

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.

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BRANCH HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

American Labor Union Opens Them, Eastern Growth Makes It Necessary. Chicago Unions on the Old Plan Are Meeting With Reverses. "Open Shop" and Wage Reduction Common With Them While A. L. U. Locals Enforce Closed Shops, Reduced Hours of Labor and Secure Increased Wages.

The success which has attended the introduction of industrial unionism into Chicago has necessitated the opening of branch headquarters in that city. They have accordingly been opened at 52 South Halstead street, with T. S. Mahoney as the Chicago representative. The A. L. U. locals in Chicago are the only ones which have been able to accomplish anything of a progressive nature in the Windy City during the present year. The old-line unions have had all they could do to hold their own, and some of them have actually gone backward. The locals of the A. L. U., particularly the street laborers and excavators, of which Mr. Mahoney is president, have not only succeeded in gaining an increase in wages, but a reduction of hours as well, and this in the face of the mearest kind of opposition, not only from many employers, but from the Chicago Federation and its agent, Fitzgerald, who, together with others, has been responsible for various dual unions, which were willing to sign up for any kind of wages and hours or do any other thing that would weaken or destroy the Street Laborers' Union. In spite of this traitorous conduct on the part of men who are misnamed union, Mr. Mahoney has succeeded in building up a powerful organization of several thousand members, and thus the union has not only won better conditions for its members, but the respect and confidence of the vast army of clean, straightforward union men and women who make up the rank and file and also those of the same stamp who

hold official position in many of the organizations. To this class and the untiring energy and devotion of T. S. Mahoney much credit is due for the present favorable condition of industrial unionism in the metropolis of the Mississippi region.

The following is the agreement between the contractors and the Street Laborers Union. It will be noticed that wages have been increased from \$1.75 to \$2.25 and the hours of labor have been reduced. When President McDonald waited on the contractors in company with T. S. Mahoney, they were reminded that John Mitchell had advocated a reduction in wages while they were demanding an increase. It was agreed to, however, as was also the closed shop while A. F. of L. Unions are accepting the open shop.

Excavating Contractors Agreement.

9 hours (instead of 10 hours at \$1.75) 9 hours \$2.25. (Closed shop.)

Street Paving Contracts 9 1/2 hours—10 hours' pay—Rough graders, \$2.00 per day; macadam rakers, \$2.25 per day; macadam graders, \$2.25 per day; stake setters, \$2.50 per day; tampers, \$2.50 per day; fine concrete graders, \$2.50 per day; captain of the board, \$2.50 per day; wheelers, \$2.25 per day; common laborers, \$2.00 per day; slushers, \$2.25 per day; curb excavators, 9 hours, \$2.25-\$2.50 per day. (Closed shop.)

R. F. Conway Co., J. Siskley & Co., Jaicks & Co., Dolose-Shepard Co., Citizens' Cons. Co., Croak & O'Brien, C. Netterstrom, Aug. Skoaglund, Joseph Quinn, Smith & Brown, J. Dillon & Co., Petersen & Co.

BUTTE ELECTS DELEGATES.

Butte Miners' Union, at a recent meeting, elected the following delegates to the Denver convention: President Ed Long, Frank O'Connor, John Shea, Dan Donovan, Pat Brennan, Mike Connors, Pat Nugent, Jerry Sullivan, Mike Sullivan, Charles O'Brien, Frank Reber, M. R. Dempsey and John Sullivan.

The smelters also elected a delegation consisting of C. P. Mahoney and Charles Mahoney. The engineers will send contesting delegations. The first elected were: Jas. Hoar, Jno. McMullen, Herr Beadle and Chas. Blackburn. The contestants are Jno. Corby, Malcolm Gillis, Peter Stevens and Chas. Lyford. There is some talk of the Montana delegation making a request on Peabody for Moyer's release. It is hardly likely, though, that this will be done, for the reason that nothing could be gained by doing so, and, again, a snub is an unpleasant thing, even when administered by such a creature as Peabody.

DISSTON IS UNFAIR.

The firm of Henry Disston & Sons are the only saw manufacturers in the nation who are unfair to organized labor. They recently disrupted the union in their plant by discharging the officers.

HE REFUSES TO SIT.

Judge Stevens has adjourned the District court of San Miguel county, Colo., until such time as the militia are withdrawn. Until civil authority is re-established, said the Judge, it will be impossible for this court to transact any business. On the occasion of Judge Stevens' coming to Telluride, the evening previous to his adjournment of court, he found it necessary on leaving the train to march between a file of soldiers and armed citizens. This, he declared, was a flagrant insult to him both as an individual and as Judge of the District court. The lawyers have petitioned him to reconsider his action, but without avail.

BAKERS GAINING GROUND.

A most determined fight is on in Lynn, Mass., between the Master Bakers' Association and the bakers. The union is slowly gaining ground. The machinists have imposed a fine on members who buy bread without the union label.

"TWO JOBS FOR ONE MAN."

Paris, France.—The over-supply of labor in Paris was never more strikingly illustrated than by the recently published statement that there are 32,000 applicants on the waiting lists for positions on the Metropolitan underground road. The employees of this railroad work ten hours a day in a noxious atmosphere that is so dangerous to health that few last more than two years. Despite the dangers, long hours and low salaries (from \$30 to \$40 a month) the company is besieged by applicants.

THEY WANT SPARGO.

The propoganda committee of the Butte Socialist local are devising ways and means to secure John Spargo's service for a series of lectures during the summer months. It is believed that the eloquent earnest logical little Cornishman would accomplish a great deal for Socialism in this locality. Spargo of Cambourne has many friends and admirers in Silver Bow County and he has the ability as an orator which is seldom excelled. Some one has said of him "he is a good sized pocket edition of Gene Debs." While both are by the same author and both "treat of the same subject matter" each has a style all his own. If Spargo does not deliver his message in the Rockies it will not be the fault of the Butte local.

A CANADIAN STRIKE.

A fierce onslaught by the Manufacturers' association is being made on the International Union of United Brewery Workmen at Toronto, Can. As a result of the fight 120 men are out and two of the largest breweries are shut down. Five firemen of the I. B. of Stationary Firemen went out in sympathy against positive orders not to do so from the International Union. All organized labor of the province supports the brewery workmen. Scab herders, thugs and detectives are playing a prominent part. The Canadian employers do not like industrial unionism any better than do the Americans. The brewery workmen are standing firm and will win.

