign of their fitness to teach, and of the certain coming of the day for which all Socialists labor. This it seems very probable that the

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DISEASES OF WOMEN—We take special that the produced by abnormal treatment of diseases of women. Permanent cures in all ailments produced by abnormal re unnatural conditions by our treatment, which includes static, feradic and galvanic electricity superior to any other.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN—Lost vigor, shattered nerves caused by overwork, excesses and self-abuse, resulting in weakness, night emissions, losses in urine, dizziness, italian memory, lack of confidence and ambition, pains in the back, loins and kidneys and other distressing symptoms, unfitting one for business or pleasure. My system will cure, restore physical and exxual health and make you a man among men.

STOMACH—Catarrh, oliceration and dyspepsis, indigestion, wakness, pain and full-account of the product of the ness after eating, hearthurn, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE—A personal visit preferred, but if you cannot call, writer your symptoms fully. Our home treatment by correspondence always successful, providing there is no need for surgical treatment, when it would be necessary to visit our office.

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o is now one dollar a year—cannot be produced for lem. Wa sell yearly cents each. Sell the cards at a profit if you can, but sell them. Ou will not buy other Socialist literature and now is the time for werker he result will count heavily in the coming presidential campaign. I selling the largest number of yourly subnorington cards or entiting the right of the coming presidential campaign. It is not not considered the common presidential campaign. It is not not not considered the common self-dependent of the common control of the common control

H. Caylord Wilshire, 125 East 23rd St., New York

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Who Represented the Denver Unions in Recent Fight. Hence in order to solve the problem, the very minimum of expense must be reached. The Michigan plan, I think,

accomplishes this.

The large items of expense of meetings are: 1. Cost of travel; 2. Rent of halls; 3. Advertising; 4. Support of speakers.

of halls; 2. Advertising; 4. Support of speakers.

The first item can be cut way down by reducing the travel to the lowest point, and this is accomplished by the organization of regular circuits in which every possible town is included. The second and third items of cost are almost entirely avoided by taking advantage of "the good old summer time," and holding meetings out of doors where, as a rule, the audiences are larger, the comforts not less than in stuffy halls, and the attention and interest not at all diminished. As to the fourth item of expense, that gannot be avoided; but see, the saving that can be effected on the first three items, will, on the average, more than support another speaker, very much more. What is paid for hall rent will support a speaker; the average of fares will probably be the same, and the cost of advertising a meeting is often more than a speaker requires

lished twenty-five stations, nearly all of them towns of over 500 up to 90,000 population. This makes the average distance between stations about ten miles and the average fare about 30 cents, which is said to be quite a small sum of money. To cover this one circuit, devoting two or three days to the larger towns, will take a speaker thirty-five days and the total of railroad fares would be about \$7.50 or ab

most encouraging sign or their lithess to teach, and of the certain coming of the day for which all Socialists labor. This it seems very probable that the present campaign in Michigan will demonstrate a plan by which hundreds and thousands of meetings can be held at trifling expense; will provide for the diffusion of the propaganda; will result in the development and training of capable campaign managers in scores of places; will bring our speakers; result in the establishment of a permanent lecture bureau for the conduct of meetings here after; will educate Socialists in hundreds of places to the fact that their very best dependence is in and upon themselves, and will give our state a solid organization capable of dealing with future emergencies.

Thus, again, the success or failure of Socialist measures is placed directly upon the working people themselves, where it properly belongs, and is not dependent upon leaders. Perhaps the best feature of the Michigan "souphor" campaign is in what I may call the "diffusion of propaganda" whereby the strength of our movement is found in the working people themselves and not in any leadership whatever. To establish Socialism the workers themselves must be strong and solf-reliant and it is questionable if any plan which leads to relieve them of their responsibilities or to deprive them of their self-reliance by any act of benevolence or by any sort of suardianship whatever will, in the end, result in anything but the aggrandizement of souther exploiting class.

Américan Labor Union Journal

Published Weebly by the American Labor Union

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Office, 174 Pennsylvania Building, Butte, Mont. P. O. Box 1067.

Entered at the Butte, Montana, Postoffice as Second-class matter.

Address all communications, remittances, etc., to Clarence Smith, Man ager, Box 1067, Butte, Montana.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1903.

TOOLS AND THINGS.

The members of the school board of Silver Bow County have shown themselves deserving of a high place in the esteem of the corporations and, also, their right to the contemptuous regard of every lover of fair play by their recent action in causing the removal of every member of the present teaching corps who was even suspected of being a Socialist. They have advertised themselves as tools of the meanest kind, who were willing to do anything, however low and unmanly, to serve the political interests of the mining companies doing business in this city who are antagonistic to Socialism or indeed to any other movement which takes the working man from under their political domination and control.

The former school board decided that teachers should not accept political nominations. This action was aimed at Prof. Leamy, whom the Butte Socialists had nominated for mayor. Leamy is a man of stering character who, during a connection with the Butte schools covering a period of nearly eight years, has done a great deal to bring them up to their present degree of efficiency in spite of the innumerable handicaps under which he labored through the introduction of incompetent school hoard pets into positions of authority.

The present board, as if to show the public that the last had no monopoly on infamous conduct, has gone it one better and removed men, not for accepting nominations which would have been bad enough, but for talking or even thinking, Socialism. Their action is directly in line with that of one of the corporations they are straining to serve, the general manager of which, recently stated to a committee from the unions who came to protest against the discharge of a number of men at the Anaconda smelters, that he had no objection to unionism, but but for talking or even thinking, Socialism. Their action is directly did object to Socialism

Had such corporations and such politroons as go to make up the present school board the power, no man who disputed their claim to the earth and the fullness thereof, would be permitted to stay on the planet. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad, and these tools of rampant plutocracy are doing more to cause the ending of their dominion than could be accomplished by years of argument. If men are to be proscribed and persecuted and starved for opinion's sake, what benefit do we derive from this supposed liberty that old party politicians are fond of telling about at election time? Liberty to do what? Liberty to take our opinions ready made from the capitalist class or starve for refusing to. Does the rank and file of American manhood and womanhood stand for this interpretation of our boasted privileges?

To whom do these travesties on manliness and fairness who hold positions on this school board owe their official existence? To the workingmen and women of this community who went to the polls and deliberately voted against the union men who had been placed in nomination by the Trades Assembly. They, by doing so repudiated their class; they declared by their ballots that labor was not entitled to recognition and there should be no complaint on the part of any of these if circumstances should so shape that they themselves should get a sample of that tyranny which they for others.

In the meantime, it is in order to remind the workers again that capital is always class conscious. The monopolists may hate each other with the greatest intensity, but the moment special privileges are nitacked, presto, there is a cessation of hostilities and all unite to fight the common foe. There is only one body of workingmen in the world who compare with the capitalists in this respect, who are likewise ready to lay aside personal differences to fight for the rights of their class; who meet organization with organization and ballot with ballot; who cannot be led, cajoled, compromised with or driven. That body of men are those within the Socialist movement and they are destined to yet make the higher brutal, blustering giant who owes his existence to the ignorance of the masses, bite the dust. If capital is organized, the Socialists are also; if capital is international, that, too, are the Socialists; acquitalists have a program, the Socialists have one also, and one infintely more rational and scientific than that of the master class. They meet the aggressions of the dollar mark at every turn with the rapier of intelligent political action and have shown their ability to cope with the present day world power, making a mock of the blood-thirsty inclinations of William of Germany and raising up in the United States that has caused more than one bestial head to rest uneasily on its pillow.

The opposition of the ruling class toward Socialists is the highest testimonial of their effectiveness for holding the Masters of Bread in check. A union may be starved into submission; a system of government in the interest of the masses cannot. The light is breaking and the crazy struggles which plutocracy and its tools are making against the inevitable are only hastening the coming of the dawn. It is a safe prediction that never again, in Silver Bow County, will men be elevated to office only to prostitute it for corporation favor. The days of the tools in politics are ended. Those who now enjoy a brief season of hay-making weather evidently realize this and are trying to make the most of it.

The more publicity there is given that some one who does nothing may not famous "victory" of John Mitchthat famous "victory" of John Mitch-ell's the more ephemeral in character

Farley, the contractor who furnished strike breakers to the street railway companies, says it takes an unusual man to work during a strike. It does,

With Pennypacker in Pennsylvania and Peabody in Colorado doing their dirty work, the capitalist class may truly be said to have some small men in their service—small in more ways

The early colonists in their first struggies for liberty adopted a banner which bore an inscription to the effect that they appealed to high Heaven. They afterwards had recourse to pow-der and ball and found it more effec-

In Massachusetts the municipal coal yard law was knocked out as being un-constitutional; in Great Falls the or-dinance making it unlawful for any one save the city to haul garbage was upheld. Truly, capitalistic law is fear-fully and wonderfuny made.

A debate at Phoenix, B. C., on the question "Could Socialism be brought about by a general strike?" resuited in the acceptance of the conclusion that "a general strike would be of valuable assistance to political action in bringing about Socialism. They are reckoging without their Mitchell.

The city council of Atlanta, Ga., is considering an ordinance to keep working men in soiled clothing and dirty face off the street cara. The "sobility" of labor does not make the worker "respectable" enough to ride on the same soat with those who have no scruples against wearing fine clothes which were obtained at the expense of the toil of the working people. We are despised by the folks who live by plandaring us, and perhaps we deserve it. A man who is willing to toil in assess and grime in order.

sip ambrosial nectar, gives little proof of an intelligence that would entitle him to associate with anything.

The capitalists are demanding the head of Mayor Mulvihili of Bridgeport. Conn., the stoker mayor, because his sympathies are with the strikers in their present struggle. Yet this is said to be a government of the people, and the workers number seven-tenths of the population. Funny government of the people, isn't it?

The St. Louis Compendium, an alleged labor paper, is still running the Weary Willie presidential boom and carrying Hearst's picture at the top of the editorial page, in spite of the exposure of the tailors' union of New York of the detective which he sent into their union for the paragraph of disinto their union for the purpose of dis-rupting it. Allowances must be made for the well-known incredulity of Missourians, but one would think the Compendium had been 'shown' plenty —but perhaps it is a case of none so blind as those who will not see.

It was decided not to make public he report of the A. L. U. and W. F. f M. convention committee on the report of the A L. U. and W. F. of M. convention committee on Hishop Matr's sermon for fear that it might estrange some of the membership. Evidently the hishop was not troubled with any such a nice regard for the feelings of the Catholic Socialists when he delivered himself of his nasty and unjustifiable attack. Once upon a time some people in Prance refused to believe that a dog was possessed of any feelings and figured it out that the how! which usually followed a kick was not gaused by pain, but by the air which was driven from the body by the force of the blow. The bishop was either indifferent about giving pain or else he applied the French opinion of the dog to the Socialist. We are equally doubtful about the bishop's sensibilities and would have liked to see the committee prod him a few just for purposes of experiment.

