

Defendants in Court

Judge Wood Rules Against Defense —Greatest Trial in History of Organized Labor Is Begun

Special to the Montana News.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1907.

At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that the remittitur had arrived from the supreme court relative to the appeal. All three defendants were in court with their attorney and the attorneys for the prosecution were present. Judge Fremont Wood was in the chair. The morning session was occupied with the arguing of points of law. Attorney Richardson argued the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case. Nine causes were specified and dates given when the defense were ready for trial. Senator Borah answered the prosecution. He argued that circumstances might have arisen as conviction, which would have made the decision of the supreme court void, and this fact was a good cause for postponement. Richardson replied that the argument did not apply to the December term of court, held after the supreme court decision was handed down, and that it omitted altogether basic principles of American law, which was the defendant's right to the liberty of his person without delaying the plea was most eloquently supported by a weight of authorities that brought the principles of personal liberty forward as the protectors of the accused men in a most overwhelming manner. It was plainly evident that one of the greatest tragedies of the dawn of the twentieth century is being enacted in the shabby little court room. It is the might of power throwing its weight against the place and the rights of labor. It is the class struggle to the front as the destinies of the makers of the world are on trial. The judge stated that he would decide the question of dismissal at two o'clock. Court having convened in the afternoon he returned the decision that pending action was good cause for postponement in all cases, except that relating to the December term of court, that this term as it did not begin till the 18th of December and ended by limitation on the 31st of the same month was too short to allow of the proper handling of the case for which reason he would overrule the motion to dismiss. The attorneys for the defense figured exceptions. Attorney Nugent then opened the argument for a change of venue. He stated that the motion was supported by over six hundred affidavits alleging such strong prejudice in Canyon county that a fair and impartial trial was impossible. Thirty-six reasons were given supporting this contention. A most careful statement of the situation had been prepared. The chief reasons given were that the diabolical crime of the killing of Ex-Governor Steunenberg had occurred here and that the great prominence of the man had caused a tremendous shock to the entire community, that he had four brothers living here who were making every effort in their power to convict the officials of the Western Federation. That there were two banks in which he was interested and large business interests besides. More over that the man Orchard, the confessed perpetrator of the deed, had invaded Caldwell deeply in his confession, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado had sent its agent to Idaho to deeply ferret out the crime, showing that friction from labor trouble was actuating them with the spirit of revenge. James McPartland, employed in the case, was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The arrest and detention of Federation officials was in pursuance of a policy that had been directed against them for years in order to break down the organization, but the plot has in every instance been followed by acquittal and causes dismissed. Conspiracies have been formed against them and malicious accusations circulated. Orchard's confession charge the Federation with twenty-six murders. These tales had been assiduously circulated among the citizens of Canyon county till they believed the labor leaders were guilty. They had been advised by the prosecution through the press not to talk on the subject so as to disqualify for jury duty. Governor Gooding was openly attacked for the statements he had used pertaining to the accused. Attorney Van Dusen, Gooding, McPartland, Borah

and Hawley were charged with entering into a conspiracy to kidnap Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes. A grudge was held against Pettibone for the active part he took in the Coeur d'Alene trouble in 1892, when he was sentenced in Idaho, sent to the Federal prison in Detroit, Michigan, and afterwards released with others on appeal. The Daily Statesman and the Capital News of Boise were arraigned with other papers in the state and nation that were named and accused with publishing matter to vitiate the public mind against the Federation men. The minds of the citizens were so warped by these means that many had stated it was dangerous to show sympathy with the defendants as some had lost their jobs for this reason and others in no way connected with the case. This was all manifested in the affidavits. The grand jury returned its findings amid great excitement, the first sixteen questioned said they had formed no opinion from the general talk, the statements of Orchard, the self confessed murderer, were the only testimony that influenced them. The papers said the friends of the accused were socialists and anarchists. The business men of Caldwell had held a meeting and advised all persons, men and women, not to discuss the subject, only those in the employ of the prosecution could get their statements into the papers and the Statesman was looked upon as the special organ of Governor Gooding.

A statement was given out explaining the positions of the defendants as opposed to the mine owners only as employers of labor in their efforts to better conditions and how in that capacity they had been hounded and abused. As supporting these contentions of the motion an exhibit was presented that certainly was a monument of care and industry, it was a collection of hundreds of newspaper clippings largely from the statements, regarding the case. These exhibits were a mammoth thrown upon the helpless prosecution who sat under it in helpless misery. Attorney Nugent was suffering from a cold and sore throat so Attorney Fred Miller read the extracts. Practically all the blood curdling revelations made by the government and the mine owners on this gigantic conspiracy to crush out labor rising to its own, were marshalled to the front to present the full completed plot to a gazing public. Nothing that the prosecution can present hereafter can be new or unexpected. The thunder is all stolen and the enemy stand convicted out of their own mouths. It was all there, the approval by McKinley of Steunenberg's policy and the president's congratulations of him as the upholder of "law and order." The sinister methods in details used by McPartland to get Orchard's confession. The list of the alleged awful crimes of the Federation and their dates, the date of the formation of the "inner circle" with a dozen men running it. The histories of Ed. Boyce and Moyer, tales fearfully and wonderfully made, full accounts of "Hell fire Pettibone dope," all the farcical burblings and throwing and diggings of the whole thing. The exhibition became amusing, a ripple of laughter ran around. Even the prisoners caught the infection. Miller read and read and read. The prosecution gave imploring looks but Richardson was inexorable. The defense is certainly prepared.

SOME IPS.

If you were a church deacon and had been elected mayor of a capital city, would you follow the teachings of your bible or would you permit yourself to get a "rake-off" and boost the gambling trust?

If a new law is on the statutes against gambling and will not be in force until April 1st, would you, if you were a mayor, allow a gang of thieves to run a few skin games so as to make a raise with which to get to Godfields?

If you were a mayor and claiming to be an honest man, would you open up the gambling halls in defiance of law for the purpose of a little "rake-off" for your Easter presents? Would you?

BUTTE ACTIVITY

Employers Say Unions Are Going too Far—Whose Battles Will Working Class Fight?

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Butte, March 17.—The labor situation in Butte remains unsettled and the employing class is endeavoring to use the general disquiet as an argument against unions. "The unions are going too far," is repeated in parrot-like style a dozen times a day and frequently by union men themselves.

Falls on Workers.

As a matter of fact, the advances granted the labor unions during the past six months have almost invariably fallen on the shoulders of the working class itself and not on the employers, as planned by the founders of the union idea.

The raise of the cooks and waiters went on the bill of fare. The advance to the barbers went on the price list with the result that the employer derives more benefit from the raise than he did under the old wage.

It Is Their Gain.

The coal dealers make no less than 42 cents every time the driver gains 7 1/2 cents. This holds true every time, almost. The wages of the plumber are complained of, yet the fact remains that no matter how high the plumber sets the wage scale the employer adds 50 per cent to it and charges it against the owner. A large element would like to see the plumber's wages cut, but nobody talks of cutting the profit of the master plumber who belongs to a trust so powerful that no master plumber can buy material unless he belongs to the trust.

Administration's Stand.

So it goes all along the line. The streets are full of dust because the administration is in sympathy with the Business Men's association and will not employ men at the \$3.50 wage for street work because it might result in compelling the electric light company and the other public service corporations to pay the wage scale.

Conditions have reached a point where the stability and peace of the city can only be insured by a determined attitude on the part of the working class. If they allow themselves to be browbeaten the master class, which has always entertained a healthy fear of labor unions, will soon grow arrogant and then trouble will surely follow.

To Insure Peace.

With a working class mayor and city council in charge of the city's affairs the average employer will think twice before forcing matters to an issue with the working class. At the same time, the prosecution of the illegal combinations of business men will bring the cost of living down to a normal figure and relieve the present stress.

The corporations are lined up with the business men. When Ryan granted an increase to the miners he impressed on the committee the necessity of discouraging agitation for higher wages among the smaller unions.

The corporation controlled democratic and republican parties are pursuing the same policy, that of dividing the working class by endeavoring to select candidates who will be able to divide the working class by drawing them away from the socialist ticket to vote for some "friend of labor."

To Fool the Workers.

What success will attend their efforts remains to be seen. At present the town is strongly socialistic. The working class has learned the bitter lesson that there are as many corporation tools in the unions as out of it, and that because a man is a working man is no proof that he is not sometimes a scoundrel.

