

## Randells Defense on U. M. W. A., Convention!

The controversy at the United Mine Workers' national convention at Indianapolis, wherein John Mitchell was "vindicated" in regard to his actions in the Colorado-Utah coal strike, and the writer of this article expelled from the United Mine Workers of America for the crime of "lese majesty" against "the little tin labor god," John Mitchell, began on the afternoon of January 18, when a resolution was read from Local Union No. 728, Mt. Olive, Illinois, asking that "Our National President or any one affiliated with the U. M. W. of A. sever all connection with the Civic Federation."

Patrick Dolan, of Pittsburg, "who boasts of never having read a book on political economy and proves it by his ignorance," made the surprising assertion that outside of the "labor leaders" the moving spirits of the Civic Federation are "philanthropists." To enlighten Mr. Donlan I said, "Outside of the 'labor leaders' the most prominent members of the Civic Federation are men like Grover Cleveland, 'Scab Hero' Eliot, Frank Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal company, who has made millions out of the pauperized miners of America, and Andrew Carnegie, whose lands are red with the blood of the Homestead strikers."

A bomb thrown into the convention would not have caused more commotion. John Mitchell sprang to his feet and said that he had heard of "this man Randell from Wyoming;" said that I had said in the Dietz, Wyoming, local union that he (Mitchell) had sold out the Colorado strike, and defied me to make such sacrilegious statements in his holy presence.

My letters, papers and documents being then in the hands of a typewriter, who was typewriting the speech I had prepared on the Colorado-Utah coal strike, I sat as still and quiet as a little mouse the remainder of the afternoon session.

John Mitchell was happy in the belief that he had annihilated, crushed and paralyzed me. The delegates that evening were talking among themselves about the "delegate from Dietz" who had tried to make a "bad man" of himself in the wilds of Wyoming, but when he arrived in Indianapolis and stood in the august presence of the "greatest labor leader the world has ever known," his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth, and his "knees trembled and smote one another."

When the convention was called to order at 9 o'clock the next morning by John Mitchell, I asked for the floor and gave the delegates the address as published in the Daily People of Sunday, February 5, and the Weekly People of February 11.

### MITCHELL'S DEFENSE OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

Before reviewing the national officers' attempt to tear my arguments to pieces, let me review John Mitchell's defense of the Civic Federation.

He said that Frank Robbins had given \$5,000 to the anthracite strikers. If so, it was because he was getting from \$2 to \$4 more per ton for his bituminous coal while the anthracite mines were closed. If Frank Robbins' miners would go on strike to-day, would Frank Robbins show his friendship to organized labor by donating \$5,000 to the United Mine Workers? In the Pittsburg Dispatch, of June 7, 1904, is the following, referring to a banquet given by Frank Robbins to Mitchell and Dodds:

"The banquet was in honor of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and District Secretary William Dodds, to wish the two Godspeed on a European tour they are about to make in the interest of their organization. Even Mitchell joined in the tribute to Robbins, which was taken up by others. \* \* \* Mitchell and Dodds were presented with diamond mementoes of the esteem of the operators and miners."

Mitchell said that Andrew Carnegie is not a prominent member of the Civic Federation. If not, why was John Mitchell on a committee a short time ago begging Andrew Carnegie to accept the presidency of the Civic Federation?

In the United Mine Workers' Journal—the official organ of the U. M. W. of A.—of Thursday, December 22, 1904, is a three column portrait of August Belmont, president of the Civic Federation. And who is August Belmont—plutocrat banker, and American representative of the Rothschilds, who, with J. P. Morgan, made \$80,000,000 out of one of Grover Cleveland's gold bond issues; member of New York's most aristocratic clubs, labor crusher, lives in a palace on Fifth avenue, and wants the wealth producers to live in the back alley tenements.

In Harper's Weekly of December 31, 1904, is a full page picture of the banquet given by the Civic Federation at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York. The discerning eye gazing upon the picture of that sumptuous feast may be able to discover the countenance of Marcus M. Marks, who will be long remembered for his fight against the garment workers' union; O. M. Eidlitz, ditto, New York Building Trades; George A. Fuller, ditto, bridge and structural iron workers; Secretary Easley, who sacrifices himself to "maintain friendly relations between capital and labor," for \$10,000 a year; August Belmont, the newly elected president; H. H. Vreeland, the newly elected chairman of the welfare department—H. H. Vreeland, with the union-smashing record; Frank Robbins, chairman of the trade agreement committee—Frank Robbins, who told the miners in the joint scale committee in Indianapolis one short year ago that if his union miners struck he had enough non-union miners to fill his contracts—Frank Robbins, who gave John Mitchell the "diamond mementoes;" and President Eliot, who thrice publicly declared the "scab a hero," newly elected, "on motion of Gompers," chairman of the department of industrial economics. Andrew Carnegie sent a long letter saying he was unwell—probably worrying over the strike at his mills in Youngstown and Girard, Ohio, against a reduction of wages.

No wonder John Mitchell is a little sensitive when the Civic Federation is discussed. No wonder his wrath gets the better of his judgment when the mask of hypocrisy is pulled from the Civic Federation, and his treason to the coal miners of America is exposed.

### THE FOUR CHARGES THAT MITCHELL DID NOT ANSWER.

As soon as I had finished my address John Mitchell turned all his heavy artillery, all his "machine guns" and even his little rapid fire bean shooter, "Comrade" Jones, of Wyoming, upon my arguments, and for one day and a half thundered away with denunciation, invective, distorted facts, misquotations, and deliberate falsehoods, at my statements. Let us see the result of their one and a half days' terrific bombardment.

The four direct charges made by me against John Mitchell in the convention were as follows:

First—That the organization, through John Mitchell, played the unorganized miners of Southern Colorado false in promising them support of the union miners of Northern Colorado, and then forcing the Northern Miners, against their wishes, to return to work and defeat the Southern miners.

Second—That in forcing the Northern miners to return to work, by threat or withdrawing support, he violated the principles and constitution of our organization and proved himself to be an autocrat and dictator.

Third—That in promising the Southern miners ample support in the strike call of Nov. 9, 1903, and telling them to "Strike, strike, and strike until you win, if it takes five years," and then in refusing them sufficient support and finally in stopping it altogether, you placed a shameful blot upon our organization and proved yourself to be a greater enemy to the miners of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah

than the inhuman coal companies themselves.

Fourth—That in entering into an unholy deal with the Northern Coal company, at the behest of the Denver Citizens' Alliance, and in dining with the Denver Citizens' Alliance and the Peabody Law and Order League at the Chamber of Commerce in Denver, December 5, 1904, you proved yourself a traitor to the working class.

### SILENCE NO DENIAL OF JUDAS CONDUCT.

(1.) On the first charge—treason to the Southern miners—absolutely nothing was said by John Mitchell or any national officer. It can not be successfully denied, that when John Mitchell forced the Northern Colorado miners to return to work to win the smiles of the Northern Coal company, and the Denver Citizens' Alliance, he played the part of a Judas to the Southern miners. It is a blot upon the U. M. W. of A. that all the applause for John Mitchell can never wipe out.

(2.) Nothing was said about the second charge—of John Mitchell forcing the Northern miners to return to work by the threat of withdrawing support and cutting them off from the organization. I challenged John Mitchell to prove that it was the miners, the local or district officers, the National Executive Board member of even his own national organization that induced him to force the Northern Colorado strike committee into a conference with the Northern Coal company. I asserted that it was the Northern Coal company, backed by Denver Citizens' Alliance and the Southern Colorado Coal companies. He did not answer it. The only answer he can give is to admit that it was the Northern Coal company and its allies.