Any one who thinks the United States has a monopoly on freaks or that Pennypacker of Pennsylvania is the only one who has figured out how to make the public acquiescent, should read the amendment to the Canadian criminal code proposed by Senator Loughread of Calgary. It provides a term of two years imprisonment for any foreigner who causes workingmen by any action whatever to quiet em-ployment. It would seem that this was intended to keep Geo. Estes, pres-ident of the U. B. of R. E. out of that

"Baer" McNell having broken his word, given at the time of the settle-ment of the Colorado strike and the advisory board appointed by the gov-ernor of Colorado having sustained him in his unprincipled action, the Cripple Creek Press wants to know who "warped" the board. We are not able to say, but carpenters tell us that warping is one of the characteristics of poor timber. Inspection might also develop that the board in addition to being warped, is also badly "cracked," And also that the Plutes know how to 'chink" the cracks.

Mr. Bryan is out with his hypodermic, making an effort to revive the silver issue for the next presidential campaign. The people are sick of palliatives, they are determined to go to the root of things and thus wipe out evils once and for all. Bryan, like all the compromisers of the present or ancient times, is attempting to take advantage of dissatisfaction isting conditions in order that he may be given the job of "fixing things." The people are going to do their own fixing, but Messrs. Bryan and Hearst have not discovered it yet.

When Bishop Brondel denounced Socialism, how fondly the capitalist class embraced him; when Bishop Matz discharged his Old World mud batteries so often used in defense of throne and king, how happy it made the ruling class feel. Tom Carter has been a valued servant of platocracy for these many years, and anywhere in the Union his utterances would have been given a preference in the daily press reports. But when Tom pre-sumed to criticise the methods of his erstwhile masters he immediately lost caste and the thoughts that yesterday were worthy of a place "top of col-umn" became the rantings of a dema-gogue. Father Tom McGrady is as far above Bishop Brondel and Father Van Aken intellectually as Shakespeare was above the average chorus girl, but because he takes issue with the spe-cial privilege class he, too, is a dem-agogue. Any one who thinks that the capitalist class is not class conscious another thought coming.

The statement made by the St. Louis Ompendium that the Socialists in the St. Louis Trades Assemblies had repealed the union labor patronage clause in the constitution of that body is characterized by the St. Louis labor as a bare-faced lie. Of course, we must expect lies to be circulated by those so-called labor papers that are trying to bolster up Mr. Heart's cause; it is the only war they can see to keep his little boomlet alive. The growth of Socialism means the death of compromise and fakery, and the consequent squelching of the Hearst type who have fattened on the discon-tent of the masses without giving any thing in return. Their favorite method is to hold up some of the abuses before the eyes of the suffering mul-titude WITHOUT OFFERING ANY REMEDY. The idea, of course, is that if THEY ARE PERMITTED TO RUN THINGS TH ABUSES WILL BE WIPED OUT. The grame has been WIPED OUT. The game has been worked to a finish and the public de-clines to be humbugged any longer.

The official appraisement of the es-tate of the late Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed shows his estate to be worth \$629.532. His salary as speaker was small and he is a shining example of that economy and thrift we hear se much about. Workers who, in future, complain about small wages will be pointed to this brilliant result of in-dustry and economy. dustry and economy.

We are not looking for any friends We are not looking for any triends of labor for the very good reason that labor's best and only true friend is itself. Too many men have ridden into luxury at the expense of the worker on the foolish belief that they were friends of labor. A good office is a soft snap for a good fellow, but, worker, where do you get off at?

The Socialists are the only political party who do not try to hoodwink the voters with a lot of rot about the un-findable honest man. They appre-ciate the fact that man is the product of his environment and therefore seek not an honest man, but an honest sys-

No. Jasper, Socialists do not desire No. Jasper, Socialists do not desire to "pull men down to the same level." They simply ask that men shall be lifted up. They would not consent to have a dog dragged to the level that some men are occupying today.

A machine for drilling square holes has been invented. Now let us adopt an honest system of government and we will have no d....culty in finding square men to fill the holes.

The Pinkerton detectives who recently formed a union and demanded an increase of wages are working for \$7 per week. Pinkerton, why don't you

No Freedom From Wage Slavery.

"Organized labor seeks no such con-flict as Mr. Parry would promote," says Sam Gompers, "nor will it run away from it. We desire industrial and

away from it. We desire industrial and social peace."

But how will Gompers get social peace when he continues to uphold a system in which manufacturers' associations and labor unions must necessarily endeavor to gain advantage, one at the expense of the other? And if the conflict can not be avoided. Is it not better to fight it to a finish as soon as possible, instead of dragging it out from generation to generation. The conflict between capitalists and laborers can not be settled by simple and pure trade union methods. The trade unions must make an end to Gomperism, and to the system which it supports, by developing into voting unions, who vote and strike he one man. Only the Socialist party can offer them an opportunity to do so,—Western Clarion.

THE "LABOR" PRESIDENT.

Terrible Teddy and His Friendship for the Masses of America.

A prominent workingman has characterized Roosevelt as 'the best labor president the country has ever had." This workingman believes in strikes and Teddy believes in sending the federal troops to shoot the shoot into the strikers if they do aught save stand in the doorway and starve to death while their late employer is getting men to take their places. a bird of a labor leade boosts" for a president who is leader who to rob the union man of his last and only weapon outside of the ballot by throwing the contents of a riot cart-ridge into him who strikes for a por-

tion of his rights?
Was the steel spiked club which
Teddy invented for use on unruly strikers when he was police com-missioner of New York a proof of his friendship for labor? Was the seventh regiment of New York militia sent to Croton dam to shoot strik-ers a proof of this kindness of spirit? Was the magazine article which he wrote before becoming president, in which he said that those who oppos-ed government by injunction were savages or worse, an indication of the warm regard he has for the worker?
On the dead, wouldn't it make you sick at the stomach to listen to the mouthings of some of the thinkers without the T who are in the labor movement?

THIRSTING FOR GORE.

Coxcombs Who Are Anxious to Learn the Science of Killing—Is Hered-ity Responsible?

The Denver school board has tem porarily abandoned the course of in-struction in the science of human butchering at the high school, and some of the genteel little thugs who, doubtless, are thirsting to spill the blood of some working ox who asks for more fodder, are very much work-ed up on account thereof. They are going to drill and hold an encampment anyhow under the protecting wing of Sherman Bell, who was appointed Ad-jutant General because of his sup-posed familiarity with the workings of the satanic regions and his ability to raise it in a mining community. These little would-be assassins are all sons of the exploiting class and the best that can be said for them is that they seem to be willing to learn to do their own fighting-not sluffing it off on some laboring jackass as their fa-thers do. However, there is a strong probability that if labor difficulties were accompanied by rifles in the hands of the strikers there would be a hasty scuttling of this vermin to cover. If there is anything in heredity one might justifiably conclude that the heartless plundering of a people the tigerish instincts of the offspring. Give them their guns by all means; let them become, in fact, what they are at heart—murderers, pure and simple.

BREEZES FROM SALTAIRE.

All that has retarded civilization is successive compromises with barbar sm. Compromise is fatal to any de velopment whatever, whether physical, mental, ethical, social, political

Capitalism itself is a compromise between feudalism and serfdom. Re-ligion is a compromise between seutiingion is a compromise between senti-ment and sense. Compromise is the joint expression of ignorance, selfish-ness and cowardice. But for compro-mise, wage slavery would never have existed. Compromise is the decom-posing principle in the organic pro-cesses of economic evolution.

Under the guise of a temporary ad-Under the guise of a temporary advantage, it enters the vital element of destruction itself. Napoleon compromised with Austria. and thereby and therefore begun the disastrous campaign of Moscow. Populism compromised with capitalism and died. Unionism compromises with capitalism and defeats its own ends. An atism and defeats its own ends. An at-titude of non-compromise often brings temporary retardation, or even defeat; but assures victory. This is the ver-dict of all history. The class-con-scious unionist who compromises with Heinzeism simply commits economic suicide.

BUTTE. MINERS

briskly up the hill, the band striking a martial air, the other columns fol-lowing in majestic movement. The Clerks' union came next, fol-

lowed by the speakers of the day, G. M. Bourquin and Dr. P. H. McCarthy, in carriages, former presidents of the Miners' union, accompanied by Sheriff Quinn and County Treasurer Maher. Next came the tailors' union and ther the Allied Printing Trades, followed the Allied Printing Trades, followed by the International Association of Machinists. The next division, headed by the Montana State band, included the Mill and Smeltermen's union, which turned cut in force, followed by the Engineers' union. The Silver City band came next, leading the great procession of miners. The procession moved north to Woolman and east to Montana; down Mortana to Broadway, and as the procession crossed Main street there was still a great mass of miners standing in front of Miners' Union hall, waiting for the line to draw out so that they front of Miners' Union half, wanting for the line to draw out so that they might fall in. On Broadway the col-umn proceeded east to Covert street, still the end of the pracession had not left Miners' Union hall; around to Park street and west, still the column in front of the union hall had not straightened out, and not until the head of the procession had crossed Main street again at Park, going west, did the last of the miners leave the union hall.

In the absence of President James

the union hall.

In the absence of President James P. Murphy of the Miners' union, James Connell, vice-president, acted as marshal of the day, and he was assisted by Aides Dan Donovan, James Shea, John Oprie and Jerry Sullivan.

Lined with Spectators.

The entire route of the procession was lined with spectators; the streets were filled, and every window and door served as points of vantage, and hats were waved, handkerchiefs tossed and cheers given Tae miners, moving down the streets like a mighty river, were given ovation atter ovation, and the other bodies were likewise recognized. At the Grand opera house the parade ended, and the bouse was soon filled the speaking and other exercises took place there.

Current Comment The Journal by Adam P. Skirving

Strange, with all these post office scandals and mayors accepting bribes, etc., that the capitalitic press doesn't discover that the Socialists are at the bottom of it. But perhaps the Demo-crats and Republicans are to blame. That would account for the dead silence of the press.

If Teddy's life is threatened press will tell you that it was the threat of a Socialist. We take for granted that such murders and robberies, accounts of which fill our dailies, where a man's politics are not mentioned, to be the work of Democrats and Republicans crats and Republicans.

Hearst thinks it the duty of the United States government to protest to Russia against the great cruelty to the Jews over there. We think so. too, but what's the matter with doing a little protesting at home at the same time? Humanity, like charity, can well be practiced at home, and there seems to be plenty of room for it without

Andy Carnegie says "Every work man a shareholder" would end most of the conflicts which sadden us between capital and labor. You're right there Andy. Every workman a shareholder in the profits and every capitalist a shareholder in the "right to work" and the trouble between capital and labor would be at an end.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, asks: "What is the difference between as as sociation of bankers and an association of miners?" That isn't a hard one, John. The miners mine the gold and the bankers take possession of it, and in addition they don't associate with the miners, either. Try us again, John.

