

TRUST BUSTING A BIG GRAFT

Lawyers Makes A Rich Haul. A New Military Law Proposed

(By National Socialist Press.)
Washington, D. C.—The trust busting campaign of the Department of Justice has cost the Government over \$3,000,000 in the last ten years. Not a trust has been busted, either.

According to a report just furnished to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the department paid to "special" assistant prosecutors \$1,161,482 from 1900 to 1911. The regular assistants during the same period received in salaries, \$2,345,035.

Since the wily Wicksham became the chief "trust-buster" this gentle art became a business proposition as well as political vote-getter. For instance, there is Frank B. Kellogg, the legal luminary that "busted" the Standard Oil trust and who is also an attorney of the Steel Trust.

From September 30, 1907, to February 2, 1911, Kellogg received \$59,000 for his busting job. Another "special" counsel, J. B. McReynolds, received \$64,000 for "busting" the Tobacco trust. These "specials" and many others also turned in expense accounts which have broken all records.

McReynolds, for instance, got \$10 a day for subsistence, after railroad and Pullman fare had been paid for separately. None of these legal gentlemen turned in itemized expense accounts as the law requires.

These "specials" were formerly regular employees of the department at yearly salaries. As soon as a trust busting job would come along, a regular would resign and the obliging Wicksham would then appoint him as a special. Needless to say, the special fees were much larger than the yearly salaries.

The other day George W. Perkins, head of the finance committee of the steel trust, called on Wicksham. Both have declined to discuss the purpose of the financier's visit. But it is thought that they discussed the expected trust-busting suit against the steel trust.

Some people here are of the opinion that Perkins suggested the name of a good "special" to do the job. Kellogg, of course, has become disqualified since it became known that he is on the pay roll of the Steel Trust.

New Military Law Proposed
Representative Hay, a democrat from Virginia, has introduced a bill in the house with this catchy title, "to decrease the expense and increase the efficiency of the army."

Being chairman of the committee on military affairs, Hay has already had a few hearings on his bill and is greasing the way for its passage.

To Make Workers Enlist
The Hay measure provides for the abolition of the 6,000 civilian jobs in the army and in their places put 5,000 soldiers. This bill will compel army mechanics and laborers to enlist in order to be able to retain their employment.

Not only will the Hay measure compel 5,000 soldiers do the work of 6,000 civilians laborers, but the soldiers will be forced to work any number of hours at miserable wages. This bill will also increase the fighting force of the army, as the soldier-mechanics will be called upon to murder and maim just as any other members of the army.

War Office Measure
It is said that the Hay bill was framed by the office of the quartermaster general of the war department General Aleshire, chief of that office, has appeared before the committee on military affairs and enthusiastically supported the Hay measure.

He told the committee that all European countries have no civilians doing work for the army, and that

therefore the United States ought to stop paying money to men who refuse "to do the uniform." According to General Aleshire, soldiers can be compelled to do more work and at lower wages than can be had from civilians.

If Hay's bill is passed 6,000 men will be thrown out of work. Some of these men have grown gray in the service of the government and can not even enlist under the proposed law because of their age.

Throughout the country the forts are surrounded by little cottages in which happy families are now living, but who are just beginning to realize that their homes are threatened. They are learning that their bread-winners must desert their homes and live within the forts the lives of soldiers if they are to work for the government.

Democrat Strikes Labor
It should be noted that a democrat is the champion of a measure that aims at increasing the army, disemploying 6,000 laborers and exploiting skilled workers after they have enlisted.

It should also be noted that while this bill is about to be reported favorably to the house, not a capitalist paper has published a line regarding this important measure.

HITCHCOCK TURNS SOMERSAULT
After having bitterly opposed a raise in the pay of the rural carriers, solemnly announces that he has decided Postmaster General Hitchcock now ed to give these postal employes an increase of \$100 a year.

As a matter of fact Congress at the last session enacted a law giving the rural carriers that increase and it was mandatory on the Postmaster General to carry out that law. Hitchcock fought that increase at the last session.

The reason for Hitchcock turning this somersault is that he has learned that it is good politics to be friendly with the rural carriers. The men who carry mail to the lonesome farms as a rule discuss political matters with nearly every person they meet. Unlike their city brothers, the carriers, these rural postal employes have no spies to fear.