More honest men have gone into office than have come out. "Labor leaders" who train with the old political parties and achieve a prominence in labor matters, have been known to wax wealthy by mysterious means. About every so often when the working class shows signs of breaking away from the bosses' party, one of these labor leaders is trotted out as a proof that the party is friendly to the working class. The dodge has been pretty well worked out in Butte, however, and it will hardly answer this time.

Have Wasted Their Energies for Years

Well, Mr. Workingman, whose battles are you going to fight this year. Is it your own or that of some million-

aire? In days gone by you fought the battles of Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. Daly transferred his holdings to the Amalgamated Copper company, a branch of one of the most powerful corporations the world has ever known. Then you took up the battle of Heinze and Clark. Clark went over to the Amalgamated in a hurry, Heinze more leisurely, but both sold you out as soon as the chance came.

The city government during those troublous times was first in the hands of one corporation magnate and then in the hands of the other. Much money was spent to gain control.

Wanted Votes Then.

The workingmen were not interfered with because both sides wanted the workingman's vote and each was trying to pose as the "friend of labor." Today they are all together. They are one in business, one in politics. The workingmen employed on the newspapers ask for more pay and the Amalgamated Inter Mountain and Standard, republican and democratic, the Clark-owned democratic Butte Miner and the independent pro-republican Heinze Evening News quietly close their doors in the face of a city election.

Will You Wake Up?

Why? Because you have voted the republican and democratic ticket so long that your corporation humbuggers cannot believe that you will ever get over the practice. Therefore, they don't need newspapers this time because no matter which one of these tickets wins you lose. Do you think that you can afford to elect the nominees of the corporation-owned parties at this time, Mr. Workingman, when conditions are unsettled and the big employers are likely to force a strike at any moment? If not, then vote the socialist ticket.

AMUSING ANTICS OF SEVENTH WARD FAKERS

Insult to People of Ward by City Administration Is Made Basis of Howl for Any Kind of Combination "to Beat Ambrose"—Sends Out Circulars.

A recent circular gotten out by citizens of the Seventh ward calls on the members of both old parties, muggumps and whatnots, to unite in naming a candidate to beat Alderman Ambrose and advances the novel argument that this is necessary because the present administration gives no consideration to Ambrose's demands for the ward improvements.

Is an Insult.

The circular is a direct insult to every voter in the Seventh. If the people of a ward must allow the city hall to name its nominees, it is time that we adopted the dictatorship plan of government.

Under the present order of affairs, the people are supposed to know who shall represent them and if the city administration misuses their representative it is evidence not that they should change their representative, but that the city government should be put in the hands of people who have fairness and decency enough to receive with courtesy and treat with consideration every request on the part of the Seventh ward representative.

Should Teach Them Lesson.

If Ambrose has been unfairly treated, and it is admitted that he has been, every unfair action has been an insult to the people who elected him. That they feel that this is true and will resent it is shown by the frenzied activity of the corporation henchmen who are trying to effect a fusion to beat him. Two years ago the republicans put up a dummy candidate for alderman in this ward. When election day came around the dummy republican was found at the polls working for his democratic opponent. The drubbing which the supporters of Ambrose gave the pretty pair will not soon be forgotten. It resulted in the discharge of one "political manager" who had promised his corporation that he would "beat Ambrose."

Municipal Campaigns

Montana Socialists Nominate Tickets Throughout State—Aggressive Work Being Accomplished

The Helena socialists held an enthusiastic convention on Saturday night, March 16.

Herman Luchman was elected chairman of the convention and H. Norton secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions, which was composed of Hans Prenost, H. Norton, Fred Mundt and J. Lorenz, drafted the following platform, which was adopted:

Platform.

We, the socialist voters of Helena, in mass convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of international socialism and present the voters of Helena these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than national issues, as our platform in this campaign.

We believe that the workingman should get the equivalent of all he produces, and we demand that he get it. As the only means of realizing this demand, we declare that the people who get only a small share of what they produce (the working class), should peacefully, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and convert this and of trusts, capitalists, oppression, tyranny, "bull pens," child-murder, graft—starvation for the poor and extravagant luxury for the rich—into a co-operative commonwealth.

In the campaign recently closed, the two old parties stood for the same principles, there was practically no difference in their platforms, they were both pledged to the moneyed interests, or as we say, the capitalist class.

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

We therefore favor the following measures:

Municipal Ownership.

Municipal 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 public playgrounds and city park.

The establishment of a free labor and employment bureau.

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

Labor.

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.

Citizenship.

Equal civil and political rights 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 interest 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."

Warning.

But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties and planks in old party platforms in favor of public or municipal ownership of certain utilities. Let the worker beware. These parties and planks spring from dishonest designs, calculated to catch and better fool the unwary.

Aldermen are the officers to be elected this year in Helena and the following are candidates:

First ward—Louis Arnold.
Fourth ward—Albert Westlund.
Fifth ward—E. Thetge.
Sixth ward—I. R. Eldell.
Seventh ward—John Wandell.

The city central committee was authorized to appoint candidates for aldermen in the Second and Third wards.

After the convention adjourned the

city central committee went into executive session and prepared plans to carry on an aggressive campaign.

BOZEMAN NOMINATES

Last Thursday evening the socialists of Bozeman held their city convention and nominated a candidate for every office that is voted on at the forthcoming election.

A platform was adopted which endorses the national and state platforms and demands an eight-hour day on all public works and the abolition of contract labor on all municipal undertakings.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—H. Topel.
City treasurer—T. B. Quaw.
Police magistrate—T. McCuaker.
Aldermen—First ward, J. J. Peacock.
Second ward—T. Cornelius.

GREAT FALLS IN LINE

The socialists of Great Falls met in mass convention Saturday, March 9, and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—H. P. Nevills.
City treasurer—John Hoag.
Police magistrate—Louis Dilno.
Aldermen—First ward, John Mannus.
Second ward—M. J. Scallon.
Third ward—Wm. N. Palsgrove.
Fourth ward—Wm. Charters.

MILITANT LIVINGSTON

The Livingston socialists held a rousing convention last Saturday night at the Trades and Labor hall.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance and if the spirit that was manifest in those present is anything to go by, some results can be expected from Livingston on election day. A full ticket was put in the field and the men nominated are all veterans in the socialist and labor movement.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—D. T. Keleher.
Treasurer—Wm. Smith.
Police magistrate—Fred Coehn.
Aldermen—First ward, O. S. Anderson.
Second ward—W. Grenier.
Third ward—Wm. Braun.

POLITICAL PIE PEDDLER MAKES MANY PROMISES

And Has Some Expanding to Do When Two of His Supporters Find They Have Been Promised Same Job—Old Dodge Worked to Limit.

The old party dodge of promising appointments to every Tom, Dick and Harry is being worked to the limit in Butte. One political candidate promised no less than ten men and probably as many more that they should have the appointment as chief of police. The office of street commissioner has likewise been peddled about. The employment agent is another easy thing, and several have solemn assurances that they will get the place if the particular candidate whom they have pledged wins out.

Oh! Oh! Oh!

This indiscriminate promising was uncovered a few days ago, according to a story that is going the rounds. Two men were working together in a large plant. They fell to discussing the political situation and found that they both favored the same candidate. Then they grew confidential. "If our man is elected I will have a good thing," said one exultantly. "So will I," said the other, with a pleased, dreamy look in his eyes. "He has promised me chief of police," said the first in a sibilant whisper, one of those kind that can be heard for 20 feet. "The h— he has!" shouted the other, starting up. "Why, he promised that job to me!" Curtain.

The Working Class Way.

Despite this petty style of attempting to reach the voters the socialist campaign is progressing with extraordinary success. The only promise which the socialist nominee can make to any one is this: "If we are elected we will give the people of this community a working-class administration. We stand squarely on our party platform and will carry it out to the letter."

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If Ambrose has been unfairly treated, and it is admitted that he has been, every unfair action has been an insult to the people who elected him. That they feel that this is true and will resent it is shown by the frenzied activity of the corporation henchmen who are trying to effect a fusion to beat him. Two years ago the republicans put up a dummy candidate for alderman in this ward. When election day came around the dummy republican was found at the polls working for his democratic opponent. The drubbing which the supporters of Ambrose gave the pretty pair will not soon be forgotten. It resulted in the discharge of one "political manager" who had promised his corporation that he would "beat Ambrose."