Where laws become so flimsy as to accord a man the privilege of running a business, whether he calls it his business or not, as he pleases, he is then accorded the privilege, not only of forcing the laborer to work for whatever he chooses to pay, but also of forcing the public into paying just what he likes to charge for the products of the business. The recent trouble in the Pennsylvania coal re-

gions indicates to what extent these "privleges" are carried even even un-der our present laws.

Written for

Dr. T. S. Chamberlain, a former president of the University of Wisconsin and now a professor in the University of Chicago, gays: "Things are transpiring today in Chicago which are causing citizens grave concern. I refer to the labor question and to the right of a man to labor where and when and how he pleases, and the right of a man to manage his business in what manner he may decide."

Wouldn't it be fine, Doc, if a man could habor where and when and how he abor where and when and how he pleased? Where? Well, any old place, as long as you dish up something pleasant with no arrogant individual domineering over us and then handing us back about one-fifth of what we have produced, with the admonition to be careful to spend it at the company store? When? Oh, at any time we feel three hours a day if the weather isn't too hot. How? Well, in an unconstrained sort of way, none of your "hammer and tongs" gait for twelve or fifteen hours at a stretch, and then or fifteen hours at a stretch, and then it would please us when our day's work was done to point to what we had produced and say: "All this is mine. I made it." Putting all hypocrisy aside; that is what it means to the laborers to "labor where and when and how he pleases." On the other hand, about a man "managing his business as he may decide." If a man is doing his own work, that is his busidoing his own work, that is his business, and he has a right to run it to suit himself, unless his business in-terferes with the rights of another. But, if he has to employ help to run the business, virtually it is not his business to run as he likes. The man at the helm steers the ship, but it is not necessarily his ship. Unless the ship is small enough that he can man-age it himself every able-bodied sea-man required in addition to himself is just as essential to the safe man-agement of the ship as the man at the helm. To say that the man at the helm. To say that the man at the helm has a right to run the ship on the rocks just because he steers it— well, I would hate to ship before the mast where I was afforded no more protection than that.

Ancient Fables Modernized

Written for The Journal by Marcus W. Robbins .

THE LABORER AND THE SNAKE.

A Snake, having made his hole close to the porch of a cottage, inflicted a severe bite on the Cottager's Infant son, of which he died, to the great grief of his parents. The father resolved to kill the Snake and the next day, on its coming out of its hole for food, took up his axe; but, making too much haste to hit him as he wriggled away, missed his head, and cut gled away, missed his head, and cut off only the end of his tail. After some time the Cottager, afraid lest the Snake should bite him also, endeavored to make peace, and placed some bread and salt in his hole. The Snake, slightly hissing, said: "There some bread and salt in his hole. The Snake, slightly hissing, said: "There can henceforth be no peace between us; for whenever I see you I shall re-member the loss of my tail, and when-ever you see me you will be thinking of the death of your son."

No one truly forgets injuries in the presence of him who caused the in-

whenever you see me, you will be thinking of the humiliation of your past dealings with me."

No one truly forgets injuries in the presence of him who caused the in-

A FAKE ADVERTISEMENT.

Pressmen, press feeders, lt-notype machinist-operators, compositors, binders and paper rulers wanted in San Fran-cisco, Cal.; good men in above position can readily find work here; no strike, simply scarcity of men. Contracts with all un-ions signed until July, 1905. More union than open offices. Scale as high as anywhere in the United States and is to be the United States, and is to be increased every six months for next two years and time re-duced to eight hours. Address, at once, secretary the San Francisco Typothetae, San Francisco, Cal.

San Francisco, June 10, 1903.
Ed. American Labor Union Journal:
Dear Sir—The above ad. has appeared in several Eastern papers. San Francisco Pressmen's Union No. 24 would kindly request you to contradict in the columns of your paper the statement that there is a scarcity of men here. Enough men here to fill of men here. Enough men here to fill all positions in all branches of the

Printing trades.

The above ad. was evidently inserted by San Francisco Typothetae to with men. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. F. P. P. and A. U. No. 24.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE WAR

The following article from the Pittsburg Post is well worth studying. The more you think upon the subject the larger it grows. Germany will hold a national election very shortly. One of the greatest weaknesses of Germany as a beligerent is her large Socialistic population. No other country in the world compares with her in this respect. If Germany were to hold an election today it is not improbable that the Socialists would poll 3.000,000 votes, maintaining the rate of increase they have shown at preceding elections. It is often said that a foreign war unites all parties, and this is true of most countries. But the Socialists are unique. They are the one political party who, in Germany at any rate, under no circumstances sympathize with war, in asmuch as they look upon war as purely an incident of monarchial policy. In the war with France Germany did not feel the handicap of this great mass of critical feeling at home, for her trend toward Socialism had not appeared Nor would it matter yet in a war of small proportions, it would be a serious consideration, however, in a war which would tax the country's fighting resources to the utmost, and

if the war were a needless one, in-spired by pure aggression, it is not impossible that it would sound the monarchy's death knell. It is safe to assume that notwithstanding all his proneness to strenuousness and blus-ter, Emperor William will take these circumstances fully into considers before he invites a war with United tSates.

Capitalism, having made its den close to the home of Labor, fell out with the latter one day and Homestead, Pullman, Coeur d'Alene, resulted. Labor then resolved to do battle for its cause and organized itself into Unions, affiliating with each other. By this means they were applied to win

Unions, affiliating with each other. By this means they were enabled to win a few victories from Capitalism. After some time, Capitalism fearful lest Labor should strike it a mortal blow by becoming class conscious and inaugurating the Co-operative Commonwealth, endeavored to make peace, it offered pensions to all aged employes and gave stock in its corporations. But Labor geplied: "There can henceforth be no peace between us; for whenever I see you, I shall remember Homestead and Woodstock Jail, and whenever you see me, you will be

The fight at Fremont, O., between the Employers' association and the unions resulted in the complete rout of the bosses and the "busting" of the

WANTED-Live agents to sell Dr WANTED—Live agents to set by White's Electric Combs, patented Jan I, '99. Cure dandruff, hair failing out, sick and nervous headaches, yet cost no more than an ordinary comb. Sells on sight. Agents are wild with success. Send 50c for sample (half price). Write quick. The Dr. Electric Comb Co., Decatur, Ill.

-SCREENDOORS-

BEE HIVE-33 West Park

25 Cups of Tea

A trial package (makes 25 cups) of our finest teas, mailed for 16c., stamps or coin. Mention kind used and name American Labor Union Journal.

COME AND EAT

Open Day and Night FOX'S CAFE

JOURNAL PRINTING CO.UNION PRINTERS

> Job Printing in all its branches. Prices as Low, as The Lowest.

.... 77, 79 AND 81 WEST BROADWAY PHONE 690-M BUTTE, MONT.

A Delightful Summer Trip. If you are going East this summer, why not see Salt Lake City and Den-

ver and the elegant scenery through Colorado along the lines of the Rio

You can't beat it for excellent service and good accommodations. Only one change between Butte and Chicago and Saint Louis. Write for

cago and Saint Louis. Write for rates and a copy of "With Nature in

SUMMER EXCURSIONS

Via the Oregon Short Line. Denver and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13

Omaha and return ,June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$42.

Kansas City and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$42.

St. Louis and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, \$49.50.

Chicago and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13

Chicago and return, June 6, 7, 12, 13

Indianapolis, Ind., and return, June 1 and 12, \$56. Sait Lake and return, June 13, \$15

Tickets good via Salt Lake and Denver, also good on the Overland Limited, finest train in the world, which runs through Salt Lake to Chi-

which runs through Sait Lake to Chi-cago without a change.

For limits and sleeping car accom-modations, cail on or address Short Line City Ticket Office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Mont.

H. O. WILSON, General Agent.

Summer Excursion Rates, via "The

Scenic Route."
On June 6, 7, 12, 13 and 15, the Denver & Rio Grande system will self

excursion tickets from Butte as fol-

Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and all

Chicago and return, \$53.50. Tickets will be limited to Septem-

ber 15th, and was be good to stop over at Salt Lake, Glenwood Springs, Colo-

rado Springs, aGrden of the Gods, Denver and other points of interest.

This is the most delightful summer

trip in America. Call or write for further information. Ticket office, 51

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

East Broadway, Butte. G. W. FITZGERALD,

Missouri river points and return, \$42.

St. Louis and return, \$49.50.

G. W. FITZGERALD, Butte, Mont. General Ager

Grande system?

Colorado.

and 15, \$39.50.

and 15, \$53.50

Assortment

Of souvenirs of Butte is by far the

We show 25 varieties of Sterling Silver Spoons from 75c to \$5 each

Copper Spoons 35c to 65c. Copper Match Holders 50c. Copper Paper Knives \$1.00.

Copper Medals 25c.

Golf Set, 2 hat pins in caddy bag,

.. See Them in Our Window.

Hight & Fairfield Company

Inspectors of watches for the

Oregon Short Line Railroad.



BRIGHT **MACHINISTS**

ADD \$2 to \$20 PER MONTH TO THEIR EARNINGS

By taking my agency for SMALL TOOLS

Calipers and Other Tools Repaired.

Write Quick for Terms to Agents. E. H. RANDALL, 235 Woodlaws Ave., Springfield, O.

YOU MAKE MONEY or get investment back under a GOLD BOND GUARANTEE

Absolutely Safe.

12 per cent preferred stock; six square miles land in Flathead oil field. Stock sold on instalment plan; pro-ceeds used for drilling wells. Postal card brings prospectus. Agents wanted. Reference, this paper.

MONTANA LAND AND OIL CO. Helena, Mont.

Butte Concert Hall

AT EAST PARK STREET
ATTRACTIONS for the Week Seginning Jane 15th, 1903
THE GREAT HALDER, the King Pin of
THE GREAT HALDER, the King Pin of
Sugglers. THOS. H. LONG. Exponent of
Ethiopian Comedy, BERTHA HERRERA,
Soprano Vocalist. THE WILMA SISTERS,
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COON Shouter par excellence. THE AMERICAN TROUBADOURS, the finest combination of lady musicians in the Northwest.

ADMISSION FREE

THE STATE NURSERY CO. **FLORISTS**

Plants and Flowers Autumn Leaf

TELEPHONE 227 A. Y. ELLISON, Manager 47 W. Broadway

For Particular People

We have a nice gold-plated

Official Button

Selling at ONE DOLLAR each

Address American Labor Union Box 1067, Butte, Montana

Key West Temptation Cigars. Union made.

WAGES FOR SHEARING.

From Seven and Three-fourths to Ten Cents in Northern Montana at Present.