Nothing was said about forcing the Northern miners to take the four (4) referendum votes on the question of returning to work. Nothing was said about John F. Reams visiting the local unions and inducing them to go on record, one at a time, as favoring a settlement—a thing they had refused to do in a body. And nothing will ever be said about it.

Nothing was said of sending word, indirectly, to the Northern miners, that unless they returned to work, their support would be cut off, except the vague hint that it was the work of the National Executive Board and not of John Mitchell. As the National Executive Board was not in session at that time, the attempt of Mitchell to throw it upon them is peculiar. It appears to me that the National Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. must be a patient lot of asses. It will be remembered that during the anthracite strike, when there was some honor to be divided, John Mitchell was perfectly willing to grab it, but in the Colorado-Utah strike he shuffles all the blame on the National Executive Board. On the second charge, John Mitchell has yet to prove that he did not violate the principles and constitution of our organization and proved himself an autocrat and a dictator.

### FOR MITCHELL'S MONUMENT—"63 CENTS PER WEEK."

(3.) John Mitchell denied that he had said "Strike, strike, and strike until you win, if it takes five years."

William Price, Sub-District No. 5. "I believe in following the words of John Mitchell: 'Strike, until you win, if it takes five years.'" —Proceedings of the 4th Annual Convention of District 15, page 52.

At Scofield, Utah, handbills were distributed around town promising the miners support for three years, is necessary. How well the organization has kept its promise can be seen from the following circular letter in the issue of the Salt Lake, Utah, "Crisis," of January 13, 1905:

### "APPEAL FOR AID: SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, OF DISTRICT NO. 15, U. M. W. OF AMERICA.

"To the Public—The struggle between the mine workers and the Utah Fuel company, of Carbon county, Utah, is known to almost every person in the country, the arrogant position of the company, the privation and hardship endured by the mine workers and their families since November, 1903, is a matter of history, and we are still on the battlefield.

"The fact of our ability to continue this strike in Carbon county is owing to the generous response on the part of our brothers elsewhere to our appeal for aid.

"We are forced to again make an appeal to you, and you will not regret complying with it, if you who are enjoying the benefits of working where organization exists will enable us to again be able to say we are working under the emblem of justice—the emblem of the United Mine Workers of America.

"All we ask is bread to live on, and we will attend to the rest.

"To return to work now unrecognized as an organization, means to return to a worse condition of slavery than existed before the strike.

"To leave the camps means to lose all our homes, and allow the company to collect the rents from them. And all this after fourteen months' fight and suffering the most cruel hardships and privations.

"Help us, brothers! Do not let the Utah Fuel company make good their boast that they will have no dealings with organized labor.

"We will with a victory have and hold the noble and just emblem of the U. M. W. of America.

"With your aid and assistance we can get most of those that are working to quit.

"The product of the mines is only a third of what it was before the strike.

"The mines are in the worst possible condition.

"With help from you, brothers, we will yet win a victory. This appeal is signed by the officers of our union in behalf of 134 men, seventy-four women and 171 children, who have suffered, and are still suffering, untold miseries because of our loyalty to the principles of unionism.

"Send all funds to Celeste Delpiatz, Helped, Utah.

CELESTE DELPIATZ, President.

"CARLO CIACOMO, Secretary."

These people have had no assistance from the United Mine Workers since July 1, 1904. If John Mitchell was not dead to every sense of justice he would aid these people until a victory is won.

John Mitchell and the national officers spent nearly a day and a half trying to make it appear that the strikers were well supported, but the facts—compiled from official records—are as follows: During the winter months of November and December, 1903, and January, 1904, 19,000 men, women and children, who had been ejected from their homes by the soldiers and deputies and had in many cases lost their furniture, clothing and bedding, were living on 63 cents per week. Out of this sum they were compelled to pay rent or buy tents, buy food, clothing and fuel.

The coal miners of the West will some day erect a monument to John Mitchell and have carved thereupon: "63 CENTS PER WEEK."

All the encomiums heaped upon John Mitchell by capitalist newspapers, eminent divines, Frank Robbins, "Scab Hero" Eliot, Andrew Carnegie and the strenuous strenuousity in the White House cannot prevent the fact going down in the history of the Western coal miners that Mitchell proved himself a greater enemy to them than are even the inhuman coal companies.

### ONE (BLOOD) WAS ENOUGH.

(4.) John Mitchell denied that he dined with the Denver Citizens' Alliance at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce in Denver, December 5, 1903, but admitted that there "might have been a few members of the alliance present."

James H. Blood, attorney for the Denver Citizens' Alliance, has been very successful in settling strikes in Colorado the past few

years. On April 17, 1903, the miners of Northern Colorado held a mass meeting at Louisville, and voted that, after the first of May, they would only work eight hours. In the conferences that followed between the Northern Colorado Sub-District Board and the Northern Coal Operators, James H. Blood represented the Northern Coal company. How successful he was in "settling" the strike can be seen from the following, taken verbatim from the annual address of John C. Sullivan, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, 1903:

### COAL MINERS NORTHERN FIELD.

"About the middle of April the coal miners of the Northern field notified the coal operators that on the first day of May an eight-hour day would be demanded. Some of the operators (nearly half) were willing to adopt an eight-hour day without question, but the adoption of an eight-hour day was opposed by some of the companies, and with the assistance of the managers of the Citizens' Alliance the unions were persuaded to withdraw their demands, so the benefits of an eight-hour day in the Northern coal field are not to be enjoyed by the coal miners for the present at least."

I was a member of the Sub-District Board, representing the Superior Local Union at that time, and attended the conferences wherein James H. Blood "persuaded" us to withdraw our demands and I know that the statements made by John C. Sullivan are true.

James H. Blood acted as the representative of the Denver Citizens' Alliance during the great sympathetic strike of all the trades in Denver, in May, 1903, and with the able assistance of M. Grant Hamilton and Max Morris, of the American Federation of Labor, succeeded in making a "settlement" that practically destroyed the usefulness of the unions.

In Idaho Springs, Telluride, Cripple Creek and the Southern coal fields, the Citizens' Alliance used six shooters, Gatling guns and Krag-Jorgensons. In Denver and the Northern coal fields, the Citizens' Alliance used flattery, hypocrisy, and ways that are dark and devious.

### PROOF THAT COAL FAMINE WAS IMMINENT.

Having reviewed the four main charges against John Mitchell and decided upon what organization I represented. John Mitchell claimed me made by him and other national officers.

I distinctly stated that I spoke only as a Colorado miner—ore from the rank and file—and did not claim to represent them officially, or the Socialist party, or the Western Federation of Miners. It appears to me that the national officers should have held a caucus and decided upon what organization I represented. John Mitchell claimed I represented the Colorado State Federation of Labor, Secretary Wilson the Socialist party, Lewis and Reams the W. F. M., "Comrade" Jones the anarchist club at Dietz, Wyoming, and I certainly expected that Pat Dolan would claim that I represented the A. P. A.

John Mitchell and others denied that there was any danger of a coal famine before the Northern miners returned to work and asserted that "the miners of Northern Colorado only worked half time after they returned to work." This is absolutely untrue. I was one of the miners forced by John Mitchell to go to work in Northern Colorado, and any Northern miner will bear me out in the statement that for six weeks after we returned to work—until the market was relieved—we worked every day and never before was there such an enormous output in Northern Colorado.

