

## Infamous Dick Military Law in Free America!

Introduced in the House of Representatives, June 30, 1902 as House Bill No. 11,654 and Rushed Through Over the Head of a Small Opposition, by 180 Ayes against 27 Nays.—Passed by Senate, Approved by President.

PUBLISHED BY THE MONTANA FEDERATION OF LABOR

Public—No. 33.—An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the national guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as shall be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the reserve militia.

Sec. 2. That the vice president of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members and officers of each house of congress, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, all custom house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferrymen employed at any ferry on any post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective states or territories shall be exempt from militia duty, without regard to age. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any other armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia in the several states and territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the revised statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as national guard, militia or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the United States and territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the regular and volunteer armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this act. Provided, that the president of the United States, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, signal corps, engineer corps, and hospital corps. And provided further, that any corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry existing in any of the states at the passage of the act of May 8, 1792, which, by the laws, customs or usages of the said states have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions of section 232 and sections 1625 to 1660, both inclusive, of title 16 of the revised statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth for a period of not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state or of the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the president calls forth the militia of any state or territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the president.

Sec. 6. That when the militia of more than one state is called into the actual service of the United States by the president, he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such states or territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall

be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States. Provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court martial, and shall be punished as such court martial may direct.

Sec. 8. That courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of

reports as may from time to time be required by the secretary of war. That the secretary of war shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutant generals of the states, territories and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of congress.

Sec. 13. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several states and territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accouterments and equipments as are required for the army of the United States, District of Columbia, without charging the cost or value thereof, or any which have been issued since December 1st, 1901, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said state, territory or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the revised statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition, or parts thereof, suitable to the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms theretofore issued to said state, territory, or District by the United States. Provided, that said rifles and carbines and other property shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the states and territories as now required by law, and that each state, territory, and District shall, on receipt of the new arms, turn in to the ordnance department of the United States army without receiving any money credit therefor, and without expense for transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now in its possession.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accouterments, equipments, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

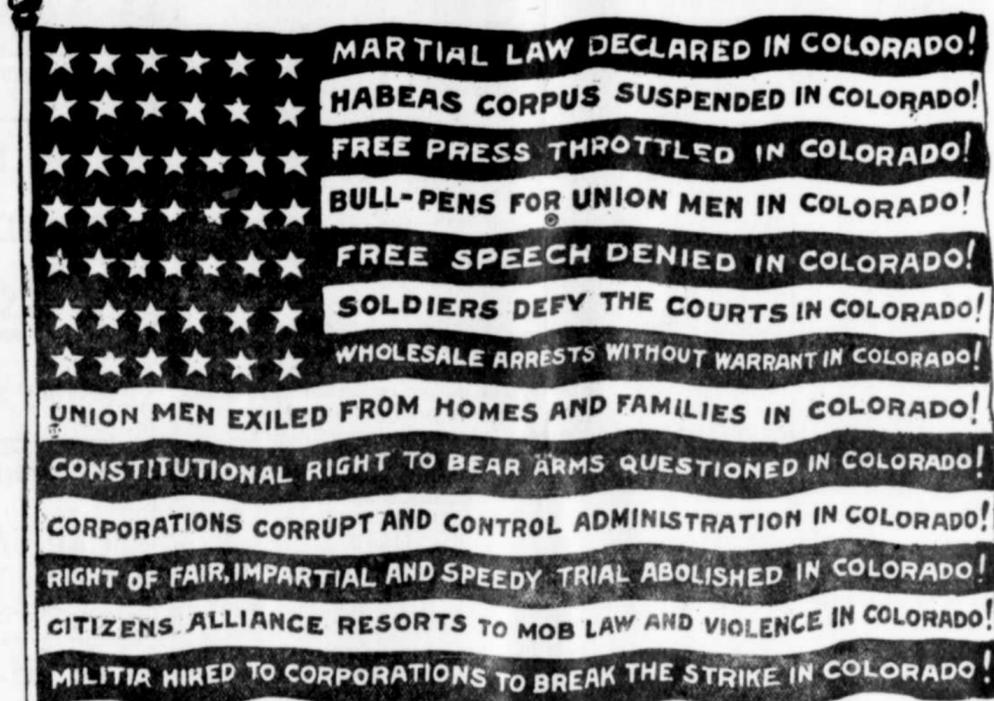
Sec. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the secretary of war to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of a state or territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, the secretary of war is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such state or territory, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof, or to such officer of the militia of said state as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section 1661 of the revised statutes as amended as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence, and transportation of such portion of said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the regular army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the war department to the proper accounting officers of the treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the secretary of war may direct, faithfully to account for the safe keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