The rate of pay of sheep shearers in northern Montana now ranges from \$7.3.4 to 9 cents per head, and there is very little shearing being done. Many shearers are on strike, some for 9 cents and some for 10 cents, and there is a strong probability that all shear-brs in this part of the state will refuse to work for less than 9 cents per head, and sheepmen generally seem determined that they will not pay over 8 cents. The owners of one band at Hinsdale agreed to pay 9 bents, but the shearers there have now Hemanded 10 cents for shearing a certain band, and this having been refused, they have struck. The strike at Malta is still on, and elsewhere in Valley county, the beginning of shearing has been deferred until growers may know "where they are at." In Dhouteau county all is serene, shearing is in progress 7 3.4 cents is beinig baid.

Many shearers had planned to bester The rate of pay of sheep sheern Montana now range

haid.

Many shearers had planned to begin shearing next Monday, but it is prob-able they will walt a few days.— Great Palls Tribune.

According to the Youngstown Labor Advocate, the statistics of Obio how that workings girls in that state actually save 14 ccuts a week provided they five at home. Such magnaniality on the part of the capitalist glass surely deserves looking into.

News Notes from the Field of Labor CORRESPONDENTS

THE "CONSERVATIVE."

Trigg of the A. F. of L. pursuing the Usual Disrupting Tactics of That Body.

Victoria, B. C.—The Millmen's Union, organized by J. M. Cameron on May 22, with a charter list of 26 members, held a meeting on the 29th uit, at which five new members were admitted. The purpose of the latter mitted. The purpose of the latter meeting was to further the work or organization. Mr. Cameron's illness prevented his attendance. Mr. T. H. Twigg, and others, attempted to dis-rupt the union, the first in Victoria to apply for a charter from the American Labor Union. ...ese gentlemen were asked to attend the meeting and express their views. Mr. Twigg, when addressing the meeting, urged upon them the advisability of joining the unions of their crafts, which would

mean about a dozen organizations among 26 men. Mr. Twigg evidently believes in "dividing up."

Wouldn't that be a nice program for the mill owners, to find that they had about a dozen unions in their mills. They would have them put where they wanted them. Mr. Twigg also pointed out that in joining the A. L. U. they were practically joining the Socialist Party. The "stampede" don't work. No one withdrew, and we more were admitted. Flashing the "red flag" in front of didn't work.

them doesn't scare the working men of Victoria, who are beginning to read Socialist literature and think for themselves. He attempted to ber-suade his hearers that the Trades and Labor Council would not recognize the union and that admission would be denied them. Other members of the T. and L. Council (one of whom was at the meeting) have expressed a dif-ferent opinion on that question. And ferent opinion on that question. And if any opposition is made to the admission of the union it will be prompt ed solely by Mr. Twigg. One of the members of the union said that provided they were denied affiliation they could get along possibly just as well. His idea of having this union split up amongst a dozen different organizations, several of which have no union in Victoria, is absurd. Could such a scheme as his affect in any way the present situation in Victoria, where the lumber dealers refuse to sell to anyone without consent of the Build-ers' association? Certainly not. On the other hand is not a union com-posed of men who cut the lumber, dress it, and finally deliver it, better able to help such a union as the strik. ing carpenters in their present diffi-

Comrade Segert of Long Island, N. Y., sends in one yearly this week. Keep it up, comrade.

Comrade Kroulik of Winston, Mont, sends in three subs and says he likes

Comrade Critchlow of Ohio writes that Father McGrady is contemplating a tour of the Western states during

Comrade Skirving sends the Journal comrade Skirving senas the Johnas another "bunch of them things." Comrade Skirving's "things" will be read with interest and profit by a wide circle of thoughtful men and

Comrade Sullivan of Fresno, Cal.

sends in two more subs this week. We don't know if the comrade is related

to the great John L. or not, but we do know that he a good rustler and keeps at it. With thousands of good men such as he the awakening of the masses must come and that pretty quick.

A Washington comrade, enquiring about the Frincke concest case, aska what the Montana law required of him that was not complied with. In an-

swer we would say that section 4758, of the Political Code of the state pro-

vides that every officer of each city or town must take the oath of office, and

Montan

our dyspepsia cure for capitalism.

the late summer months.
will be included.

culty. Certainly, yes. They are more so than the mill owners are able to help the Builders' Association. The inference drawn from Mr. Twigg's speech was that any union outside of the A. F. of L. or Dominion Trades Congress is not to be admitted to the T. & L. Council. If that is the case the officers of president and treasurer are vacant, the men holding both po-sitions being members of the Amalga-mated Society of Carpenters and Join-ers. In Mr. Twigg's estimation the success of the particular part of or-ganized labor—known as the A. F. of L.—seems to be of more importance than the organization of labor on ef-fective lines. The sentiment of the members, expressed both before and after Mr. Twigg's departure from the meeting, were that the first A. L. U. branch in Victoria intended to prove that the scientific principles of the A. L. U. were correct. In conclusion, I predict a bright future for this union in its work, and am pleased to have had the opportunity of becoming a had the opportunity of becoming charter member. JAMES DAVIS.

The efforts of Trigg called forth the following challenge to debate by G. Weston Wrigley. Such challenges have been issued again and again at different places, but are rarely cepted, the "pure and simple" or cepted, the "pure and simple" organ-izers not caring to defend their posi-tion on the tion on the rostrum.

Challenge to Debate.

To the Editor—Owing to the efforts last night of the organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Victoria to break up a union which a week ago applied for a charter from the Ameri-can Labor Union, I ask space to insert the challenge below.

The efforts were unsuccessful, not a man withdrawing as a result of the A. F. of L. organizer's work, and five new

members joining the union after hear-ing the discussion. For the benefit of your readers I may say that the American Labor Union believes in "industrial unionism" rath-er than "trades unionism," and it advises its members to educate themselves by discussing working class politics in the union. It discourages strikes on the industrial field and enstrikes on the industrial field and en-courage strikes at the ballot box. Under its laws 75 per cent of the mem-hers in good standing must vote (by secret ballot) for a strike before one can be declared. On all these points the A. L. U. differs greatly from the A. F. of L. I hereby challenge T. H. Wigg, or-ganizer in Victoria for the A. F. of L., to a public debate on the question:

Frincke had not complied with the law, but were unable to show that he had been notified and consequently lost the decision.

Comrade Whitman of Brock, Neb.,

sends in a sub this week. Thurston is credited with having said that Byran was typical of the Platte river which was "a half mile wide, but only an inch deep." They grow a different crop of men than that now and Comrade Whitman is helping the

Comrade Acome of Ticonderoga, N.

Y., sends in for ten copies for five weeks. He declares that the only possible hope for the masses is to or-

ganize politically as well as industrially. She is coming, boys. Vim, determination and watchfulness are bound to win, and we have all of

Comrade Schimkel of Los Angeles sends in a sub "for the purpose of watching the progress of the Ameri-can Labor Union towards Socialism." It may be egotistical on our part, but we fear that the comrade should have

glued his ear to the ground some time ago. We are not approaching So-cialism, Comrade, we have "arriv."

Two babies down, in Oklahoma and

Comrade Block, of Cleary, is the man who is doing the execution. Comrade

these in plenty.

Resolved, That the plan of organizaon and work of the American Labor 'nion is of more benefit to its mempers and the working class as a whole han the plan of organization and work the American Federation of Labor. The debate to be held in Labor Hall within one month from date, the arrangements to be in charge of three nembers of the Trades and Labor Council to be mutually agreed upon and the audience to decide the result am willing to meet all expenses of the neeting if the A. L. U. loses. G. WESTON WRIGLEY,

Organizer, A. L. U. 35 King Road, Victoria, May 30.

EVER VIGILANT.

Master Class Watch Every Move of the Workers for Emancipation. Warren Davis, of Carr, Colo., for-nerly of Montana, encloses the folowing clipping taken from the Amer can Sheep Breeder and Woo Sheep

The sheep shearers are now in a

ampaign of organization and before he end of the year their forces in he range states will be pretty gener-tly federated. The success of sheep-shearing unions in this country is, at est, problematic and will largely deend upon the moderation and justice f their demands. If they shall dopt the rule or urin policy that nded in dismal failure in the Austra-ian colonies, there is not the slightest hance of success for the organiza The shearing machine, which s fast coming into general use, will prove a ready barrier to anything like ictatorial, arbitrary and extreme deands. The sheep shearer is worthy his hire and will be accorded fair eatment, so long as he does not inmands. upon running the business of the kmaster. The sheep shearers' un-must abjure violence and rioting nd confine itself to lawful methods if would succeed. A well-managed ion, under the lead of wise counselors, will be generally welcomed, Anyway, the removal of the union head-quarters from the 'RED HOT' AND RIOTOUS CITY OF BUTTE into the eart of the sheep raising country at hovenne is a favorable augury for a aceful and rational campaign

Brother Davis' comment is: "How gaick the master class detect any move on the part of the wage slaves to act in unity." The master class do not like Butte for headquarters it seems. This indicates that Butte has eems. This indicates that Butte has dvantages as a headquarters city,

ox and show him where his interest

lies before the crash comes; if we would have the laborers class conscious so that capitalists can not by

working the spread-eagle racket induced them to shoot down their fellowmen, we must WORK WITHOUT

Comrade Adams, of Washington, D. C., reports a strong local under the shadow of Teddy's nice White

house, and says the meetings are well attended by the department clerks. According to the comrade the Washington comrades are bless-ed with a very intelligent class of

membership, men who are able to hold their own at any stage of the game and glad to get a chance to

Comrade Fisher, president of the Roseburg (Ore.) Federal Labor Union, promises the Journal an article on "Class Consciousness" in the near future. Comrade Fisher is an earnest and energetic workers in the cause of labor, and his contribution will have the added force of having been written not by one who knows.

been written not by one who knows, theoretically, about the class strug-gle, but one who has felt it in every

Comrade Sloper, of Roseburg, Ore, comrade Stoper, of Roseburg, Ore, sends in three subscriptions. The peo-ple of the web-foot state evidently think as well as walk on the water, and Comrade Sloper is determined that they shall have help in thinking

CHASING.

hold it.

fiber of his body.

How it got the impression that Cheyenne was the place is a puzzle. Per-haps the wish was father to the The killing of an inoffensive 15-

rear-old sheep herder by a stock de-tective, who was hired for such work, and who was not punished, for the crime, may have something to do with the preference for Cheyenne.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

California Membership Has More Than Doubled-A Fakir in Office.

Tuolumne, Cal., June 7, 1903. American Labor Union Journal:

It gives a man some encouragement to see the way the A. L. U. is grow-inig in California. We are adding five and six new unions every month now. Last March we had only seven unions in California. In the last directory is-sued California had eleven unions listed, and three that were not in the directory yet. How is that for the young giant of the west? The A. F. of L. crowd had better look to their laurels, for we are after them.

It took quite a while for us to get the pure and simple scales off of our eyes, but we are making up and sweeping the country with an irre sistible and sure tread.