Mitchell said that the Northern lignite coal cannot be used for steam purposes—an absurd and ridiculous statement.

Mitchell asserted, as a crushing argument, that there could have been no coal famine in Colorado; that all the coal necessary could be shipped from Kansas and Missouri. True, but Kansas and Missouri coal cannot be retailed to the consumer in Denver at less than \$10 per ton, and in the metaliferous mining and smelting districts, Creed, Ouray, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Grand Junction, Idaho Springs, Boulder, etc., at less than \$11 to \$14 per ton.

Denver Post, November 18, 1903: "Many of the dealers agree that the coal (Kansas and Missouri coal) would cost the consumer at least \$10.50 a ton" (in Denver).

Denver Post, November 25, 1903: "The coal scalper is selling the poor people coal at \$16.75 per ton" (in 100 pound quantities).

Denver Post, November 18, 1903: "It is asserted this morning that the Denver Gas and Electric company has but two days' supply of coal and every effort to get a full supply has failed. Unless the company can get fuel within the next two days, Denver will be in darkness Saturday night."

Denver News, November 26, 1903: "Coal has actually advanced to \$10 per ton."

Denver, Colo., Nov. 19, 1903.

"Mr. Robert Randell, Superior, Colorado:  
"Dear Sir and Brother:—Can you send me by mail an envelope full of coal? Am all out at my house. Have had an order in for coal for two weeks. They have been promising to deliver every day, but they don't make good. Yours fraternally,  
"HARRY B. WATERS."

(Extract from letter from Harry B. Waters, Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.)

### "EXPENDITURES" THAT ARE IN THE TREASURY.

The fact remains that, had not John Mitchell forced the Northern miners to return to work, the Southern Colorado miners would have won a victory; a victory that would have been a victory for themselves and all the western miners.

On page 28 of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson's Annual Report in the "Miscellaneous Resources" is this item: "September 15, Aid Refunded District 15, \$30,000." While it is perfectly proper for Mr. Wilson to put the \$30,000 under "Miscellaneous Resources," yet the national officers of the U. M. W. of A. should not boast, as they are doing, that \$30,000 was expended in Colorado that is to-day in the national treasury!

Mitchell attempts to deny that he had tried to prevent the local unions of the East from giving assistance to either the coal or metaliferous miners of the West. He cannot successfully do so. Will he show when or where he ever by word of action encouraged the eastern local unions to contribute?

But in spite of all the underhanded work of John Mitchell, many of the local unions of the east were generous to both the coal and metaliferous miners of the west. And their generosity will never be forgotten by the western miners.

John Mitchell took offense because I said he had made me "scab" in Northern Colorado. The Northern miners being forced to return to work, dug the coal that filled the markets of their Southern brothers and defeated them. I believe that, when I dug coal to defeat the Southern miners, I "scabbed"—even if I did have the consent of John Mitchell, the "greatest labor leader the world has ever known."

### WHY DOESN'T JOHN MITCHELL PROSECUTE HOWELLS, SIMPSON AND GEHR?

John Mitchell went out of his way to attack the character of Ex-President William Howells, and Ex-National Executive Board member John L. Gehr, of District 15. John Mitchell, in order to cover his own infamous actions in the Colorado-Utah strike, has spread broadcast throughout the country by his organizers and national board members the story that William Howells, John Simpson and John L. Gehr misappropriated thousands of dollars sent to the strikers. If so, John Mitchell owes it to his organization to prosecute these

(Continued on page four)

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**THE MONTANA NEWS.**

ISSUED WEEKLY.

**J. H. WALSH** . . . . . **Editor and Publisher**

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



Socialism is coming every day. The city elections of Montana will be held Monday, April 5.

Miss Gompers, daughter of the noted "labor faker," has made her debut into stage singing society.

Helena, Anaconda and Butte so far are the cities of Montana that have placed Socialist tickets in the field and adopted platforms.

"Pure and simple" appears to be pretty well exemplified in the conflict of strike authority in New York city among the street railway strikers.

Gov. Toole vetoed the bill passed by the legislature providing for local meat and milk inspection; and also the measure regarding trespass by live stock.

In another column will be found the platform and ticket named in Spokane by the Socialists. The platform rings of about the right kind of metal for a municipal Socialist platform.

Few reports are received by the czar of Russia these days that would bear much pleasure or encouragement. Good! Give it to him. He is reaping the whirlwind, the same as all heads of autocracy must reap.

So far Coal Oil Rocky has not said a word that would indicate that he is at least worried about the trust busters of Kansas or other places. It's all bluff. Run by old partyites to fool the people and especially the working mules.

Now that nearly every union in Helena has endorsed the Socialist city ticket and platform, it is up to the workers to show that they are not fakers by voting the ticket on election day. If your union voted for this endorsement, and you, individually, scab on the union act and a fellow worker at the polls, you are a worse scab than the fellow who scabs during a strike.

Space forbids this week, or we would publish the municipal platform adopted in East St. Louis by the S. L. P., for the benefit of our readers. It strikes the editor of the News that they have shaved very close to the Berger-Wisconsin-Bourgeois platform. They have taken much space to tell that they were for revolution, and incidentally sandwiched in a few immediate demands.

A Montana comrade writes: "Montana is going to send a sound, clear, class-conscious Socialist to the United States House of Representatives and another to the Senate before the New Yorkers get a delegation worth speaking of in their legislature or their city council." All we have to say on that point is: Go ahead, comrades, and do it if you can. No one will be better pleased with your success than we New Yorkers. We are doing our best here and making very satisfactory progress; if you can go ahead faster, so much the better for all of us. And, for that matter, you in the West ought to be able to go ahead faster than we, for the average workingman in the West is younger and physically more vigorous than the average workingman of New York; your proletariat is comparatively homoge-

neous, while here a babel of diverse languages and traditions divides the workers; capitalist corruption is here more firmly established and reduced to a finer system than anywhere else in the world; and, finally, you have nowhere in the West so large a body of absolutely uneducated, chronically overworked and underfed, hopeless and spiritless sweatshop slaves and slum dwellers as capitalism has here produced. Go ahead, comrades of Montana—and everywhere else; the first man you send to Washington will be our man as well as yours, and the first man we send to Albany will be your man as well as ours.—New York Worker.

**YOU ARE OUT OF ORDER.**

The following editorial is taken from the Social-Democrat Herald of Milwaukee:

"If a Socialist admires the narrow tactics and the sectarianism of the S. L. P. he should join that party and be where he belongs. To remain in the Socialist party, which has broader tactics and which stands for Socialism as a political party and not as a sect, and to be a disturbing and disrupting element in it, is neither honest nor brave. It is our belief that the editor of the Montana News is dissatisfied with the party because in his his callowness he doesn't know what political Socialism really is. But the fact that he is dissatisfied with it and that there is a party which just fits men of his narrow ideas, clearly points out his duty in the premises. If he is honest he will go to the DeLeon camp—and he ought to do it before the DeLeon party goes to smash and he loses the chance."

The editor of the above paper is entirely out of order in suggesting that the editor of the Montana News should do thus and so, and that he does not know what "political Socialism really is." Out of order for the reason that the platforms of that place do not show that the authors understand the Marxian teachings, but are better qualified followers to fall in line with Bryan-Hearst-Watson, et. al.

However, it is a ten to one bet that the editor of the News has got the edge over the author of the above; he would probably be admitted to the S. L. P. on application, and the editor of the Herald would be rejected.