FORCE IS REDUCED.

Telluride's militia force now numbers but 30 men. Marital law still continues, however.

SAYS HE WILL CLOSE DOWN

Manager Carroll of the Couer d'Alene Lumber Company, Finding He Cannot Get Lumber Workers for \$2.00 per Day, Says Mill Will Not Operate. The Usual Course Pursued by the Larger Companies, That of Starving the Workers, Adopted by Him. Men Will Not Yield Their Just Demands.

Finding that the lumber workers of Couer d'Alene City, Idaho, who are on strike, were standing firm in their entirely reasonable demands, the lumber company at that point has announced its intention to close down. Manager Carroll makes the announcement and gives as a reason for the action, that the price of lumber is low, freight rates high, etc. Mr. Carroll's method of fighting the unions is becoming very popular with large employers of labor. It is a "Stand and Deliver" attitude. Reduction in freight rates is not to be considered. Profit must be made out of the lumber, and it must come out of the sweat and muscle of the mill hand. If the railroads decide to advance the freight rate why wages must be reduced even to a dollar a day. If the workers refuse to accept a bread and cheese wage they are told that the plan will close down until they are willing to accept the offer. The action of the Couer d'Alene Lumber company is wholly unjustified. It is taken for the purpose of intimidating the men. The next step, as experi-

ence has proven, will be an effort among the middle-men of the town to create sympathy for the poor lumber company, which cannot operate because of the demands of the union. A howl is expected to go up from the class who live on the wage-earner for a resumption of any conditions. If this plan is not tried another one perhaps will be adopted with the same end in view. Private advertising for scabs after the union men have left the camp (as they perhaps might if they believed Mr. Carroll's statement) is a scheme which has been several times tried with varying success. The lumber company perhaps has it in mind. But the union men will not leave camp. The shut-down and the reasons for it will be widely advertised. The production of the mill will be branded unfair until the present union demands are granted. In addition to these there are other steps which can be taken. The cards are not all in Mr. Carroll's hands. If he cannot meet competition in Couer d'Alene City something might be done to lessen its fierceness.

THE PROSPEROUS WORKINGMAN.

At Topeka, Kan.—2,000 Santa Fe machinists and shopmen locked out by company.

Along Santa Fe railroad—8,000 shopmen locked out.

In New England—1,500 bakers struck for new schedule; 800 carpenters out.

In New York—About 6,000 carriage and wagon workers struck.

In Chicago—1,000 bakers and 500 picture frame workers quit work and 4,000 boot and shoemakers were locked out. Other strikes bring total out to 6,200.

About Oil City, Pa.—About 1,500 carpenters and bricklayers out against open shops.

At Youngtown, O.—1,000 union carpenters struck for new scale.

AN A. L. U. SOAP FACTORY.

The soap manufacturing firm of Charles T. Perry and Co., of Helena, Mont., has signed up an agreement with the Federal Labor Union of that city and the factory is unionized from cellar to garret and a substantial increase granted the employees. For the present the red label will be placed on the box. Later it will be placed on the soap wrappers. Brothers remember your obligation and instruct your wives and daughters when buying soap to call for the kind that bears the red label of the American Labor Union. The best known brand of Perry's soap is White Rosebud. Insist on having it. By doing so you will assist a firm who believes in decent wages and fair conditions.

VIRTUE OF FORBEARANCE TESTED

Statement of Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners Show Patience Strained Almost to Breaking Point. Convention Asked to Use Its Efforts to Restore Moyer His Rights and Privileges as an American Citizen.

The sessions of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners are on in Denver and there is an unusually large attendance of delegates from all parts of the jurisdiction. Reports are meager but enough has appeared to show that the present convention is not a reactionary one unless the sentiment should undergo a change. During the sessions of the executive board which precede the opening of the convention a number of recommendations have been prepared and a statement of the Colorado strike situation covering the points already known to readers of the Journal has been given out. It is couched in powerful language and conveys the spirit of strong men who have bowed themselves to the despotism of Peabody usurpation, trusting in the justice of their cause to right them, until the breaking point has almost been reached and who now are driven to the frightful alternative of death in behalf of at least a semblance of freedom, to life under galling tyranny. The address is full of stirring passages and contains the following significant paragraph:

"If the life of Charles H. Moyer shall be sacrificed to appease the wrath of corporate and commercial hate, then there will be no end to

the peaceful, law-abiding and liberty-loving membership of our organization the ancient words in the old Mosaic law: 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' and here in the Rocky mountains may be reared a monument commemorating the era when despotism met its downfall and manhood its regeneration."

They recommend that the convention take such action as will clothe President Moyer with the right and privileges of American citizenship. What action will be taken cannot be foreseen at this time. To the governor of Colorado is recommended the passage in Holy Writ which reads "He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind." The motto of labor: The Injury Of One Is The Concern Of All may acquire a new significance before the class war in Colorado is terminated. We have counseled "moderation" and shall continue to do so, but counsel is wasted on men who have been driven frantic by abuse piled on abuse and outrage on outrage. The working class have not yet become dogs that may be spat upon with impunity by scoundrels and knaves. Those who have invoked the aid of the sword in their mad effort to thwart the will of a people should look to it that they have no reason to regret their choice of weapon.

THE INJUNCTION IN GERMANY.

The employes of Germany have borrowed the injunction idea from the United States and used it against a brewery workers strike. German statute provide a variety of methods for keeping the working class in subjection but the injunction was entirely untried with them. It has not been a success. The publicity caused by its use has made the boycott on the scab beer so effective that the employers are now ready to cry quits.

AGAINST THE MINISTERS.

The Chicago Federation of Labor having recommended that ministers be seated in that body as fraternal delegates, the bakery workers of that city have entered an emphatic protest. In resolutions adopted the bakers set forth that history shows the attitude of all churches of all times to have been in support of the employing class in every controversy with the working class. They further declare that the object of the ministers is simply to regain the ground they have justly lost through their rank partisanship with the employers. The admission of the ministers in characterized as a "grave danger" and other unions are asked to join in protest against it.

TRYING TO FORCE THEM IN.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Lynn, Mass., is asking the journeymen to assist them in forcing all employers into the masters' combine. The journeymen will regret if they do this.