We have one man in the legislative halls of California who is a traitor to the laborer. His name is Clifford Cog gins, state senator from Shasta coun ty. He was elected by the laboring men on the strength of his promises to a committee from the W. F. of M. He promised to do all he could for He promised to do all he could for the laborer, and as soon as elected forgot them all. In the last legislature he voted against every bill that favored the laboring classes. Now when the men at Le Moin saw fit to organize a union he as manager of the company there threatened to discharge every man who joined if he could find them out. It is an A. L. U. union, and we want to see that it is made a success, as we can not afford made a success, as we can not afford to lose a single union after it is once organized. We older unions in Cali-fornia will send men there if necessary to help it out.

Sequoia union is enjoying the fruits of a bloodless victory now, having forced the company to work ten hours instead of 11, as heretofore. The men are loud in their praise of the A. L. U. Yours fraternally, HERBERT S. LEVIS.

Financial Secretary Sequoia Union No. 274, A. L. U.

glad to take labor checks on that new

system, so sure are we of its com-

Comrade Stricklad, of Aspen, sends

Comrade Stricklad, of Aspen, sends in for a dozen cards. That means that some of the boys who took out millions of dollars on the Mollie Gibson and other mines and afterwards had to walk out of town while the fellows who did not even know where to look for Aspen on the map enjoyed the money, are going to do some effective thinking on the lines of the new trades unionism.

Comrade Christensen, of Platts. mouth, Neb, sends in two subscrip-tions and says he will do all he can to swell the circulation of the Journal,

which is, he says, in his opinion, "the best labor paper in America." Com-rade Christensen is one of the most

thoughtful men in the Socialist move

ment and his writings show a keen analytical mind and much originality of thought. We therefore appreciate his praise all the more.

Comrade Waldhorst, of Birmingham

Ala., sends in for a bundle of Jour-nals, and also sends the good news that the farmers of that portion of the

Sunny South are taking to Socialism rapidly. They are sick and tired of be-

ing the prey for the petty middle men, who have exploited them to a finish, the profit takers getting almost every.

Helena, Mont., May 13, 1903.
At a meeting of the State Board of Pardons, held at its office on the above date, the following business among other things was transacted:
In the matter of the application for commutation of sentence, granted by

commutation of sentence, granted by the Governor, to one John O'Brien. Whereas, The Governor of Montana has this day officially notified this Board that he has granted a commu-tation to one John O'Brien, a convict confined in the state prison, who was convicted of the crime of manshaughconvicted of the crime of manslaugh-ter, committed in the county of Silver Bow, State of Montana, on the 8th day of March, 1901, and sentenced for a term of six years in the state

prison.

Therefore, be it ordered, that May 29th, 1903, be set apart for the consideration of said commutation the consideration of said commutation so granted as aforesaid, and all per-sons having an interest therein, de-siring to be heard either for or against the granting of the commu-tation, are hereby notified to be pres-ent in the forencon of said day at the office of the State Board of Pardons,

at the capitol of said state.
Further ordered: That a copy of
this order be printed and published
in the American Labor Union Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Butte, County of Silver Bow, State of Montana, once each week for two consecutive weeks, viz: May 21, 1903.

May 28, 1903.

Adopted, JAMES DONOVAN, President, J. J. RYAN, Clerk.

Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co.

America's Leadin's Specialists

such as may be required to give bond, file the same within ten days after receiving notice of his election, or, if no notice be received by him, then on or before the date fixd for assuming by him of the duties of his office. The plu water and courage think as well as walk on the water, and courage to some and courage that they shall have help in thinking aright. Give it to them, comrade. The co-operative commonwealth is not far office of his office. The plu water and courage think as well as walk on the water, and courage think as well as walk on the water. It profit takers getting almost everything them in regular, that they shall have help in thinking aright. Give it to them, comrade. The commonwealth is not far one year's end to another, office of his office. The plu like profit takers getting almost everything they produce, so much so that they shall have help in thinking aright. Give it to them, comrade. The courage of the working of the course of the profit takers getting almost everything the profit takers getting almost everything they produce, so much so that they shall have help in thinking aright. Give it to them, commonwealth is not far one year's end to another. We are galed to be permitted to help off. If circumstances and the Philistine water and course. THE AMERICAN

Our Propaganda Brigade 🗫 🦟

Brother Henry Lynch, of Lewistown, Mont., writes that a Teamsters' Union is in process of formation in that city. He makes some enquiries that will be referred to the secretary for reply on the return of the latter from the Den-ver convention

Brother George W. Davis, having accepted a foremanship in an eastern factory, resigns his commission as organizer for the A. L. U., but says his heart is with the organization and the principles it stands for. They will always have his heartlest support.

The American Labor Union declared the Canadian Pacific unfair and also appropriated \$500 for the support of the strikers. We advocate striking at the ballot box, but we usually make the other kind of strikes just as effective as though we relied on them solely for the attainment of our ends. For devotion to principle and tenacity of purpose we think the membership of the American Labor Union and the affiliated organizations will compare with any body of workers under the sum.

and note the ready response to every battling union. The burden may have been heavy at times, but the local un-ions have never faltered. It should be

American Labor Union Journal.

Name.

habel on the school books of the state was sent from headquarters on Sunday morning, addressed to the text book commission. There are many more on the way to this office, but it was deemed best to send in those on hand without waiting for all to come in. The working men of this state are a unit working men of this state are a unit in demanding that the symbol of fair

dies Union Label League? There is room for one and splendid service could be done for the cause in fields that are now untouched by the male unionist.

The carpenters' strike at Akron, O., has reached its fifth week, and still continues.

Twelve hundred freight handlers are out at East St. Louis.

The Omaha Teamsters' Union, after trying to reason with the employers, has started a co-operative transfer

The Longshoremen's Union now numbers 142,000. And yet, according to report, they don't know enough "to come in out of the wet." Their calling won't permit them to.

The carpenters' strike of Dayton, O., has been on four weeks and shows no sign of settlement. If the carpenters adopt the plumbers' idea the contractors will be giad to settle.

Mayfamilie Cure the worst cases of Nervous, Blood, Skin, Urinary and Sexual Diseases of both men and wo-men, no matter how MEDICINES A MONTH

lingering. dangerous or severe. No experiments, so years' experiments, so years' experiments, and their youth and troubled with Seminal Weak-neas. Nervous Dehility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, Gonarchoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or any diseases of the Genito Urnary Organs can find a sale and speedy cure. Cures, guaranteed.

VARICOCELE, PILES sand KNOTTED VEINS of the legs, etc., cured at once without operation. Soo for failure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, there are thousands of you who have committed offenses against the laws of your nature and are now paying for it. Those weak, aching backs, Loss of Sexual Power, Failing or Lost Vitality, Frequent or Fainful Evacuations of the Bladder, accompanied by more or less smarting and the excape of particles of albumen in the turine with ropy sediment, all point to the decline of your manhood. There are hundreds who die of this efficulty, ignorant of the cases. The declores will guarantee a perfect case in all such cases and healthy restoration of the Genite Urnary Organs.

"A WARNING VOICE."

Is the title of our book which describes those troubless. Write for it, enclosing at stamp for possage and reactive questions lated the processing of the committee of the committe

DR. W. H. SAUNDERS & CU., Station Englewood, Box 1439, Chicago, II., U. S. A.

The strike of the sheep shearers is still on at Malta. Mont. The towns of Himsdale, Glasgow and Chinook have gotten the union scale and returned to work.

The Tuolumne Miner and Lumber:

Man interesting communication has been received from one of the officers of the Musicians' Union of St. Louis. addressed "to an organization that is destined to become much more power-ful than is the A. F. of L." While we appreciate the kindly spirit of the writer we can not forbear from remaining him that so far as power for solutions from various local unions in favor of the union label.

Brother Henry Lynch, of Lewistown, Mont, writes that a Teamsters' Union is in process of formation in that city. He makes some enquiries that will be

SUBSCRIBE NOW ed find.....subscription to the

Street and No. City. State. 4.4

Written for The Journal

ing interest. The laborer has but one choice—he may swallow the capitalis-tic interpretation of Christianity, or he

may withdraw. The self-respecting la-

borer choses the latter, and he ought

The pastor sighed, and went away a

The pastor sighed, and went away a sadder but a wiser man.

There are, roughtly speaking, four types of laboring people: First, there is the helpless, ignorant working class, who know nothing of their own rights, nothing of the wrongs they suffer, who are "stunned and stolid as the ox," whose capacity to think, to protest, to resist, is gone, and who know nothing but to fight on with fate in the dark of endless slavery. Above this is the organized labor class. These have still their power to conceive of just conditions, and power to resist oppression. They perceive vaguely the existence of a class struggle. They fight on the economic

struggle. They fight on the economic field with the strike and boycott as their weapons. The struggle is fierce and cruel enough at times, but they

and cruel enough at times, but they perceive that they are usually beaten. Their enemy, the capitalist class, have every advantage of them. They are rich, and besides they control the courts, the legislatures, the militia. Therefore, they have no policy.

The third class of laborage belong

The third class of laborers belong also to the second. They are members of labor unions. Some of them are ig-

of labor unions. Some of them are ignorant, some conceited, some are fully aware of the issues at stake. They secure leadership. This gives them influence. It is sought eagerly by the politicians; it becomes a great source of satisfaction and sometimes of office, and sometimes revenue. But in any such case it always arises from their connection with the capitalist class politicians. They are the men in the laboring class who, taking advantage of the indecision and lack of definite program of their unions, deal with their enemy, and deliver the unions scourged, and bound into the power of their adversary.

their adversary.

The fourth class of laborers are the Socialists. They see and distinctly recognize the class struggle. They are

recognize the class struggle. They are also, whenever possible, members of the unions. They assist everywhere in the struggle with their comrades upon the economic field in the strike and the boycott. But they see the absolute necessity of a program that is complete and scientific. They attack the enemy at the strategic point. It is the ownership of the resources of nature and the tools, machinery and utilities of production that gives them their crushing power. The Socialists, therefore, aim to strip them of that power through collective ownership. But more

fore, aim to strip them of that power through collective ownership. But more important still, the Socialists see that the strike and boycott are very costly and crude weapons to use. The capitalist class has so fortified itself behind the courts, legislatures, militia, that every strike henceforth can not be but a partial victory at best, and frequently becomes a crushing defeat

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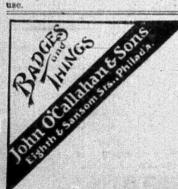
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Trades Unions and The Class Struggle Carl D. Thompson, A. M.

When we were boys we used to play a game called "shinney." It often happened in the excitement of the game that some of the new players would make mistakes and drive the block the wrong way. This was considered a great joke on the one who made the mistake and three who were watching the mistakes and drive the block the wrong way. This was considered a great joke on the one who made the mistake and three who were watching the mistake and the labor movement of today. Until one sees that there is a class struggle, the opposition of the control of the section of the control mistake and those who were watching the game would cry out in laughter and derision: "Hey, there! Shinney on your own side!"