Before you suggest, Mr. Herald, where any one should go or what to do, "if honest," the News would suggest that you spend your time studying the proletarian movement, and getting ready to get in line, if you are not a high-priced, bourgeois, salaried editor, for the time is not far distant when this revolutionary movement is going to take on a phase that will make some tremble, and the opportunist Germany condition is going to go up like smoke.

When you talk of a "disturbing and disrupting element" in the party, you appear to forget the tone of many of your other editorials to the capitalists; in fact, the capitalists send up the same howl about those who desire to express themselves and be heard in making demands. So never mind about being "honest," the editor of the News is a working man and draws no salary of so much per. And whenever it is deemed necessary by the editor of the News to take a course in bourgeoisism, not Socialism, he will come to Milwaukee or go to Wichita, Kansas, but until such time he will attend to his business as to what party he aligns with, and would suggest to you that you hire a man; the man might spend his time in reading Karl Marx to you with great effect. The News would suggest that you take up the study of the proletariat and show the people that you are first capable of beating the Bryan-Hearst-Watson bourgeois in adopting a "radical" platform before you offer any more suggestions as to what to do or where to go.

The assertion that someone else "doesn't know what political Socialism is" smacks of too much egotism to come from one of the proletarian ranks, but clanks out with the clear distinct ring of the bourgeois. You are such a wise-acre, why didn't you explain what it means for we ignorant workers, assuming there are more than the editor of the News in the United States? You have no right to make charges of this kind to we who are ignorant, unless you are a faker. You should take this heavy load of responsibility upon your delicate shoulders, along with the other multiplicities of daily life, and elucidated in a Marxian manner the teaching you so desire we ignorant to understand. You used some space one time to tell how to spell "Karl"

Marx, and you might use more for his teachings.

However, if the editor of the News gets ready to go to the S. L. P., he will go, and he will still, at least, be aligned with a workingman's party, won't he? And let the News give you a hunch that the party that grows "radical" from now on, and further away from the bourgeois, will be the party that the workers will join.

**THE SPRING ELECTIONS.**

By John M. Work.

Every local that has a spring election on its hand ought to remember one thing.

It is this. The systematic, house to house distribution of literature is the most effective method of propaganda yet devised.

Milwaukee was one of the pioneers in the use of this method.

Milwaukee has achieved results. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Last fall we adopted this method in Des Moines.

We more than trebled our vote.

Our county had been the third county in the state in the number of Socialist votes. At one leap we sprang up to first place. Literature did the business. I do not mean that it did all of it. But it did most of it.

These distributions should be made once a week from now until election.

A single distribution will do little good.

It is the follow-up system that counts.

Every successful advertiser will tell you that it is persistent advertising that brings results. The same idea applies here. The distribution should be made once a week for a series of weeks. Then they will reach the spot.

At each distribution the literature should be placed in every house in town.

Don't toss it up on the lawn. That would be a waste of time, money and effort.

Put it in the mail box, or behind the screen, or under the door, or in any place where it will be sure to be found and where the wind will not carry it away.

The literature should be carefully selected. It may consist of papers, leaflets or pamphlets. These can be secured in large quantities at very low rates.

Give them something that will take hold.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of these distributions.

They accomplish two very desirable results.

They make new Socialists.

They put old Socialists to work.

The following news note, that appeared in a local paper, carries a suggestion or two with it when viewed from a socialist standpoint: "Barring mishap, the Helena Improvement society will this spring carry out its plan of planting an avenue of trees leading to the state fair grounds, and it hopes to get the proposed city park well under way before the close of the summer. In addition to its new work the society will continue to care for the school grounds already parked, and will, if possible, get flowers, grass and trees started on other school grounds that are now bare and uninviting. These plans were discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the society, which was one of the most enthusiastic the body has held in many months. At this meeting a request was made by a number of citizens of the east side that the society take up the matter of putting in a drinking fountain and watering trough at the spring on the corner of Davis and Hoback streets." In spending so much time and work on "the school grounds" in grass, trees and flowers, would it not be well for the committee on this work to study the Socialist platform, that also provides for meals and proper clothing as well as medical assistance. Beautiful yards, trees, grasses, parks, etc., are desired, but it is also as necessary that other material needs be given those who unfortunately are in demand of the same; this is especially true of many poor school children. The children of today are the men and women of tomorrow, and the real standard of the country then will be measured by the intellectual advancement of now. Give the children all the education they are capable of receiving. But to do this it is necessary that more than beautiful yards and lawns be provided them. The News would suggest that the above mentioned society make a study of the Socialist demands. It would furnish them light on the work they are undertaking and probably lead them from any fake moves that practically mean nothing.

**Anaconda Names Socialist Ticket**

Anaconda, March 9.—In accordance with the call of the Socialist city central committee the convention of that party met last evening at the city hall and nominated a full city ticket. Candidates for aldermen in each ward were also selected except in the Second, and this was left to the city central committee.

When the convention was called to order J. H. Schwend was unanimously selected as temporary chairman and P. A. Tobin was selected in the same manner as temporary secretary. Committees were appointed as follows:

Rules or order—Schey, Petrovitch and Job.

Platform—McHugh, M. Tobin and Jebe.

Organization—Jacobson, Tobin and Brown.

**Frinke for Mayor.**

When the convention again assembled the temporary officers were made permanent and from there on the work of the conven-



MAYOR JOHN W. FRINKE

tion was rushed along. Every ward in the city was represented, but nearly all the delegates seemed to be of one mind as to the right persons to nominate. John W. Frinke was nominated for mayor, and there being no other nominations Mr. Frinke was declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention for that position. His name was received with cheers.

C. C. McHugh was made the nominee of the party for police magistrate in the same manner and the same service was performed for M. P. Tobin for the office of treasurer.

Harry A. Denny is the nominee for alderman of the First ward. The Second ward was left for the city central committee to fill. William Retovitch, Third ward; A. Hanson, Fourth ward; James Devlin, Fifth ward; J. H. Schwend, Sixth ward.

City central committee—H. A. Denny, William Retovitch, J. L. Brown, O. L. Jebe, J. J. Sladich, G. T. Schwend, C. C. McHugh and J. H. Schwend.

**PLATFORM.**

We, the representatives of the Socialist Party of the city of Anaconda, in mass convention assembled, submit to the voters the following declaration of principles:

First—We believe that government should be so constituted and administered as to insure equal opportunities for all. Without equality of opportunity there can be no perfect freedom.

Second—We believe the inevitable division of the people under our present form of government, into classes with conflicting interests, is inimical to the public welfare and not in consonance with the true spirit of human progress.

Third—We believe that the many ills which afflict the body politic is but the result of a failure on the part of the people to readjust the structure of government to conform to the rapid evolution of our industrial environments.

Fourth—We believe that the great combinations of capital in private hands made possible by the evolution of industry, instead of it being a menace to the public welfare would, under a sane system wherein the public owned what the public must use, constitute the greatest advantage in the attainment of the ultimate goal for which humanity is contending.

Fifth—We believe that the continued exercise of the insatiable greed for profits, which characterizes our so-called "captains of industry," in whom is vested the private ownership of the

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**The HUB**  
L. WEIGEL, Pres.

