

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

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

AMERICAN LABOR UNION JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION.

VOL. II.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

BUTTE, MONTANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1904.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

No. 22

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO GLOBEVILLE

Smelting Trust Frantic at Losing Its Scabs. Order Suspending Telluride Dictatorship Signed in Blank. Dorcas Mill at Florence Discharges Union Men and Western Federation Will Retaliate. Miller Tries for Government Money. A Commissary at Crested Butte.

The order suspending the Peabody dictatorship (courteously termed Martial Law) in Telluride, Colorado, has been signed in blank by the governor and forwarded to Mayor Hill, who is to fill in the blank whenever he sees fit to discharge himself. There are but 25 men of the outside National Guard left at Telluride. In addition to these, there is a local company made up of Citizens' Alliance members, the merchant class, who have grown wealthy on the patronage of the miner, and yet who are almost invariably his bitter enemy whenever a strike or lockout occurs. These harpies of the middle class, the fag ends of capitalism, are usually ready to burn a union man at the stake if he, in making an effort to better his condition or to prevent it from becoming worse, disturbs the profits of the penny-catching crew whose fond ambition it is to appear in the public press as "business men."

It was intended to withdraw the troops on Washington's birthday, though why Peabody should try to insult the memory of our first president by coupling or associating his natal day with anything connected with the ravishment of American liberty, is not clear. However, the Alliance resisted withdrawal and Hill will use his own judgment in the matter.

Colorado's Attorney-General is making an effort to secure that state's refund from the United States' government on equipping the Spanish-American war veterans. It amounts to more than \$100,000 and would pay the deficiency of \$75,000 which is bothering the state officials not a little.

At Cripple Creek, according to the Denver papers, those miners who are working on leases that supply the Dorcas mill at Florence will be called out for the reason that this mill has discharged its union employees. The discharged men are being supported by the W. F. M. The number of men who will respond to the strike call is about 1,200. One of the imported

scabs has been arrested on the charge of attempted rape, the assault being made in a rooming land lady, whom he beat and choked, but failed to accomplish his purpose. The woman's cries brought several roomers to her rescue, when the scab jumped from the window and escaped, but was afterward recaptured.

The American Smelting & Refining Company are to ask Peabody for troops to drive the Union pickets from their plant at Globeville. This plant, which is a very large one, had succeeded in mustering a few hundred scabs and had started a few furnaces. Pickets were put on by the Union and 200 men were pulled out in a few days. Those who decided to stand by the Union are those who had been broken in to feed tap and "furnace." As a result there will be more "frozen" furnaces. President Dennis Sheedy went before the police board and asked that the pickets be removed. He was told that the board would do so, provided he could show that the pickets had violated the law. He replied that unless the police removed them, he would ask the militia to do so.

The United Mine Workers of America are following the example of the Western Federation of Miners and are establishing commissaries to furnish the strikers with provisions. One has recently been established at Crested Butte, where the practice had been to issue orders on local stores. The Pueblo Fuel Company has adopted the Union scale and is running. All the Crested Butte properties are still closed.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Germany—from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 of 1903 is 39,601, which shows an increase in the last four years compared with 28,4068, 19,372 and 19,999 emigrants in the same months of the years 1902, 1901 and 1900.

THEY PREPARE FOR THE FRAY

The National Manufacturers Sole Aim Is to Crush Labor Unions. The Label Denounced. They Propose to Starve Out Union Men by Means of Black List. The War Is On. We Must Meet the Onslaught.

By unanimous vote the following resolution was adopted by the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, at Indianapolis, on February 23rd:

"Resolved, that the propaganda of labor unionism in the United States and the every day practical workings thereof are revolutionary and subversive of the rights of labor and the employers of labor and of the laws of the land; above all they are destructive of the rights and liberties of the great body of the people, irrespective of their affiliation with unionism or with employers of labor.

"Resolved further, that the period of anarchy and contempt of law and the authorities brought about by lawless leaders and members of labor unions has forced upon the peace-loving citizens of the United States the necessity of demanding that the lawbreakers, who practice intimidation, boycotting, picketing, destruction of property and who commit assaults upon their fellow laborers or commit other crimes in the name of labor be made known for the protection of all law abiding people, and for the best interest of labor itself and to the end that justice may be meted out.

"Resolved further, that the executive committee is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to ascertain the identity of such person and obtain full information in connection therewith and that a report on the same be submitted to each organization holding membership in this organization.

This resolution was also passed unanimously:

"That the use of the union label on manufactured articles recognizes and endorses the endeavor of the labor organization to control the entire labor market, is no indication of the quality of the goods, and as its use is a surrender of individual freedom, and is a badge of subservience; be it

"Resolved, that the Citizens' Industrial Association of America declares its opposition to the use of such labels and urges upon manufacturers that they refuse its use on their products, being a species of boycott, and it is only by reason of untrammelled enterprise that improvement in manufacture and industrial advancement can be secured."

Separate resolutions denouncing the eight-hour law and anti-injunction bills now pending in congress were passed unanimously.

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the congressional committee. A telegram of congratulation was also sent Governor Peabody on his course during the past few months.

REFUSE TO GO BACK.

The cloak makers of San Francisco who have been on strike for some time, finally came to an understanding with the manufacturers, and an agreement was signed, providing that all who struck should be reinstated. The employers broke the agreement next morning and the men then refused to go to work.

NOTES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION

Don't forget Bandmann on March 4 and 5, for the benefit of the Colorado miners' strike fund.

Miss Gertie Gannon has been elected president of Butte W. P. U. No. 148, A. L. U., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Anna Riddle.

Sadie M. Palmer, recording secretary of the San Francisco Federal, A. L. U., No. 347, advises that at the last regular meeting the officers of the past term were re-elected for the ensuing six months.

The scale committee of the Denver Butchers' Protective Union is doing splendid work and a substantial increase in wages is being gained; also a larger membership as a result of improved conditions.

Member of the Executive Board White at Denver, Colo., speaks in the highest terms of Bro. R. G. Moser's service to the cause of unionism in general and the Denver Firemen and Engineers' Union in particular.

The Women's Protective Union of Butte has petitioned the city council to revoke the licenses of the fee employment offices, which are characterized as scab herding, hold-up enterprises.

Bro. Hurley, of the Western Federation of Miners, who is touring the east on behalf of the Miners' Defense Fund, spoke before the Chicago Division Order of Railway Telegraphers

on February 22. At the conclusion of his address and after he had left the room, a couple of "capitalistic adorers" made a lively fight against donating a cent, but thanks to O. T. Anderson, who fought on behalf of the miners' fund and a united working class, there was but one vote cast against the donation. Anderson is a progressive and earnest worker and in addition to being a competent telegrapher, is also engaged in a business enterprise, being a dealer in typewriters on a new plan. His business interests have not wadded his union principle, however. His "ad" appears on the editorial page of the Journal.