When I see poor laboring people who do not own a thing on earth and who are never more than two months removed from starvation, scolding about labor unions and ranting against Socialism, refusing to join the union and scabbing at the polis—it always makes me feel like saying to them: "Hey, there! Don't you know which side you're on? Shinney on your own de you're on? Shinney on your own deel."

the minister and the church had to depend on money, and so long as those people, like many of the mid-

derstand the universal distrust of all capitalistic parties on the part of the Socialists; the quite general suspicion of the middle class and the uncompromising attitude against all fusion tactics. A minister asked the writer not long ago why it was that all his efforts to get the laboring people into his church had failed. "I am a friend to the laboring class," said he, "and if they would come and join my church we could make it a church for the poor as well as the rich." I then explained to him that so long as the minister and the church had to

CARL D. THOMPSON.



Noted Lecturer and Author of "Principles and Program of Socialism."

dle class, don't seem to be aware that they are in a game at all. They imagine that there are no classes in America. They are quite ignorant of the existence of a class struggle. And yet there is no more obtrusive fact in modern history than the fact of the class struggle. Indeed, there has never been a period in history when it did not exist. To trace the class struggle

not exist. To trace the class struggle through history is to read the unfolding drama of social life.

The Socialists do not make the class struggle. They seek to bring it as quickly as possible to a final, just and peaceful issue. But not to recognize it, not to reckon with it, not to understand it as one of the mightless forces of society would be to betray the most unparduable ignorance and forces of society would be to betray the three-fourths, and in a few cases, the most unpardonable ignorance. And, all of the salary, the laboring man can moreover, not to recognize the class to those to match him, and, therestruggle is to be unable to compressory.

inevitably those who had it, and so long as the large payers felt that they had the right to say what the policy of the church should be, and so long as there was an inevitable struggle beas there was an inevitable struggle be-tween the laboring classes against their capitalistic employers in which the rich were absolutely uncompro-mising, you can not and ought not to have the laboring classes in the church in the very nature of the case the laborer who understands the class struggle understands that the ordi-nary church belongs to the capitalist class. The capitalist paid for the church (one man in this instance had class. The capitalist paid for the church (one man in this instance had contributed \$8,000 to the building fund); the capitalist pays from a half

that every strike henceforth can not be but a partial victory at best, and frequently becomes a crushing defeat. The only weapon left to the laboring class for its future struggles is the weapon of political power. But this is supreme, din the strike the capitalist has ten thousand times the advantage—at the ballot box he has a similar advantage, for the vote of the poorest toiler counts just as much as the vote of a Rockefeller or a Morgan. Upon the political field the victory of labor is absolutely certain if they can be made to vote together for themselves, instead of voting against each other for the capitalist parties.

Labor must have a program. It is Socialism. Labor must unite on its sown side in the class struggle. That is the Socialist party. Whoever seeks to prevent this alignment tries to progress of humanity. gress of humanity.

Socialism and the Farmer

We often hear the expression, "Farming is the most independent of cupations." This, like many other well worn phrases, will hardly bear close inspection. The fact is the only independent occupation is that of the naked savage who, with his simple bow and arrow, hunts the wild beasts of the wilderness. And the farther a man gets away from savagery the more dependent upon his fellew he becomes. In olden times when the farmer

In olden times when the farmer made his plow from a forked pole and cut his grain with a reap hook; when his clothing consisted of home-tauned leather and homespun cloth, made from home-raised flax or wool; when he ground between two stones the grain for his bread, the farmer could be truly

said to be almost independent.

The evolution of modern methods of production has changed all this. Farmring is no longer carried on merely to produce articles for home consump-tion, but for profit. That is, certain articles are produced with the inten-tion of selling them on the market and with the proceeds buying such pro-ducts of other crafts as many be need-

ed on the farm.

This is an age of specialization in

ed on the farm.

This is an age of specialization in agriculture as in every other branch of industry. Thus, instead of every farmer raising a little patch of grain, a patch of flax, a few sheep, hogs, cattle, horses and poultry all on the same farm, we see the wheat farmer of one section, corn farmer in another, and cotton raisers in a third. Each giving his entire time to the production of one or two staples.

Now in order to secure the necessaries of life the products must be exchanged for the products of other men's labor. Or, in other words, a market must be found, if the farmer could load up his wheat and go to the weaver and exchange some for cloth, trade some to the shoemaker fof shoes, etc., the price of his wheat and the articles, which he huys being baged upon the amount of labor required to produce them then the product of Exchange would be equitable and would be to the mutual advantage of all parties.

cess of exchange would be equitable and would be to the mutual advantage of all parties.

But under the present system of production for sale or profit a large fart of the product of the farm and factory is absorbed by profits in the process of exchange. The wage-worker in the factory or intens is paid only a small part of the product of his labor in warres about 17 per cest. With this

wage he purchases what he can of the finished product of the various farms. After leaving the farm each product must go through several stages in the process of production. For example: a load of wheat is sold to the local dealer who adds his profit to the rice raid him by the speculatto the price paid him by the speculat-or and the commission man, so that the miller has three profits added to the miller has three profits added to the cost when it reaches him. Then the cost when it reaches him. Then the wholesaler, retail dealer and bak-er must also be paid before the con-sumer gets his bread. Which makes him pay four or fee the him pay four or five times as much as

er must also be paid before the consumer gets his bread. Which makes him pay four or five times as much as the farmer got for his wheat. Then when the farmer goes to buy, with the proceeds of his wheat, the finished product of another man's labor he also must pay a large number of profits: making his goods cost him four or five times as much as was paid the laborer for producing them.

And it is these profit-takers, who stand between the various producers and control the various producers and control the various processes of manufacture and exchange, who have amassed the enormous fortunes of the present day. And in their desire for investments for their profits they have organized those "terrible trusts" that we hear so much about.

Now, under such a system, to be independent, one would have to be able to control the production of all things which he did not produce and also set the price on as own product. The wage-workers, by means of unions, have been able to control in a measure their wages. But the farmer must not only pay a price, fixed by others, upon everything he has to buy, but must also accept the price offered by others for what he has to sell. These prices are based, not on the cost of production, but are fixed by the profit takers so as to allow the producer only a bare cristence.

This, according to the Socialist philosophy, is the cause of the poverty of the laborers of all countries. And we also claim that it will finally lead to the overthrow of the capitalistic system. The constant accumulation of capital into fewer and fewer had leads to the formation of giant combinations for the constant accumulation of the socialist philosophy, is the constant accumulation of capital into fewer and fewer had leads to the formation of industry being controlled by a single corporation. These corporations, or "grants" will reach branch of industry being controlled by a single corporation. These control of houstry.

Written for The Journal by A Utah Comrade

tralized control of industry. The peo-ple will then realize that if a private corporation can more economically canage the industries of the country for the profit of a few stockholders, a public corporation can do the same

for the benefit of the public.

Thus it would seem that the farmer is not only not independent, but is one of the worst sufferers from the present system. And he should be more anxious for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth than any other class.

Socialism aims to bring the produc er and consumer together. To produce wealth for consumption, not for profit. We believe government should be a constructive agency, rather than a repressive one. That it should do for the individual what he can not do for himself.

himself.

Then let us use the ballot to secure control of the public powers. Remove the opportunities for political corruption by introducing the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate system of government. Make all general means of production and distribution the property of the general product in proportion to the work he performs. Then there will be plenty for all, with leisure for self-improvement, instead of the sordid, grinding and soul-destroying conditions that how exist.

LABOR AND WHAT IT DOES.
Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.
Labor produces wealth and votes it to the non-producer.
Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.
Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.
Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.
Labor builds fine rarriages for drones to ride in.
Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.
Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor creates capital, and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor invents machinery, and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor clothes the world, but wears recreated the the world, but wears recreated the the world, but wears recreated the the world, but wears recreated to the world.

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card your cursed career, that has de-

stroyed all joy in life, and spread

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Peace, Eternal Peace

HUMANITY IS CONSTANTLY STRIVING FOR PEACE AND HAPPINESS THERE ARE MANY OBSTACLES THAT STAND BETWEEN MAN AND HAPPINESS
THERE ARE MANY OBSTACLES THAT STAND BETWEEN MAN AND HAPPINESS.
Some men have less difficulty to overcoming them than others. There is—there can be no greater obstacle to man's happiness than disease. Now, if man could but understand the Divine Law and live in harmony with it, there would be no such thing as disease. Perfect health is man's birthright; he is entitled to it; he should demand it. No medicine in itself ever perfected a cure. In the broadest sense, let it be said, that medicine cures nothing. Panaceas for various physical derangements are but simply an aid to nature. That is all the

CALIFORNIA CO OPERATIVE MEDICAL COMPANY

OIL OF EDEN AND SWEET SPIRITS OF EDEN Will positively assist in overcoming Rheematiam. Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Nervous diseases. Let it be urged that these remedies are, without lear of successful contradiction, of inestimable value to those who may suffer by such afflictions. Thousands of testimonials many from prominent people, amply verify all that the company claims. Many of these testimonials have been, and many more will be published.

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Is destined to become one of the foremost commercial institutions of the world. It cannot fail of success because the masses of the people are its patrons.

IT SEEMS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE

but nevertheless, during the past year the company paid its shareholders 190 per cent, on their investment, an average of over 15 per cent, per

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Open Letter to Plutocracy Written by Theo. Foulbouf.

teristic of our citizens.

teristic of our citizens.

This is the political viper that has strangled to death the nations that hugged it to their bosoms.

As a collective body, you are dead to every sentiment of virtue.

You are blind to every principle of justice, false to every motive of homory. card your cursed career, that has destroyed all joy in life, and spread poverty, sorrow, discontent, woe and black despair all over this beautiful country. You, with your false teachers and supporters of a system that is the scourge of all nations, which is the hot bed of crystalized infamy, preconceived to exploit labor forever, perpetuating slavery indefinitely. You are responsible for the unequal condition in society that dispossesses the great majority of the means of production and distribution, establishing the master and slave, robber and the robbed, the big fellows with a palpitation encased in a marble shell, where love, sympathy or affection never breaks through.

Your teachings have lowered the standard of morality and set a premium on all the evils of society.

You have made the people believe in a false system of ownership, a false God and a false religion.

Your false teachings defile the political atmosphere with its odors.

They are the foul swamps that have been spreading moral miasma over the land.

They have bred all our criminals.

They are the fatal narcotics that stupefy the human faculties and intellect.

They are the boulders blocking the track of civilization.

You are recreant to every feeling of humanity and destitute of love or morality.

All this because you have been trained in vice; schooled in crime, steeped in perjury and drilled in deception.

reption.