Municipal Campaigns

Montana Socialists Nominate Tickets Throughout State—Aggressive Work Being Accomplished

The Helena socialists held an enthusiastic convention on Saturday night, March 16.

Herman Luchman was elected chairman of the convention and H. Norton secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions, which was composed of Hans Prenost, H. Norton, Fred Mundt and J. Lorenz, drafted the following platform, which was adopted:

Platform.
We, the socialist voters of Helena, in mass convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of international socialism and present the voters of Helena these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than national issues, as our platform in this campaign.

We believe that the workingman should get the equivalent of all he produces, and we demand that he get it. As the only means of realizing this demand, we declare that the people who get only a small share of what they produce (the working class), should peacefully, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and convert this and of trusts, capitalists, oppression, tyranny, "bull pens," child-murder, graft—starvation for the poor and extravagant luxury for the rich—into a co-operative commonwealth.

In the campaign recently closed, the two old parties stood for the same principles, there was practically no difference in their platforms, they were both pledged to the moneyed interests, or as we say, the capitalist class.

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

We therefore favor the following measures:

Municipal Ownership.
Municipal 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 public playgrounds and city park.

The establishment of a free labor and employment bureau.

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

Labor.
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.

Citizenship.
Equal civil and political rights 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 interest 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."

Warning.

But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties and planks in old party platforms in favor of public or municipal ownership of certain utilities. Let the worker beware. These parties and planks spring from dishonest designs, calculated to catch and better fool the unwary.

Aldermen are the officers to be elected this year in Helena and the following are candidates:

First ward—Louis Arnold.

Fourth ward—Albert Westlund.

Fifth ward—E. Thetge.

Sixth ward—I. R. Eldell.

Seventh ward—John Wandell.

The city central committee was authorized to appoint candidates for aldermen in the Second and Third wards.

After the convention adjourned the

city central committee went into executive session and prepared plans to carry on an aggressive campaign.

BOZEMAN NOMINATES

Last Thursday evening the socialists of Bozeman held their city convention and nominated a candidate for every office that is voted on at the forthcoming election.

A platform was adopted which endorses the national and state platforms and demands an eight-hour day on all public works and the abolition of contract labor on all municipal undertakings.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—H. Topel.
City treasurer—T. B. Quaw.
Police magistrate—T. McCuaker.
Aldermen—First ward, J. J. Peacock.
Second ward—T. Cornelius.

GREAT FALLS IN LINE

The socialists of Great Falls met in mass convention Saturday, March 9, and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—H. P. Nevills.
City treasurer—John Hoag.
Police magistrate—Louis Dilno.
Aldermen—First ward, John Mannus.
Second ward—M. J. Scallon.
Third ward—Wm. N. Palsgrove.
Fourth ward—Wm. Charters.

MILITANT LIVINGSTON

The Livingston socialists held a rousing convention last Saturday night at the Trades and Labor hall.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance and if the spirit that was manifest in those present is anything to go by, some results can be expected from Livingston on election day. A full ticket was put in the field and the men nominated are all veterans in the socialist and labor movement.

The following are the nominees:

Mayor—D. T. Keleher.
Treasurer—Wm. Smith.
Police magistrate—Fred Coehn.
Aldermen—First ward, O. S. Anderson.
Second ward—W. Grenier.
Third ward—Wm. Braun.

POLITICAL PIE PEDDLER MAKES MANY PROMISES

And Has Some Expanding to Do When Two of His Supporters Find They Have Been Promised Same Job—Old Dodge Worked to Limit.

The old party dodge of promising appointments to every Tom, Dick and Harry is being worked to the limit in Butte. One political candidate promised no less than ten men and probably as many more that they should have the appointment as chief of police. The office of street commissioner has likewise been peddled about. The employment agent is another easy thing, and several have solemn assurances that they will get the place if the particular candidate whom they have pledged wins out.

Oh! Oh! Oh!

This indiscriminate promising was uncovered a few days ago, according to a story that is going the rounds. Two men were working together in a large plant. They fell to discussing the political situation and found that they both favored the same candidate. Then they grew confidential. "If our man is elected I will have a good thing," said one exultantly. "So will I," said the other, with a pleased, dreamy look in his eyes. "He has promised me chief of police," said the first in a sibilant whisper, one of those kind that can be heard for 20 feet. "The h— he has!" shouted the other, starting up. "Why, he promised that job to me!" Curtain.

The Working Class Way.

Despite this petty style of attempting to reach the voters the socialist campaign is progressing with extraordinary success. The only promise which the socialist nominee can make to any one is this: "If we are elected we will give the people of this community a working-class administration. We stand squarely on our party platform and will carry it out to the letter."

Defendants in Court

Judge Wood Rules Against Defense—Greatest Trial in History of Organized Labor Is Begun

Special to the Montana News.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1907.

At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that the remittitur had arrived from the supreme court relative to the appeal. All three defendants were in court with their attorney and the attorneys for the prosecution were present. Judge Fremont Wood was in the chair. The morning session was occupied with the arguing of points of law. Attorney Richardson argued the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case. Nine causes were specified and dates given when the defense were ready for trial. Senator Borah answered the prosecution. He argued that circumstances might have arisen as conviction, which would have made the decision of the supreme court void, and this fact was a good cause for postponement. Richardson replied that the argument did not apply to the December term of court, held after the supreme court decision was handed down, and that it omitted altogether basic principles of American law, which was the defendant's right to the liberty of his person without delaying the plea was most eloquently supported by a weight of authorities that brought the principles of personal liberty forward as the protectors of the accused men in a most overwhelming manner. It was plainly evident that one of the greatest tragedies of the dawn of the twentieth century is being enacted in the shabby little court room. It is the might of power throwing its weight against the place and the rights of labor. It is the class struggle to the front as the destinies of the makers of the world are on trial. The judge stated that he would decide the question of dismissal at two o'clock. Court having convened in the afternoon he returned the decision that pending action was good cause for postponement in all cases, except that relating to the December term of court, that this term as it did not begin till the 18th of December and ended by limitation on the 31st of the same month was too short to allow of the proper handling of the case for which reason he would overrule the motion to dismiss. The attorneys for the defense figured exceptions. Attorney Nugent then opened the argument for a change of venue. He stated that the motion was supported by over six hundred affidavits alleging such strong prejudice in Canyon county that a fair and impartial trial was impossible. Thirty-six reasons were given supporting this contention. A most careful statement of the situation had been prepared, the chief reasons given were that the diabolical crime of the killing of Ex-Governor Steunenberg had occurred here and that the great prominence of the man had caused a tremendous shock to the entire community, that he had four brothers living here who were making every effort in their power to convict the officials of the Western Federation. That there were two banks in which he was interested and large business interests besides. More over that the man Orchard, the confessed perpetrator of the deed, had invaded Caldwell deeply in his confession, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado had sent its agent to Idaho to deeply ferret out the crime, showing that friction from labor trouble was actuating them with the spirit of revenge. James McPartland, employed in the case, was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The arrest and detention of Federation officials was in pursuance of a policy that had been directed against them for years in order to break down the organization, but the plot has in every instance been followed by acquittal and causes dismissed. Conspiracies have been formed against them and malicious accusations circulated. Orchard's confession charge the Federation with twenty-six murders. These tales had been assiduously circulated among the citizens of Canyon county till they believed the labor leaders were guilty. They had been advised by the prosecution through the press not to talk on the subject so as to disqualify for jury duty. Governor Gooding was openly attacked for the statements he had used pertaining to the accused. Attorney Van Dusen, Gooding, McPartland, Borah

and Hawley were charged with entering into a conspiracy to kidnap Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes. A grudge was held against Pettibone for the active part he took in the Coeur d'Alene trouble in 1892, when he was sentenced in Idaho, sent to the Federal prison in Detroit, Michigan, and afterwards released with others on appeal. The Daily Statesman and the Capital News of Boise were arraigned with other papers in the state and nation that were named and accused with publishing matter to vitiate the public mind against the Federation men. The minds of the citizens were so warped by these means that many had stated it was dangerous to show sympathy with the defendants as some had lost their jobs for this reason and others in no way connected with the case. This was all manifested in the affidavits. The grand jury returned its findings amid great excitement, the first sixteen questioned said they had formed no opinion from the general talk, the statements of Orchard, the self confessed murderer, were the only testimony that influenced them. The papers said the friends of the accused were socialists and anarchists. The business men of Caldwell had held a meeting and advised all persons, men and women, not to discuss the subject, only those in the employ of the prosecution could get their statements into the papers and the Statesman was looked upon as the special organ of Governor Gooding.