Sec. 15. That the secretary of war is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any state or territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the regular army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the regular army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the army. Provided, that the command of such military post or camp and of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon recommendation of the governor of any state, territory, or gen-

(Continued on page 4)

## IS COLORADO IN AMERICA?



THESE are absolute facts and are not the only outrages that have been perpetrated in Colorado in the name of law and order. It has been charged and never successfully denied that the corporations contributed \$15,000.00 towards the election of the present Republican administration, but Governor Peabody has been unable to "DELIVER THE GOODS."

THE unions have not been nor can they be abolished, and before the strikers in Colorado are settled, we will have demonstrated the right to organize for mutual benefit. The eight-hour day as decreed by over forty thousand majority of the voters will be established.

IF you desire to assist the striking Miners, Mill and Smelters of the Western Federation of Miners of Colorado in this battle for industrial and political freedom, send donations to Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas., 625 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colorado.

*Charles Moyer*

PRESIDENT

*Wm. D. Haywood*

SECY-TREAS.

Remember Colorado on Election day, and Don't "Scab" at the Ballot Box.

the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the regular army.

Sec. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is accepted under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous. But this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such place of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

Sec. 12. That there shall be appointed in each state, territory and District of Columbia, an adjutant general, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such state, territory and district respectively, and make returns to the secretary of war, at such times and in such forms as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such

may direct, faithfully to account for the safe keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

**THE MONTANA NEWS.**

ISSUED WEEKLY.  
**J. H. WALSH** . . . . . Editor and  
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 tion at this office.

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Eugene V. Debs Ben Hanford

Well, Gompers has moved up a notch; he sees the necessity of the union man getting into politics. He may see in another year or two where and how he should get in.

Soon the campaign will be to a finish, and then the comrades should prepare to circulate an enormous amount of literature to be read during the long winter evenings.

President Roosevelt still insists that wages have risen higher than prices, notwithstanding the fact that Carroll D. Wright, labor statistician, proves conclusively that such is not the case.

In the reduction of the size of the Amalgamated and Clark papers of Helena last week, six union men were put on the tramp. They are looking for another job. This two men for one job proposition is a dandy, eh?

**HEINZE'S METHOD OF CORRALING THE LABOR VOTE**

We produce below letters written to workingmen by a labor fakir who is in the employ of Heinze, "labor joblot." Any workingman perusing the same can easily understand how corporations have been using servile lackeys in the name of organized labor in the interest of their capitalistic class. The letters are a fac simile of the originals, written by H. Lidgate, a member of the executive board of Capitalist Heinze's "labor party" and an employe in the concentrator at Basin. Tesky, as referred to in the footnote, is Heinze's political steerer in Jefferson county. Surely no self-respecting workingman could participate in a labor convention convened by corporation hoodlums. The letters verbatim are as follows:

Basin, Mont Sept 17th 04  
 Mr. Harry Johnson, Clancy.  
 Dear Sir: Your name was recommended so I appoint you as a Delegate to the Labour convention in Helena Sept 20th. Your expenses will all be paid. answer me at basin by Telegram if you can go. Yours,  
 H. LIDGATE.  
 Angus Tesky send me your name.

Basin, Mont Sept 17th 04  
 Mr. Martin McKinzey, Clancy.  
 Dear Sir: Your name was recommended so I appoint you a Delegate to the Labour convention to be held in Helena on Sept 20th at 2 o'clock Your expenses will all be paid Please let me know by letter or Telegram if you can go yours,  
 H. LIDGATE, basin.  
 Angus Tesky send me your name.

**Socialist National and State Ticket**

- For President—  
Eugene V. Debs of Indiana.
- For Vice President—  
Ben Hanford of New York
- For Presidential Electors—  
W. N. Holden, of Silver Bow.  
J. F. Mabie, of Park.  
Joseph Hoar, of Silver Bow.
- For Governor—  
Malcomb G. O'Malley, Silver Bow.
- For Lieutenant Governor—  
John W. Frinke, of Deer Lodge.
- For Congressman—  
J. H. Walsh, of Fergus.
- For Chief Justice of Supreme Court—  
C. M. Parr, of Silver Bow.
- For Clerk of Supreme Court—  
John Peters, of Carbon.
- For Secretary of State—  
Henry Lynch, of Fergus.
- For State Treasurer—  
Erik Olson, of Cascade.
- For State Auditor—  
W. C. Phelps, of Lewis & Clarke.
- For Attorney General—  
E. O. Jackson, of Silver Bow.
- For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
Mrs. R. Anna German, of Silver Bow.