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THE LATEST STYLES AND SHAPES IN  
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AT POPULAR PRICES  
THE LATEST FOR BOYS—  
The Ten Strike Convertible Hat  
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**James Walker**  
**STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!**  
Also Boots and Shoes—New Line  
We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade.—will figure on your bill at any time.  
**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**

**Montana Railroad Company.**  
TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 7:30 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:02 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 12:55 p. m.	
Arrive 11:30 p. m.	Summit	Leave 12:30 p. m.	
Leave 12:01 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:00 m.	
Leave 12:40 p. m.	Lennepe	Arrive 11:20 a. m.	
Leave 1:06 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 10:53 a. m.	
Leave 1:41 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:23 a. m.	
Leave 2:20 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:55 a. m.	
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Ubet	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 4:58 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

means of life, unrestrained and even encouraged as at present, will result in a complete industrial and political servitude for the masses, from which there can be no hope of escape except by a revolution, peaceful or otherwise.

In accordance with these beliefs we pledge ourselves anew to the principles of the International Socialist Party, as the only party in existence with a program in harmony with the signs which point the way of our emancipation.

As to our policy in local matters, the Socialist Party makes the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class or will it aid them in instituting the co-operative commonwealth? If it does, then we are for it; if it does not, we are against it.

As a guarantee for the future, we point to the present administration, whose record is one that commends itself to our citizens generally, and which constitutes the one bright page in the municipal history of Anaconda; a chronicle of a period under a Socialist executive when for the first time in our history every department was above even the remotest suspicion of graft.

We appeal to the workers who yet blindly adhere to the democratic and republican parties to study industrial and economic conditions, to investigate the program and policies of the different parties and to determine for themselves which party offers most practical and common sense method for loosening the chains that bind labor in industrial slavery. When slavish submission on the part of the masses to political creeds formulated and enforced for the benefit of the few to the detriment of the many shall give way to independence of thought and action, then may we hope for the dawning of that better day which shall usher in the co-operative commonwealth, wherein there shall be none too lowly to receive the full reward of honest endeavor and none too exalted to escape the punishment due the perpetration of a wrong. To the working class Socialism comes with its message. Upon that class rests the burden of its own emancipation.

"Workingmen of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

C. C. M'HUGH.  
O. L. JEBE.  
P. A. TOBIN.

The labor fakers who are putting a municipal ticket in the field in Butte might profit in true unionism by following the example set by the union men of Helena in endorsing the Socialist ticket and platform.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEWS**

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Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

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HELENA, MONT.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Milwaukee, Wis., March 4, 1905.  
Editor Montana News:

You recently gave space in your paper to the assertion that the Social-Democratic aldermen of Milwaukee had introduced a measure to lessen the cost of gas to manufacturers. Since the article appeared the New York People, with malevolent intent, has repeated the story and evinced especial satisfaction inasmuch as the story emanated from a Social-Democratic source. This charge against the Milwaukee aldermen of our party will doubtless be echoed and re-echoed by the poll parrots of the S. L. P., as part of the general collection of like charges against our party and its members, which the scandal-mongers of the S. L. P. have been industriously circulating these several years. Permit me, therefore, to brand the story as a fabrication, pure and simple, and to say that the Social-Democratic aldermen never have, never intended to and never even dreamed of initiating or supporting legislation in the interests of cheap gas for capitalists or manufacturers. I assume that you possess a sufficient sense of fairness to make such amends for the publication of this falsehood as will tend to reach those to whom it may have been carried.

Very truly,  
**FREDERIC HEATH,**  
Socialist Alderman, Tenth Ward,  
Milwaukee.

The article referred to was one by Comrade Lynch, and as Comrade Lynch was one of the editors of this paper at one time, the matter has been referred to him for an answer, as the Montana News always desires to be correct on all of these matters. The management of the News always "possesses sufficient fairness" to attempt to quote all Socialists correctly, but our views as measured from a proletarian standpoint may

differ on the revolutionary line as compared with the "more conservative, get-things-by-peace-meal" tactics of some.

However, Comrade Heath, if what you say in that letter is true, i. e., "That the Social-Democratic aldermen never have, never intended to and never dreamed of initiating or supporting legislation in the interests of cheap gas for capitalists or manufacturers," is it not a fact that you are not standing squarely on that bourgeois platform that you adopted some time ago and upon which you were elected?

If the News is not mistaken you were elected upon a platform that declared for that old grind of Berger's—\$12 per month pensions, issuing bonds to buy our stolen goods, etc., etc., without end. Cheap gas, that Comrade Lynch writes about, would be in harmony with that platform. Let us be logical and fair. Don't waste any time about the "wicked S. L. P." for the time is not far distant when the workers—workers in the real sense of the word—will oust all the DeLeons, Bergers, et al. No fake A. F. of L. "borers from within" can last much longer, for a new line-up is coming.

Considering these facts, which you well know, the News will ask you to get out that bourgeois platform of Wisconsin and see if you stand squarely upon the same, and if you do, if it would not be in order for you to support the gas proposition referred to. While you are doing this, and saving yourself the trouble of offering suggestions what the News should do etc., your letter will be referred to Comrade Lynch, who made the charge.

Missoula, Feb. 28, 1905.  
J. H. Walsh, Editor Montana News, Helena:

Will you print the following in regard to what has been said about co-operative stores as to good and bad points. My liberated reasoning compels me to connet a crank idea (as it may be called). The facts follow:

I am capable of holding five shares, at the same time under obligations to transact the same amount of trade as the one who has two hundred shares. It naturally follows that I, with only five shares, but the same amount of trade as the one with two hundred shares, directly contributes to the dividends of shareholders of two hundred shares as a result through the transaction.

Limit the shares equal to all in view from co-operative standpoint. Equalize the dividends. Make it what the name indicates. But we rather go ahead and incorporate a system that will equalize the needs and rights of everybody. Then I will reason with you.  
J. A. JOHNSON.

Missoula, March 4, 1905.  
Comrade Walsh: I received your letter long ago and it is not because I am not interested or

that I wish to pass up the proposition that I have not answered sooner, but have been trying to interest the local in some movement for permanent good to the News without incurring too much expense myself. I am probably as poor as the proverbial church mouse, but not for the same reason. I am devoting my time to building up the N. P. railway and they do not pay as good salaries as the old government does to its tools or make places as readily for its henchmen. It is more of a class corporation, taking as nearly all as is possible and allow enough for a snide living, but I am going to do something along the line suggested by Comrade Brook. I have a victim in view and I think he will read the paper as a premium proposition there are so many cheap sheets that they appeal strongly to the proletariat class. By being within range of their ability to purchase I hope to be able to contribute something each month from now on—it will be small, but if everyone will do as much you will be able to push the paper along. We surely need a paper in the state and it is poor policy on the part of the Socialists to not give it support. Wishing you success I am, yours for the emancipation of the American serfs.  
T. P. CRUMLEY.

## Socialist News From State Headquarters.

Local Anaconda sends \$10, and Local Missoula \$2.00 to help the Russian Social-Democracy.

Father Hagerty will commence his lecture tour of Montana at Missoula March 8.

Locals Bozeman, Butte and Anaconda have tickets nominated for city election.

From reports it would seem that the present campaign is going to give the Socialists an opportunity to build up a class-conscious movement in Helena. Whether the Socialists of Helena will be equal to the occasion time will tell.

The Socialists of Bozeman are more active at present than they ever were in any previous campaign.

Billings and Havre are getting back to their old time activity.

Butte is still on the firing line and if some of the Socialists in other parts of the state would get one-tenth of the action on them that some of our Butte comrades have there would be a better movement in Montana.