WOULD DRIVE US IN THE LAKE

The Declaration of Chicago's Labor Fakirs. All Street Work in Chicago Shut Down by A. F. of L. Agents in an Effort to Break Up the A. L. U. The Only Unions Which Have Been Able to Win Benefits for the Workers Are Savagely Attacked by Bogus Union Men. "We Would Rather Go Down and Out," Says Mahoney, "Than to Turn Traitor to the Kind of Unionism That Has Proven Effective, for the Sake of Joining the Unionism That We Know to be Ineffective." The Sole Topic in the Windy City Is Industrial Unionism.

In another column will be found a statement of the good work which has been done in the interest of the working class, in the city of Chicago, by the locals of the American Labor Union, particularly The Street Laborers and Excavators union. It is stated that a reduction of hours has been obtained and also an increase of wages, together with the "closed shop" principle these gains have not been accomplished by any other Chicago union during the present year. While this good work was going on, the union has had to struggle against dual organizations, brought into existence by John Fitzpatrick and Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L., that were willing to accept any terms in order to hamper the work of the A. L. U. It was thought that the depths of infamy had been reached by these so-called union men but it appears that it has not. Just before going to press the Journal is informed that all street work has been shut down as a result of the efforts of the A. F. of L. representatives to force the A. L. U. locals out of business. Whether the A. F. of L. men are in league with the bosses and are trying to do what the bosses could not do, namely break down the only progressive unions in the city, the reader must judge for himself. Certain it is that the A. L. U. has done more for the working class of Chicago in one year than the A. F. of L. has been able or willing to do in a decade. That the Chicago labor-capitalistic combination is out for blood is shown by the following letter from the Street Laborers and Excavators Union. It reads:

"All work has been shut down on the streets and all our men have been locked out through the efforts of the A. F. of L. Fitzpatrick, business agent of The Chicago Federation of Labor, has offered us a charter if we would endeavor to have our union withdraw from the A. L. U. and join the A. F. of L. He would also agree to drop Planty (Planty is the man who has been given the work of organizing the scab unions which were willing to sign

up on any sort of a scale). The fight is on us strong. The A. F. of L. make the declaration that they will drive the A. L. U. out of Chicago and into the lake if necessary. The teamsters, however refuse to become a party to this work. Other A. F. of L. locals engaged in street work, have been ordered to pull their men out. The representatives of the A. F. of L. ask us to abandon the kind of unionism that we have found effective and come over to the kind of unionism that we have found ineffective and everything would be O. K. We have replied to them that we would rather go down and out than turn traitor to a cause we know to be right and just. The town is so warmed up over the matter that every one is now talking and asking about the new trades unionism and industrial unionism is becoming better understood. When its full significance is grasped there will be such a rush to its banner that all the fakirs in the country will be powerless to prevent it. At present there are abuse and threats heaped on the heads of the A. L. U. officers by the heeler elements but we are still willing and determined to fight these damnable partners of the capitalist class to a finish if it be necessary."

The Chicago situation as presented in a nut shell. On one side are the employers of labor who have been compelled to grant reasonable hours and fair wages and standing with them are the representatives of the A. F. of L. On the other side are the locals of the A. L. U. whose members are threatened with violence and even death at the hands of other "union" men because they have bettered the condition of the toilers. This is the record. If the A. F. of L. and The Chicago Federation are willing to go before the country on it we have no objection. We leave the entire matter to the sense of justice and fairness that has always characterized the rank and file of the working class. If they do not administer a stinging rebuke to such traitorous conduct we very much miss our guess.

U. B. OF R. E. GO TO CHICAGO

Rapid Eastern Growth of Railroad Men's Industrial Organization Makes the Change Advisable. Hall Elected Secretary Treasurer and Geo. Estes Succeeds Himself as President. Attendance at Convention Has Been Good.

The United Brotherhood of Railway Employes have decided to remove their headquarters to Chicago. This step was made necessary, it seems, by the rapid growth of the organization in the east which has been very rapid since the signal victory on the Rock

Island system in New Mexico where it secures a 35 percent increase in several departments. George Estes was re-elected president, while the office of secretary-treasurer will be filled by a new man, Hall. The selection is a good one.

IT WON'T WORK ALONE.

The Journal has frequently commented on the type of union men who think the union can run itself. His union principle is all right, but he is either too lazy, too careless or too indifferent to attend the meetings and help in the work of making his union a powerful engine for the advancement of the interest of his class. This feeling of apathy frequently overtakes the majority of a union at times, with the result that when the feeling is shaken off the union is dead. The membership of one of the Top Oil and Spindle Gas Workers' Unions of one of the southern states seems to be afflicted in this way just at present. Wake up, brothers, else you will find yourselves wrecked at a time when you need organization most. Organization is like a pistol in Texas. When you need it you need it bad.

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The statement is given out by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company that the strike in the southern coal fields is practically settled. The company official who gave out the information would not say whether the demands of the men had been complied with or not. The coal strike, be it remembered, was to enforce five demands, three of which are already state laws, but which are ignored by the corporations, and the infraction of the statutes is not only winked at but grinned at by the scoundrels who hold official positions in Colorado.

ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

Ouray Miners' Union has donated \$10 to aid the Wyoming sheep-shearers; and this, too, in the face of the constant drain on their resources in the Colorado fight. The miners are the salt of the earth.

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THURSDAY, MAY 26.

THE GREAT MISLEADER.

The San Francisco Examiner of May 16th, in an editorial on the necessity of the working class uniting politically, says:

"With all the rascality that can properly be charged to the trusts, it is a comfort to know that some good will come from them. . . . The trusts have laid forever the old ghost about the absolute necessity of unrestricted competition. Competition has been the god of commerce, and a very false god, to which we owe the sweatshop, the sand in the old sugar, the wooden nutmegs, and all the other innumerable cheating devices of competitive commerce. . . . The trust has proved that competition is not essential—that organization outweighs competition. The change from competition to organization was a necessary step toward the final change from organization to emulation. We owe the organization step to the trusts. . . . The idea of ownership by the people was formerly hooted down on the ground that we must have individual ownership, diversified ownership, competition, in order to get good service for the public.

"But when Mr. Morgan shows us that one or two men can make all the steel for the United States, the people are bound eventually to say to Mr. Morgan: 'WE WILL MAKE THAT STEEL FOR OURSELVES. IF ANY ONE POWER IS TO CONTROL THE WHOLE STEEL BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES, IT SHALL BE THE PEOPLE'S POWER, NOT YOUR POWER, OR THAT OF YOUR SONS.'