**ROOSEVELT'S VIEW POINT OF THE WEALTH PRODUCER**

During the progress of the great meat strike, in which the unskilled slaves in the packing houses in Chicago were battling against the countless millions of their masters, for a meager increase of pay, Mr. Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen, having in mind the matter of Roosevelt's intervention during the anthracite coal strike, and the fact that his spectacular "strenuosity" is an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and a supposed friend of organized labor, wrote the president with a view of settling a contention between master and slave in the industrial field which affected the whole country. The following answer was mailed Mr. Donnelly:

"To Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen.  
 "Sir: You state that the strike in the packing industry is now 'up to me.' And you add that 'one word' from me would settle the strike in favor of organized labor. I see in this a combined threat and challenge under which no one but a weakling would be silent. I propose therefore to give you a word, but only to tell you and men of your mind some wholesome truth, since I feel that if I were to hold my peace in the presence of such extraordinary demands as you make the very stone would cry out.

"I first have to say to you that I resent from the bottom of my heart your attempt to drag this strike into politics. Your implication that I would do for you in a presidential year what I would not do at another time is an insult. If I cannot be elected without getting on my knees to labor unions, then in the spirit of my distinguished opponent, let the election go. Nothing does more to degrade out political life than such efforts to put pressure upon a candidate in the hope that to win a few votes he will lose his self-respect. That is dearer to an honest man than a thousand presidencies, and I tell you frankly that you only hurt your cause with me when you intimate that the electoral vote of Illinois may be hanging in the scales of the beef strike.

"Furthermore, I must enlighten you about the nature and objects of government in this country. You seem to imagine that the president of the United States is to be run to with every trouble that seriously affects a locality, especially if a labor union is in any way involved. Let me inform you that you were grossly mistaken. Things would have reached a lamentable pass if that were true. Americans are to stand on their own feet. In town, county or state they are to rule themselves. The idea of hurrying to Washington with every disturbance with which the police power of the state is alone competent and by itself fully able to deal is abhorrent. It would make of local government a nonentity and of the president an earthly Providence. I have all that I can do in attending to the legitimate business of my office, and I shall not budge from my position of non-intervention unless you imitate the strikers in your city in 1894 and interfere with the mails or with interstate commerce. In that case, and failing adequate action by the state authorities, I stand ready to do as my illustrious predecessor, Grover Cleveland, did, and assert the power of this nation against all local nullifiers.

"I must also improve the occasion to address to you a word on your policy of disorder and violence. Last summer I felt impelled to write a letter calling upon my countrymen to put down lynching by a due enforcement of the law. But labor-union terrorism and crime are as great a national menace as lynching. To club, torture and kill a man because he is a 'scab' is as monstrous as to burn a criminal to death because he is black. The rioting, the intimidation, the assaults and murder of which labor unionists are guilty violate not only the American spirit of fair play, but the principles of American government. If a strike cannot succeed without crimes of violence then it ought to fail. And let me tell you that the first duty of the officers of the law—whether they be sheriffs, constables, municipal police, mayors, governors or the president himself—is to maintain public order and to put down the mob with an iron hand. Any sworn officer who falters in this obligation is a craven, and any citizen who deprecates vigorous dealing with rioters, or who asserts that magistrates will suffer at the polls for keeping the peace, is at heart an anarchist. I include in that description Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who says that the republican party will not suffer because democrats are the ones who are enforcing the law. All honor to such democratic officials, say I, and woe be to my own party if it ever becomes dastardly enough to dally with armed disturbers of the public peace.

