

Shoe Bargains

for Tomorrow

Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8...

75c

Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 8 1/2 to 11...

\$1.00

Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 1 1/2 to 2...

\$1.25

Ladies' Strap Slippers, all sizes and widths

\$1.45

Ladies' Ideal Kid, welted sole Oxfords, worth \$5.00 per pair; special for tomorrow's selling

\$2.45

Ladies' Fine \$5.00 Shoes, all styles; special for tomorrow

\$2.95

SALE
John Foster Co's \$5, \$6, and \$7 Shoes **\$3.95**

Our Money Back Guarantee Makes This A Safe Place to Trade



SALE
Stacy, Adams & Co's Finest Shoes \$4.95 For Men \$6, \$7, \$8 Grades for

We Are Headquarters for Tennis and Outing Foot Wear Popular Prices Pre-dominate

Shoe Bargains

for Tomorrow

5000 pair Little Gents' Shoes for school wear, sizes 8 to 13, worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per pair. Special

\$1.25

Boys' Seamless and Armored Cruiser Shoes, sizes from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; special price

\$1.95

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, all styles, worth \$2.00 per pair

\$1.25

Weber Brothers' Fine Kangaroo Shoes for men, union stamped, \$3.50 per pair; special price

\$2.45

RED BOOT Shoe Company

36 North Main St.

Oxfords Are "It"

There will be a perfect craze this year for Oxfords, both for women and men. Anticipating this, we have bought the highest stock of Oxfords in all our business experience. Actual count shows twenty-four different and distinctive styles for men, all of this season's buying. A handsomer or more up to date collection of low cut footwear cannot be found west of Greater New York—there is absolutely nothing that approaches it, and all at popular price—\$3.50 for men.

48 Styles in Women's Oxfords Also

RED BOOT Shoe Company

36 North Main St.

DENOUNCES UNIONS IN UNQUALIFIED LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page One)

and that is the law of physical force—the law of the Huns and vandals, the law of the savage. All its purposes are accomplished either by actual force or by the threat of force. It does not place its reliance in reason and justice, but in strikes, boycotts and coercion. It is, in all essential features, a mob power, knowing no master except its own will, and is continually offending or defying the constituted authorities. The stronger it grows the greater a menace it becomes to the continuance of free government, in which all the people have a choice. It is, in fact, a despotism springing into being in the midst of a liberty-loving people.

"In setting itself up as a power independent of the power of the state, it does not regard itself as bound to observe the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall attempt to abridge the privileges or rights of life, liberty and property of any citizen.

"It has not hesitated to resort to violence and the destruction of property to compel the acceptance of its demands. Its history is stained with blood and ruin. Many a man whose only fault was that he stood upon his rights has been made to suffer outrage and even death, and many an employer has been brought face to face with financial ruin. These wrongs cry unto heaven, and yet an unscrupulous public sentiment too often permits them to go unheeded and unopened.

"It now demands of the public and of congress the privilege to violate the laws forbidding violence and property destruction, that it may continue to maintain its power through terrorism.

"It extends its tactics of coercion and intimidation over all classes, dictating to the press and to the politicians, and strangling independence of thought and American manhood.

"It denies to those outside its ranks the individual right to dispose of their labor as they see fit—a right that is one of the most sacred and fundamental of American liberty.

"It employs a bludgeon over the head of the employer, laying down the terms upon which he shall be permitted to do busi-

ness. It says to him that he must deal direct with the union; that, while he shall pay the men who work in his factory, they shall be beholden more to the union than to him for their positions; that he cannot employ or discharge men without the indorsement and consent of the union, and that he must pay them the wage fixed by the union, without regard to their individual worth or the economic ability of the employer to pay.

Can't Judge for Himself.