"When the big struggles between Morgan, Rockefeller, Hill, Gould, Harriman and the Vanderbilts shall finally settle down to a control of all the railroads of the United States by Rockefeller, the people, sooner or later, will notify Rockefeller that they have decided to run their own railroads, that they think perhaps the combined wisdom of the people of the United States equals that of Mr. Rockefeller or his admirable Sunday-school-teaching son.

"In short, the people are bound, sooner or later, to learn from the trusts that it is possible for national and municipal monopolies to be under one ownership, and they will see to it that this shall be the people's ownership. . . . In the immediate present there is little doubt that the trusts will render us one very great service—BY FORCING THE MEMBERS OF THE LABOR UNIONS TO UNITE FOR POLITICAL ACTION, AS THEY HAVE ALREADY UNITED FOR INDUSTRIAL WAGE ACTION.

"The trusts will compel the workers to realize that they must be represented in the making of the laws, in the selection of the judges and executives, in order that they may be protected in the interpretation, application and execution of the laws.

"The power of the trusts is outgrowing the power of the unions.

"Very recently the great army of steel workers submitted quietly to a reduction in their wages—a criminal reduction, made to pay dividends on criminally watered stock.

"Quite recently the coal miners voted not to strike for better wages, although better wages were due, and the public pays the Coal Trust at a rate that would justify much higher pay for the men.

"In all directions the workers are submitting without a struggle, because they realize that the trust is too strong—that the fight would be too long and the victory too doubtful on the old strike plan.

"The experience of other countries proves that when the workman realizes that he cannot win his battles through the archaic, out-of-date strike procedure he goes into politics and adopts the modern method of getting justice, THROUGH THE BALLOT."

This from a paper that stands for the system which has made such as Mr. Morgan a possibility. Substitute the word Capitalism for the word Trusts in the above article and we have a splendid statement of facts. The need for united political action on the part of wage-workers is well stated, but the vital point the KIND of united political action they should take is ignored, and in so ignoring it the writer stamped himself a demagogue. Mr. Hearst seeks to use the workmen to further his own ambition. His election means nothing to us. He stands for those things which have undermined the very foundation of our Republic until a breath may bring it clattering down about our ears. Has he not been a fair employer of labor? asks one. He has, indeed, but the printing craft numbers only a small portion of the working class, and the number whom he had an opportunity to be fair with is smaller yet. Did he not assist in bringing the coal trust into court and compel it to show its books? says another. Even so, yet the miners accepted a reduction of 5 1/2 per cent shortly after. Of course Mr. Hearst did not write the editorial commented on. He does not have to. Although he owns a number of papers, there is as great a lack of information concerning his views or his abilities as there is about those of Judge Parker, who is making a run for the presidential nomination on a noiseless platform. Mr. Hearst buys brains—as a packer buys pork, in the open market. He even does not find it necessary to do his own buying. He can have it done by proxy. Until his present secretary dies or leaves him one can never be sure whose views they are that he advances on the floor of the National Congress, always providing that he shall advance any views in that body. Up to date he has not opened his mouth on the floor. When called before a committee to explain a resolution he had introduced, he appeared and READ his explanation. But he is a "friend of labor" (see Hearst papers for verification), and with the present trend of things industrial, "labor" seems to need not only a guardian and friend but a commission in lunacy to examine into its condition. A "friend of labor." Ye god, and little fishes! Think of a division of American society over thirty millions strong looking up in wall-eyed devotion to a sallow-faced youth as their deliverer. Their savior. Their champion. Their deliverer from whom? Their champion against whom? Their savior from what? The only foe, the only peril the American working class have to contend with is their own brutal ignorance and gross stupidity, and from this peril they and they alone can save themselves.

The newspaper men of Salt Lake, Utah, are forming a union under charter from the I. T. U. Mr. Edward Clark, who left Butte, Mont., for that city because he did not wish to join the union, will find that it is his move again. He may find solace in the reflection that there is Otis and the Los Angeles Times to turn to as a last resort, but traveling is expensive, and besides the Times is on an unusually hamper piece of road just at present.

That membership in the Newspaper Writers' Union does not conflict with the duties of the city editor of the Butte Miner is shown by the fact that the present incumbent is a member of the union in good standing.

The eastern bartenders' union has decided to exclude negro bartenders and are even opposed to the black men forming a union of their own. An effort will be made to force them from the buffet cars on southern railroads. Some men are class conscious, others are "craft conscious," while others are color conscious.

The contributions in support of the Colorado strike have averaged \$12,000.00 per month during January, February and March. This has been in addition to the regular \$1.00 assessment paid by every member of the Federation. No wonder the mine owners are getting sick of their efforts to break the union.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE.

On May first in the city of Chicago there assembled the delegates to the National Convention of the Socialist Party of the United States. There were present 183 delegates representing 36 states and territories. They were a body of wage workers representing the political interests of the working class and they came not in special trains as the guests of a corporation or millionaires, with brass bands, whiskey, courtesans and other attachments of capitalist convention. They came on the hard earned dollars of wage workers who sent them many hundreds of miles to give expression to the demands the aspirations and the hopes of enslaved toiling millions. The convention did its duty and did it well in placing before the working class for their suffrage two nominees whose lives have been a record of sacrifice and devotion to the working class. No man in the United States holds a more unblemished record than Benjamin Hanford and the name of Debs will live while all that goes to make up manhood and honor are revered by men. But it is not on the personality of Debs and Hanford pre-eminent though it be that the campaign for Socialism will be made, they are merely standard bearers for a principle. That principle is one which should appeal to every member of the working class. It is the main spring of every strike and lies at the bottom of the foundation of every labor union. If the working class are earnestly desirous of bringing about a condition where only those who work shall eat, the opportunity is open to them. They have the power, if they believe the worker is entitled to the full product of his own toil let them vote for those who stand for that right. If they on the other hand decide to vote for the present capitalist system they have no right to complain if the scenes in Colorado are re-enacted on other soil. It is up to the workers. Will they listen to reason or to buncombe?

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Man Who Has Given the Best That Was in Him to the Service of His Class.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party candidate for president, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, and at the age of 15 years began work as a railroad employe in the Vandalia railroad car shops. Afterwards he worked as fireman on a freight engine for several years and became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was made editor of the Brotherhood magazine in 1877, and three years afterwards he was chosen general secretary and treasurer, a position which he occupied for thirteen years, resigning it in 1890 to organize the American Railway Union, which was intended to unite the railway workers of America in one great organization. Within a year the Great Northern railway strike was fought and won. Through this contest the wages of thousands of workers from St. Paul to the Pacific coast were saved from reduction and the railway managers awoken to the fact that they had a new power with which to grapple.