Comrade Walsh goes to Ravalli county for a week and it is likely that there will be one or two more locals in that county before he leaves that district. All locals wishing a date from Comrade Walsh should make application for same as soon as possible, before voting is completed.

No reports from Flathead, Fergus or Sweet Grass counties.

No report from Great Falls. Organize. Educate. Hold meetings regularly and prepare for summer work.

The work that is done now will give results in 1906.  
J. D. GRAHAM.

## Butte Socialists Put Up a Ticket

Butte, March 9.—The Socialist city convention in session in the rooms of the Butte business college last night, named the following ticket for the approaching election:

For mayor—Charles M. Parr.  
For city treasurer—L. A. Van Horne.

For police magistrate—Patrick Moran.

For aldermen—First and Second wards, left to city central committee; Third ward, John T. Donovan; Fourth ward, Sam W. Teagarden; Fifth ward, Herman Quandt; Sixth ward, Jesse Bromley; Seventh ward, George H. Ambrose; Eighth ward, W. H. Pierce.

When L. A. Van Horne, chairman of the city central committee, called the convention to order sharply after 8 o'clock, the hall of the Butte Business college was crowded with delegates and spectators. After the reading of the call, L. A. Van Horne, H. L. Maury, G. H. Ambrose and John P. Harrington were placed in nomination for temporary chairman without any speech-making. Van Horne and Harrington declined to run. The ballot resulted: Ambrose, 29; Maury, 14. Mr. Ambrose gave thanks for his election as chairman, because he believed the Socialist Party the greatest on earth. N. L. Peterson was chosen temporary secretary by acclamation. Committees were named as follows: Credentials, N. L. Peterson, L. A. Van Horne and J. F. Fox; permanent organization and order of business, Michael McCormick, H. L. Maury and C. M. Parr; platform and resolutions, Henry Schmitt, S. A. Winscott, J. P. Harrington, "Paddy" McMahon and H. A. Sage. The convention then took a recess of 10 minutes to allow the committees time to work.

The committee on credentials reported the delegates entitled to seats.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent; that the nominations be made in the following order: Mayor, treasurer, police magistrate and one alderman from each ward; the selection of a city central committee of one from each ward; the report of the committee on platform and resolutions. The reports were both adopted, but before the nominations were

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tinued on page four)

## OUR FASHION LETTER.

A Revival of the Quaint Poke Bonnet Promised.

PARASOLS ARE DIAPHANOUS.

New Spring Coats Will Have Pretty Little Waistcoats—Embroideries For Summer Frocks—Green, Blue and Brown Favored For Trimmings

The 1830 poke bonnet will lead in millinery. It is made up in the airiest materials, including chiffon, mousseline de soie, milan straw and horse-hair braid, with long flowing strings



WHITE CHIFFON HAT. of chiffon and dainty wreaths of button roses inside the crown resting against the hair.

The colonial or modified Napoleon is to be a favorite shape, also English turbans, and the flat sailor will hold its own.

Ready to wear hats are mostly of chip. A French chip plateau trimmed with roses in mahogany shades is one of the attractive models to be seen.

An odd lingerie hat is in vogue style, with the stiff lines softened by the material it is made of, which is nothing but the tiniest of frills of airy pink lace. It is trimmed with stiff white camellias.

Irish crochet lace will make many of the summer hats to be worn with thin dresses.

The parasols that have made their appearance are diaphanous affairs, looking as though a breath would blow them away.

China silk petticoats to be worn under lawns and dimities are made very pretty with shirred ruffles, hand embroidered in large dots.

The charming lingerie hat in the cut is of white chiffon, the brim laid in folds of this airy fabric. About the top is a very full ruching of lace trimmed chiffon. Well toward the front is a choux of ribbon loops.

COATS AND WAISTCOATS.

The new spring coats will have chic little waistcoats, which will make them individual and smart.

With the close fitting jacket waistcoats of linen, pique and duck are very



ROSE CASHMERE FROCK.

mannish and tailor-like. Most women, though, prefer the soft lingerie shirt waist worn under the coat.

The new tweeds and chevots come in very light shades. Champagne and mode barred off with invisible checks are favorite designs.

Etamine later on will take the place in coat and skirt gowns of the heavier tweeds.

For all coats reaching below the waist line the tight fitting models will be used in preference to loose sack coats.

Embroideries for summer frocks are more alluring than ever and, unfortunately, very expensive. All the modish frocks will have about them some where lace and embroidery, and often both will be in evidence.

Irish crochet lace is handsomer than ever. The design most fancied has part of the crochet pattern raised and separate from the groundwork.

The costume sketched is of rose cashmere. The full skirt is shirred with a heading in groups of three lines at the knee and a foot higher up the skirt

length. The waist has the same shirred treatment at the bust line. Around a chemisette of mousseline are a mousseline trimmed collar and small revers. The buttons on the stole piece are of dull silver. The deep cuffs and the little turnover on the mousseline choker are of lace.

MODES AND FABRICS. Green, blue and brown are the predominating colors in trimmings, and the newest embroideries show the faintest line of gold thread through them.

The tailored sleeves of the spring will be very full at the top and narrow down gradually at the wrist. For more elaborate frocks the bagging sleeve will hold its own, with a double puff effect gathering into a deep cuff in the lead.

Chiffon serge is a lovely dress material which is both serviceable and inexpensive. Many of the new walking skirts are gored at the top and have a side plaited flounce from the knee.

Fashion authorities say that trimming upon trimming will be a characteristic of the spring styles in dress. It seems hardly possible that the adornment craze of the winter can be carried to a greater extent.

Mother-of-pearl effects represent the latest fad in foulard silks.

Valenciennes lace is to be used as a trimming on the new organdies, which



GOWN OF BLUE VOILE.

are very sheer in texture and lovely in design. The lace is dyed to match the dominant color in the organdie. Ribbon of a contrasting color is combined with the veil for trimming.

The picture shows an attractive gown of cornflower blue voile. The skirt at the waist is slightly gathered, and a second skirt hangs full from a scalloped heading. Scallops also trim the bottom of the skirt above a band of deep blue velvet. The waist is plaited about the figure into a horizontally plaited yoke of the voile, trimmed with gull-pure lace of the same cornflower hue.

LACE PREFERENCES.

The lace to be used on summer frocks will be of thin makes. In place of last year's Irish, cluny gimpure and venetian, the thinnest kind of malines and brusels will be employed. These laces are manufactured to look so much like the "real" that it is hardly worth while paying the very great difference in price between them and the imitation even when money is no object.

Chantilly and a new silk Spanish lace which comes in a combination of two colors—for instance, bronze and white or ecru and white or with gold threads—are to be the favorite laces of the season.

Tulle lace with plastic cabochon beads on it and hollow metal capsules in the shape of half a ball in gold, silver, steel or jet is the latest of fashion's creations.

This is to be a great silk season, and fortunately the silks all come in wide



DRAPED EVENING BODICE.

widths. The bouffant skirts have made this extra width a necessity. They have also made a silk dress pattern number at least eighteen yards where formerly fifteen were sufficient.

The draped evening bodice shown in the illustration is of yellow taffeta. This waist needs careful fitting over a boned lining. About the decollete neck are two fitted velvet ruffles overlaid with ruffles of brussels lace. The bodice fastens at one side with large cabochons of silk. The puffed elbow sleeves finish with ruffles of lace and silk.  
JUDIC CHOLLET.