President Eddy and Treasurer Jensen of Burr Creek, Mont., Labor Union, No. 356, A. L. U., having resigned their positions, Bros. Breen and Liljegsen were elected as their successors.

J. Churchfield, a member of the U. B. of R. E. at Dennison, Texas, has donated a handsome gold watch to be raffled for the benefit of the Colorado strikers. Representatives of twenty-three unions are selling tickets for the raffle.

"I send three dollars for the miners' relief fund. God bless our cause and may He send His wrath on the republicans and democrats who are responsible for the degradation of working class," writes Bro. A. J. Kemley of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, A. L. U., at Lothrop, Mont.

RESULTS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

How the Working Class Got It in the Neck at Different Times and Places During the Young Year, Read Them Carefully and Then Think the Situation Over, If You Like the Prospect, Stay With Present Conditions, If Not, Then Vote to Change These Conditions.

The Journeymen Plumbers of Spokane have lost their strike by an influx of non-union men who come from other coast cities.

Ten thousand lithographers may be thrown out of work on March 15th, the date on which the bosses will attempt to force the signing of an arbitration agreement. In anticipation of the coming trouble several large contracts have been sent to Europe.

The Victor Fuel Company have brought suit against John Mitchell and others for \$100,000 damages as a result of the coal strike.

The supreme court of New York has decided in the case of Francis vs. Garment Workers' Union No. 115 that the union must restore the label to the manufacturer because the latter had been injured by its withdrawal.

Massachusetts has enacted a law which gives the State Board of Arbitration power to investigate all strikes and lockouts and compel both sides to lay their case before it.

A suit has been filed in the district court of Denver, Colo., having for its purpose establishment of the principle that labor unions are partnerships and that slander committed by a member makes the organization itself liable for damages.

An action has been begun against an eastern tinner's union by a scab for \$5,000 damages because the union men had refused to work with him.

Judge Hosea of Cincinnati has granted a permanent injunction, at the instance of the Master Plumbers' Association, against the Journeymen Plumbers' union of that city.

A labor official, who came to Kansas City in the interest of his union, which is on strike, was taken to the depot by the authorities and placed on board a train with instructions not to come back.

The Chicago Chronicle is authority for the statement that the Manufacturers' Association is preparing an object lesson for the labor unions.

In 1890, out of every thousand families in the United States, 522 lived in rented houses, 134 owned their homes subject to mortgage, and 344 owned them free.

In 1900, after ten more years of capitalist rule, out of every thousand families, 535 lived in rented homes, 147 owned their homes subject to

mortgage, and only 318 owned them free.

In 1890, out of every thousand farmers, 284 were tenants; in 1900, the proportion of tenant farmers had risen to 353 in the thousand.

To verify these figures, turn to the Abstract of the Twelfth Census, page 28 and page 218.—The Worker.

The Chicago wagon boys have been enjoined, at the instance of the Johnson Express Company, from picketing or congregating about the doors or entering the offices or the building where the offices are situated, following the wagons or approaching the employees of this company.

W. R. Boyer, a member of the Illinois State Board of Labor Commissioners, has been fined \$100 for conspiracy. The charge was preferred by the People's Traction Company, which operates an interurban line between Galesburg and Abingdon, and is the outcome of a strike last September, when the trolley wire was cut several times. Boyer is said to have urged the cutting of the wire.

The striking book and job printers of Boston, Mass., have been enjoined from inciting the pressmen and feeders to leave their present employe, and from paying further strike benefits to those who have already left their work out of sympathy for the strikers rather than because of any individual grievance against their employers. The order stopping the distribution of strike benefits is without precedent in the state, but a similar order was made by Judge Jackson of West Virginia, during the coal strike.

Ben Zacharius a labor official from New York, who came to Philadelphia in the interest of his organization, which was on strike, was arrested while persuading cabs not to take the strikers' places, taken before a magistrate and ordered out of the city. The charge was inducing men to break their contract.

The Unionists of Iowa are stirring to prevent the passage of a bill which will outlaw the boycott. Ohio Unionists are having the same trouble.

Last February a bill passed the National congress, which abolished the penalty of imprisonment for crimes against the statutes regulating com-

(Continued on Page Four.)

LABORINGMAN AND CAPITALIST

New York Papers Says the Labor Vote Is a Great Scare Crow. Union Men Always Divide at the Polls. Figures Cited. Resolve in Their Meetings, Then Go Out and Vote the Other Way. The Debs Vote as Compared With That Cast for the Capitalistic Nominees.

The Spokesman-Review of Spokane, Wash., quotes the New York Commercial approvingly on the perpetual idiosyncrasy of the working class in dividing politically, in the following article. It should be remembered that these papers are not finding fault with the working class on this score. They call attention to a fact in order that their readers shall not attach too much importance to working class political agitation. The Spokesman-Review says:

"At the end of September, 1903, according to the last report of the New York State Commercial, there were 2,587 registered trade unions in all the sixty-one counties combined. The number had increased 225 during the six months from April 1. The total membership in all these labor organizations was 395,736, an increase of 38,634 in six months—or about 11 per cent. Of this total membership 14,753 were women, the registered male trades unionists thus approximating 381,000 in New York state. If due allowance be made for men out of the voting age and for those not naturalized and thus qualified to vote, it is probable that not over 325,000 of the organized laborers in the state are actual voting citizens of it. To be perfectly fair, let us call it 350,000.

Now, how much of a figure do they really cut in elections? At the latest test of party voting strength in the state at large—the gubernatorial election of 1902—Odell, the republican candidate, polled 665,150 votes; Coler (democrat) 655,308; Hanford (socialist-democrat), 23,400; Maniere (prohibitionist), 20,490; and De Leon (socialist-labor), 15,886; a total vote of 1,380,324.

The voting members of the trades unions had a strength more than half as great as either Odell's or Coler's, and seven times as great as that of the socialist-democrat and the socialist-labor combined. But they made no practical use of it at that state election of 1902. They never do. At the presidential election of 1900—when Eugene V. Debs, an ideal

labor leader within the conception of most trades unionists, was the candidate of the socialist-democrats against McKinley and Bryan, the members of the labor organizations in this state scattered their votes between the two leading candidates, and Debs polled only 12,899. About the same thing happened in 1897 at the New York city election, again in 1901, and still again last month. The "labor vote" counts for little or nothing in this city or state.

And yet candidates on the stump talk seriously of it, as if it were a power in the electorate! Newspaper "organs" openly bid for it! And scores and hundreds of timid employers are moved to vote against their own convictions—their own consciences—from a fear of offending organized labor and its candidates! What supreme folly!

The "labor vote" here in New York, as elsewhere, is wholly without shape or substance or entity. It is the hollowest of all the hollow mockeries that lead otherwise sensible men to make fools of themselves.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

The Citizens' Alliance and the Labor Unions of Los Angeles, Cal., Cross Swords.