In May, 1894, the famous Pullman strike occurred. Unable to affect a settlement by arbitration, the A. R. U. took up the matter in the national convention in session at Chicago in June. As a result a boycott was declared against the Pullman cars, to take effect July 1st. Within a few days the entire railroad system of the country extending from Chicago west and south to the Gulf and Pacific coast was tied up and the greatest labor war in the country's history was on.

On July 2, 1894, Judges Woods and Grosscup, at Chicago, issued a sweeping "omnibus" injunction. Mr. Debs and associates were arrested for contempt of court on alleged violation of the injunction. They were tried in September, but Judge Woods did not render a verdict until December, when he condemned Mr. Debs to six months' imprisonment, and his associates to three. The case was carried to the Supreme court, which sustained the lower court, and in May, 1895, the imprisonment in Woodstock jail began. The term expired on November 22, 1895, and on the evening of that day the prisoner was tendered a reception in Chicago, the like of which that city had never seen. Debs and associates were also indicted and placed on trial for conspiracy, and the trial continued until the evidence of the prosecution had all been heard but suddenly the defense began to testify, a juror was taken ill during a temporary adjournment and the trial abruptly terminated in spite of all efforts of the defendants to have it continued. They were anxious to bring the General Managers' association into court and show who were the real lawbreakers and destroyers of property. An acquittal by a jury upon substantially the same charge as that upon which they were imprisoned for contempt would have been fatal to Judge Woods. On January 1, 1897, Debs issued a circular to the members of A. R. U., entitled "Present Conditions and Future Duties," in which he reviewed the political, industrial and economic conditions, and came out boldly for Socialism. Among other things he said: "The issue is, Socialism vs. Capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity. The time has come to regenerate society—we are on the eve of a universal change."

When the A. R. U. met in national convention in Chicago in June, 1897, that body was merged into the Social Democracy of America, with Debs as chairman of the national executive board. The following year (1898) the Social Democratic party was started as the result of a split in the Social Democracy. In 1900 Debs was nominated for president as candidate of the Social Democratic party, which was afterwards merged into what is now the Socialist party. During the past seven years Debs has devoted all his time to lecturing and writing for Socialism, and has also taken part in some notable strikes in the industrial and mining centers of the east and west. He has visited every State during his travels and carried the Socialist message into more places than probably any other man in America.

George Toulman has been expelled from the Darby, Mont. Lumbermen's union for refusing to pay his dues and assessments.

ABOUT IMPOSSIBILISTS.

The word, impossibilist, is just now in high favor with most of those Socialists who have come into the movement by the kid glove route and who in spite of their Socialism are still, unconsciously to themselves perhaps, tainted with the capitalistic prejudices of the society in which they have moved. The smell of sweat has ever been offensive to "Society" and contempt for the opinions of the wage worker, unless he happens to hold capitalist opinions, is a matter of course. It is therefore not surprising that those who come to us from such environment should be just a little impatient with and intolerant of the opinions of men to whom wage slavery is not a theory but a fact, and who are more concerned with the overthrow of industrial slavery than they are with sentimental appeals and middle class programs. Bebel declared that lackyism was a national characteristic of the German people. This is not confined to them. Its complement snobbery is found throughout every quarter of the civilized world where industrial conditions have taught men to cringe and nowhere does it manifest itself in more objectionable form than in a movement which implies a spirit of comradeship. The wage worker is not concerned about the Socialist attitude on cement sidewalks, breakfast foods, or hygienic underwear. He is a Socialist not because he accepts or rejects the materialistic conception of history but because he knows he is being robbed, degraded and starved and he wishes to terminate the plundering of himself by the triumph of the principles which contemplate the industrial emancipation of his class. He knows the trade union movement as the intellectual can never know it. He understands the spirit of his class as the intellectual can never understand and if he be taunting dubbed as an impossible by those who constitute, in their own opinion, an aristocracy of brains, because he opposes the idea of making Socialists on the installment plan; because he refuses adopt the capitalist policy of catching votes by high sound resolutions and long winded phrases; if he be dubbed impossible because he battles against those things which give the few a chance to air their learning and which have only the effect of diverting the attention of the proletariat from the vital point, the overthrow of the capitalistic system, he can find consolation in the thought that there are some things which are worse than to be an impossible.

BEN HANFORD.

A Sketch of the Life, Work and Writings of the Socialist Party Vice Presidential Nominee.

Ben Hanford of New York, candidate for vice-president on the Socialist party ticket, has long been known as one of the hardest workers in the Socialist movement. He combines to an exceptional degree the qualities of agitator, speaker and writer, and he is therefore a worthy companion to the presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs. Hanford has been a Socialist over ten years and a trades unionist for twice that period. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 46 years ago, but began life as a wage-worker in a country printing office in Iowa. He shortly afterwards went to Chicago, where he joined the International Typographical Union, of which he has been a member ever since. He has worked in printing offices in every city east of Missouri. Hanford became a Socialist in Philadelphia, and upon removing to New York in 1892 not only continued his activity as a trades unionist but threw himself into the Socialist movement with all the intensity and earnestness which has always characterized him. Although he has never held an office in his union, and has never been a candidate for one, he has answered to the call of duty for the political working class movement several times. In 1898 he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor party for governor of New York, but leaving that party the following year because of disagreement with its policy, he joined the Social Democratic party (which is the official name of the Socialist party in New York state), and in 1900 and 1902 was its candidate for governor. In the latter year Hanford increased the Socialist vote from 12,069 to 23,400, giving the party third place on the ballot. Hanford's writings have become deservedly popular, his "Railroading in the United States" winning distinction for its merit and originality. His "Jimmy Higgins" has appealed to all Socialists as a description of a type peculiar to the Socialist movement everywhere. As a speaker he has been said of him: "Two qualities go to make Hanford a convincing and an inspiring speaker—a burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct language, so that no hearer can fail to understand. More than this, he is a workman, a class conscious workman, in every fiber of his being—living the life of the working class, thinking its thoughts, and in fact . . . self-reliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham and meanness and cruelty which are necessary to what is conventionally called 'success.' Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experience, and he speaks in the sincere and unmistakable language of his class."