Your armies and navies, your merchant princes and financial Napoleons, with their instruments of destruction, have been used to subjugate the weak and protect the strong, in order to increase the profits of this combination of virtues, in search of markets, fields of operation, with a continual feast for the plotocratic monstrosity.

Your aggregations of capital, power

feast for the plotocratic monstrosity. Your aggregations of capital, power and influence will come to a halt in the near future. You have sapped the foundations of your own structure, and like leaves stricken by an antimely frost, must fall helplest lifeless, to rise no mirrothefore the coming political storm that is soonets sweep over this continent.

A young giant of only 50 years has been born within your midst, with physical, mental and moral strength, versed in all the wisdom of the ancient and modern civilizations. He

out humanity, and making the spirit has wandered in the misty dens of his-of selfishness the dominant character torical labyrinths, to find the key torical labyrinths, to find the key that opens wide the gates to the paradise here on earth. He has grasped the laws of nature that holds the planets and heavenly bodies in position while they whirl in space, and make their history as they merge from the sun on their long journey and back to the funeral dirge.\ In the world of humanity he has traversed the whole realm of thought, and formulated thenew order that is to be applied when the present society is ready to be transformed. ady to be transformed.

He will meet the capitalist generals on the great battlefield to decide the conflict between capital and labor. His rhotoric, logic and eloquence will surpass a Demosthenese and excel a Cicero.

In his last and final advance amidst the greatest political storm that ever

In his last and final advance amidst the greatest political storm that ever swept over the American continent, the champion of the proletarit will stand in the majesty of his imperial manhood and demand the full product of his toll, and what rightfully is his inheritance, which is justice, liberty and freedom, equal opportunity in the struggle for subsistence and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth;

mablishment of the co-operative com-monwealth; some movement and work for humanity. Direct your forces to develop your mind, muscle and body. Store energy for a reserve force. Men are in demand. Drop all those bad habits that such a burden to carry. Do it at night. They would frighten you in the daytime.

The Red Flag Written for the Journal by B.F. Adams, of Washington, D.C. *******************

Brother tollers of my native land,

They are the boulders blocking the track of civilization.

The system that you so delight to perpetuate is the octopus crushing

Brother tollers of my native land, fet me tell you something about our emblem.

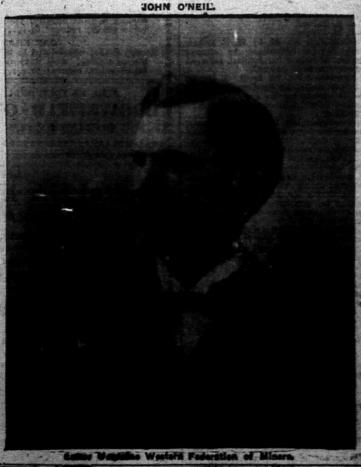
The capitalist press accuse us of waving the red flag of anarchy. They have got to say something, even if it ain't quite so bright.

I want to explain a few things about that red flag.

A long time ago, when our movement was young, the question of an

itself stands for international co-op-eration. That is all, and that is suffi-cient, and that, brother workers of my native land, is something that must be understood.

Now as to the emblem in this coun-try. At the national convention of So-cialist delegates at Indianapolis, Ind., 1901, the question came up as to our emblem. The same discussion had to be gone over as that in the former



paragraph, I pick up a long, slim roll, nicely covered up. The impression is made that it is the red flag, and as the words, "and it was adopted" are spoken, the Stars and Stripes are unfolded, to the surprise and delight of both comrades and the uninitiated.)

Then follows the deal, "Can we forget Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, Valley Forge, the Brandywine, Yorktown? This flag was handed down to us, my brothers, unspotted, clean; We can not say so anymore. The capitalists have stolen this emblem from us. They have covered it with the blood of our brothers.

our brothers.

When we go on strike for conditions that will keep us and our families from starving; that is all, to keep us from starving, they send out their soldiers to shoot us down. My brothers the blood of our brothers is on ers, the blood of our brothers is on that flag. It is our work to get that flag back again; clean it of its stains; get the snake of monopoly, capitalism from its folds, and raise it triumphantly to the breeze, and let it float more proudly than it ever floated before, over a Socialist republic. It has always stood for the widest limit of freedom. My countrymen, brother tollers, comrades, let us make it so. Up and at them.

As we can not forget Bunker Hill

freedom. My countrymen, brother tollers, comrades, let us make it so. Up and at them.

As we can not forget Bunker Hill and those other historical places mentioned, we should not forget Cocur d'Alene, Chicago, Pullman, Pawtacket, Pane. Spring Valley, Stanniford, Pittsburg, Allegheay, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, San Francisco, Great Scott! my brothers, how much more of this must we stand before we come to the conclusion to end it? We have the power, we outnumber them ten to one, and if it were not for our division on political lines this condition would be at an end.

We must units. Here is the Socialist party with all the machinery in condition to be operated by you, my brothers. Will you take advantage of the work that has been done by the ploneers in this greatest of world movements and establish a system that will at once and forever do away with these strikes, lockouts, low wages, and right here we want to say that if you have no rezard for your. selves, investigate this Socialist movement for the heasefit of your methers, disters, wives, who have no voice in the running of the nation. Think of your sweethearts that are working in these department stores at worse than starvation wages. It is all our fault, my brothers; in not only staining that flag; 50,000 of our sisters in the city of New York, 60,000 in the city of New York, 60,000 in the city of Chicago, and we have it from excellent authority that 50,000 girls are annually recruited for BROTHELS. Their blood, with that of our brothers, stain that FLAG.

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| BUTTE SCHEDULE | Arrive | Depart |
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| WESTBOUND No. 1. North Coast Limited No. 5. Burlington Ex- press No. 7, Bitter Root Lo- cal No. 13, Twin City Ex- press EASTBOUND No. 2. North Coast Limited, Sleeper for | in Abresia at select | 7:10 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:30 p.m. |
| this train open for reception of passen- gers at 9:30 p. m. No. 6, Burlington Ex- press No. 8, Bitter Root Lo- cal* No. 74, Twin City Ex- press **Daily except Sunday.** | | (2:50 a.m. (1:35 p.m. (2:30 p.m. |

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OHIO SOCIALIST NEWS.

Dayton. Ohio, June 6, 1903.

The state Socialist convention for 1903 has passed and the work is being taken up now with more visor than ever before. Dayton was selected as headquarters for the next year. W. G. Critchlow was re-elected secretary. The Arm & Torch was adopted as the official emblem, and a full ticket was nominated for the fall campaign, which is headed by Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, for governor. There were exactly 73 delegates present, which, together with the visitors, made the total list over 100. The report of the state secretary showed a very large increase in organization, there being at the present time 1,700 duespaying members in the state, which being at the present time 1,700 dues-paying members in the state, which are divided into 43 local and 35 branch organizations, located in 41 counties. This is about three times the amount of one year ago. The sessions of the convention were marked with sharp debates, and all the delegates were thoroughly alive to every question that was presented. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy over the death our Comrade MacCartney, and for the Jews connected with the recent outrages perpetrated in Rusrecent outrages perpetrated in Russia. Copies of the official minutes will be made as soon as copy is received from the secretary of the convention, and same will be sent to all the papers. As a whole, the convention was the most notable gathering of Socialists ever held in the state, and the comrades all express satisfaction with the results achieved and are now go-ing to work for the fall campaign with the maximum amount of energy. Hurrah for a solid front to the enemy

Frank P. O'Hare has just finished his tour in the state, and it was a suc-cessful one from every point of view. Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick and

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Howard H. Caldwell, both speakers of well-known ability, are now working in the state with guccess on the opening nights. These able men will be kept at the work continually and hope to be able to reach every organized point in the state and many others where the unattached comrades will make the arrangements. Comrades, get in touch with the state secretary at once and have a speaker in your town. Remember that routes are made some time ahead, so get in at once.

A new Socialist local has been formed at New Philadelphia. This local starts out with a large membership, and are going to double it with

ship, and are going to double it with-in the next few weeks. They surely show the right spirit. Here's to them! The comrades at Wauseon have held

their first open-air meeting and they write that it was the greatest success imaginable. Everyone in the town is now talking Socialism, and they want more speakers. Good; keep it up. W. G. CRITCHLOW,

State Secretary

The work of agitation and organization is being increased in every state in the union. Vermont, Alabama and Arkansas have recently perfected state organizations and started out with bright prospects. Within the week the national office has received most encouraging reports from Colo-rado, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota and Missouri.

Floods and washouts in this section have crippled the mail service for the past week, and those failing to hear from their correspondence to the na-tional office might as well consider their letters lost and write again. The lecture work of Comrade John C. Chase has been seriously retarded by the non delivery of mail as a result of the oods

Secretary Lipscomb of Missouri has issued a special letter to every local in the state urging the com-rades to prepare for the campaign of 1904. Jas. A. Slanker, one of the com-rades from Jopiin, will begin the work of organizing, and the workers will be increased until the entire state has been reached.

Colorado has adopted a modification of the Michigan and Ohio plans. Com-rades Ida Crouch Hazlett and Chas. Oliver Jones were elected state organizers and a systematic effort will be made to get the working class into the party in every part of the state.

Secretary Graham, of local Living ston, Mont., writes: "Comrade Mable, of Chico, has been cursing us for not sending donations to the organizing fund. We will try to send some more at our next meeting."

Illinois has been laid out into divis-ions, and Secretary Smith writes that Comrade Collins will probably begin his work in the division composed of Kane, Kendall, Dekalb, Lee and ters at Elgin.



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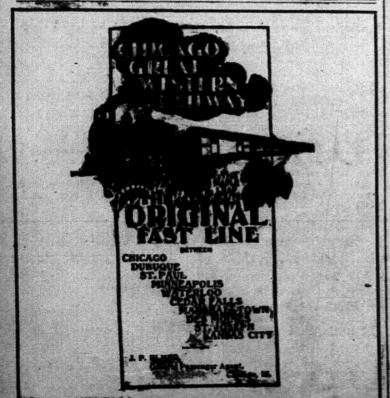
The Social Democratic Herald

ern Socialist Weekly of National and International Circulation Subscription Price:

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Milwaukee, Wis.



ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. L. U.

(Continued from Page 1.)

izing that we must meet the enemy on his own ground at least to some extent, therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention does

most earnestly recommend to affiliated unions that local dues be raised to the sum of of \$1 per month for adult male members and 50 cents per month for adult female members and 25 cents per

month for junior union members.

Denver, Col., May 28, 1903.