"My final advice to you, Mr. Donnelly, is to quit when you have had enough. . . . It is evident that your strike was ill-advised. This is proved by the fact that your employers are able to get plenty of men to take your places. The right of the latter to work unmoled is one that must be upheld unless this government is to sink into the pit. Accordingly I counsel you to make the most advantageous terms you can. You have staked all and lost; now make the best of it like a man. In any case be assured that I shall keep my hands off unless your folly brings you into collision with the laws of the United States, when my hand will go on in a way you will not like. And as far as I am concerned you have barked up the wrong tree. I am not to be neither wheedled nor frightened into meddling with what is none of my business. This is a government of laws, not of dictators or of busybodies or even of anxious candidates. The law must take its course, and it will run over you if you get in the way. Sincerely yours,  
 THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Donnelly is characteristic of this broncho buster's proclivities. Excepting the most narrow partisan, the statement will be generally approved that Theodore Roosevelt is, economically speaking, the most ignorant man that ever occupied the exalted position of president of the United States. This man sees no rights in the humble slave who produces all the wealth while living on a meager subsistence, in contradistinction to his exploiting master who revels on the fat of the land. Mr. Roosevelt, instead of writing Mr. Donnelly an intelligent and respectful answer, at once plunges into braggadocio assurances, and in as many words gives Mr. Donnelly to understand that the only interest he has in the matter is to the extent of looking on, and that if any open frictions and riots occur in the controversy, whether inculcated by the strikers or the millionaire meat packers, he is ready to send troops to the scene of the disturbances and, as his "illustrious predecessor," shoot the strikers down. Mr. Roosevelt is so crude and densely ignorant that, to use the street parlance, "every time he opens his mouth he puts his foot into it." The several books written by this blood-curdling gasconade are subjects of laughing stock to the most amateurish critic. In his letter to Mr. Donnelly he says: "My final advice to you, Mr. Donnelly, is to quit when you have had enough. It is evident that your strike was ill-advised. This is proved by the fact that your employers are able to get plenty of men to take your places." Obviously the latter part of Roosevelt's statement is a contradiction to what Roosevelt is eternally harping about, viz: That under republican prosperity there is a job for every man. Of Mr. Donnelly's action in writing to Mr. Roosevelt, Socialists look upon it as the height of folly.

Elected by the capitalist class and the votes of the unsophisticated wage slave, who has not as yet realized his class interest, it would be ridiculous to think Roosevelt would do other than serve his class interests. Mr. Donnelly, by the experience of the strike, has been taught this and hence is a Socialist, and has concluded that the only means whereby the laborer can secure his class interests is by voting into office men of his class. And the experience of strikes will make more Socialists.

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Never before in the history of the party have the Socialists made the wonderful campaign that they are making this fall, and it promises to return good results. On the 8th day of November the little white ballots will tell the tale of this wonderful human effort, and it will be told in a way that will not be misunderstood by the deaf ear of capitalism. The throne of capitalism is tottering and when the vote is counted she will tremble.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

In a letter dated Sept. 25 Comrade Graham says: "I am not acquainted with the comrades of Fergus county; glad you gave me list of names. Can you give me a list like that for Chouteau? I am writing quorum asking authority to put A. T. Harvey on the road as special organizer as soon as funds warrant it. There is work for three more organizers and they are needed right now. I have sent

out a large number of letters to Socialists in unorganized districts and expect to put Kennedy into Broadwater county to see about lining that county up. Then the northern part of the state has got to be attended to as soon as possible. We are hampered by a lack of cash—\$40 in treasury and about \$160 owing. Sweetgrass intends holding county convention Oct. 6.

Red Lodge, Sept. 22.  
Montana News, Helena, Mont.  
Dear Comrades: Yours of the 16th, addressed to John Peters, and handed me for reply; and in reply will say that as to the report of our convention I had Comrade Rydberg send you a clipping from the Red Lodge Picket, which gave a fairly good account of the convention, which I expect you have received by this time.

In addition I will say that everything is O. K. in Carbon county. We intend to make a campaign straight from the shoulder; the trust parties will know there has been something doing when the votes are counted on the 8th day of November. Yours for success,  
GEO. W. BURKE.

Butte Local No. 1, Socialist Party, meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at 121 North Main street, in main hall. Butte Women's Socialist Guild meets at same time and place, in front hall.