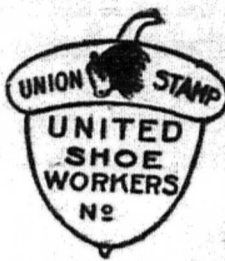
I confess that I feel humiliated at the truth, which cannot be disguised, that, tho in the United States we live under the form of a Republic, we are, in fact, under the rule of a single man.—Judge Story.

Indeed, if you will enforce that eighth commandment the whole rights of man are well cared for; I know no better definition of the rights of man. "Thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not be stolen from; what society were that?—Plato's Republic. More's Utopia were emblems of it! Give every man what is his—the accurate price of what he has done and been—no more shall any complain, neither shall the earth suffer any more.—Carlyle.

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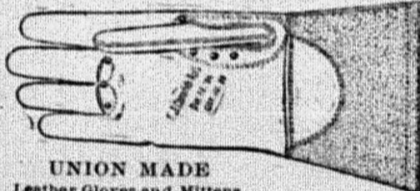
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- To the Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:
The Geo. Black Packing and Provision Company and the Standard Meat and Live Stock Company have been declared unfair by Denver Butchers' Union, No. 162, and the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and below 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. Welsenback, cor. W. 14th and S. 11th.
 - Horton's market, 15th st., near John Thompson's.
 - Haines, cor. 27th and Champa.
 - Eaton, cor. 35th and Downing.
 - Hyndman Bros., 2760 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. 32d and Homer boulevard.
 - J. Geinger, cor. 10th and Larimer.
 - Dingman, Broadway, bet. 8th and 9th ave.
 - John Weeber, 15th st., bet. California and Stout.
 - A. J. Beckwith, cor. 16th and Tremont.
 - L. Roberts, cor. 30th and Gallup ave.
 - F. Bruehne, 829 Platte st.
 - C. Shreve, cor. 15th and Platte st.
 - C. J. Stoddard, 2549 19th st.
 - L. Zimmerman, cor. 37th and Bell st.
 - A. Baxter, 22 Osceola.
 - McDonald, cor. 11th and S. 10th.
 - Miller, cor. 28th and Downing.
 - Hathaway's market, cor. Colfax and York.
 - Bellview market and grocery, 17th ave and Downing.
 - Victor market, cor. 18th ave and Clarkson.
 - Magic Bros., cor. 37th and Humboldt.
 - Mushell & Ritter, cor. 24th and Franklin.
 - Geoch & Kelster, cor. 28th and Downing.
 - J. B. Walsh, cor. 6th and Evans.
 - J. C. Stewart, cor. 6th and Evans.
 - Tremont Grocers, 209 18th st.
 - Ehafer market, cor. 19th and Welton.
 - Overhall, cor. 24th and Logan.
 - Weisser Bros., 705 E. 23d ave.
 - R. H. Blanchard, 2959 Franklin.
 - J. M. Hurley, 200 S. Water.
 - Parten & Brand, 250 S. Broadway.
 - C. W. Johns, Broadway.
 - Wallace, 2305 Champa.
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 - L. J. Card, 400 S. Broadway.
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 - Henry Gaab, 2225 Larimer.
 - A. Geiger, cor. 11th and Larimer.
 - Geo. R. Henry, cor. 32d and Goss st.
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 - John Thompson Gro. Co., 15th st.
 - Hurbert Grocery Co., all 4 stores.
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 - Hoffer & Co., S. 7th.
 - Harry Golden, 1560 Broadway.
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 - Mot Wilson, 600 S. Pennsylvania.
 - A. Anderson, 600 S. Logan.
 - Crowley, cor. 37th and Franklin.
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 - Dan Huck, cor. 20th and Logan.
 - Lincoln market, 22 and 23 Lincoln.
 - Yours fraternally,
DENVER BUTCHERS' UNION, NO. 162.

IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

That no section of the nation has a monopoly on judges of the Jackson brand is shown by the action of Judge Dixon of Pueblo, Colo., who enjoined the Santa Fe machinists from going on strike. That Dixon values the friendship of the railroads more than honor or popular good will is too apparent for discussion. That this should be so is not surprising in the light of the divided political condition of the working class and the solidarity of the capitalist class. Those things which are dangerous to capitalism are unitedly opposed by the capitalist class. Political lines cut no figure with them. The only members of society who can afford the luxury of party devotion are those of the working class, and they pay for it in starvation wages, ragged clothing, miserable homes, militia assaults, worklists and injunctions. IS IT WORTH THE PRICE?

You who for years have been organizing unions and then going to the polls to cast a vote for a system which makes you practically an outlaw whenever you attempt to better your condition, have you not pursued the wrong course long enough? Even savages are said to sometimes turn from their idols when calamity follows on calamity. Can it be that the fierce grind of industrial drudgery, the constant desperate straining to remain on the planet and in the wage market just a little longer, has made the working class of civilized society mere animated machines, without either power or inclination to leave the beaten path? The number of paupers and tramps in the richest country in the world is increasing by leaps and bounds. These tramps and paupers belong to the class of the workers. Whether you or I, join this ever-increasing army of unfortunates depends largely on one thing, and that

the bosses control—a job. While we can find some one to buy our labor power we can afford to feel sorry for houseless, homeless, starving unfortunates. When we are unable to longer find a master we become one of them. Throughout the nation an age limit is being established, and it is being extended to preachers, even. At 45 years of age we are of the unfit. Is it a pleasing prospect? If not, then, in the name of all that is sacred, let us try to abolish that which has brought the working class to this unhappy condition. Certainly you and I have nothing to lose. We differ from the black slave only in that he was bound for life, while we, by our necessities, by the need for food, clothing and shelter, are compelled to sell ourselves on the installment plan. The average wage worker who has reared a family on day's pay will admit that wage slavery is hell. Then, "let's try to abolish hell. We have tried production for profit and it has produced only heart-wringing extremes. At one end of the social ladder a paltry few, with the accumulated production of thousands of workers, with a vast hoard which the possessors can never, by any possibility, use. At the other end of the scale is our class—the working class—with many of whom even mere existence is an excruciatingly long drawn out torture, which would be unbearable were it not for the hope that springs eternal. These are the results of the profit system. Are we interested in maintaining the damnable thing which fattens on our bone and sinew and on those of our children? Surely our condition as a class could not be worse. We have voted with the capitalist for years, and our recompense is an unpleasant subject for us to think about. Let us try the working class program for a change. Surely, those who stand for the right of the working class to the full product of its own labor deserves nothing but kindness at our hands.