Now the farmers' votes are badly wanted by the republican party. And be it remembered that Hitchcock is the real head of the republican national committee.

So for this reason the Monday morning papers, which are usually shy on news were handed a ream of "dope" on Hitchcock's benevolence to the downtrodden rural carriers. The city and railway postal employes don't count much politically, consequently Hitchcock has no use for them.

"PEOPLE NOT FIT TO RULE."
The American people cannot be trusted and are unfit to manage their own affairs.

This is the gist of a long speech delivered by Senator Sutherland, of Utah, against the "recall feature" of the proposed Arizona constitution. Sutherland is an aristocrat. He frankly advocates the theory of "superior brains." He believes some men are fit to rule. The rest ought to be governed for their own good.

The Utah Senator is a trained reactionary. Unlike Senator Heyburn, of Idaho Sutherland is a logician and an able speaker. When Sutherland takes the floor, the snail standpatters of the eastern states turn their bloated faces beaming with admiration toward the direction of the Tory Senator from the West. And Sutherland never disappoints them. He is "sane."

Sutherland's argument is that the people should pick out the "ablest" to run the government. But the "picking" should be done under the present rules. The initiative and refer-

endum, he said, would make efficient government difficult, if not impossible.

Which means that the reactionary Sutherland inwardly fears that a new political system would deprive politicians like himself the opportunities they now have to rule and to exploit.

It is now about four months since the Sixty-second Congress convened but still not a labor bill has even been reported out of a committee in either House.

The House is controlled by democrats. The Senate is controlled by republicans. Both parties are to blame.

The House Committee on Labor is headed by Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, Wilson is an ex-labor leader and stands high in the councils of the present administration of the American Federation of Labor. Yet Wilson has not reported out a single labor measure.

Why? Wilson is a democrat. Wilson gets his orders from Representative Underwood, leader of the democrats in the House. And Underwood is an employer of labor and a very rich man.

The other day Underwood boasted on the floor of the House that he had instructed all committee chairmen not to report any bills until ordered otherwise. And Wilson is a democrat first. He obeys.

Four months have passed and yet there is not the slightest intimation that Congress is to consider any injunction legislation, and yet for the lack of such legislation labor men are being sent to jail every day.

As to the other so-called "union-card men" in Congress one has to have a printed list before his eyes to distinguish them from the other representatives. They are in Congress as republicans and democrats, and not a spectator in the galleries knows that they are anything else.

From the standpoint of the A. F. of L. leaders the most vital measures now pending before Congress are those regulating injunctions, exempting unions from the operations of the anti-trust laws, and establishing a federal eight hour day. All these measures are in storage at the democratic committee rooms.

From the Socialist point of view these measures, while important and necessary, are not aggressive enough. To have these bills enacted into law organized labor would only return to

the conditions existing prior to 1892. But even to return to conditions of those days seems to be an impossible feat for the "A. F. of L. policy" politicians.

While the democrats have received the support of the A. F. of L. they are here representing small business men, the middle class. And consequently they are now tinkering with the tariff. Labor legislation is a side issue, something to "consider" when all other bills had been passed.

On the other hand 75 per cent of Socialist Representative Berger's time so far has been devoted to labor legislation, and the rest of his time to matters of general interest.

Unemployed workers of the Southwestern States are appealing to Berger to use whatever influence he has in stopping the importation of contract labor from Mexico by the American railroad companies. Berger has taken up the matter with the Bureau of Immigration.

In a letter to Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner-General of Immigration, Berger tells of the complaints he has received, and asks Keefe if he has "any information bearing upon these serious charges of the violation of the alien contract labor laws."

According to the complaint received by Berger over 3,000 Mexican laborers have been imported the last few days by the railroad companies of Arizona and California. Every train that road at Juarez brings about 300 men who come across to El Paso without interference from United States authorities.

A southwestern newspaper states that these Mexican immigrants "are furnished free transportation to the points where wanted—but not back."

Another newspaper says: "There is no need of laborers in the southwest, as this section is already over run with idle mechanics. They benefit no one excepting the railroads in keeping down wages."