"It denies to the individual the right of being his own judge as to the length of time he shall work, and as to how much he shall do within the time prescribed. It takes no account of the varying degrees of natural aptitude and powers of endurance displayed by individuals and seeks to place all men in each particular trade on the same dead level, as respects his daily output and his daily wage. Thus a premium is placed upon indolence and incompetency, and there is a restriction of human effort, reducing the aggregate production and increasing the cost of things produced. This policy amounts to not only a tax upon the consumer, the majority of whom do not belong to organized labor, but it reduces the demand of the trade at home and lessens the chances of successful competition by our manufacturers in foreign markets. The eight-hour law, which it demands, is merely the extension to a wider field of the principles it enforces in trades under its domination. "It drives unwillingly men into its ranks by its policy of intimidation. Thousands of its members are sick today, not because they sympathize with its purposes, but because they fear the consequences of not yielding to its tyranny. These men are, as a class, the more thrifty and capable of its members. They are men who secretly rebel against the system which places them upon the level with the incompetent and idle, and would gladly have free conditions established, that might prove their superior worth, and thus gain advancement in life. But they dare not openly express their views, for they feel their employment and peace depend upon their submissive acquiescence to the principles of the union.

Don't Want Outsiders.

"While it seeks to compel men already employed in the trades to enlist under its banner, it at the same time seeks to prevent outsiders from entering the trades. It foists upon employers rules limiting the number of apprentices, some unions going so far as to say that there shall be no apprentices. The boys from the farm now come to the cities and find the doors of the trades shut against them. While lawyers, doctors and men in other unorganized vocations are glad to teach young men their knowledge the trades un-

ionists refuse to do so, and employers are now forced to endow technical schools in the hope of obtaining that supply of new blood for their workshops which is essential to the prevention of dry rot.

"Organized labor is an organization of manual labor, trained and untrained, of men who do as they are told and who depend upon the brains of others for guidance. That wide field of labor in which mental capacity is a greater or less requisite on the part of the workers is not represented by it, and cannot be by the obvious impossibility of organizing brains. The rule that organized labor seeks to establish, therefore, is the rule of the least intelligent portion of labor. A comprehension of this fact explains why its leaders are found to be agitators and demagogues, men who appeal to prejudice and envy, who are constantly instilling a hatred of wealth and ability, and who, in incendiary speeches, attempt to stir up men to seize by physical force that which merit cannot obtain for them.

"Composed as it is of men of muscle, rather than of men of intelligence, it is not strange that organized labor stands for principles that are in direct conflict with the natural laws of economics. Its first great principle is that an arbitrary division of the production would be better than the division regulated by natural law; provided, however, that it can dictate what this division shall be. It says to capital and to mental unorganized labor: "We shall take this proportion of the products of human industry and you may have the balance. If you do not agree to this arrangement you are 'unfair,' you are enemies of the poor workmen, you are 'oppressors'; and if you do not peacefully submit to our terms we will compel you to do so by force."

Our Industrial System.
"Who can say that any man-made plan for the division of production will be less unjust than the natural law? The artificial division of consumable wealth means despotism, tyranny and slavery. It means the death knell of progress; it means ruin to civilization. The natural division of consumable wealth so long recognized in this country, means freedom, means justice, means progress. We owe everything to the freedom that has characterized our industrial system. Thrown upon his own resource the individual has been spurred on to high effort, and the result has been progress in all directions. The higher the progress we have achieved, the greater the benefits that have come to all classes.

"Organized labor, with characteristic oil-tuseness, assumes that productive capital has been seized in some piratical manner by those who possess it, and that, therefore, it is legitimate for those who can seize it. It is especially obvious to that fact that progress is dependent upon the amount of productive capacity of men, and the more wealth produced the more there is for distribution.

"Organized labor is particularly denunciatory of trusts, but what greater trust is there than itself? It is the grand trust of the times. It is the muscle trust, the trust of men who make their living by manual labor. It is to be hoped that, in accordance with the Nelson amendment to the department of commerce bill, the government in turning the searchlight of publicity on the trusts, will not forget organized labor. If any institution needs to be exposed to the limelight, it is certainly trade unionism. But it is not only a trust itself; it is a creator of other trusts—of capitalistic trusts, as distinguished from labor trusts. One of the leading causes for the formation of a number of the industrial combinations has been the necessity that has confronted employers to unite, that the exactions of labor might be more effectively dealt with.

"Organized labor and the socialist party differ in one essential respect. The former seeks to bring about socialism by forcible methods, and the latter seeks the same end through the ballot box. The attempts of organized labor to compel the shortening of the hours of labor without regard to the effect on industrial welfare, its dictation of uniform wage scale, which place the indolent and inept on the same footing with energy and capability, and the absolute power it arrogates to itself over the individual on the theory that the individual has no rights which the many need respect, are all cardinal principles of socialism. Socialism is a denial of individual and property rights, and so, also, is trade unionism, when reduced to its last analysis."