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THAN THEY SELL TRASH

# CRAGG & HARVEY

Representing GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago

Randell's Defense on U. M. W. A., Convention

(Continued from page one)

men in the courts.

I respectfully ask John Mitchell to either begin prosecution in the courts against these ex-officers of District 15, or publicly retract his infamous charges.

John Mitchell would never have made such charges had the ex-district officers been present in the convention.

His attack on them was the act of a coward, and can be expected from one who is trying to shift the blame of a lost strike upon district officers, who have always fought faithfully for the best interest of the organization. I will add that, had the policy of the district officers not been overruled by John Mitchell in the intolerant and bigoted manner of an autocrat, there is little doubt but that the strike would have been won.

ADDING INSULT TO MINERS' INJURY.

John Mitchell boasted of his reception when visiting the striking miners of Southern Colorado—he spent two whole days in the strike districts during the strike! That was shortly after the strike was called and before they realized they had been betrayed. John Mitchell does not dare to show himself in a mining camp of Southern Colorado or Utah to-day.

John Mitchell and other officers said that the "miners lost the strike because they were not true to the union," that they wanted "turkey during the strike," that they would not "put up their tents unless paid for it," and other gratuitous insults. It is bitter enough for the Western coal miners to lose their hard fought strike without the national officers of United Mine Workers, in the moment of defeat, heaping insults upon these brave men who struggled eleven months for justice.

I venture the prediction that the Western coal miners will never again rally under the standard of the U. M. W. of A. while John Mitchell is president. The language used in the national convention will drive the Western coal miners into the Western Federation of Miners. If so, let the members of the U. M. W. of A. always remember that there is no one to blame but John Mitchell.

JOHN WALKER AND "COMRADE" JONES.

Much has been said concerning John Walker, "floor leader of the Socialists," as heralded by the capitalist press. John Walker could not produce his Socialist due card, and I doubt very much if he is a party member in good standing. He allowed himself to be made a tool by Mitchell, who is utterly opposed to Socialism, to throw it upon the Socialist Party. John Walker drew \$1,113.18 last year from John Mitchell and was only his tool in that convention.

In regard to "Comrade" Jones of my local union who went out of his way to insult the miners of Aldridge, Montana, and was so ready and anxious to bob up to attack me whenever his master, John Mitchell, nodded his head, this much should be said:

The coal miners of Aldridge, Montana, have always been loyal members of the Western Federation of Miners—the organization of the metal miners, mill and smelters of the West. A class-conscious labor organization, believing in sympathetic strike, founded upon the class struggle and pledged to the principles of Socialism, whose leaders never discuss the labor question over the banquet board with labor exploiters, the miners of Aldridge have been on strike since July 1, 1904, for \$3.60 for eight hours. There has not been a break in their ranks, and not a pound of coal is being taken out of the mine. Yet, "Comrade" Jones, because they will not join the U. M. W. of A., vents his spleen upon them by calling them scabs. These "scabs" sent money to the anthracite strikers and gave \$1,707 to the Cripple Creek and Telluride miners. "Comrade" Jones was always bobbing up on the floor of the convention to defend John Mitchell in order to retain the good wishes of his "boss" and keep his \$4 a day job as organizer. "Comrade" Jones has a special grudge against Socialists. And why, oh why! Eighteen months ago he was one of the organizers of a Socialist local at Dietz, Wyoming. He signed the application blanks that all must sign to become members and gave his word of honor that he would not support a capitalist party. But last fall he was offered the nomination for State representative on the Democratic ticket and he promptly forgot his Socialist principles—if he ever had any to forget! The Socialists at Dietz worked to defeat him and I am happy to say he was defeated. "Comrade" Jones is sore and should go to bed and nurse his sore spots. He still claims to be "90 per cent. Socialist." The woods are full of "Socialists" of the Jones kind who are afflicted with a peculiar form of disease, known as political hydrophobia, who are always ready to immolate themselves upon the altar to their country for the "long green." A labor skate who is "90 per cent. Socialist" and 10 per cent. "graft" is the most dangerous conglomeration that the Socialist party can be dosed with. "Comrade" Jones is a petty larceny political scab of the peanut variety.

The resolution, to expel me from the U. M. W. of A., was introduced by John Walker, of Illinois, and was not carried "almost unanimously," as reported.

MANLY CONDUCT OF MINERS' DELEGATES.

It is not true as the capitalist press stated that I could not have continued my speech "if it had not been for Mitchell." I was frequently applauded by the delegates, and those who believed that I was doing wrong were willing to hear me, with very few exceptions. I will always have the highest respect and kindly feeling for the great majority of the delegates to the convention.

What I said in the convention was said deliberately and with forethought. The "fiery tirade" hurled at Mitchell was prepared by the light of the midnight lamp, at Dietz, Wyoming. The attempt of Mitchell and others to make it appear that in making the point that Mitchell was the aggressor when his ruffled majesty attacked me on the Civic Federation question, I said that I had not come prepared to speak on the Colorado strike is absurd. If I gave any of the delegates that impression it was not intentionally.

I did what I believe was right. What will prevent Mitchell from betraying other districts in the manner he betrayed the Colorado-Utah district; what will awaken the rank and file of the United Mine Workers to the fact that they must immediately devise means to wrest control of the organization from the machine John Mitchell has built up with his salaried officers; what will be a benefit to my fellow miners and my class?

Although John Mitchell's machine expels me from the U. M. W. of A. and prevents me from earning a living at my trade under the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. of A., it cannot prevent me from standing in the ranks with my fellow miners and being a soldier in the proletarian revolution for the overthrow of industrial slavery and the emancipation of the disinherited masses.

I will be helping to fight the battle of my class when John Mitchell is living in luxury and ease off the money he has faked from the miners of America.

There was paid out last year, according to Secretary Wilson's report, for salaries, railroad fare and hotel bills for officers and organizers, the enormous sum of \$199,725.80. Besides the national board members who act as organizers, there are 65 men constantly employed for organizing purposes. The value of their services can be seen by the fact that on December 1, 1904, there were 24,000 less members in the U. M. W. of A. than on December 1, 1903. These organizers depend for their jobs on the good will of John Mitchell—despite all statements to the contrary—and he has been able to build up a machine more perfect than any machine ever built by Tweed, Clay or Croker.

A YEAR OF DEFEAT FOR MINERS TO CONSIDER.

During last year, the miners of Iowa, Kansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, the bituminous districts of Pennsylvania and part of Ohio, were forced by the coal operators and John Mitchell to accept reductions of 5.55 per cent.; in Eastern Ohio they have accepted a still greater reduction; at Leiter, Illinois, Joe Leiter stands entrenched behind injunctions and Gatling guns; at Red Lodge, Montana, the union has been destroyed by John Mitchell's breach of faith over a checkweighman matter; in the Meyersdale district of Pennsylvania, the miners have bravely struggled for over a year against a reduction of 10 per cent. and, to quote from Mitchell's Annual Report, "were it not for the fact that the output of the Meyersdale district enters into close competition with coal mined in central Pennsylvania, the importance of maintaining

Socialist Ticket Named in Spokane

Spokane, March 9.—The Socialists of Spokane held their city convention last night at Central Labor hall and nominated a full ticket and adopted a municipal platform. The ticket is as follows: For mayor, ex-Councilman C. H. Bungay; for treasurer, R. F. Hogarth; for comptroller, George Miller; councilmen, First ward, A. D. Hull and John D. Illirch; Second ward, W. H. Carlsten and Charles Moline; Third ward, Charles Montague and Edward Reilly; Fourth ward, C. F. Pence and H. L. Hughes; Fifth ward, W. L. McNeil and F. F. Neipzel.