ADDRESS OF A NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN

(From a Special Correspondent.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 20, 1904.
The following excerpts are from a speech recently delivered by a prominent republican of Douglas Co., Neb., before a large labor organization audience and taken for publication by our correspondent only and has not as yet been made public.

"Speaking of the labor question from a political view I am naturally inclined to make observations and connect the two subjects more forcibly toward the paramount interests of the American people than have the so-called blue-blood of the nineteenth century on which the American laborer depends for his National interests and who, unfortunately, have little or nothing to say in defense as to the way the laws are enacted and promulgated now-a-days."

"Nor is this state of affairs due to innocence, ignorance of knowledge that has paralyzed the brains of our American statesmen where seeds of vice have predated over seeds of virtue whereby the interests of the masses have been forgotten."

"One thing is true; the college specimen of today has linked the paramount interests of the laboring people with everything but that which the Supreme Being intended, for every one agrees that in some mysterious way the country is ailing. President Roosevelt says it's race suicide. Cleveland was indifferent. Bryan says, not enough money. McKinley thought the people needed protection, that they were producing more goods than could be bargained for. This statement aroused the slumbering octopus and money, the root of all evil, once more predominated."

"There have been thousands of speculators turned out of our colleges, yet no one has hit the bull's eye and the ministry is no exception; it is God's way; his will be done sooner or later."

"No wonder millions of dollars have been spent for higher schools, for the educated slave is in demand at wages set by the one who employs him, and any back-woods man will tell you that the capitalist never had an education, but that he was too busily engaged making shoes, splitting rails or running a peanut stand to ever think of school and he has the impudence to ask why you don't get a start the same way, and I cannot see but that the back-woods man's brains and the college professor's brains are of the same calibre as far as nature goes."

"The monkey even grasps money money today, but God in his work will not recognize it, yet man persists in following the monkey instead of God. The monkey don't like to work so he hires a book-keeper and a business manager. These people must have a college education and be scientifically rapid and cater to his form of religion, which he buys with his millions, and the minister pats him on the back and steers him through the pearly gates paradisaical."

"No wonder the religion of today has utterly failed when men not unlike Caesar play to tickle their own ears for the time being, and think only of earthly affairs. No wonder crime runs amuck and the devil is ever ready with his services when he and the minister trust for the theme of the evening services."

"The men who are going to save the day are neither college professors nor monkeys, and they, unlike these slaves, will refuse to be bought in the way some of them have in our unions of recent years acted as spies and capitalists' hunkies."

"I know there are people in this and every other country who are not deserving of being pulled out of the mire but I would rather assist one thousand who are not deserving than to overlook one who is deserving, for no doubt the unjust causes are responsible for these specimens of mental and physical force."

"It is a common occurrence for one who travels to notice the hundreds of people who are actually deserving, bowed down to unbearable indignities financially while on the same thoroughfare you will notice a common dog sporting a gold collar set with the rarest of diamonds; if this is justice your Christ-killers hell is nothing like this and the quicker you dispense with Gods work, the sooner you will be a success in your way but science will never tolerate such unchristianity in the shadow of His mighty hand. You must either dispense with the bible, or the system that causes the unjustness, for the two are incompatible."

"The trouble with the Caesars of today is, they are selfish even to the wants of their own families; how could you expect them to lend a helping hand to their countrymen even though the sacrifice is paradoxical?"
"They are too ignorant; if they would read and be fair minded all the greed, murder, thievery, anarchy and prostitution-hell which the people are subjected to today would be vanquished."

"Labor should be class conscious, then hell would fly out where love continues to make it's exit at present."

"I can safely say that one half the laboring community of the United States are in more vital bondage than were the blacks before the rebellion of which our fathers participated. Who is going to free the white slave who works for barely enough to keep body and soul together, and caters around in rags to men who carry far more dangerous weapons than the bull whip of sixty-one, namely the schemes that the laborers of the full products of their toil. Why? When the starvation wages are issued the responsibility of the capitalist ceases but in slavery of days ago employers were compelled to look to the welfare of their subjects, and if good luck negro was worth from one thousand to five thousand dollars."

"Isn't it of less importance for a man employed by a corporation to die than the gray horse? Yes, because the man can be replaced at once without expense, but the horse must be buried by the company and another bought entailing a loss of several hundred dollars."

"These are plain facts, and I can site you to a place where mere babies are employed and the men work for seventy-five cents a day and the windows are bricked up to hide the blood scenes."

"In Hearst's paper of February 14th he is looking around for a second Abe Lincoln. Why cut over the dead when there are so many live ones who are far more abreast of the times and who can be seen reaching out for better and brighter ways, but Hearst and his kind are the stumbling blocks in the paths of our Lincolns of today."

"The millionaire is unhappy because his gains are ill gotten and he will never be happy so long as he rolls in surplus wealth and watches his brothers and sisters wanting the necessities which sustain life and which God intend for all."

"The man with more money than brains is a sight to behold, his watchword is, 'your necessity is my opportunity,' like Nero of old, he enjoys the misery of others; there is a law against a nuisance but the law and capital strut down the street arm in arm, and the executors to their very interests."

"Capitalism so completely enhances the ability of the working men that all their time is spent keeping the wolf from their doors."
"Capitalism has robbed labor so long that it has become second nature and labor has divided up with capitalists so long that they look forth to dividends like one looks forth to the coming day."

"Were I millionaire I would be actually ashamed to look my fellow men in the face; he would too if he had the right spirit but what else could be expected of a degenerate who never knew the pangs of hunger or any other hardship."

"Labor with its strong arm and large heart has allowed capital to fitch from it almost everything, and the crops they have raised with their ill-gotten seeds have filled the asylum, penitentiaries and cemeteries to overflowing and made a hell out of God's beautiful earth."

"Labor under favorable circumstances is a pleasure but under the present system it is hell and any one who will shoulder a gun and fight for the present system as it run today must have a shaky roof garden."

"Every time I look at the stars and stripes I cannot help but think of the many outrages it has been compelled to wade over, and for a nation that sets the pace I think the American flag as it is waved in the proxy of patriotism of the ones who made it great and grand, traitor is not too strong a word to express indignities which it has been subjected to, for it is the most abused banner that ever a once proud nation furled in the air to bespeak for it's people, liberty and happiness but now, alas! the old banner waves over a crooked nation of money, misery, hell and debauchery in every form."