The Citizens' Alliance of Los Angeles, recently organized by "Herb" George of Denver, a tool of Governor Peabody of Colorado, and of Blatherskite Parry of Indianapolis, has had its first tilt with the unions of the city. This "alliance" is composed of all the union haters, who, for the past two years, have dominated the Employers' and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations. H. G. Otis is chairman of the executive board of the new combination, and the Los Angeles Times is its official mouthpiece. A few days ago the Rival restaurant, which for years had been a union house, discharged its union help and the proprietor immediately

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THE CORPORATION AUXILIARY CO.

Appeal to Reason Exposes Dastardly Plot to Wreck the Unions. Tools of a Cleveland Concern Paid to Lead the Unions on the Rocks. "We Have the Dough" the Manager Said. Endorsed by Foraker and M. A. Hanna.

The Appeal to Reason of February 27th publishes a startling report of the purposes, methods and plans of the Corporation Auxiliary Company of Cleveland, O., which on investigation proves to be a mammoth concern occupying the entire upper floor of the Chamber of Commerce building in that city. The Appeal man represented himself as the agent of the Western Manufacturing Company and also that his backers were interested in smelters and lead mines and were being annoyed by the Western Federation of Miners and as a result he was made acquainted with both the methods and the endorsements of this concern, which are of a peculiar character. In brief, they are as follows: On not less than a thirty-days' contract they agree to furnish a competent tradesman to the manufacturer. This man is to be paid \$150, but his regular wages are to be deducted from this amount. He will be a man who can talk and is well posted on Union matters, being always a Union member. In the Union he will strive for a position of influence and then comes his disruptive tactics. Meetings will be set far apart; a contract for a long-term on easy conditions for the employer will be signed. Other steps to discourage membership will be taken. If the union spirit survives this, the auxiliary man turns radical. He asks for unreasonable things and keeps the union in trouble. If a strike comes, he will be the loudest

man and will counsel violence and destruction.

He is selected by his company with an eye to the character and nationality of those whom he works with. He also does political work. Sometimes it is necessary to keep labor politics out of conventions, and again it is necessary to line the union men up for some candidate whose election will help the employing class. "Capital," said the manager of the Corporation Auxiliary Company, "is determined to rule, but it finds it can do this better secretly than openly." All the secrets of the union are at the disposal of this union wrecking agency. Every authorization of a strike or boycott is immediately reported to them. They have branches at Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Indianapolis, and one more to be opened in Cincinnati.

When asked how he succeeded in getting workmen to do work of this kind, the manager replied that he had the dough, and added that as times grew harder, and the army of unemployed grew larger, he could get numbers to act for him and the Manufacturers' Association would everywhere wage a war to break the unions' backs. Hundreds of large manufacturers are in on this deal. Among the most treasured endorsements of the Corporation Auxiliary Company which were shown the Appeal man was one from U. S. Senator J. B. Foraker and another from Marcus A. Hanna, a president of the Cleveland Street Railway.

American Labor Union Journal

Published Weekly by the American Labor Union.

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Fifty Cents Per Year, in Advance.

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

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



Wilson I. Goodspeed, Chicago, Eastern Advertising Representative.

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

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

Capitalism by any other name smells just as nasty.

A Democratic injunction is just as effective as a Republican one.

As the worker becomes class-conscious the supply of militiamen will decrease.

A capitalist patriotism is seldom permitted to get between him and his pocketbook.

Query: How many votes for the Republican ticket will the layoff in memory of Hanna draw out of the ranks of the coal miners?

The Corporation Auxillary Company which treasures Senator Hanna's endorsement of their union wrecking methods doubtless regards John Mitchell as a safe man.

Private ownership of the air is, of course, ridiculous, but in principle is keeping with private ownership of the land and the tools of production and distribution.

Don't miss the Merchant of Venice. To see Bandmann as Shylock is alone worth the price of admission. Besides you are aiding the boys in Colorado in their fight for existence as a union.

A raise in wages is a splendid thing for the workers, provided it is a real and not merely an apparent raise. What doth it boot us if we gain a 10 per cent increase only to find the cost of living doubled by the raise.

If the workingman who opposes socialism is not getting paid for it, it is his own fault. The Manufacturers' Association is looking for capable men in the unions who will help them to keep the unions out of working class politics.

The employers have received a request from Samuel Gompers to keep wages up in the event of an industrial depression. For goodness' sake, some one wake the man up.—Industrial Record, Sherman, Denison, Texas.

Scarcely a week passes without bringing a new revolutionary publication to the Journal's exchange table. The rapidity with which these papers are increasing and their clearness on economics bodes ill for the continuance of capitalism.

The opposition which is shown to the working class uniting politically by certain union men and labor papers would seem to indicate that the Corporation Auxillary Company had made no empty boast when it said it had its tools in high places in the unions.

The Citizens' Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has adopted an automatic switchboard and the hello girl is no more in that city. With individualistic appropriation it is only a matter of time till the working class will be entirely superfluous, and may then go fishing for a livelihood.

The structural iron workers of New York stood by Sam Parks to the last because "under his leadership wages had steadily mounted higher and higher." The socialist movement is for the purpose of advancing wages and reducing hours to the very limit. Yet workingmen are found who oppose socialism. Is it not odd?

The Pacific Express Co. demands that its Omaha employes sign an agreement not to apply for, retain membership or become a member of a labor organization. This outfit operates in the union towns of the Rocky mountain region. What's the matter with giving them a sample of western unionism?

If one should have seen the black slaves of the south pursuing with fury and vengeance a man who said the negro ought to be a free man, and then rallying around a man who proposed the master should be com-

elled to increase their rations, you would have a fair example of what the working class are doing in some quarters today.

The Labor Signal of Oklahoma publishes the preamble and also the application for membership of the American Labor Union. The action is appreciated.

While raising funds for the Colorado boys let us not forget that the working class of that state have it in their power to decide not alone what kind of a governor they shall have, but what kind of laws there shall be as well. They are getting a frightful dose of capitalism. If they vote to repeat the dose they have not right to complain if they get what they ordered.

"For God's sake, boys, don't shoot down your brothers!" shouted a Russian captain to his company who were confronting a group of strikers. He was sent to Siberia. If the working class of Russia had the franchise, they would themselves have been responsible for the disgrace and exile of this grand young man because they had voted for the condition of things which brought it about. Don't make a home application of this idea. Might hurt somebody's feelings.

Since Havemeyer of the sugar trust bluntly told the stockholders that he did not intend to give any information concerning the condition of the corporation, a great many capitalists have become converts to Teddy's publicity of corporation affairs. It undoubtedly will be a good thing for the small capitalist to have the government compel the trust manufacturers to explain what has been done with the money of the "lambs," but what has it to do with the working class?