The Anthracite Strike.
Mr. Parry then took up the anthracite strike and the municipal condition of Chicago. He pointed out that by the system of joint agreement in force between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers, that the public is not consulted when advance in wage scales are granted and that if the price of coal is to continue to go up that it means the "industrial destruction of the United States," for the high price of coal entering into the cost of manufacturing products, will shut us out from the competition with the rest of the world." As to Chicago Mr. Parry said:

"Chicago, second city of the United States, is the stronghold of unionism in this country. It is in that city that tyranny of organized labor has reached its greatest oppression; it is there that political chicanery and organized labor have joined hands for the mulling of the business interests of the city. From the restless elements of Chicago emanates that great stream of unrestricted, will poison the entire nation. It is there that organized labor holds forth triumphant, successfully defying the law and public opinion. It is there that trade unionism has run mad, where agitators who do no work are lauded as great and useful citizens. There ever is sufficient crystallization of the majority and decent public sentiment in that city to remove the bonds which shackle its industrial progress?"

Chicago's Bad Place.
"Trades unionism in Chicago has reached a point where it has become a menace to all decent and law-abiding citizens. Shocking industrial crimes are committed in that city in the name of organized labor, but such is the paralyzed hand of the law that it is next to impossible to bring about a conviction of the misguided men who seek to better their own condition by destroying the property and lives of others. This condition prevails, and it is needless for Chicago to deny it. The records of her own courts, of her own daily papers, show it. The suppressed, yet indignant, protests of her citizens have been and are passed by unheeded. The voice of public conscience is hushed from terrorization."

"The court did not require any argument on the subject of Mr. Kelly's employment and by whom. The defendant is employed and by whom. The court is a right to know, when special counsel is employed, whether he is employed by a fraternal or other organization, or an individual, and the reasons for his employment," said Mr. Booth.

"The court did not require any argument on the subject of Mr. Kelly's employment and by whom. The defendant is employed and by whom. The court is a right to know, when special counsel is employed, whether he is employed by a fraternal or other organization, or an individual, and the reasons for his employment," said Mr. Booth.

"The court did not require any argument on the subject of Mr. Kelly's employment and by whom. The defendant is employed and by whom. The court is a right to know, when special counsel is employed, whether he is employed by a fraternal or other organization, or an individual, and the reasons for his employment," said Mr. Booth.

ists and the source from whence proceeds such noxious emanations as the eight-hour and anti-conspiracy bills." The speaker denounced conciliation as a myth and arbitration as a failure, holding that there can be no conciliation or arbitration when a gun is pointed at the head of employers and they are forced to arbitrate whether they will or not. As a cure for the many "evils" confronting "employers," Mr. Parry recommended organization among manufacturers and employers which shall embrace the largest employer in the United States, the various minor organizations to be combined in one grand national federation.

The rest of the report dealt mostly with the new department of commerce and the question of reciprocity. Mr. Parry commended the maximum and minimum tariff as a solution of the reciprocity question.

Marshall Cushing, national secretary, read his annual report, showing an increase in membership of 100 per cent during the last year and a satisfactory financial condition. The chairman announced his standing committees and at 1 o'clock an adjournment for luncheon was taken. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion of the annual reports and the offering of resolutions.

KELLEY CASE CALLED

PANEL FORWARDED AND VENIRE FOR MORE ISSUED—TO BE TAKEN UP FRIDAY.

The case of J. W. Kelley, charged with murder, went to trial in Judge McClellan's court this morning. It opened a little after 10 o'clock, and at 11:30 the regular jury panel was exhausted and the trial was continued to 1 o'clock next Friday morning. Judge McClellan issued a new venire for 150 jurymen, returnable at the time named.

There were 15 men in the box when the session of the trial ended this morning, and there were 15 peremptory challenges still to be exercised. The state had used two and the defense two challenges. The state has three challenges left and the defense eight, the total challenges in such cases being 10 to the defense and five to the state.