"They do not spend a dime for merchandise with local merchants, for they are compelled to buy all their supplies from their employers 'commissary,' and at four prices, so that the commissary absorbs every nickel of their wages each month.

"When their employment comes to an end they generally find themselves several hundred miles from El Paso, without transportation and flat broke."

MILITARY BULLY TURNED DOWN

Governor Revokes Dishonorable Discharge of Fischl Is There Graft?

The work of Captain Travis in giving Louis Fischl a dishonorable discharge from the militia has been annulled, by Governor Norris, who revoked the dishonorable discharge given the kid by the military bully.

Travis it will be remembered constituted himself into a whole court, martial, and proceeded to dole out military injustice by canning a kid from the militia, and at the same time doing all in his power to ruin the boy's future in life.

A dishonorable discharge from the army or militia carries with it the loss of citizenship, and when Travis gave the dishonorable discharge to the 14 year old kid whom he cajoled in to the militia, he put the boy in the same position as a foreign born Chinaman.

With dishonorable discharge against his character, Louis Fischl would never be able to exercise his right of franchise, he would not be allowed to vote when he reached the age of 21, neither could he sit as a juror in any court, or even take up a home-stand in the United States. Born and raised in Montana, and with a good education for his age, he was damned, he was outlawed, all his civil rights

taken away from him before he reached his manhood, and all this done by a military bully, with the mind and disposition of a Czar.

A military bully—a working man, clothed in khaki, with the temporary authority of captain of a militia company, becomes intoxicated by power, imagines himself a Daniel come to judgement, and begins issuing decrees that would out do a Caesar in Ancient Rome.

What would a man like this do at the head of a company of scab herders, if ordered to break a strike.

But the judgment of this modern Daniel has been reversed.

The Fischl boy did not swallow the dope handed out to him by Captain Travis, but with the assistance of his friends appealed the case to Governor Norris, and the governor realizing the ridiculousness of Captain Travis' private, solitaire court martial revoked the dishonorable discharge given the boy and transferred him from company G, to the hospital corps, and thus the mighty Caesar and modern Daniel received a fall.

Another case has been reported of

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LOS ANGELES FRAME UP

The Savages Continue Torture Child Injured By The Detectives

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22—John J. McNamara sends the following greeting through the National Socialist Press to the workers who are so deeply interested in his welfare and the progress of the battle on the Pacific Coast:

"Give a word of greeting to my comrades in the field. Tell them I am never for a moment unmindful of their kindly interests, their efforts and their work. We are all fighting for our cause, each in his own place. At present my place is not the most pleasant but I know that much good is to come out of this by knitting the working class together. It is through solidarity that labor will win its battles and come into its own.

"Tell my brothers to keep up the work of education, and agitation to the end that our struggle will result in emancipation of the workers. Keep something doing all the time and we will win in the end."

John J. McNamara looks strong and robust. Despite the fact he takes daily exercise and works to keep in trim, he and his brother James are gaining in flesh and are philosophically making the best of their surroundings in the county jail.

"I have scarcely written a line today," said John in speaking of the constant stream of visitors that poured into the county jail all day to see the McNamara boys. The secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union spends much of his time writing and devotes his spare moments to reading and making notes. He is closely watching every move of the attorney for the defense and the action of the court. No detail of the proceedings is not watched and understood by him. He explains the finer points to his brother Jim.

"We will be ready when the trial opens and we are eager for the fray. Tell the boys everything is going as well as could be expected but we must win this fight for labor," was the final word of the big, handsome secretary as he turned to greet a party of friends who had just arrived.

Claude Darrow and Lecompte Davis of the defense have gone to San Francisco and it is likely the former will make a trip to Chicago before he returns to Los Angeles. Job Hariman and Joseph Scott are handling the multiplicity of details in Los Angeles and it is believed the defense will have a much stronger case when the time for trial arrives.

The failure of the district attorney to get Mrs. Emma McNamagal put in to jail or to force her to testify before the grand jury was a serious blow to the prosecution.

The woman broke down and came near dying in the corridor of the courthouse on Monday after the ordeal of hearing the assistant prosecutor plead to have her sent to prison for her refusal to answer questions propounded by the labor-hating members of the grand jury. The judges decision to the effect she need not testify in cases where indictments have already been returned, was based on good law as well as good judgment.