"This banner (or what is represents) has been used so long by incompetent hands that the time is rottenripe for change, and just how it will be brought about will be interesting to observe."

"I say that what the people need in this land of plenty is not only necessities but recreation. No one can deny but that the rich are dissatisfied as is the poor under this competitive system. The bumble bee in the honey barrel is not unlike the millionaire of nowadays, who with their glutted stomachs and impaired minds are not in a desirable position to observe the humiliations which the people are subject to. All brothers and sisters are human flesh and blood, and the ministers have been receiving millions of dollars to save their souls while their bodies have been slain by va-

THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

Does the concluding paragraph of the trades union resolution adopted by the Chicago convention of the Socialist Party reflect the sentiment of the organization on this now important question.

The paragraph referred to contains the following significant sentence, "neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor on the industrial field."

The resolution was framed by a committee composed almost entirely of those Socialist who are known as "borers from within." The complexion of the committee was the result of slate making and lobbying on the part of these same "borers." The debate on the resolution was bitter at times and the opponents of the committee attempted to point out that the passage of such a resolution was unsocialistic, since it was a covert indorsement of one kind of unionism and a covert stab at another. It was further attempted, in the limited time allowed for debate to show, that the New Trades Unionism was born of necessity, to meet changed industrial conditions and that it was in keeping with the purposes of Socialism since by organizing the workers industrially it was equipping them when the time became ripe for the change. It was also argued that the trade autonomy plan of unionism was only a stalking horse for capitalism, since it split the workers into a thousand and one divisions each one making it own agreement and taking its own beating all by itself at the hands of the master class. It was further shown that in addition to keeping the workers divided industrially it was also dividing them politically. The men who spoke in support of the resolution from Ben Hanford to Hilquitt did not attempt to reply to these arguments. They kept up a constant reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trades union indorsement but to the kind of trade unionism it was sought to indorse. As it stands the Socialist Party is committed to scab herding, organization of dual unions, misleading of the working class, the expenditure of union funds to defeat Socialist candidates into craft units which are powerless to accomplish and it has been committed to this because a few ambitious eastern comrades were anxious to make things pleasant for themselves in the "pure and simple" unions." A referendum by paragraphs should be demanded on the trade union resolution.

A SOP TO THE MASSES

The sop to the dissatisfied masses of the state of Oregon, the initiative and referendum law, which was thrown to the people at the last legislative session, has been upheld as constitutional by the United States supreme court. The value of the law depends on its provisions. A copy of the measure is not at hand, but it would not be surprising if it, like Chicago's municipal ownership law, were not full of "little jokers" which make it cum-

bersome and ineffective. It is thus that capitalist parties "yield to popular demand." Every recognition of the right of the people to govern themselves or to manage their own affairs is gall and wormwood to the class who live by exploitation or who seek by corruption of legislative bodies to secure further advantage for themselves at the expense of the masses. The whole people are incorruptible, and the harpies know it.

WHO OWNS THE CANAL?

The largest check ever signed by a secretary of the treasury is one for forty millions, which was turned over to J. P. Morgan & Co. by Secretary Shaw on the canal purchase," says a daily paper. So it is J. P. who buys the canal, and not Uncle Sam. He is the government disbursing agent, especially appointed. An important position, surely, but yet inferior to that of Rockefeller, who is God's almoner.

self-appointed. It is probable, however, that Mr. Morgan is entirely satisfied with his modest office. His selection was certainly a recognition of the fitness of things. Since the government is run in the interest of his class, it follows that they are the proper ones to disburse its revenues. Clear the track for the great Morganized republic, and lock Willie Hearst and his trust buster in the dark closet.

QUESTIONS RIGHT TO STRIKE

The state legislature of California last winter enacted an anti-injunction law. Its constitutionality is now to be tested in the San Francisco street car strike. The company's attorneys have gone into court to "determine the right of the Car Men's Union to order a strike. Wow! The next we shall hear about will in all likelihood be an ac-

tion to determine the workers' right to form a union at all. A negative decision would much simplify things for the master class and considerably lessen the expense of industrial wars for a time. The working man to-day who believes in voting the bosses' ticket will in a little while be compelled to vote his own ticket or get off the earth.

told numbers laboring for mere nothing and taking everything for granted.

"God says you shall not build for others to inhabit; neither shall you bring fruit for others to eat and each individual shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. The wealthy man who does not keep the ten commandments is booked to burn in real hell fire for he is the only one who has a chance."

"The man who does not believe in a Supreme Being is on the wrong road and the minister who upholds the present system, and accepts ill-gotten money is in a poor way to ever enjoy the supremacy of infinite life inside the pearly gates, of which he has talked so much."

"I think a system based on God's views would be, or should be adopted, by his people. The system of today, carried on by a few does not meet the requirements of all; why don't the individual capitalist (if he wants to be of notable use) strive to be like God instead of trying to buy his way to heaven."

"Now for the benefit of some poll parrot who may peruse these lines, who has done time to perfect himself to be a wage slave (in the shape of a college professor) to concoct schemes against labor, that some day you will have a chance to visit your air castles in the sky when Langley perfects his flying machine."

"What can you expect when a man like Senator J. P. Deliver, of Iowa, will go into the pulpit as he did in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and say that he has not got a particle of sympathy to waste on the children of the

poor, but that it is the children of the rich who need commiseration as they are hampered by inherited wealth."

"Where do these donations in the shape of monuments come from if it isn't labor of which the foundation represents human skulls and the airy apartments the down trodden souls of the American wage earner."

"The men to-day who believe in a better system of government for the people than that which now exist, are the thinkers and workers of God and are the very ones who are going to save the day and not the educated monkey who takes everything for granted and copies after unsound systems that have made good in their time as to scientific evolution yet have landed the people where an asbestos curtain is of little use."

\$15 SALT LAKE AND RETURN \$15

The first popular excursion of the season goes to Sunny Utah June 9. Two trains on above date will carry excursionists; the first a palatial train called "The Butte Inter Mountain Special," carrying their young lady guests to the World's Fair; also Salt Lake excursionists, will leave Butte 1:30 a. m. Thursday evening, arriving Salt Lake 3:00 p. m. same date. Sleepers ready for occupancy after 9:00 p. m. Wednesday. Second train leaves 6:45 p. m., arriving Salt Lake 8:30 following morning. Better reserve berths right now. Short Line city ticket office, 105 North Main street, Butte, Montana.

H. O. WILSON, Gen'l Agt.