Mr. Kelley was attended in court by Mr. Booth, Robert Kelley of Anaconda, and sat with his attorneys, C. E. Kelley and E. S. Booth. The state was represented by County Attorney Peter Brecken, assisted by Special Counsel J. H. Grice. Very little interest was displayed in the trial, there being few spectators, and the jurymen and spectators taken together did not occupy more than two-thirds of the seats in the back of the courtroom while the case was in progress.

At the opening of the trial Mr. Kelley's counsel made an effort to secure an order from the court requiring Mr. Grice to reveal by what authority he was in the case and who his employers were. But Judge McClellan declined to make the order.

When the case was called by the court, Mr. Booth arose and said: "I desire to file a motion at this time." He then set up the contention that, where special counsel was employed in a case of the nature of the one in court, the defendant has a right to know by what authority he is employed and by whom.

"The defendant is a right to know, when special counsel is employed, whether he is employed by a fraternal or other organization, or an individual, and the reasons for his employment," said Mr. Booth.

"The court did not require any argument on the subject of Mr. Kelly's employment and by whom. The defendant is employed and by whom. The court is a right to know, when special counsel is employed, whether he is employed by a fraternal or other organization, or an individual, and the reasons for his employment," said Mr. Booth.

MECHANICS

We carry a complete up-to-date line of

Mechanics' Tools and Builders' Hardware

Your Patronage Solicited.

Hardware Department

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

Butte, Montana

DR. T. G. HEINE

Specialist
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases
of men and women.

Office 104 and 105 Pennsylvania block, W. Park street, office Tel. 899.
Residence 616 S. Montana street, Phone 721 M.

the court, and the objection was overruled and he was allowed an exception.

Mr. Kelley said that the defendant objected to Mr. Grice acting as special counsel in the case for the reasons and on the grounds that Mr. Grice had not been employed by the county attorney and was not able to act in the case, being disqualified neither one way nor another; and for the further reason that Mr. Grice had not been employed by either the county or state or a sub-division of either to act as a prosecutor for a fraternal organization or private person, and had no right to act as special counsel under the circumstances.

Then Attorney Kelley stated the still further reason that it was out of the defendant's knowledge who Mr. Grice's employers were, and that the former had no way to learn who they were. He next asked the court to disqualify Mr. Grice, who was an attorney at law, and that he was employed by a fraternal society to prosecute the case, and that the purpose of his employment was to prosecute for the society in question and not the state.

The offer, along with the objections, was overruled, and Attorney Kelley took an exception to the ruling.

The examination of jurors on their qualifications followed this, and the first seven men called into the box qualified. The state opposed to capital punishment, but no objection was made, and the panel was exhausted. The 11 men in the box at the conclusion were as follows:

Thomas Dugman, Ben Hunter, John Hensley, Michael Sheridan, William Bond, C. O. Leahy, D. T. Johnson, J. H. O'Meara, Lee Erickson, D. J. Smith, Henry Jones and W. Rundle.

The court very impressively admonished the men in the box to refrain from talking about the case, and to report any effort on the part of others to talk to them, and to refrain from reading the newspapers. The court also enjoined the other people present in court to leave the men in the box severely alone on the subject of the case.

The examination of the jurymen by County Attorney Brecken was very keen and close, and their qualifications were investigated very exactly. From all indications this morning the state will make a strong prosecution. Mr. Kelley's lawyers also searched the jurymen with questions tending to exhaust inquiry into the matter of their qualifications, and the case will be fought out closely by them.

It is thought that it will take some time still to get a jury, considering the number of challenges left in the case yet, and the probable number of men who will disqualify out of the next panel.

Come and hear the Welsh songs your fathers used to sing. The finest vocalists in the city at the Auditorium, Thursday evening, April 16.

Florence Gladstone Dead.
Indianapolis, April 14.—Florence Gladstone of San Francisco, a member of the Louis James and Frederick Warde Theatrical company, who fell and injured her spine at Logansport, died yesterday at South Bend, Ind.

Pay Less and Dress Better

Union Labor

\$15.00

To Your Measure

Exclusive Patterns, Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres.

Fit Guaranteed

CROWN TAILORING CO.

229 East Park. A. C. Lyles, Manager.