Public sympathy took such a decided swing in favor of the defense after the facts became public of the torture of Mrs. McNamagal that the prosecutors became alarmed. Mrs. McNamagal's troubles have scarcely ceased a moment since she arrived in Los Angeles. She was tortured into insensibility in the grand jury anti-room, then while the protracted woman was on the way home the brutal Burns operatives who had given her the "third degree" contrived to cause a collision between their automobile and the one in which the physician

was taking the woman to her home. On Sunday night a Burns automobile which had been following the McNamagal party ran down little Evelyn McNamagal and seriously injured her. The detectives machine was running without lights and it was a wonder the child was not killed.

George Behme, uncle of Ortie McNamagal is in Los Angeles and he has paid two visits to his nephew. Behme is a locomotive engineer from Portage Wis. He says the story told by Ortie is fantastic and that he can disprove a part of it; that Ortie was with him at the time some of the dynamiting was alleged to have been done by him.

Behme declares Ortie acts strangely as if his mind were affected or that he is strangely influenced in some manner. He is convinced the detectives are wielding a mysterious power over the young man and that he is weak enough to yield to the Burns men.

Mrs. McNamagal says she will visit her husband no more as it seems to be a futile task to try to persuade him to tell the truth about the whole affair. She had hoped that he would abandon the Burns outfit and tell the whole truth about the influence the "operatives" are exerting over her husband. She believes he could shed a great light on the methods of the Burns outfit.

Ortie McNamagal has lost 18 pounds in weight since his confinement in Los Angeles county jail. He is thin gaunt and has a hunted look. No one but the Burns' man McLarin spends a couple of hours daily with the self-alleged dynamiter. It is the common expression among newspaper men and officials at the jail that Ortie is "getting his daily lesson" when McLarin calls. Operative Mills, head of the local Burns headquarters declares he was working for the Pinkertons during the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. He knew Harry Orchard well. In comparing the two "confessers" he says Ortie McNamagal is a much better subject than the notorious and discredited Boise stool-pigeon. Mills says Ortie will stand pat and stick to the story agreed on and that there is little danger of their man weakening.

Mills has spent much of his time following Mrs. McNamagal and, according to the attorneys for the defense, devising new ways of tormenting the woman and her little children.

One feature of the case, devised with devilish ingenuity, developed when Ortie McNamagal was put in a cell on the side of the jail overlooking the Temple street entrance to the court house. It was hoped he could shout at his wife as she passed on her way to answer to a charge of contempt of court. She went into the building by another entrance and the prisoner clung to the bars peering in vain onto the paved street below.

After her ordeal in the courtroom the woman was assisted to the door. Emerging from the Temple street entrance the woman fainted and fell on the steps. Ortie saw her fall and he shrieked like a madman. The prisoner rushed to his cell door and shook it fiercely shouting for the jailor to see what was the matter with his wife. The woman was picked up and carried inside the court house and out the other entrance and taken away in a physicians automobile. It took hours to convince McNamagal that the woman had not died under the torment of the detective and the prosecutors.

McNamagal's health is breaking badly and it is known the detectives are afraid he will give way mentally before the trial opens.

Burns operatives here are almost at a point of rebellion. They say their

(Continued on fourth page.)

ISSUED WEEKLY.

GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers.

OFFICE 19 PARK AV. P. O. BOX 908

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year 50c
Six Months 25c

During the last few weeks many letters have been received at the News office, containing words of encouragement and appreciation of the work that the News is doing in forcing the militia law to a referendum, and the other work that is being carried on by the News in the battle of the workers against exploitation.

It is very pleasing to know that the efforts being made in this office is so widely appreciated. The task of maintaining a Socialist paper is very difficult, the obstacles to be overcome are many, great is the opposition to be met from the habitual knocker, who is moved by petty jealousy and spite, and from those who benefit by the present order of things.

Condition in Montana politics are rotten, a great many exposures can be made and should be made, but the Montana News is not in a position to make the necessary investigations, not in financial circumstances to do the work, although we hope to be soon where we can work to advantage.