The Miners' Magazine pays a glowing tribute to the locals of the United Mine Workers which have everywhere received the representations of the Western Federation of Miners with open arms and given substantial sums in aid of their striking brethren. Compare this action with that of Gompers who fought against giving even a thousand dollars to aid Colorado. Your leader is indeed but "the foam on the crest of the bow." It is the rank and file, and the rank and file alone that count. When the interests of the United Mine Workers is threatened, as is likely to be soon the case, the men of the west will know how to respond.

Mr. Parry's serfs went on strike a few days since. The press reports are that "Mr. Parry immediately discharged them." Their pay had been cut nearly one-third in a few weeks and at last even they rebelled. Mr. Parry wants to treat with the working class individually because he can then pit one beggar against another; he therefore is opposed to unions. Mr. Parry also wishes to meet the working class politically as individuals so that he can pit one workingman against another; he is therefore opposed to socialism. There is method in Parry's attitude. His interests are involved. Pure and simple working man, how much method is there in your attitude?

The only way to obtain individual liberty and freedom on the economic field of operation is by uniting our interests with each other and unitedly obtain that which is impossible to achieve standing alone. The individual worker is impotent and utterly unable to maintain independence or improve his condition in our great institutions and factories, says the Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Very good, but if it is necessary to combine industrially to achieve results, why is it not likewise necessary to combine politically to achieve results. The Cigar Makers' Journal stands for the kind of unionism which places its whole reliance on a lobbying committee, which may or not be bought up by the opposition interests, let alone the fact that the legislators are almost invariably opposed to working class interests.

REMEMBER THE LIST

To the Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Geo. Black Packing and Provision Company and the Standard Meat and Live Stock Company have been declared unfair by Deaver Butchers' Union, No. 162, and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and below is a list of the dealers who are at present patronizing the above firms. We respectfully ask all members of organized labor to withdraw their patronage from these houses, unless they cease to be customers of the above unfair firms:

- Chas. Weisenback, cor. W. 14th and S. 1st.
- Horton's market, 15th st., near John Thompson's.
- Haines, cor. 27th and Champa.
- Eaton, cor. 25th and Downing.
- Hyndman Bros., 2769 Downing.
- G. L. Rork, cor. 30th and Downing.
- Lindbloom, cor. 30th and Downing.
- Seull Bros., 2701 W. 23rd ave.
- Howard & Irving.
- Chicago market, 72 Broadway.
- Vick Eakdal.
- R. S. Hurbert, cor. 22d and Homer boulevard.
- J. Gelsner, cor. 10th and Larimer.
- Dingman, Broadway, bet. 8th and 9th ave.
- John Weeber, 15th st., bet. California and Stout.
- A. J. Beckwith, cor. 18th and Tremont.
- L. Roberts, cor. 30th and Gallup ave.
- F. Bruchne, 829 Platte str.
- C. Shrelves, Cor. 15th and Platte st.
- C. J. Stoddard, 2540 19th st.
- L. Zimmerman, cor. 37th and Bell st.
- A. Baxter, 32 Osceola.
- McDonald, cor. 11th and S. 10th.
- Miller, cor. 38th and Downing.
- Hathaway's market, cor. Colfax and York.
- Bellview market and grocery, 17th ave and Downing.
- Victor market, cor. 18th ave. and Clarkson.
- Magnie Bros., cor. 37th and Humboldt.
- Mushell & Ritter, cor. 24th and Franklin.
- Gooch & Keister, cor. 28th and Downing.
- J. B. Walch, cor. 6th and Evans.
- J. C. Stewart, cor. 6th and Evans.
- Tremont Grocers, 290 16th st.
- Shafer market, cor. 19th and Welton.
- Overhalt, cor. 24th and Logan.
- Weisser Bros., 705 E. 22d ave.
- R. H. Blanchard, 2959 Franklin.
- John Thompson Gro. Co., 15th st.
- Hurlburt Grocery Co., all 4 stores.
- J. D. Miller, cor. 15th and Arapahoe.
- Hoffer & Co., S. 7th.
- Harry Golden, 1560 Broadway.
- Spaulding, cor. 1st and Broadway.
- Mot Wilson, 600 S. Pennsylvania.
- A. Anderson, 600 S. Logan.
- Crowley, cor. 37th and Franklin.
- J. O. Botes, cor. 23d and Downing.
- Sandell, cor. 23d and Lincoln.
- Newman, cor. 23d and Lincoln.
- Dan Huck, cor. 20th and Logan.
- Lincoln market, 22 and 23 Lincoln.

DENVER BUTCHERS' UNION, NO. 162.

EXIT MILLERADE.

Alexander Millerande, the member of the French Socialist party who has created so much dissension and strife, has at last been expelled from the party for sacrificing principle to popular clamor. He has been on the point of expulsion a number of times because of his peculiar tactics, but was pulled through by the influence of Jaurez. The effect of his expulsion is variously viewed. In some quarters it is contended that the action of the Socialist party will bring about the downfall of the present ministry, while others think differently.

Millerande is a wealthy man and an eminent lawyer. He springs from the middle class, a class for whom the continental socialist movement has absolutely no use. His career has been a constant play for place. His advancement in the socialist movement was due to his powerful championship of the rights of the working class and has several times served in the chamber of deputies. His acceptance of an appointment to a place in the capitalist ministry, cheek by jowl with Waldeck Rousseau, the "Panamaist," and General de Galliffet, the French Socialists wild. His action was branded as infamous and when he came in with the ministry he was soundly hissed. Jaurez defended him, and the French Socialists went on record as permitting the comrades to accept capitalist appointments—a complete reversal of the Socialist tactics of Germany and, indeed, of the entire Socialist world.

As a result of the attitude assumed by Millerande and later by Jaurez, the Socialist party has been the prop of the government. When the question of disarmament was introduced in the chamber of deputies, the Socialists, true to their time honored position, voted in favor of it. Millerande, the contemptible, with place hunting in his mind, went back on his principles (if he ever had any) and voted no. France thirsts for vengeance for Alsace-Lorraine. Millerande had his finger on the public pulse. The Socialist congress of the Seine has formally expelled him.

HE'S STILL AHEAD.

The Erie People of recent date says: "It is a question whether Gompers or the capitalist press is preserving the strictest silence about Colorado matters, but so far Sammy seems to be a little ahead in the game." The people who are fighting the unions of Colorado have declared that Gompers is a "safe" man and he now, as in the past, is living up to their expectations.

A SURE PLAN.

Antipodean Editor Gives a Set of Rules Which Are Guaranteed to Wreck a Union.

An Australian labor editor gives the following "four ways to wreck a union," and hopes that union men will quit putting them into practice:

- (1) As soon as you elect officers begin to mistrust and find fault with them.
 - (2) If you cannot have your own way, make sure that the union is going to the dogs.
 - (3) Make much of the little mechanical rules by which the union is to work and keep in the background the real motive for its existence.
 - (4) Always predict failure of any plan that is adopted.
- Carry these rules out, he says, and if your union does not fall, it will not be your fault.