A statement was given out explaining the positions of the defendants as opposed to the mine owners only as employers of labor in their efforts to better conditions and how in that capacity they had been hounded and abused. As supporting these contentions of the motion an exhibit was presented that certainly was a monument of care and industry, it was a collection of hundreds of newspaper clippings largely from the statements, regarding the case. These exhibits were a mammoth thrown upon the helpless prosecution who sat under it in helpless misery. Attorney Nugent was suffering from a cold and sore throat so Attorney Fred Miller read the extracts. Practically all the blood curdling revelations made by the government and the mine owners on this gigantic conspiracy to crush out labor rising to its own, were marshalled to the front to present the full completed plot to a gazing public. Nothing that the prosecution can present hereafter can be new or unexpected. The thunder is all stolen and the enemy stand convicted out of their own mouths. It was all there, the approval by McKinley of Steunenberg's policy and the president's congratulations of him as the upholder of "law and order." The sinister methods in details used by McPartland to get Orchard's confession. The list of the alleged awful crimes of the Federation and their dates, the date of the formation of the "inner circle" with a dozen men running it. The histories of Ed. Boyce and Moyer, tales fearfully and wonderfully made, full accounts of "Hell fire Pettibone dope," all the farcical burblings and throwing and diggings of the whole thing. The exhibition became amusing, a ripple of laughter ran around. Even the prisoners caught the infection. Miller read and read and read. The prosecution gave imploring looks but Richardson was inexorable. The defense is certainly prepared.

SOME IPS.

If you were a church deacon and had been elected mayor of a capital city, would you follow the teachings of your bible or would you permit yourself to get a "rake-off" and boost the gambling trust? If a new law is on the statutes against gambling and will not be in force until April 1st, would you, if you were a mayor, allow a gang of thieves to run a few skin games so as to make a raise with which to get to Godfields? If you were a mayor and claiming to be an honest man, would you open up the gambling halls in defiance of law for the purpose of a little "rake-off" for your Easter presents? Would you?

BUTTE ACTIVITY

Employers Say Unions Are Going too Far—Whose Battles Will Working Class Fight?

Special to The Montana News.

Butte, March 17.—The labor situation in Butte remains unsettled and the employing class is endeavoring to use the general disquiet as an argument against unions. "The unions are going too far," is repeated in parrot-like style a dozen times a day and frequently by union men themselves.

Falls on Workers.
As a matter of fact, the advances granted the labor unions during the past six months have almost invariably fallen on the shoulders of the working class itself and not on the employers, as planned by the founders of the union idea.

The raise of the cooks and waiters went on the bill of fare. The advance to the barbers went on the price list with the result that the employer derives more benefit from the raise than he did under the old wage.

It Is Their Gain.
The coal dealers make no less than 42 cents every time the driver gains 7 1/2 cents. This holds true every time, almost. The wages of the plumber are complained of, yet the fact remains that no matter how high the plumber sets the wage scale the employer adds 50 per cent to it and charges it against the owner. A large element would like to see the plumber's wages cut, but nobody talks of cutting the profit of the master plumber who belongs to a trust so powerful that no master plumber can buy material unless he belongs to the trust.

Administration's Stand.
So it goes all along the line. The streets are full of dust because the administration is in sympathy with the Business Men's association and will not employ men at the \$3.50 wage for street work because it might result in compelling the electric light company and the other public service corporations to pay the wage scale.

Conditions have reached a point where the stability and peace of the city can only be insured by a determined attitude on the part of the working class. If they allow themselves to be browbeaten the master class, which has always entertained a healthy fear of labor unions, will soon grow arrogant and then trouble will surely follow.

To Insure Peace.
With a working class mayor and city council in charge of the city's affairs the average employer will think twice before forcing matters to an issue with the working class. At the same time, the prosecution of the illegal combinations of business men will bring the cost of living down to a normal figure and relieve the present stress.

The corporations are lined up with the business men. When Ryan granted an increase to the miners he impressed on the committee the necessity of discouraging agitation for higher wages among the smaller unions.

The corporation controlled democratic and republican parties are pursuing the same policy, that of dividing the working class by endeavoring to select candidates who will be able to divide the working class by drawing them away from the socialist ticket to vote for some "friend of labor."

To Fool the Workers.
What success will attend their efforts remains to be seen. At present the town is strongly socialistic. The working class has learned the bitter lesson that there are as many corporation tools in the unions as out of it, and that because a man is a working man is no proof that he is not sometimes a scoundrel.

More honest men have gone into office than have come out. "Labor leaders" who train with the old political parties and achieve a prominence in labor matters, have been known to wax wealthy by mysterious means. About every so often when the working class shows signs of breaking away from the bosses' party, one of these labor leaders is trotted out as a proof that the party is friendly to the working class. The dodge has been pretty well worked out in Butte, however, and it will hardly answer this time.

Have Wasted Their Energies for Years

Well, Mr. Workingman, whose battles are you going to fight this year. Is it your own or that of some million-

aire? In days gone by you fought the battles of Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. Daly transferred his holdings to the Amalgamated Copper company, a branch of one of the most powerful corporations the world has ever known. Then you took up the battle of Heinze and Clark. Clark went over to the Amalgamated in a hurry, Heinze more leisurely, but both sold you out as soon as the chance came.

The city government during those troublous times was first in the hands of one corporation magnate and then in the hands of the other. Much money was spent to gain control.

Wanted Votes Then.
The workingmen were not interfered with because both sides wanted the workingman's vote and each was trying to pose as the "friend of labor." Today they are all together. They are one in business, one in politics. The workingmen employed on the newspapers ask for more pay and the Amalgamated Inter Mountain and Standard, republican and democratic, the Clark-owned democratic Butte Miner and the independent pro-republican Heinze Evening News quietly close their doors in the face of a city election.

Will You Wake Up?
Why? Because you have voted the republican and democratic ticket so long that your corporation humbuggers cannot believe that you will ever get over the practice. Therefore, they don't need newspapers this time because no matter which one of these tickets wins you lose. Do you think that you can afford to elect the nominees of the corporation-owned parties at this time, Mr. Workingman, when conditions are unsettled and the big employers are likely to force a strike at any moment? If not, then vote the socialist ticket.

AMUSING ANTICS OF SEVENTH WARD FAKERS

Insult to People of Ward by City Administration Is Made Basis of Howl for Any Kind of Combination "to Beat Ambrose"—Sends Out Circulars.

A recent circular gotten out by citizens of the Seventh ward calls on the members of both old parties, muggumps and whatnots, to unite in naming a candidate to beat Alderman Ambrose and advances the novel argument that this is necessary because the present administration gives no consideration to Ambrose's demands for the ward improvements.

Is an Insult.
The circular is a direct insult to every voter in the Seventh. If the people of a ward must allow the city hall to name its nominees, it is time that we adopted the dictatorship plan of government.

Under the present order of affairs, the people are supposed to know who shall represent them and if the city administration misuses their representative it is evidence not that they should change their representative, but that the city government should be put in the hands of people who have fairness and decency enough to receive with courtesy and treat with consideration every request on the part of the Seventh ward representative.

Should Teach Them Lesson.

If Ambrose has been unfairly treated, and it is admitted that he has been, every unfair action has been an insult to the people who elected him. That they feel that this is true and will resent it is shown by the frenzied activity of the corporation henchmen who are trying to effect a fusion to beat him. Two years ago the republicans put up a dummy candidate for alderman in this ward. When election day came around the dummy republican was found at the polls working for his democratic opponent. The drubbing which the supporters of Ambrose gave the pretty pair will not soon be forgotten. It resulted in the discharge of one "political manager" who had promised his corporation that he would "beat Ambrose."