One of the difficulties to be met with at present is, a mortgage on the machinery of the News, which we are trying to lift. We need to raise \$1,200 in order to wipe out the mortgage. We have not long to raise this amount in, and to those who believe that the News is doing good work, who have faith in the News that it will be as fearless in the future as in the past, dealing with the problems that affect the workers, we will ask some assistance, not in the form of donations, but a little effort, a little time to solicit subscriptions for the News. If we can add 2,500 new subscribers in the next sixty days, we will be safe, and the mortgage will be wiped out.

A little work on the part of its friends can put the News on its feet. Nearly all of you can send in one sub each week, some of you can send in six subs a week, but every subscription counts and we sincerely hope that an effort will be made by the friends and supporters of the News to assist us at this time.

A Socialist paper is required in Montana, one that can deliver the goods, and the Montana News has delivered the goods, can deliver the goods, and will deliver the goods.

The fight we have made against the militia law has aroused the wage slaves of Montana in revolt, and has done more than any other in years to direct the working class of Montana towards the Socialist movement.

The great mass of railroad men in Montana who have been indifferent to the Socialist propaganda are being aroused by the expose of the militia law and the railroad men hold the key to the social revolution, and to socialist political victory in this state.

With the reappointment of legislative representation in Montana, present indications are that, exclusive of Silver Bow county, there will be from 10 to 12 Socialists in the next legislature, including one or three state senators.

Such is the present outlook, but there is work to be done, what advantages we now hold must be added to, and the success that present conditions indicate can only be achieved by the Socialists of this state, provided they use good judgement, and take advantage of present opportunities.

To carry on the work a Socialist paper must be sustained, there is room for other Socialist papers in the state, but, the Montana News has a speciality of its own, and is in possession of data on local conditions that very few Socialist editors are fortunate enough to have.

The News if taken out of the financial tightness that surrounds it, a steady attack will be kept up on political corruption, graft in high places, and the steals of natural resources that is now taking place from the people, we can keep this up till the election of November 1912 and help to elect Socialists to the legislature.

But what the Montana News publishes is of little value unless the paper has a large circulation, therefore, we ask you to call on your neighbours and get their sub to the News. Ask your fellow workers in shop, mine, mill, factory and railroad to subscribe for the News.

Help all you can, every little counts. We need your help and the Socialist movement in Montana needs its "Dreadnought" the Montana News.

Prospectus Of History of the Supreme Court of U. S.

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

No established institution in the United States is more powerful than the National Supreme Court, nor is there any, the actual story of which is less known or more wrapped in exalted mystery.

Irrespective of what legislatures or Congress or lower courts may do, the nine men composing this court have the power of nullifying or setting aside any law as unconstitutional. Of these men a majority of five can and do dictate what our laws and government and conditions are to be, thus becoming a dictatorial and irresponsible body, swaying the welfare of ninety five millions of people.

The ruling class is willing to allow every other institution political or social to be criticised, but it has ever demanded that the Supreme Court of the United States be held above reproach and above criticism. The reason is obvious. This tribunal has been the most powerful instrument of the ruling class, the studied and persistent policy of which has been, to proclaim its sacred character and to inculcate popular reverence for it.

It is urgently necessary to narrate the facts concerning the Supreme Court as it has been from the start and as it is today. This, up to the present has never been done; nothing but eulogistic and flowery accounts have been written.

To get the accurate facts Gustavus Myers has had to spend a protracted period in difficult research. The facts however are now obtained. They are not mere nominal facts or those of a superficial character. They are the authentic underlying facts, all taken from court and other public records, and for the first time will present the actual story of the United States Supreme Court. These facts will show overwhelmingly and indisputably the following:

That the majority of the men who drafted the Constitution of the United States, drew it up expressly to safeguard the ruling class and to allow the accomplishment of vast schemes of plunder under color of organic law.

That the greater number of those men themselves already deep in schemes of personal plunder, and that immediately after the government was

organized, put through still greater schemes of pillage. An abundance of facts hitherto never brought out will be presented.

That the Supreme Court of the United States was designed to be the arch protector of the inviolate rights of personal and corporate property; that it was designed to be the authoritative mandate of the ruling class and has consistently remained so.