FACTORY GIRL'S DEATH.

Like a trampled flower she lay there, In the cabin on the hill; "Jennie's sick," said Tom, her brother, To the foreman of the mill,

Tossing in her restless fever, On a blanket soiled and torn, Lay this worn out child of sorrow, Eight sad years since she was born. Then her feverish fancy awakened, And her eyes grew wide with fear "Mamma, hurry there's the whistle; I'll be late if I lie here."

"See that wheel above the window! What a big one! See it whirl! Mamma, I'm so tired of working, And I'm such a little girl.

"Can't I have a dolly, mamma, Like the one I saw one day? Are there mills in heaven, too, mamma? Won't God let me run and play?"

"See, how fast the spools are spinning! Faster, faster! Oh, my head! No, I couldn't help it, sir; no, sir! Please, I didn't break the thread!

"Oh, my finger's caught; it's bleeding! Stop the wheels and let me go! Mamma, quick! The wheels will kill me! Stop it! Oh, it hurts me so!"

Then the Angel paused no longer, Fanned her with his cooling breath, Touched her tiny heart and stopped it Soothed her with the peace of death.

—Herbert N. Casson.

POWERFUL CORROBORATION.

Statistics Support Claim That Tense of Struggle for Existence Drives Many Men Mad.

A map showing the distribution of insanity in the United States has been prepared by Dr. William White, superintendent of the government hospital for the insane, and furnishes, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "powerful corroboration of those adherents of the theory that it is the struggle for existence, the fear of misery, poverty and unwholesome conditions of city life, which are twisting men's wits in our day."

In the New England states there is one insane person for every 350 of population; in New York and Pennsylvania, one to every 424; in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, the ratio is one to 610; in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, the same; in the Middle West, one to 750; in the Southern States, one to 935, and in the Rocky Mountain division, one to 1,263. The density of population is greatest in New England, and there insanity is most common; and the relative number of insane decreases regularly with the increasing sparseness of population in the several divisions. There is one exception. In the Pacific coast states—California, Oregon and Washington—the insanity rate almost reaches that of New England.

SURE DEATH.

Nora—"Patrick said if I would not promise to marry him, he'd commit suicide."

Mary—"And did he say how he'd do it?"

Nora—"He did. He said he'd go to the next Hibernian masquerade ball made up as King Edward VII."—Lynn Item.

EASY.

A LARGE EDITION.

"Tommy," said his distressed mother, "I don't see how you can get so dirty."

"Come out and I'll show you," was the prompt reply.

"May I print a kiss on your lips," he asked.

She yielded her sweet permission; So they went to press, and I rather guess

They printed a large edition.—Ex.

I CURE IMPOTENCY

"I make no misleading statements or unbusinesslike propositions to the afflicted; neither do I promise a cure in a few days or offer free treatment in order to secure their patronage, but I guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious after-effects in the system, and at the lowest possible cost for conscientious, skillful and successful service."

Men's Diseases

There is seldom a day that I am not consulted by an unfortunate sufferer who if he had consulted me in regard to his condition in its early stages, I would have cured him and saved him much suffering, annoyance and expense. This, I consider, is due to lack of knowledge on the part of the one who has previously treated the case, therefore, I say to you if you are suffering from any disease or condition peculiar to men, or if you have been a victim and been disappointed in not getting a permanent cure elsewhere, I would ask that you come to my office. I will explain to you OUR SYSTEM OF TREATMENT, which I have originated and developed after a whole life's experience in the treatment of special diseases of men. I will give you a thorough examination, together with an honest and scientific opinion of your case. If I find you are incurable I will honestly tell you so. If I find your case curable I will give you a legal guarantee to cure you.

If you are a victim of Nervo-Sexual Debility, with all its distressing symptoms, you certainly do not intend to remain so. You have only one life to live. Why not live it in the full enjoyment of abundant vitality and perfect health? The fact that you have taken inferior remedies to no avail should not destroy your faith in all treatment, nor your hope of a radical cure. During my long term of study and practical experience I have evolved a special treatment for Nervo-Sexual Debility that is uniformly successful in cases where success was before and by other doctors deemed impossible. It does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It allays the irritation of the delicate tissues surrounding the lax and unduly expanded seminal ducts, contracting them to their normal condition, which stops night emissions, dries up day drains and prevents prematureness. It tones up and strengthens the blood vessels that carry nourishment to the weakened parts, which regain full strength. Meanwhile all other symptoms improve and the patient finally realizes, as if a great light had been lifted from his life, that he has found relief from his terrible affliction. If you are unable to visit me in person, you should write for my booklet, containing scientific and yet simple discourse on VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and associated MALE PELVIC DISEASES, with their reflex complications. No man should be without this book; all can have it free by describing their trouble.

My counsel is gratis to patients, and to physicians, scientific and well faith to consult me concerning obstinate cases. A legally written contract to cure, backed by abundant capital, is given to every man upon beginning treatment.

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It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groin, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eye brows and lashes fall out and, as the blood becomes more contaminated, copper colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Our MAGIO CURE is a Specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the worst forms. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that pollutes the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Unless you get this poison out of your blood it will ruin you, and bring diarrhoeal disease upon your children for generations to come. It can be transmitted from parent to child.

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever.

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For information write J. E. McCormick, Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, or call on any Northern Pacific Railway Agent.

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STRIKE OFF.

The threatened tie-up at Jardine, Mont., over the question of whether amalgamators should act as fremen, has been declared off and the boys are back at work.

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WHERE IS WILLIAM F. LEIBEN?

An inquiry has been received at this office from L. Becker, No. 706 Lombard street, San Francisco, requesting information concerning William F. Leiben, a waiter, about 40 years of age, who is also possessed of some musical talent.

MR. DICK.

Charles Dick, the father of the military law that was smuggled through Congress by all parties, without a roll call, in the hope of hood-winking the working class, has been chosen to succeed Mark Hanna. Dick is a straight-out enemy of the working classes' interest.

WILL HE ACCEPT?

The New York state committee of the Socialist party has issued a challenge to debate on the relations of capital and labor to David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers' and of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.

RESULT OF SCARE.

Fifteen thousand actors have been thrown out of employment as a result of closing of theaters through the scare caused by the Iroquois fire.

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FULL INFORMATION FROM City Ticket Office, No. 41 North Main street, Butte. J. G. NASH, C. F. and T. A.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR

ST. REGIS TO THE FRONT.

Even the Ladies Contribute from Their Pin Money to Help the Cause

To American Labor Union Journal. From every part of this broad land, word comes to us of sympathy and financial aid being offered to the struggling miners of Colorado.

St. Regis Lumberman's Union, No. 50, is in full sympathy with those miners, but we know that mere sympathy is not going to win their cause, which is also our cause, opposed, as it is, by the combined capital of the country.