To the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union:

Brothers and Sisters—We, your committee on resolutions, recommend that the above resolution be adopted as

GEO. ESTES, Chairman, P. J. DEVAULT, O. C. SMITH, D. C. COURTNEY,

J. E. CUMMINS, S. H. TRELOAR, C. M. O'BRIEN,

Committee. Moved and seconded that recom-mendation of committee be accepted and the resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

Committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, with recommendations stated:

Resolution No. 11. (Introduced by W. E. Deseret, president Bottlers and Bottle Drivers' Union No. 102, Oscar L. Sherrer, Butchers' Protective Union No. 162, and L. K. Knapp, Grocery Employes' Union

167 Whereas, The fifth annual convention of the American Labor Union adopted a constitutional requirement that candidates for general offices be at least one year a member in good standing of the American Labor Union and four years a member of organized

labor; and, Whereas, The same convention did nominate and elect as a member of the executive board, Harry N. Banks, who was then and there considered by that convention as a safe and eligible candidate; and, Whereas, We believe that the spirit

of that convention should be taken into considration, to-wit: That a candi-dates who was considered eligible at that time should now be considered ef-

igible; and, Whereas, A sufficient number of un-ions have nominated the said Harry N. Banks for member of the executive

Resolved, That the name of Harry
Resolved, That the name of Harry
Stickers for the general election to be
held June 29, 1993.

Denver, May 28, 1903. To the Sixth annual Convention of the

American Labor Union: Brothers and Sisters—We, your committee on resolutions, recommend the adoption of the above resolution; the adoption of the above resolution; provided, it does not conflict with any provisions of the constitution, especially Sec. 5 of Art. 5.

GEO. ESTES, Chairman,
O. C. SMITH,
P. J. DEVAULT,
J. E. CUMMINS,
D. C. COURTNEY,
C. M. O'BRIEN,

Committee. Moved and seconded that recommendation of committee be adopted Motion carried.

Committee on resolutions reported resolution No. 2, with recommenda-

Resolution No. 2.

Resolved, That the Executive board of the American Labor Union be, and is hereby, instructed to submit to the ref-

hereby, instructed to submit to the refierendum vote of the membership at large the proposition of establishing a defense fund as follows:

1. The per capita tax of all directly affiliated local unions be increased in the sum of ten (10) cents per month for adult male members, and five (5) cents for female and junior members, the same to be placed in a separate fun to be known as the defense fund.

2. This fund to be used solely and only in the prosecution of strikes and maintenance of strikers and their families.

Denver, Col., May 28, 1903.

To the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union:

We, your committee on resolutions, recommend the adoption of resolution No. 9

GEO. ESTES, Chairman,
P. J. DEVAULT,
O. C. SMITH.
J. E. CUMMINS,
D. C. COURTNEY,
C. M. O'BRIEN,

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of committee on resolutions to stonet. be adopted.

Moved and seconded that report be ferred to committee on constitution. Moved and seconded that report be referred to committee on constitution. Mction carried. Committee on resolutions reported resolution No. 6 with recommendation as follows:

Resolution No. 6.

(Introduced by H. L. Barnes, Mon-trose Federal Union No. 353.) Believing that the self-employing farmers of this country are facing the

same economic problem as the wage-earners, there be it
Resolved, That the American Labor
Union make a special effort to or-ganize the self-employing farmers un-der the asspices of the A. L. U. and that a special corps of organizers be placed in the field for that important work.

Denver, Col., May 28, 1963.
To the Sixth Annual Convention of the American Labor Union:
We, your committee on reselutions

aend the adoption of resolution

GEO. ESTES, Chairman, P. J. DEVAULT, O. C. SMITH, J. E. CUMMINS.

D. C. COURTNEY,
C. M. O'BRIEN,
Committe

Moved and seconded that recom

anoved and seconded that recommendation be adopted.

Moved to amend by striking out the words "reif-employing" and add after "farm:" and "farm employes."

Moved and seconded consideration of this subject be indefinitely postponed. Special committee, to interview the governor of Colorado, made the follow-

Denver, Col., May 28, 1903.

To the Sixth Annual Convention the American Labor Union:
Brothers and Sisterb—we, your conmittee, appeared to act jointly with committee.

the referendum laws; desires to re-port that we have interviewed the governor on the matter for which we were appointed with the following re-

In answer to the request of your committee, his excellency, the gover-nor stated that while it was generally admitteed that the present legislature had failed in its duty in not passing the duty in regular session, he feit certain the same legislature would not pass that law in special session; and that, by including the eight-hour and the referendum laws in his call, if he did call an extra session, it would involve this state in the extra expense of a protracted session, which in his judgment, would bring no results.

The governor concluded by promising that he would, however, give the mat-ter of our request due consideration. P. J. DEVAULT, R. E. CROSKEY,

Moved and seconded that report be accepted and committee discharged. Motion carried.

Special committee to inform Western Federation of Miners' convention, of action of this convention regarding Alex Fairgrieve, reported it had per

formed its duty.

Moved and seconded that the report e accepted and committee be discharged

Motion carried. Special committee to consider Denver executive strike committee's re

quest for funds reported with recom-mendations as follows: Denver, Col., May 28, 1903. To the Sixth Annual Convention of the

American Labor Union: Brothers and Sisters—We, your com-mittee on conference with the Denver strikers' executive board, desire to report as follows:

We would recommend a donation of \$250 and that the money be paid at

F. H. RICHARDSON. HARRY N. BANKS, C. P. LAFRAY,

Committee.

Moved and seconded that recomendation of committee be concurred

Motion carried. Moved and seconded that Alex Fair-grieve be given privileges as a visitor during the sessions of this convention.

Motion carried. Member of the Executive Board Ott reported for committee, to sell tickets for Garment Makers' Union, that many tickets had been sold, but still some unsold in the hands of the commit-

Report accepted as progress Moved and seconded that time limit for introduction of resolutions, peti-tions and grievances be set for 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon, June 1,

without unanimous consent.

Moved and seconded to amend the motion by striking out "unanimous consent" and inserting "majority

Amendment carried. Original motion as amended then

Resolution No. 19, by W. H. Leon-

Resolution No. 19, by W. H. Leonard, amending constitution regarding representation in convention, referred to committee on constitution.

Resolution No. 20, by Harry N. Banks, asking for continuance of boycott against Nevins Candy company, referred to committee on resolutions. Resolution No. 21, by Ray C. Smith, for organization of Chinese and Japanesa, referred to committee on resolutions. referred to committee on re

lutions.

Resolution No. 22, by P. J. Devault. amending constitution, referred to committee on constitution.

Resolution No. 23, for political organization, by M. L. Salter, referred to

committee on preamble and declara-tion of principles.

Resolution No. 24, for stamp system, by R. G. Moser, by motion was adopt-

Resolution follows: Resolution No. 24.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the ad-visability of adopting the stamp sys-tem, and report a plan back to this convention at the earliest possible oment.

President then appointed committee

sa follows: M. L. Salter.

J. E. Barnes. C. M. O'Brien

Resolution No. 25, by H. F. Baker, providing for committee to change system of supporting Journal, referred to committee on Journal.

Resolution No. 26, by R. G. Moser,

for law regarding bonding of officers holding funds for the American Labor Union, referred to committee on constitution.

Resolution No. 27, by R. G. Mos for appointment of committee to form plan of organization, referred to committee on resolutions

Resolution No. 28, by F. H. Richard-son, interpreting constitution in regard to nomination and election of officers, to nomination and election or omeers, referred to committee on constitution. Resolution No. 29, by M. L. Salter, asking for appointment of committee on roganization, referred to committee

ident Estes of the United Broth erhood of Railway Employes, and a delegate to the convention, was given privilege of the floor, to present the U. B. R. E. strike situation to the

U. B. R. E. strike situation to the convention.

Moved and seconded the question of making a donation in aid of this strike, be referred to the executive board.

Motion carried.

At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet Friday morning, May 29, at 9 o'clock.

The unions of Anaconda, Montana, gave a dance on June 12th for the benefit of the U. P. strikers. It was

A several years' fight for recogni-tion of the union and employment of none but its members has finally been won by the brewery workers of Baltimore.

fight at Akron, O., between the s and their employes has been and a complete victory ed for the men.



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HOUSE BROOMS, full size; 40c quality for 25c.
CUSPIDORS, full size, in assorted colorings; 40c value for 25c.
CUP AND SAUCER, large size, blue decoration; 20c value for 10c.
NICKEL PLATED SCISSORS, all sizes; worth 50c for 25c.
FEATHER DUSTERS, full size; 35c quality for 15c.
EXTRA HANDLES for Mrs. Pott's sadirons; 20c value for 10c.
SILVER PLATED MUGS for children; 50c value for 25c.
CLOTHESPINS of best wardwood; 75 for 10c.
OIL STOVE, best grade, one burner; \$1.00 stove for 50c.
WASHBOWLS, large size, of heavy tin; worth 20c. for 10c. OIL STOVE, best grade, one burner; \$1.00 stove for 50c.
WASHBOWLS, large size, of heavy tin; worth 20c, for 10c.
BREAD KNIFE, with steel blade; 25c value for 10c.
TEAPOTS, best grade granite iron; worth 50c, for 30c.
SAUCEPANS of granite iron; 40c quality for 25c.
PAINTED FOOT BATH TUB, with handles; 60c quality for 35c.
MRS. POTT'S SADIRONS, best grade; \$1.75 set for \$1.25.
EXPRESS WAGON, large size, of iron, for boys; was \$2.00, now only \$1.50.

\$1.50.

ROLLING PINS of best hardwood; were 20c, now 10c.

POCKET KNIVES, good 50c quality for 25c.

ALARM CLOCKS, nickel plated; were \$1.35, now 75c.

BUTCHER KNIFE, best steel; 45c quality for 25c.

RAZOR HONE, full size; good 50c grade for 25c.

COBBLER SETS, all ready, contain everything; were \$2.00; now only \$1.00 each.

BLUE DECORATED BOWLS, only 5c each.
CHILD'S 3-PIECE SETS, knife, fork and spoon; were 50c, now only

25c set.

NIGHT LAMPS, decorated, all complete for 15c; were 25c each.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, wood frames; \$3.25 value for \$2.25.

MOP STICKS, patented, long handle; 10c; worth double.

EGG BEATERS, genuine Dover; worth 25c, for 10c.

WIRE TEA STRAINER, full size; worth 10c, for 5c.

DECORATED SOUP PLATES, 10c each; worth double.

MOUSE TRAPS, "sure catch;" best 10c grade for 5c.

TACK HAMMERS, with hardwood handles, 10c; worth double.

DINNER PLATES, large size and decorated, 10c each; worth double.

WATER PITCHERS, 2-quart size, of imitation cut glass; were 45c, now only 25c each.

only 25c each.
TWO-FOOT RULES, of boxwood, 10c each; worth double.
LUNCH BOXES, of fiber, with strap handles; were 25c, now only 10c

COFFIEE MILLS, well made, fast grinder; 50c mills for 25c. CHOPPING KNIVES, with steel blades, 5c each; were 15c. TABLE SET, four pieces of imitation cut glass; was 60c, now only 35c

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