That from its inception, the Supreme court Justices have been men carefully selected because of their wealth, their powerful connections, their interests, or their proved subversivity and bias. For the first time, Comrade Myers will present the detailed and hitherto unknown facts from the time of John Jay, the first Chief Justice, to Edward D. White the present incumbent of that office. The facts connected with a great number of the Associate Justices will also be brought out.

That some of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court decisions which have been cited as precedents in thousands of cases and which are the literal law to-day have sprung in many instances from the personal interests of the judges making them or of their associates. The real startling history of these will be fully described. The facts are certain to make a great sensation.

That the successive Chief Justices have represented the special interests of the particular dominant section of the capitalist class of their day. This will be demonstrated in detail and beyond question.

That just as the Supreme Court Judges of early days were interested in great landed estates or schemes to obtain great tracts of land (the landed interests) so to-day the majority of men of the Supreme Court bench have been attorneys for railroads, banks, and other corporations. Here also the continuous specific details will be given.

This work is certain to be of the greatest propaganda value. It will not be mere statement. It will be nothing but the verified facts, with the references from the records for every fact given.

Control of the Public Schools.

By MAY WOOD-SIMONS

One institution is already in the hands of public management, that is the public school. But while the present conditions exist we cannot forget that the government, being controlled by a ruling class, the schools are managed by them.

They, through the legislatures and boards of taxation, fix the rates of taxation and the appropriation of funds that shall be used for school purposes. They secure the election and appointment of school boards that decide on courses of study for the children of the people and administer the school affairs.

They select and determine the qualification of the teachers. The funds for the support of schools, one great essential, are theirs to withhold. This they do both in the country and city schools, displaying poorly equipped schools, poorly paid teachers, and dilapidated buildings.

In the state of Kansas the tax for school purposes in cities of the second class has been put by the legislature at not more than nine mills. This is proving a pitifully inadequate amount and is cutting off the possibility for improvements or well paid teachers.

It is not alone that the public schools on the material side can have their usefulness crushed out by lack of sufficient financial support, the opposing class also controls the educational program.

Experts in education are not often elected to school boards but through political manipulation "business men" are put in control. These know little or nothing of the problem of education. One point they do often understand, that the children of workers are to be handled in the schools after the factory method at the lowest cost per capita.

Always in history there has existed class education. The masses have been educated only so far as the ruling class has deemed it necessary to make the toilers a useful subject class. This was true in the Middle Ages, it is true today.

Not long ago a member of the department of Education in one of our large universities said to me, "I some-

times wonder how long the people will submit to having the children mentally destroyed and maimed as they are in the public schools today."

And this man was a staunch defender of the public school.

"Quantity" not "quality" education rules in the schools today and even the quantity the workers' child receives is all too small. One day we will be surprised at the mummery we have called education.

The public school is the one institution that the Socialist Party must at all times support but we cannot remain blind to its terrible defects that have resulted from class rule.

In Girard, Kansas, the schools have been for years in a most dilapidated condition. The children were housed in buildings that would have disgraced a good farm if used for a stable. The heavy taxpayers, represented by their school board, made no move to secure anything better. The children had not even the simplest equipment such as maps and dictionaries. Finally the buildings began to crack about the heads of the children. They were dangerous. Still nothing was done.

At last the Socialists, believing they had sufficient strength to force the matter to an issue, began an investigation. They carefully went over every building, noted the dangerous cracks and sinking walls and sagging floors and the prominent lack of equipment. They investigated the use of the funds and the rate of taxation. Then they prepared a series of leaflets setting forth the facts and put them in the hands of every voter, man and woman, for women have the municipal suffrage, in the Girard school district.

They called a mass meeting at the county building and men and women who had never neared a Socialist meeting came to see what was to be done.

A petition was circulated calling for a special election to raise bonds to build new buildings. The petition was presented to the school board which, was surprised at the arousal of the people, finally voted to ask the mayor to call the election. But Girard had a republican mayor and city com-

missioners.— It is under the commission form of government,— and the election was not called.

Then a municipal election of officers was held a month later and the workers, conscious of their class interests, at last elected a Socialist mayor. Now the call for the election of the school board has been posted by the Socialist mayor.