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At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that the remittitur had arrived from the supreme court relative to the appeal. All three defendants were in court with their attorney and the attorneys for the prosecution were present. Judge Fremont Wood was in the chair. The morning session was occupied with the arguing of points of law. Attorney Richardson argued the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case. Nine causes were specified and dates given when the defense were ready for trial. Senator Borah answered the prosecution. He argued that circumstances might have arisen as conviction, which would have made the decision of the supreme court void, and this fact was a good cause for postponement. Richardson replied that the argument did not apply to the December term of court, held after the supreme court decision was handed down, and that it omitted altogether basic principles of American law, which was the defendant's right to the liberty of his person without delaying the plea was most eloquently supported by a weight of authorities that brought the principles of personal liberty forward as the protectors of the accused men in a most overwhelming manner. It was plainly evident that one of the greatest tragedies of the dawn of the twentieth century is being enacted in the shabby little court room. It is the might of power throwing its weight against the place and the rights of labor. It is the class struggle to the front as the destinies of the makers of the world are on trial. The judge stated that he would decide the question of dismissal at two o'clock. Court having convened in the afternoon he returned the decision that pending action was good cause for postponement in all cases, except that relating to the December term of court, that this term as it did not begin till the 18th of December and ended by limitation on the 31st of the same month was too short to allow of the proper handling of the case for which reason he would overrule the motion to dismiss. The attorneys for the defense figured exceptions. Attorney Nugent then opened the argument for a change of venue. He stated that the motion was supported by over six hundred affidavits alleging such strong prejudice in Canyon county that a fair and impartial trial was impossible. Thirty-six reasons were given supporting this contention. A most careful statement of the situation had been prepared, the chief reasons given were that the diabolical crime of the killing of Ex-Governor Steunenberg had occurred here and that the great prominence of the man had caused a tremendous shock to the entire community, that he had four brothers living here who were making every effort in their power to convict the officials of the Western Federation. That there were two banks in which he was interested and large business interests besides. More over that the man Orchard, the confessed perpetrator of the deed, had invaded Caldwell deeply in his confession, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado had sent its agent to Idaho to deeply ferret out the crime, showing that friction from labor trouble was actuating them with the spirit of revenge. James McPartland, employed in the case, was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The arrest and detention of Federation officials was in pursuance of a policy that had been directed against them for years in order to break down the organization, but the plot has in every instance been followed by acquittal and causes dismissed. Conspiracies have been formed against them and malicious accusations circulated. Orchard's confession charge the Federation with twenty-six murders. These tales had been assiduously circulated among the citizens of Canyon county till they believed the labor leaders were guilty. They had been advised by the prosecution through the press not to talk on the subject so as to disqualify for jury duty. Governor Gooding was openly attacked for the statements he had used pertaining to the accused. Attorney Van Dusen, Gooding, McPartland, Borah

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A statement was given out explaining the positions of the defendants as opposed to the mine owners only as employers of labor in their efforts to better conditions and how in that capacity they had been hounded and abused. As supporting these contentions of the motion an exhibit was presented that certainly was a monument of care and industry, it was a collection of hundreds of newspaper clippings largely from the statements, regarding the case. These exhibits were a mammoth thrown upon the helpless prosecution who sat under it in helpless misery. Attorney Nugent was suffering from a cold and sore throat so Attorney Fred Miller read the extracts. Practically all the blood curdling revelations made by the government and the mine owners on this gigantic conspiracy to crush out labor rising to its own, were marshalled to the front to present the full completed plot to a gazing public. Nothing that the prosecution can present hereafter can be new or unexpected. The thunder is all stolen and the enemy stand convicted out of their own mouths. It was all there, the approval by McKinley of Steunenberg's policy and the president's congratulations of him as the upholder of "law and order." The sinister methods in details used by McPartland to get Orchard's confession. The list of the alleged awful crimes of the Federation and their dates, the date of the formation of the "inner circle" with a dozen men running it. The histories of Ed. Boyce and Moyer, tales fearfully and wonderfully made, full accounts of "Hell fire Pettibone dope," all the farcical burblings and throwing and diggings of the whole thing. The exhibition became amusing, a ripple of laughter ran around. Even the prisoners caught the infection. Miller read and read and read. The prosecution gave imploring looks but Richardson was inexorable. The defense is certainly prepared.

SOME IPS.

If you were a church deacon and had been elected mayor of a capital city, would you follow the teachings of your bible or would you permit yourself to get a "rake-off" and boost the gambling trust? If a new law is on the statutes against gambling and will not be in force until April 1st, would you, if you were a mayor, allow a gang of thieves to run a few skin games so as to make a raise with which to get to Godfields? If you were a mayor and claiming to be an honest man, would you open up the gambling halls in defiance of law for the purpose of a little "rake-off" for your Easter presents? Would you?

BUTTE ACTIVITY

Employers Say Unions Are Going too Far—Whose Battles Will Working Class Fight?

Special to The Montana News.

Butte, March 17.—The labor situation in Butte remains unsettled and the employing class is endeavoring to use the general disquiet as an argument against unions. "The unions are going too far," is repeated in parrot-like style a dozen times a day and frequently by union men themselves.

Falls on Workers.
As a matter of fact, the advances granted the labor unions during the past six months have almost invariably fallen on the shoulders of the working class itself and not on the employers, as planned by the founders of the union idea.

The raise of the cooks and waiters went on the bill of fare. The advance to the barbers went on the price list with the result that the employer derives more benefit from the raise than he did under the old wage.

It Is Their Gain.
The coal dealers make no less than 42 cents every time the driver gains 7 1/2 cents. This holds true every time, almost. The wages of the plumber are complained of, yet the fact remains that no matter how high the plumber sets the wage scale the employer adds 50 per cent to it and charges it against the owner. A large element would like to see the plumber's wages cut, but nobody talks of cutting the profit of the master plumber who belongs to a trust so powerful that no master plumber can buy material unless he belongs to the trust.

Administration's Stand.
So it goes all along the line. The streets are full of dust because the administration is in sympathy with the Business Men's association and will not employ men at the \$3.50 wage for street work because it might result in compelling the electric light company and the other public service corporations to pay the wage scale.

Conditions have reached a point where the stability and peace of the city can only be insured by a determined attitude on the part of the working class. If they allow themselves to be browbeaten the master class, which has always entertained a healthy fear of labor unions, will soon grow arrogant and then trouble will surely follow.

To Insure Peace.
With a working class mayor and city council in charge of the city's affairs the average employer will think twice before forcing matters to an issue with the working class. At the same time, the prosecution of the illegal combinations of business men will bring the cost of living down to a normal figure and relieve the present stress.

The corporations are lined up with the business men. When Ryan granted an increase to the miners he impressed on the committee the necessity of discouraging agitation for higher wages among the smaller unions.

The corporation controlled democratic and republican parties are pursuing the same policy, that of dividing the working class by endeavoring to select candidates who will be able to divide the working class by drawing them away from the socialist ticket to vote for some "friend of labor."

To Fool the Workers.
What success will attend their efforts remains to be seen. At present the town is strongly socialistic. The working class has learned the bitter lesson that there are as many corporation tools in the unions as out of it, and that because a man is a working man is no proof that he is not sometimes a scoundrel.

More honest men have gone into office than have come out. "Labor leaders" who train with the old political parties and achieve a prominence in labor matters, have been known to wax wealthy by mysterious means. About every so often when the working class shows signs of breaking away from the bosses' party, one of these labor leaders is trotted out as a proof that the party is friendly to the working class. The dodge has been pretty well worked out in Butte, however, and it will hardly answer this time.

Have Wasted Their Energies for Years

Well, Mr. Workingman, whose battles are you going to fight this year. Is it your own or that of some million-

aire? In days gone by you fought the battles of Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. Daly transferred his holdings to the Amalgamated Copper company, a branch of one of the most powerful corporations the world has ever known. Then you took up the battle of Heinze and Clark. Clark went over to the Amalgamated in a hurry, Heinze more leisurely, but both sold you out as soon as the chance came.

The city government during those troublous times was first in the hands of one corporation magnate and then in the hands of the other. Much money was spent to gain control.

Wanted Votes Then.
The workingmen were not interfered with because both sides wanted the workingman's vote and each was trying to pose as the "friend of labor." Today they are all together. They are one in business, one in politics. The workingmen employed on the newspapers ask for more pay and the Amalgamated Inter Mountain and Standard, republican and democratic, the Clark-owned democratic Butte Miner and the independent pro-republican Heinze Evening News quietly close their doors in the face of a city election.

Will You Wake Up?
Why? Because you have voted the republican and democratic ticket so long that your corporation humbuggers cannot believe that you will ever get over the practice. Therefore, they don't need newspapers this time because no matter which one of these tickets wins you lose. Do you think that you can afford to elect the nominees of the corporation-owned parties at this time, Mr. Workingman, when conditions are unsettled and the big employers are likely to force a strike at any moment? If not, then vote the socialist ticket.