## FILTERING EFFECTS OF SOCIALISM IN MONTANA

Probably Montana has not its counterpart in the United States as the hotbed of political corruption. Extensive mining interests, with concomitant "litigation," has been the incentive toward moulding politics into business in Montana. The fierce mining lawsuits entered into between the captains of industry here have been productive of the long drawn out political fights. Inasmuch as Montana has a large laboring vote, inroads must be made on this element. The great bulk of laborers, until the introduction of Socialism, neglecting their class duties, have allowed themselves to be herded like cattle by a Daly a Scallon, a Clark or a Heinze. It is well known throughout Montana that the employes of these mining operators have, during the times of election been driven out of the mines to participate in the primaries and elections in the interest of their masters as against their own class interests. The latest manifestation of this election herding was shown in the recent labor convention held in Helena. Sixty-eight delegates, representing "labor's interest," were brought from Butte, expenses all paid by their capitalist master, F. Augustus Heinze. The majority of these men are directly in his employ. With Helena's delegation, which consisted of some twenty men, and some scattering counties on the outside, the great labor show was complete. The antics of the convention, to say the least, were laughable. Led by Master Heinze, assisted by a coterie of professional politicians, shyster lawyers, labor fakirs, et al. this "labor" convention swapped, dickered, bartered and finally landed body and breeches into the ranks of the Democratic party. The "spoils" populist party, which was simultaneously in convention, which makes some friendly pretensions toward organized labor, and made up of about the same material as the laborites, earnestly looking askance for something to tie to, followed suit by turning a complete back somersault and landing into the ranks of Joe Toole democracy, amidst the wails and protests of a minority. Even Napoleon Heinze seemed unable to stem the tide, and control his labor convention, which surged into the democratic column, through the personal influence of Joe Toole. It is gratifying to the Socialists to note that only the counties of the state were represented where political debauchery obtains, demonstrating that the Socialist party is being rapidly accepted as the party of the working class in Montana. And if individual assertions mean anything, most of the delegates who attended the convention, through the necessity of retaining their positions in the mines will vote the Socialist ticket in part or in full this fall, notwithstanding the actions of the leaders in the labor convention. It is a safe prediction to say that the recent Heinze-Toole aggregation of wage workers marks the end of the foolhardy and prostituted "labor ticket" in the state, and that henceforth the workingmen of Montana will rightfully line up under the banner of International Socialism, the world party of the working class.

A fire in a tenement house in New York city the other day resulted in the loss of seven lives. The building was 45 feet wide and 25 feet deep and five stories high, with 25 families living therein. The average was one family for each of the cubby rooms. This is one of the homes that Socialism will destroy.

A late invention is the machine to take the place of clerks in the big stores in the billing, auditing and counting department. They are already in use in New York, and the clerks are on the tramp looking for a job, and giving Socialism consideration. The machine will make 'em think.

Have you sent in a bundle of cards or any subs on the 25-cent offer?

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goes all the better with a bottle of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better, too. Capital Beer in case lots of 24 bottles costs only \$3.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal. Capital Beer is a fine beer for lunch, dinner or supper.

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Men's heavy Cotton Socks **3c**

Men's fine cotton hose, black and tan 12 1/2 elsewhere, here, pair **8c**

Men's blue all fine wool Socks, 25c quality, pair **12 1/2c**



Socialism—Brother. I am going to free you. You have nothing to lose but your chains.  
Old Party Union Man—Can't let you. As a union man, I must keep out of politics.

— Appeal to Reason.

## Infamous Dick Military Law in Free America

(Continued from page 1)

eral commanding the District of Columbia, and when authorized by the president, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States, such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same travel allowances and quarters, or commutation of quarters, to which an officer of the regular army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section 1661 revised statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the army by any department. Any state, territory, or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the secretary of war, purchase for cash from the war department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they are listed for issue to the army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the states and territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18. That each state or territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this or former acts of congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section 1661 of the revised statutes as amended, have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such state or territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion, or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than twenty-four times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or any officer of the regular army.

Sec. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any state or territory furnished with material for war under the provisions of this act or former laws of congress, the secretary of war may detail one or more officers of the army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the secretary of war, who shall furnish a copy

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thereof to the governor of the state or territory.

Sec. 20. That upon application of the governor of any state or territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of congress, the secretary of war may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the army to report to the governor of such state or territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such state or territory or at the pleasure of the secretary of war.

Sec. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amounts of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the secretary of war, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

Sec. 22. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, non-commissioned officer, or private dies in the service of the United States, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the secretary of war is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the regular army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States or in the organized militia of any state or territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the army or navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of war, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusions of each examination the board shall certify to the war department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the president, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the war department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the president may authorize persons from this class to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the military academy at West Point and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia. Provided, that no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of 30; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of 35; as captain after he shall have passed the age of 40; as major after he shall have passed the age of 45; as lieutenant colonel after he shall have passed the age of 50, or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of 55. And provided further, that such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various states contributing such volunteer force. And provided, that the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers, as a body, or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a state or territory.

Sec. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898.

Sec. 25. That sections 1625 to 1660, both included, of title 16 of the revised statutes, and section 232 thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of approval. Approved January 21, 1903.

Our next special feature edition will be a cartoon special suitable to be used to hang in windows, old store buildings, to post on billboards, etc. Keep your eyes open and be ready to order a bundle for your locality. In fact, cartoon pictures talk louder than words, and attract the attention of many who have never read a single word on Socialism. It is a feature that will start many thinking.

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