The Platform Adopted.

The convention, after reiterating its allegiance to the principles of international socialism, adopted the following municipal platform:

"We, the members of the working class, who are organized politically into the Socialist party of the city of Spokane, in mass convention assembled, hereby affirm our allegiance to the principles of international socialism. Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only when their operation will make profits for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, mines, factories and railroads gives the capitalist class control over the lives of the working class through the wage system.

"The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power the workers must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class who perform no useful labor—are mere parasites on the social body. If this permission is denied them the workers and their families must starve.

"The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives the capitalist palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for food, the finest raiment, education, travel and all that makes life worth living.

"The history of all governments has proven that the holders of economic power are the ones who control political power, and that such power is and always has been used solely in the interest of the propertied classes—the interests of the wealthy or aristocratic class always receiving first consideration in the making and execution of the laws, to the neglect of all other interests.

"The capitalist mode of production tends in an ever increasing ratio to the concentration of wealth and population into the cities and towns, and as ever increasing distressed debasement and impoverishment of the toilers; and, on the other hand, to an ever increasing degeneracy of the capitalist class, resulting in a state of society before which the world stands confessedly helpless and unable or unwilling to offer any solution except to weakly fight the effects of their blind universal greed, but not daring to attack the cause.

"The trust principle of production has been proven sound, but its private ownership is the cause of all its evils, and we therefore declare the principal issue to be: Shall the trusts own the workers, or shall the workers own the trusts?"

"As a majority party we would put our principles as a whole into operation; but as a minority party we favor all measures of benefit to the working class as a whole, and such as will lead to the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

"We therefore favor the following measures:

monwealth. "We therefore favor the following measures:

Municipal Ownership.

"Public ownership of street railways, lighting plants, water works, ice houses, coal and wood yards and such other industries as are necessary to the life of our citizens.

"The establishment of a free city hospital.

"The establishment of free bath and free laundries.

"The establishment of public play grounds.

"The erection of a labor temple as headquarters and meeting place and educational center for workers, with lodging and boarding house in connection for unemployed.

"The establishment of all useful works and extension of public functions so as to give work to the unemployed.

"The abolition of contract labor on city work.

"Rigid enforcement of all labor and factory inspection laws, and laws for the protection of women and minors.

"The public now furnishes text books free to school children. It should also furnish free clothing and free meals. Proper nourishment and protection from the weather are as necessary to the education of our children as text books.

"Equal civil and political right for men and women.

"The socialist, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question his guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the socialist party is for it; if it does not, the socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.

"But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties and of such planks in old party platforms as an attempt of the capitalist class to get a stronger hold upon the reins of government, and thereby increase their power to draw profits out of labor in other industries.

"We denounce the city officials in their open collusion with law-breaking, graft and favoritism; for reckless squandering of money; for creating jobs for favorites in payment of political debts; for open violation of charter restrictions and crimes of omission and commission too many to enumerate.

"We denounce the methods of the clergy and reformers in their tirades against crime and prostitution, the natural and inevitable results of the present system. They know, or should know, that the department stores, telephone offices and other large employers of female labor do not pay sufficient wages to pay the board and room rent of their employees—are, in fact, kindergartens of prostitution; they know that economic conditions are the cause of much of the prostitution, yet they are too servile and hypocritical before Mammon to protest against economic slavery, thus making themselves greater sinners than the unfortunate gnats at whom they strain, rail and denounce with so much vigor, while swallowing the camel of capitalism with all its accomplishments of poverty, misery and crime, with easy conscience and apparent relish.

"We call upon every member of our class to join with us in capturing the powers of government, that we may put our principles into practice for the benefit of the workers.

"Workers, unite; you have nothing to lose, you have a world to gain!"

scale rates there would not be so vital to the welfare of our organization in other fields and the wisdom of continuing the contest would be open to serious question," in Alabama, 10,000 miners have been making a determined fight to preserve their organization since July 1, 1904; in Tennessee, part of the miners accepted a reduction of 7 per cent.; out in the Coal Creek district they are striking against a reduction of 15 per cent.; at Morris Run, Pa., they are fighting against a heavy reduction, and, in the Cabin Creek district of West Virginia, for the preservation of the union; in Colorado and New Mexico the miners have been completely defeated; in Sunnyside, Scofield and Castle Gate, Utah, the miners have heroically battled for fifteen months, despite the fact that for nine months they have received no aid from the U. M. W. of A.

Will John Mitchell search the history of his organization for the last eighteen months and point out one single victory that has been achieved by the U. M. W. of A. under the generalship of the "greatest labor leader on earth?"

In closing, I appeal to the members of the U. M. W. of A. to carefully consider what has been said on the Colorado-Utah strike; to study the history and policy of your organization since the anthracite strike; to investigate your boasted contracts and agreements—which forces you to produce coal to fill the orders of your fellow miners on strike in other districts and defeat them—to protest against the U. M. W. of A. being made an adjunct of the Civic Federation; to take the control of your organization out of the hands of John Mitchell's \$200,000 machine; to incorporate again the principle of the sympathetic strike into your organization; and to reorganize the U. M. W. of A. upon the class solidarity of industrial unionism. ROBERT RANDELL.

Butte Socialists Put Up Ticket

(Continued from page three)

taken up the platform was called for. It was handed in by "Paddy" McMahon and read by Secretary Peterson. It was adopted unanimously.

Nominations for a candidate for mayor were called for. L. A. Van Horne nominated Charles M. Parr. R. C. Scott nominated Herman Quandt. N. L. Peterson nominated Michael McCormick. The ballot resulted: Parr, 35; McCormick, 9; Quandt, 3. The nomination of Mr. Parr was made unanimous. Mr. Parr returned his thanks to the convention.

For treasurer the following were placed in nomination: Dr. Calder, Oscar Stenberg, L. A. Van Horne, David Keefe, Dan Staten, J. P. Harrington, Mike McCormick, J. F. Fox, H. A. Sager, Max Handricks, Watson Van Etten, "Paddy" McMahon, Albert Vanderheiden, R. C. Scott and Hugh Wright. All declined to run except Wright, Van Horne, Van Etten and McMahon. After several ballots Van Horne was nominated by acclamation.

Next came the nomination for police magistrate. Pat Moran and Harvey A. Smith were placed in nomination. Moran was nominated, getting 32 votes to 16 for Smith.

When the nominations for aldermen were called for, the First and Second wards had not found any one who was willing to run, and the matter of finding candidates for those wards was left to the city central committee. The nominations for the other wards were an easy matter, though some of those named did not show any great anxiety to run. For the Third ward John H. Donovan was named; Fourth, Sam W. Teagarden; Fifth, Herman Quandt; Sixth, Jesse Bromley; Seventh, G. H. Ambrose; Eighth, W. H. Pierce.

The city central committee was named as follows: First ward, E. W. Trotter; Second ward, Michael McCormick; Third ward, G. R. McDonald; Fourth ward, Oscar Stenberg; Fifth ward, Orren Stone; Sixth ward, H. L. Maury; Seventh ward, Thomas Barry; Eighth ward, Harvey A. Smith.

Socialist Election Judges.

Chairman Ambrose called attention to the fact that the city council had decided to allow the Socialist Party a judge in each ward and suggested that the names for the positions be agreed upon and handed into the council by Wednesday night next.

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