AMUSING ANTICS OF SEVENTH WARD FAKERS

Insult to People of Ward by City Administration Is Made Basis of Howl for Any Kind of Combination "to Beat Ambrose"—Sends Out Circulars.

A recent circular gotten out by citizens of the Seventh ward calls on the members of both old parties, muggumps and whatnots, to unite in naming a candidate to beat Alderman Ambrose and advances the novel argument that this is necessary because the present administration gives no consideration to Ambrose's demands for the ward improvements.

Is an Insult.
The circular is a direct insult to every voter in the Seventh. If the people of a ward must allow the city hall to name its nominees, it is time that we adopted the dictatorship plan of government.

Under the present order of affairs, the people are supposed to know who shall represent them and if the city administration misuses their representative it is evidence not that they should change their representative, but that the city government should be put in the hands of people who have fairness and decency enough to receive with courtesy and treat with consideration every request on the part of the Seventh ward representative.

Should Teach Them Lesson.

If Ambrose has been unfairly treated, and it is admitted that he has been, every unfair action has been an insult to the people who elected him. That they feel that this is true and will resent it is shown by the frenzied activity of the corporation henchmen who are trying to effect a fusion to beat him. Two years ago the republicans put up a dummy candidate for alderman in this ward. When election day came around the dummy republican was found at the polls working for his democratic opponent. The drubbing which the supporters of Ambrose gave the pretty pair will not soon be forgotten. It resulted in the discharge of one "political manager" who had promised his corporation that he would "beat Ambrose."

Municipal Campaigns

Montana Socialists Nominate Tickets Throughout State—Aggressive Work Being Accomplished

The Helena socialists held an enthusiastic convention on Saturday night, March 16.

Herman Luchman was elected chairman of the convention and H. Norton secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions, which was composed of Hans Prenost, H. Norton, Fred Mundt and J. Lorenz, drafted the following platform, which was adopted:

Platform.
We, the socialist voters of Helena, in mass convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of international socialism and present the voters of Helena these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than national issues, as our platform in this campaign.

We believe that the workingman should get the equivalent of all he produces, and we demand that he get it. As the only means of realizing this demand, we declare that the people who get only a small share of what they produce (the working class), should peacefully, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and convert this and of trusts, capitalists, oppression, tyranny, "bull pens," child-murder, graft—starvation for the poor and extravagant luxury for the rich—into a co-operative commonwealth.

In the campaign recently closed, the two old parties stood for the same principles, there was practically no difference in their platforms, they were both pledged to the moneyed interests, or as we say, the capitalist class.

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

We therefore favor the following measures:

Municipal Ownership.
Municipal 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 public playgrounds and city park.
The establishment of a free labor and employment bureau.
The establishment of all useful works and extension of public functions so as to give work to the unemployed.

Labor.
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.

Citizenship.
Equal civil and political rights 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 interest 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."

Warning.

But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties and planks in old party platforms in favor of public or municipal ownership of certain utilities. Let the worker beware. These parties and planks spring from dishonest designs, calculated to catch and better fool the unwary.

Aldermen are the officers to be elected this year in Helena and the following are candidates:
First ward—Louis Arnold.
Fourth ward—Albert Westlund.
Fifth ward—E. Thetge.
Sixth ward—I. R. Eldell.
Seventh ward—John Wandell.
The city central committee was authorized to appoint candidates for aldermen in the Second and Third wards.

After the convention adjourned the

city central committee went into executive session and prepared plans to carry on an aggressive campaign.

BOZEMAN NOMINATES

Last Thursday evening the socialists of Bozeman held their city convention and nominated a candidate for every office that is voted on at the forthcoming election.

A platform was adopted which endorses the national and state platforms and demands an eight-hour day on all public works and the abolition of contract labor on all municipal undertakings.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—H. Topel.
City treasurer—T. B. Quaw.
Police magistrate—T. McCuaker.
Aldermen—First ward, J. J. Peacock.
Second ward—T. Cornelius.

GREAT FALLS IN LINE

The socialists of Great Falls met in mass convention Saturday, March 9, and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—H. P. Nevills.
City treasurer—John Hoag.
Police magistrate—Louis Dilno.
Aldermen—First ward, John Mannus.
Second ward—M. J. Scallon.
Third ward—Wm. N. Palsgrove.
Fourth ward—Wm. Charters.

MILITANT LIVINGSTON

The Livingston socialists held a rousing convention last Saturday night at the Trades and Labor hall.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance and if the spirit that was manifest in those present is anything to go by, some results can be expected from Livingston on election day. A full ticket was put in the field and the men nominated are all veterans in the socialist and labor movement.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—D. T. Keleher.
Treasurer—Wm. Smith.
Police magistrate—Fred Coehn.
Aldermen—First ward, O. S. Anderson.
Second ward—W. Grenier.
Third ward—Wm. Braun.

POLITICAL PIE PIEDLER MAKES MANY PROMISES

And Has Some Expanding to Do When Two of His Supporters Find They Have Been Promised Same Job—Old Dodge Worked to Limit.

The old party dodge of promising appointments to every Tom, Dick and Harry is being worked to the limit in Butte. One political candidate promised no less than ten men and probably as many more that they should have the appointment as chief of police. The office of street commissioner has likewise been peddled about. The employment agent is another easy thing, and several have solemn assurances that they will get the place if the particular candidate whom they have pledged wins out.

Oh! Oh! Oh!

This indiscriminate promising was uncovered a few days ago, according to a story that is going the rounds. Two men were working together in a large plant. They fell to discussing the political situation and found that they both favored the same candidate. Then they grew confidential. "If our man is elected I will have a good thing," said one exultantly. "So will I," said the other, with a pleased, dreamy look in his eyes. "He has promised me chief of police," said the first in a sibilant whisper, one of those kind that can be heard for 20 feet. "The h— he has!" shouted the other, starting up. "Why, he promised that job to me!" Curtain.

The Working Class Way.

Despite this petty style of attempting to reach the voters the socialist campaign is progressing with extraordinary success. The only promise which the socialist nominee can make to any one is this: "If we are elected we will give the people of this community a working-class administration. We stand squarely on our party platform and will carry it out to the letter."

Defendants in Court

Judge Wood Rules Against Defense —Greatest Trial in History of Organized Labor Is Begun

Special to the Montana News.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1907.

At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that the remittitur had arrived from the supreme court relative to the appeal. All three defendants were in court with their attorney and the attorneys for the prosecution were present. Judge Fremont Wood was in the chair. The morning session was occupied with the arguing of points of law. Attorney Richardson argued the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case. Nine causes were specified and dates given when the defense were ready for trial. Senator Borah answered the prosecution. He argued that circumstances might have arisen as conviction, which would have made the decision of the supreme court void, and this fact was a good cause for postponement. Richardson replied that the argument did not apply to the December term of court, held after the supreme court decision was handed down, and that it omitted altogether basic principles of American law, which was the defendant's right to the liberty of his person without delaying the plea was most eloquently supported by a weight of authorities that brought the principles of personal liberty forward as the protectors of the accused men in a most overwhelming manner. It was plainly evident that one of the greatest tragedies of the dawn of the twentieth century is being enacted in the shabby little court room. It is the might of power throwing its weight against the place and the rights of labor. It is the class struggle to the front as the destinies of the makers of the world are on trial. The judge stated that he would decide the question of dismissal at two o'clock. Court having convened in the afternoon he returned the decision that pending action was good cause for postponement in all cases, except that relating to the December term of court, that this term as it did not begin till the 18th of December and ended by limitation on the 31st of the same month was too short to allow of the proper handling of the case for which reason he would overrule the motion to dismiss. The attorneys for the defense figured exceptions. Attorney Nugent then opened the argument for a change of venue. He stated that the motion was supported by over six hundred affidavits alleging such strong prejudice in Canyon county that a fair and impartial trial was impossible. Thirty-six reasons were given supporting this contention. A most careful statement of the situation had been prepared, the chief reasons given were that the diabolical crime of the killing of Ex-Governor Steunenberg had occurred here and that the great prominence of the man had caused a tremendous shock to the entire community, that he had four brothers living here who were making every effort in their power to convict the officials of the Western Federation. That there were two banks in which he was interested and large business interests besides. More over that the man Orchard, the confessed perpetrator of the deed, had invaded Caldwell deeply in his confession, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado had sent its agent to Idaho to deeply ferret out the crime, showing that friction from labor trouble was actuating them with the spirit of revenge. James McPartland, employed in the case, was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The arrest and detention of Federation officials was in pursuance of a policy that had been directed against them for years in order to break down the organization, but the plot has in every instance been followed by acquittal and causes dismissed. Conspiracies have been formed against them and malicious accusations circulated. Orchard's confession charge the Federation with twenty-six murders. These tales had been assiduously circulated among the citizens of Canyon county till they believed the labor leaders were guilty. They had been advised by the prosecution through the press not to talk on the subject so as to disqualify for jury duty. Governor Gooding was openly attacked for the statements he had used pertaining to the accused. Attorney Van Dusen, Gooding, McPartland, Borah

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AMUSING ANTICS OF SEVENTH WARD FAKERS

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Municipal Campaigns

Montana Socialists Nominate Tickets Throughout State—Aggressive Work Being Accomplished

The Helena socialists held an enthusiastic convention on Saturday night, March 16.