To prove our sympathy in a material way, to show that it is more than mere words, this union purchased a valuable shaving set, sold numbers among its members and sympathizers for a raffle, thereby realizing the nice little sum of \$166, which has been forwarded to Wm. D. Haywood, secretary of the W. F. of M., who was asked to accept the same in the name of the membership of this union and its friends, together with our combined sympathy.

Once before this winter the lumber jacks of this section voluntarily contributed something like \$100 to the eight hour fund through F. C. Ives of Missoula.

And right royally again now, the boys built up another sum to go into the eight hour fund to help the W. F. of M. carry on a fight, whose success or failure means everything to us of Montana.

With few exceptions, every man approached was more than willing to take a number, many taking from four to six numbers, and right here I do not want to leave out the ladies. They are but few in numbers here, but large in sympathy and two at least gave evidence of that by taking numbers to help build up this fund.

When money is needed to help carry on a fight for such principles as are being fought for on the fields of Colorado, this union wants to be counted in. Yours in union, G. H. EDSON.

CAN THIS BE?

An Organizer at Denver Who Forgot His Union Principles.—Matter Should Be Investigated.

On Tuesday, Feb. 16, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m., Mr. S. B. Lawrence, the famous scab organizer for the A. F. of L., was chewing rags in Berger's saloon, between 15th and 16th on Larimer street.

Before leaving said saloon he asked Mr. Berger, the proprietor of the place, for a cigar, but Mr. Lawrence did not seem to be very particular about the cigar he bought, for he took a cigar out of a scab box. A bystander, who happened to be at the place, was a little surprised when he noticed that Mr. Lawrence took a Cinco brand cigar, which is made by scab labor in Cincinnati.

It can be proven that at least from six to ten boxes of cigars with the union label could be found in the show case where Lawrence bought the scab cigar. Now, old Shoemaker, put this in your pipe and smoke it. L. M. Denver, Colo.

HANNIBAL'S SENTIMENTS.

Missouri Boys, Who, Having Themselves Been "Shown," Now Propose to Show Others.

J. W. Tindall, of Hannibal Federal Labor Union No. 145, A. L. U., is most enthusiastic for the future of his Union. He says:

Hannibal Federal Union, No. 455, was organized some time ago with a good membership and through the efforts of its officers and members has brown until it has become a factor to be honored instead of despised, as it was at first by a few of the A. F. of L. unions and organizers. We have fought a noble fight and are still holding meetings every Friday night at our hall on Broadway, opposite the post-office. It is true we are not increasing very fast at present, owing to the time of the year and the scarcity of work, but the same thoughts and inspirations that held our forefathers on the battle ground for freedom from tyranny and oppression are installed in the minds and hearts of the members and officers of our union to work and battle for that industrial freedom that will give us a better system, so we can receive the full value of our labor to clothe and feed our loved ones as we would like to do, for when the birds bring us the glad tidings of the beautiful spring-time, we, as a union, will show to the universe that we bring glad tidings of a plan formed by the sons of toil by which if the people co-operate with us in our noble efforts that there will be no more wailing of the poor and oppressed, but the gnashing of the teeth of the capitalist because the laboring man, has at last found a way to right the wrongs so long imposed upon him.

May our noble union grow to be a shining light to the world is the wish of yours respectfully,

IN APPRECIATION.

Primale Pays a Tribute to Boyce—A Member of Working Class Who Has a Good Memory

In a fiery comment on the assault made on former members of the executive board, Edward Boyce, by the (Mont.) Missoulian of some time since, which has already been noticed in these columns, Chas. Primale of Lthrop, Mont., says:

"The Missoulian accuses him (Mr. Boyce) of answering a question which was asked him in regard to what he thought of Socialism now, by saying: 'The man who does not first provide for his own household is worse than a heathen.' This answer seems to be sufficient to that paper to insinuate that the brother repudiated Socialism. Socialism expects every man to do that very thing and advocates a system so that every one will be enabled to do so; if this is not so, I must then confess that I am totally ignorant of even the rudiments of the meaning of Socialism.

"That the brother should ever become an enemy to the working class and take sides with their oppressors, I cannot nor will I believe it unless I see myself, nor do I think any one else will who knows anything about him and his record. The brother could have been wealthy years ago if he wished to be so at the workers' expense, but in some cases he took his choice between the money and the jail, and it was the jail. Because he is wealthy now is his own good fortune and he injured no one by becoming so. I for one do not begrudge him anything, for I consider that the best is none too good for him and I am not the only one, for any member of organized labor who has a spark of gratitude in his makeup, being acquainted with him, will not say or think otherwise."

CITY CONTRACTING.

Men, Driven Under Lash of Hunger, Work to Point of Exhaustion to Maintain Life Only.

West Mayfield, the Journal correspondent of Workmen's Industrial Union, No. 452, of Portland, Ore., gives us a sketch of industrial conditions in his home city, some views of methods of government in the city and also his experience under the contractors' lash on a cementing job on the streets. He is accustomed to cement mixing and has never received less than \$2.50 per day. In this instance he got it seems, what is known as a touch of high life. He says:

"We mixed at a rate of about 75 miles an hour and nine hours at a stretch, making 675 miles a day. This is a little more than a man who has not worked at the business for several months can stand, so the consequences are that I feel about like an old stage horse would feel who had been driven over the mountains at the rate of 75 miles a day without his full allowance of oats. I am told that these contractors take this work very cheap, and then are compelled to drive 'their men' through in a great rush in order to make anything out of it.

"My check called for \$4.50, which is \$2.25 a day. The town is full of idle men who are broke and willing to do any kind of labor for a while to get a little 'grub stake.'"

After criticizing the contract system and its evils from the working class standpoint, he says:

"Besides all this the property owners are dissatisfied with the class of work that is being done, but it seems that they are powerless to help themselves. We hear complaints from all parts of the city and yet the city engineer claims that the people are getting just the kind of streets and sidewalks that they want.

"Now, who is really in fault, the city officials or the people? It looks pretty tough to see the people whimpering around the feet of a few city officials and mourning because they cannot get their rights. It looks pretty tough to see a lot of 'wooden headed' laboring men keep voting for such officials.

"I once heard an old gentleman say that to see a gang of laboring men being 'herded' up to the polls to vote, reminded him of so many cattle being herded into a slaughter house.

"But one slaughtering ends all of the trouble with the cattle, while the laborer will suffer themselves to be slaughtered by degrees. It looks pitiable to see those poor two legged cattle out in the mud and rain digging and shoveling in the mud while their 'bosses' are riding round in their automobiles. But such is certainly the case in the city of Portland. Such a state of affairs is enough to make some people say that 'unionism is dead in Portland.' It is enough to make sceptic say that the workmen will not stick together."