Herman Luchman was elected chairman of the convention and H. Norton secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions, which was composed of Hans Prenost, H. Norton, Fred Mundt and J. Lorenz, drafted the following platform, which was adopted:

Platform.
We, the socialist voters of Helena, in mass convention assembled, renew our allegiance to the principles of international socialism and present the voters of Helena these same principles worked out in detail, to be applied to municipal rather than national issues, as our platform in this campaign.

We believe that the workingman should get the equivalent of all he produces, and we demand that he get it. As the only means of realizing this demand, we declare that the people who get only a small share of what they produce (the working class), should peacefully, at the ballot box, take possession of the government and convert this and of trusts, capitalists, oppression, tyranny, "bull pens," child-murder, graft—starvation for the poor and extravagant luxury for the rich—into a co-operative commonwealth.

In the campaign recently closed, the two old parties stood for the same principles, there was practically no difference in their platforms, they were both pledged to the moneyed interests, or as we say, the capitalist class.

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

We therefore favor the following measures:

Municipal Ownership.
Municipal 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 public playgrounds and city park.
The establishment of a free labor and employment bureau.
The establishment of all useful works and extension of public functions so as to give work to the unemployed.

Labor.
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.

Citizenship.
Equal civil and political rights 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 interest 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."

Warning.
But in advocating these measures we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership parties and planks in old party platforms in favor of public or municipal ownership of certain utilities. Let the worker beware. These parties and planks spring from dishonest designs, calculated to catch and better fool the unwary.

Aldermen are the officers to be elected this year in Helena and the following are candidates:
First ward—Louis Arnold.
Fourth ward—Albert Westlund.
Fifth ward—E. Thetge.
Sixth ward—I. R. Eldell.
Seventh ward—John Wandell.
The city central committee was authorized to appoint candidates for aldermen in the Second and Third wards.

After the convention adjourned the

city central committee went into executive session and prepared plans to carry on an aggressive campaign.

BOZEMAN NOMINATES

Last Thursday evening the socialists of Bozeman held their city convention and nominated a candidate for every office that is voted on at the forthcoming election.

A platform was adopted which endorses the national and state platforms and demands an eight-hour day on all public works and the abolition of contract labor on all municipal undertakings.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—H. Topel.
City treasurer—T. B. Quaw.
Police magistrate—T. McCuaker.
Aldermen—First ward, J. J. Peacock.
Second ward—T. Cornelius.

GREAT FALLS IN LINE

The socialists of Great Falls met in mass convention Saturday, March 9, and nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—H. P. Nevills.
City treasurer—John Hoag.
Police magistrate—Louis Dilno.
Aldermen—First ward, John Mannus.
Second ward—M. J. Scallon.
Third ward—Wm. N. Palsgrove.
Fourth ward—Wm. Charters.

MILITANT LIVINGSTON

The Livingston socialists held a rousing convention last Saturday night at the Trades and Labor hall.

A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance and if the spirit that was manifest in those present is anything to go by, some results can be expected from Livingston on election day. A full ticket was put in the field and the men nominated are all veterans in the socialist and labor movement.

The following are the nominees:
Mayor—D. T. Keleher.
Treasurer—Wm. Smith.
Police magistrate—Fred Coehn.
Aldermen—First ward, O. S. Anderson.
Second ward—W. Grenier.
Third ward—Wm. Braun.

POLITICAL PIE PEDDLER MAKES MANY PROMISES

And Has Some Expanding to Do When Two of His Supporters Find They Have Been Promised Same Job—Old Dodge Worked to Limit.

The old party dodge of promising appointments to every Tom, Dick and Harry is being worked to the limit in Butte. One political candidate promised no less than ten men and probably as many more that they should have the appointment as chief of police. The office of street commissioner has likewise been peddled about. The employment agent is another easy thing, and several have solemn assurances that they will get the place if the particular candidate whom they have pledged wins out.

Oh! Oh! Oh!
This indiscriminate promising was uncovered a few days ago, according to a story that is going the rounds. Two men were working together in a large plant. They fell to discussing the political situation and found that they both favored the same candidate. Then they grew confidential. "If our man is elected I will have a good thing," said one exultantly. "So will I," said the other, with a pleased, dreamy look in his eyes. "He has promised me chief of police," said the first in a sibilant whisper, one of those kind that can be heard for 20 feet. "The h— he has!" shouted the other, starting up. "Why, he promised that job to me!" Curtain.

The Working Class Way.
Despite this petty style of attempting to reach the voters the socialist campaign is progressing with extraordinary success. The only promise which the socialist nominee can make to any one is this: "If we are elected we will give the people of this community a working-class administration. We stand squarely on our party platform and will carry it out to the letter."

Defendants in Court

Judge Wood Rules Against Defense—Greatest Trial in History of Organized Labor Is Begun

Special to the Montana News.

Caldwell, Idaho, March 18, 1907.

At the opening of the court this morning it was announced that the remittitur had arrived from the supreme court relative to the appeal. All three defendants were in court with their attorney and the attorneys for the prosecution were present. Judge Fremont Wood was in the chair. The morning session was occupied with the arguing of points of law. Attorney Richardson argued the motion made by the defense to dismiss the case. Nine causes were specified and dates given when the defense were ready for trial. Senator Borah answered the prosecution. He argued that circumstances might have arisen as conviction, which would have made the decision of the supreme court void, and this fact was a good cause for postponement. Richardson replied that the argument did not apply to the December term of court, held after the supreme court decision was handed down, and that it omitted altogether basic principles of American law, which was the defendant's right to the liberty of his person without delaying the plea was most eloquently supported by a weight of authorities that brought the principles of personal liberty forward as the protectors of the accused men in a most overwhelming manner. It was plainly evident that one of the greatest tragedies of the dawn of the twentieth century is being enacted in the shabby little court room. It is the might of power throwing its weight against the place and the rights of labor. It is the class struggle to the front as the destinies of the makers of the world are on trial. The judge stated that he would decide the question of dismissal at two o'clock. Court having convened in the afternoon he returned the decision that pending action was good cause for postponement in all cases, except that relating to the December term of court, that this term as it did not begin till the 18th of December and ended by limitation on the 31st of the same month was too short to allow of the proper handling of the case for which reason he would overrule the motion to dismiss. The attorneys for the defense figured exceptions. Attorney Nugent then opened the argument for a change of venue. He stated that the motion was supported by over six hundred affidavits alleging such strong prejudice in Canyon county that a fair and impartial trial was impossible. Thirty-six reasons were given supporting this contention. A most careful statement of the situation had been prepared, the chief reasons given were that the diabolical crime of the killing of Ex-Governor Steunenberg had occurred here and that the great prominence of the man had caused a tremendous shock to the entire community, that he had four brothers living here who were making every effort in their power to convict the officials of the Western Federation. That there were two banks in which he was interested and large business interests besides. More over that the man Orchard, the confessed perpetrator of the deed, had invaded Caldwell deeply in his confession, that the Mine Owners' association of Colorado had sent its agent to Idaho to deeply ferret out the crime, showing that friction from labor trouble was actuating them with the spirit of revenge. James McPartland, employed in the case, was in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. The arrest and detention of Federation officials was in pursuance of a policy that had been directed against them for years in order to break down the organization, but the plot has in every instance been followed by acquittal and causes dismissed. Conspiracies have been formed against them and malicious accusations circulated. Orchard's confession charge the Federation with twenty-six murders. These tales had been assiduously circulated among the citizens of Canyon county till they believed the labor leaders were guilty. They had been advised by the prosecution through the press not to talk on the subject so as to disqualify for jury duty. Governor Gooding was openly attacked for the statements he had used pertaining to the accused. Attorney Van Dusen, Gooding, McPartland, Borah