"But the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when we must make a 'final decision.' We must decide to become free men or to be reduced to the lowest degree of slavery that the world has ever known. We have the power in our own hands, brothers, why not use it? Use it at the ballot box. Why suffer longer? We behold poverty and misery on every hand—are we powerless to remedy this sad state of affairs? Who are we, anyway? What are we here for? Let us get together and try to find out whether we have any strength or not.

"I know that we cannot do it all in a day, but we can come so near it that we can complete the job tomorrow. Now, boys, every fellow get his shoulder to the wheel and help complete this peaceful revolution.

"We are going to show the enemies of labor that unionism is not dead yet."

A. E. B., Elk Grove, Cal.; E. M. D., Montrose, Cal.; J. M. S., Porter, Wash.; G. S. H., Missoula, Mont.; J. G. S., Sterling, Colo.; A. L., New York; F. C. R., Canton, Ohio; B. F. Wharton, N. J., communications received.

WILL JOIN THE A. L. U.

The Union Sheep Shearing Association, which has been organized for several years, has notified the secretary of the Hand and Machine Sheep Shearers' Union, No. 275, A. L. U., that they, at their convention recently held, had decided to join the A. L. U. organization. Detail matters are now being arranged between the two bodies.

REDUCE THE FEE.

The United Mine Workers of the Pottsville, Pa., district have reduced the initiation fee from \$10 to \$12. These men evidently aim to solidify the working class on the industrial field at any rate and do not propose to make their union a little trust for the benefit of the favored few who happen to be on the inside.

The Butte unions have taken hold of the Bandman Merchant of Venice tour in the interest of the Miners' Relief fund in a most gratifying manner. 'Butte's working class has the name of doing things in a most satisfactory manner and the present occasion will be no exception to the rule. Almost all of the unions have appointed a "rustling" committee and big financial returns are predicted.

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LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

ENGLAND.

The London "Labor Leader" says that the expenditure on the British navy last year was \$175,000,000. The rest of the world spent \$280,000,000, of this the United States had the largest expenditure with \$81,250,000.

The Duchess of Sutherland, contributing to one of the magazines an article on child life in the potteries, says: "The number of weekly crippled and starving children is simply staggering. The gardens at Trenthan on the occasion of a charity function were full of 'broken lives.'"—London "Justice," Jan. 16th.

HOLLAND.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Jan. 5 gives a good report of the 14th general convention of the Dutch Socialist Teachers' Union, held Dec. 28 in Dordrecht. The Socialist Teachers' Union forms a special organization of the Socialist members of the Federation of Dutch Teachers. Comrade C. Bijkerk, the chairman of the convention, in his opening address described the persecutions inflicted on the Socialist teachers of the public schools in the past year, especially on account of the general strike movement. The speaker declared that the principles of the Socialist Teachers' Union constantly gain new influence in the Teachers' Federation. In the Amsterdam branch of the federation, at the last election of officers, of the seven candidates of the Social Teachers Union six were elected and the seventh failed to be elected simply because his opponent was a woman. From the annual report given by Secretary Ceton, it is seen that the Socialist Teachers' Union now has 155 members, of whom 6 live in Amsterdam; the other largest branches are in Deventer and Groningen. The federation's organ, "De Volksonderwijzer," has a circulation of 1,200 copies. The convention then discussed the question, "How Far and in What Manner Must the Branches of the Federation Take Part in the Municipal Elections?" It was argued that as the labor unions make demands for legislation, the execution of which devolves on the political party, so the teachers' organization should make its demands and leave their fulfillment to the Socialists in municipal and legislative bodies, and should not, as has already occurred, nominate separate candidates. It was urged that the effort must be made, more and more, to awaken the workers' interest in school affairs and form a stronger bond between the teachers and the labor movement. These principles, which were advocated by Comrade Ceton, were generally supported by those who took part in the debate. The executive board was requested to work out a definite plan to promote these objects, for the next annual convention. Comrades Bijkerk, Ceton and Jansen were re-elected to the union's executive board. The former editors of the "Volksonderwijzer," Comrades Ceton, Jansen and Zander, were also re-elected.

FINLAND.

The governor general of Finland recently ordered an investigation of the libraries of that country, as it was said they were circulating revolutionary literature. There are about 1,500 libraries in Finland. It was reported that many contained revolutionary publications which were confiscated, and a large number of the libraries were closed by imperial decree. Some school boards were severely censured because so many school libraries were circulating revolutionary literature.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

(Continued From Page One.)

Joined the Citizens' Alliance. The Council of Labor placed a boycott upon the house and pickets were stationed in front of the place. For the first day or two the alliance distributed free meal tickets to hobos, with whom the city is now flooded. This proved too expensive a ruse for the union haters, so they had the street railway company, the Times office and a big department store issue orders to their employes to patronize the boycotted restaurant,

which, of course, they did, in order to retain their jobs. Police have been placed about the place, their presence attracting large crowds about the noon hour.

Just how long the alliance can force the clerks, bookkeepers, non-union mechanics and others to patronize the boycotted place, time alone can tell. Organized labor is thoroughly aroused, and the effect will be a more determined fight against the Times.

REASON WHY PEABODYISM EXISTS

Debs Puts the Blame for Colorado Conditions Where It Properly Belongs—On the Shoulders of the Working Class. They Did Not "Throw Their Votes Away".

The name of Colorado ought to be changed to Colorussia. The rule of military despotism is absolute. And this is as it should be. The working class of Colorado ordered it so and their will is and shall and must always and everywhere be law. In the state elections last fall, all the workmen of Colorado, organized and unorganized, with the exception of less than three thousand voters who voted the socialist ticket—and many of these were not workingmen—voted for precisely what they are now getting. They have not the excuse of having been misled or betrayed by false leaders. The officers and leaders of the A. L. U. and W. F. of M. are class conscious stalwarts in the labor movement. They are men of intelligence, courage and honor and this applies also to the press of the western movement. These leaders were deserted by nearly the whole rank and file, who rushed pell-mell into the shambles and are now mercilessly slaughtered for their treason.

The election returns of last fall show an overwhelming majority of the members of the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. voted for capitalist despotism in preference to Social-Democracy—and this in defiance of the fact that their national organizations, through their delegates in convention assembled, had repudiated the Republican, Democratic, and Populist sections of the capitalist party, and had declared unequivocally in favor of the Socialist party. Following this the state was canvassed over and over again by Socialist agitators and speakers, but when election day came the union men, so-called, deserted the standards of their organizations, repudiated the actions of their representatives, betrayed their union principles and insulted their brave and conscientious leaders by supporting almost solidly the candidates of the mill and mine owning plutocracy. This is the noted fact, and Peabodyism is simply the fruit of that fact. Colorado workmen are reaping exactly what they have sown. It is good for them, galling as the crop may be, for it will make union men of them on election day and it would seem that nothing else on earth would teach them their class interests and make them quit scabbing on their class at the polls. They knew that Peabody was the candidate of the mill and mine owners—that he would govern the workers and that the mine owners would govern the governor. Most of the workers

of Colorado voted for him. All of them have got him. It is the concern of one union man how another votes?