and Hawley were charged with entering into a conspiracy to kidnap Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes. A grudge was held against Pettibone for the active part he took in the Coeur d'Alene trouble in 1892, when he was sentenced in Idaho, sent to the Federal prison in Detroit, Michigan, and afterwards released with others on appeal. The Daily Statesman and the Capital News of Boise were arraigned with other papers in the state and nation that were named and accused with publishing matter to vitiate the public mind against the Federation men. The minds of the citizens were so warped by these means that many had stated it was dangerous to show sympathy with the defendants as some had lost their jobs for this reason and others in no way connected with the case. This was all manifested in the affidavits. The grand jury returned its findings amid great excitement, the first sixteen questioned said they had formed no opinion from the general talk, the statements of Orchard, the self confessed murderer, were the only testimony that influenced them. The papers said the friends of the accused were socialists and anarchists. The business men of Caldwell had held a meeting and advised all persons, men and women, not to discuss the subject, only those in the employ of the prosecution could get their statements into the papers and the Statesman was looked upon as the special organ of Governor Gooding.

A statement was given out explaining the positions of the defendants as opposed to the mine owners only as employers of labor in their efforts to better conditions and how in that capacity they had been hounded and abused. As supporting these contentions of the motion an exhibit was presented that certainly was a monument of care and industry, it was a collection of hundreds of newspaper clippings largely from the statements, regarding the case. These exhibits were a mammoth thrown upon the helpless prosecution who sat under it in helpless misery. Attorney Nugent was suffering from a cold and sore throat so Attorney Fred Miller read the extracts. Practically all the blood curdling revelations made by the government and the mine owners on this gigantic conspiracy to crush out labor rising to its own, were marshalled to the front to present the full completed plot to a gazing public. Nothing that the prosecution can present hereafter can be new or unexpected. The thunder is all stolen and the enemy stand convicted out of their own mouths. It was all there, the approval by McKinley of Steunenberg's policy and the president's congratulations of him as the upholder of "law and order." The sinister methods in details used by McPartland to get Orchard's confession. The list of the alleged awful crimes of the Federation and their dates, the date of the formation of the "inner circle" with a dozen men running it. The histories of Ed. Boyce and Moyer, tales fearfully and wonderfully made, full accounts of "Hell fire Pettibone dope," all the farcical burblings and throwing and diggings of the whole thing. The exhibition became amusing, a ripple of laughter ran around. Even the prisoners caught the infection. Miller read and read and read. The prosecution gave imploring looks but Richardson was inexorable. The defense is certainly prepared.

SOME IPS.

If you were a church deacon and had been elected mayor of a capital city, would you follow the teachings of your bible or would you permit yourself to get a "rake-off" and boost the gambling trust?

If a new law is on the statutes against gambling and will not be in force until April 1st, would you, if you were a mayor, allow a gang of thieves to run a few skin games so as to make a raise with which to get to Godfields?

If you were a mayor and claiming to be an honest man, would you open up the gambling halls in defiance of law for the purpose of a little "rake-off" for your Easter presents? Would you?

BUTTE ACTIVITY

Employers Say Unions Are Going too Far—Whose Battles Will Working Class Fight?

Special to The Montana News.

Butte, March 17.—The labor situation in Butte remains unsettled and the employing class is endeavoring to use the general disquiet as an argument against unions. "The unions are going too far," is repeated in parrot-like style a dozen times a day and frequently by union men themselves.

Falls on Workers.

As a matter of fact, the advances granted the labor unions during the past six months have almost invariably fallen on the shoulders of the working class itself and not on the employers, as planned by the founders of the union idea.

The raise of the cooks and waiters went on the bill of fare. The advance to the barbers went on the price list with the result that the employer derives more benefit from the raise than he did under the old wage.

It Is Their Gain.

The coal dealers make no less than 42 cents every time the driver gains 7 1/2 cents. This holds true every time, almost. The wages of the plumber are complained of, yet the fact remains that no matter how high the plumber sets the wage scale the employer adds 50 per cent to it and charges it against the owner. A large element would like to see the plumber's wages cut, but nobody talks of cutting the profit of the master plumber who belongs to a trust so powerful that no master plumber can buy material unless he belongs to the trust.

Administration's Stand.

So it goes all along the line. The streets are full of dust because the administration is in sympathy with the Business Men's association and will not employ men at the \$3.50 wage for street work because it might result in compelling the electric light company and the other public service corporations to pay the wage scale.

Conditions have reached a point where the stability and peace of the city can only be insured by a determined attitude on the part of the working class. If they allow themselves to be browbeaten the master class, which has always entertained a healthy fear of labor unions, will soon grow arrogant and then trouble will surely follow.

To Insure Peace.

With a working class mayor and city council in charge of the city's affairs the average employer will think twice before forcing matters to an issue with the working class. At the same time, the prosecution of the illegal combinations of business men will bring the cost of living down to a normal figure and relieve the present stress.

The corporations are lined up with the business men. When Ryan granted an increase to the miners he impressed on the committee the necessity of discouraging agitation for higher wages among the smaller unions.

The corporation controlled democratic and republican parties are pursuing the same policy, that of dividing the working class by endeavoring to select candidates who will be able to divide the working class by drawing them away from the socialist ticket to vote for some "friend of labor."

To Fool the Workers.

What success will attend their efforts remains to be seen. At present the town is strongly socialistic. The working class has learned the bitter lesson that there are as many corporation tools in the unions as out of it, and that because a man is a working man is no proof that he is not sometimes a scoundrel.

More honest men have gone into office than have come out. "Labor leaders" who train with the old political parties and achieve a prominence in labor matters, have been known to wax wealthy by mysterious means. About every so often when the working class shows signs of breaking away from the bosses' party, one of these labor leaders is trotted out as a proof that the party is friendly to the working class. The dodge has been pretty well worked out in Butte, however, and it will hardly answer this time.

Have Wasted Their Energies for Years

Well, Mr. Workingman, whose battles are you going to fight this year. Is it your own or that of some million-

aire? In days gone by you fought the battles of Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark. Daly transferred his holdings to the Amalgamated Copper company, a branch of one of the most powerful corporations the world has ever known. Then you took up the battle of Heinze and Clark. Clark went over to the Amalgamated in a hurry, Heinze more leisurely, but both sold you out as soon as the chance came.

The city government during those troublous times was first in the hands of one corporation magnate and then in the hands of the other. Much money was spent to gain control.

Wanted Votes Then.

The workingmen were not interfered with because both sides wanted the workingman's vote and each was trying to pose as the "friend of labor." Today they are all together. They are one in business, one in politics. The workingmen employed on the newspapers ask for more pay and the Amalgamated Inter Mountain and Standard, republican and democratic, the Clark-owned democratic Butte Miner and the independent pro-republican Heinze Evening News quietly close their doors in the face of a city election.

Will You Wake Up?

Why? Because you have voted the republican and democratic ticket so long that your corporation humbuggers cannot believe that you will ever get over the practice. Therefore, they don't need newspapers this time because no matter which one of these tickets wins you lose. Do you think that you can afford to elect the nominees of the corporation-owned parties at this time, Mr. Workingman, when conditions are unsettled and the big employers are likely to force a strike at any moment? If not, then vote the socialist ticket.

AMUSING ANTICS OF SEVENTH WARD FAKERS

Insult to People of Ward by City Administration Is Made Basis of Howl for Any Kind of Combination "to Beat Ambrose"—Sends Out Circulars.

A recent circular gotten out by citizens of the Seventh ward calls on the members of both old parties, muggumps and whatnots, to unite in naming a candidate to beat Alderman Ambrose and advances the novel argument that this is necessary because the present administration gives no consideration to Ambrose's demands for the ward improvements.

Is an Insult.

The circular is a direct insult to every voter in the Seventh. If the people of a ward must allow the city hall to name its nominees, it is time that we adopted the dictatorship plan of government.

Under the present order of affairs, the people are supposed to know who shall represent them and if the city administration misuses their representative it is evidence not that they should change their representative, but that the city government should be put in the hands of people who have fairness and decency enough to receive with courtesy and treat with consideration every request on the part of the Seventh ward representative.

Should Teach Them Lesson.

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