Most of the rest went to the Populist graveyard and dug up its corpse and hugged it convulsively to their bosom.

Those who voted for Peabody to govern them did so to please their economic masters. The rest voted for a "good man" to save them.

Anything except confidence in and support of the one and only party that stood for and whose candidates were fighting for their class!

In 1894 they crucified Governor Davis H. Waite, because he stood by them instead of their masters. In 1904 they are crucified by retributive justice.

I thank whatever gods are entitled to the credit for Governor Peabody. He suits me in everything, except that he does not go far enough.

He ought to make a bull pen of the whole state.

An overwhelming majority of the workmen voted for it and he ought not—and in fact cannot without violating his official oath—disregard their wishes.

As an eye-opener for the working class we are forced to yield the palm to Peabody. He is making more Socialists than all the agitators combined.

It almost seems as if Peabody is a Socialist spy in the camp of the enemy. In any event he is doing the business—teaching the workers just what it means to elect capitalist candidates to govern them—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The fight in Colorado is the result of the betrayal of the working class by the workers themselves on election day. They are in for it and no power on earth can relieve them of the consequences of their acts.

To pour out sympathy to them is time wasted.

To fight for them and while fighting to tell them the truth, especially about themselves, is the duty of those who are with them in the struggle.

The innocent suffer with the guilty, but the final outcome will be good for all.

The guilty will learn better and the innocent will be vindicated and strengthened.

May the strikers win and above all may they learn to remember election day and keep it class-conscious.—E. V. Debs, in the Social-Democratic Herald.

KIND WORDS FROM WILKINS.

Character of Montana Membership is High—May Be Said to Have Been Tried by Fire.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports as follows upon his work in Montana:

"I left Spokane, Wash., for Kalispell, Mont., Nov. 9, 1903. Made my first speech at Kalispell on Nov. 10. Visited altogether 40 towns, making 50 speeches; 33 speeches were made in towns where locals were already organized. In four of the towns visited was unable to hold meetings. Organized seven new locals as follows: Grantsdale, Victor, Stevensville, Rochester, Fishfall, Glendive, and Storrs. With few exceptions the crowds were of fair size. The attention everywhere was very close.

"The general character of the Montana party membership is high and will make a strong movement. There seemed to be a strong desire on the part of the comrades to be clear on the doctrine and tactics of the movement. Great bureaus of corruption are maintained by the corporations, and it is said that millions are actually spent to corrupt the voters. A Socialist movement that stands that test may be said to have been tried by fire. My relations with the comrades of the state have been very pleasant. Uniformly they have treated me with great kindness and consideration. The collections have been generous, averaging \$6.75 per meeting, but the loss of 33 dates out of \$3 in the state ran the deficit for wages and expenses to about \$100.

"A winter campaign in Montana is a trial to the nerves of an organizer, to say the least. The weather, which has seemed very cold to a Californian, the long railroad rides between appointments; many trips in stages or open rigs across bleak stretches; snow blockades, delaying trains from one to twenty-four hours, filled my Montana trip with incidents long to be remembered. An accident that gave me a broken rib and a broken right arm added somewhat to the strenuousness of the campaign, though I missed only one date on that account alone. I finished my work in Montana at Anaconda.

TOOL HAD TO RETIRE.

F. G. R. Gordon, Socialist Apostate, Censured by the Convention of His Craft Organization.

An incident, of which the press dispatches gave no record, occurred at the national convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which was held at Cincinnati in January, and at which shoe workers from all parts of the country were in attendance.

F. G. R. Gordon, who has become notorious for his apostasy to Socialism and his servile advocacy of capitalist class interests, was at the convention as a representative of the Lynn, Mass., "Item" and the Boston "Herald," both noted opponents of Socialism and Trades Unions.

One of the first acts of the convention was the passage of a resolution which deprived Gordon of the privileges enjoyed by other press representatives, so that he had to leave the press table, although he is a member of the Shoe Workers' Union. Gordon remained in the city throughout the session, however, and sent such false and misleading reports of the convention to his papers that a resolution of censure was passed against him during the closing hours of the convention. At one time, Gordon was one of the most influential members of the shoe workers' organization. In this convention there was not one member present who attempted to save him from this merited chastisement from his fellow workers.

In striking contrast to this treatment of Gordon, was the act of the convention in voting Comrade James F. Carey, who is also a member of the shoe workers' organization and who was filling a lecture engagement in Cincinnati at the time, the full privileges of the convention. Gordon had sneered in one of his press reports at the number of "red buttons" in the convention, with the result that there was an unprecedented demand for the Socialist emblem afterward, and the delegate who did not wear one was the exception.

All of this teaches that one need not wait for Benedict Arnolds to die, to see them get their just deserts.

RESULTS OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(Continued from Page One.)

merce, whether committed before or after the passage of the act, and the only punishment under its provisions is a fine, which may or may not be collected.

As stated some weeks since, four members of the Carpenters and Joiners have been indicted by a Rochester, N. Y., grand jury for conspiracy to raise wages. The machinists of the same city are confronted with a permanent injunction restraining them from interfering in any way with the Davis Machine Company or its employes.

The Unions and the Citizens' Alliance of Palo Alto, Cal., are engaged in a fight for control of the situation. Stanford University professors are prominent in the Alliance, which boasts that it will break every union in the city.

A comparison of dues paid in to the state organization of the Socialist party during the years 1902 and 1903 shows a gain of 146 per cent.

The Louisiana Socialists, by a referendum vote have stricken out the color plank in their platform. The charter will now, doubtless, be granted.

The carriage and wagon trust of Chicago have locked out an army of men. One hundred shops are closed with the announcement that the shutdown will continue until the workers are willing to accept the employers' terms. It will be remembered that the workers fought for jobs at a 20 per cent reduction at South Chicago a few weeks ago.

A prominent leader—one of the oldest of Amalgamated Association men—writes to the Pittsburg National Tribune as follows: "I see Shaffer is still calling men out on strike. He has lost every strike that he ever called, and every time he brings us out of a mill, a lot of non-union men (including some desperate deserters from our own ranks) walk in. In the end, there is simply one less union mill and one non-union more. Aren't we up against it hard enough now? Where is he going to throw a lot of us out of work next?"

Great Falls, Mont., socialists have adopted a class-conscious platform.

The correspondence pages of The Railway Telegraphers' Journal teems with debate on the question of socialism, against the protest of its editor. The Machinists' Journal also publishes many able contributions on the same subject.

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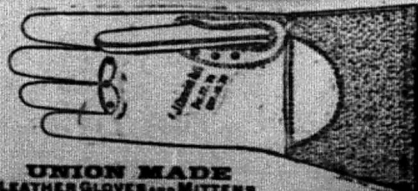
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