What has happened in this case can happen in a hundred more. When Comrade Beals went in as mayor of Lindsay, Ontario, less than a year ago the first thing he did was to have a bond for several thousand dollars voted to build schools for the children of the people. He said to me recently while I was in Canada, "For years the common schools have received no attention from this city. The children were housed in positively dirty barracks. A pitiful few of the workers' children ever get beyond the first few forms and the money was all expended on the higher collegiate institutions where the child of the well to do alone could go."

In many places Socialists are serving on school boards. There will be hundreds more in these positions before another five years, and it is of the first importance that there should be definite ideas of necessary changes in the schools.

There are not only questions of administration but questions of pedagogy that must be handled by these Socialist officials.

No more important thing exists than the forming of future citizens. This work is partly at least in the hands of the school. Its function should be to make boys and girls into the best possible social agents, to fit them for useful work, and enable them to spend their leisure in a way that will add strength and growth to their powers.

The Socialists will find that there is much that they must reconstruct in the public school. At least there are certain things that must be aimed at by every Socialist elected to a position on a school board.

1. Sufficient well equipped buildings with out door schools for the weak children and careful medical inspection.

2. An increase in the number of children in the hands of each and assuring greater individual attention.

3. Play grounds and gardens attached to all schools and manual training equipment provided. Vocational training furnished by public schools.

4. Special attention to sub-normal and exceptionally bright children.

5. An investigation of the methods used. A child's individuality and power to act independently can be crushed easily through wrong methods.

6. The best teachers at the best wages that can be secured.

7. An advisory council of the teachers that shall assist in making out courses of study and advising on the general management of the schools.

8. Greater use of the school buildings as social centers, and greater co-operation between the schools and the parents.

9. The largest appropriations that can be secured for the support of the schools.

10. An investigation of the school books used and the selection of the best that can be secured.

11. The feeding of children, and baths to assure cleanliness.

12. Continuation schools in connection with the public schools system but it should be arranged that the persons under eighteen years work in the continuation school should be carried on in the day and not in night schools.

13. Well equipped laboratories for scientific courses in the high schools.

THE REFERENDUM.

The signatures for the referendum on the militia law are climbing up and if the good work keeps on the referendum will be secured.

The boys at Basin have filed a large list of names during the past week with the Clerk and Recorder of Jefferson county and there have been 100 names more than the required 15 per cent been filed with the Clerk and Recorder of Deer Lodge county.

Other places report activity and it is hoped that during the coming week a few more counties will file petitions with the required 15 per cent of the voters' names attached.

Every person having petitions should get active and see that every signature possible is secured and the petitions filed at an early date in order that we may know what counties to concentrate our efforts on, at the finish to assure the required total number of names being received.

Remember this is the first time that a demand has been made for a referendum in Montana and we must be successful. There must be no such

thing as failure, that Donohue militia law is more outrageous than most people imagine. Therefore put on an extra spurt and get the referendum petitions filed at once.

WAR—WHAT FOR?

DO YOU KNOW that in one single campaign of Napoleon's over 150,000 boys under 20 years of age were destroyed?

DO YOU KNOW why there were no officers on board the battleship Maine when she was blown up?

DO YOU KNOW that a modern Gatling gun can be fired from 800 to 1,800 times per minute—and, by an electrical attachment, even 3,000 per minute? That artillery is now over 125 times more effective than it was even in the hideous battles of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870?

DO YOU KNOW that in the Russian-Japanese war, regiments of men and boys were forced to charge ten times up a hillside swept by batteries of Gatling guns and that the men and boys fell down in heaps and mounds four and five deep, some of the poor fellows receiving seventy bullet wounds—almost torn to shreds?

DO YOU KNOW why well-known American Army officers have bitterly cursed this book, WAR—WHAT FOR? (They have been heard doing so.)

DO YOU KNOW that a first class modern rifle will force a bullet through 60 one inch pine boards; that the Danish "Rexer" rifle can be fired 300 times per minute; and that a modern gatling gun will tear a board fence to pieces a mile away in six minutes?

DO YOU KNOW that the red-stained god of war Mars, in the civilized wars of one hundred and ten years following 1789, drank, night and day, two gallons of human blood every 20 minutes? That blood ran down the hill in streams away from the heaps of dead and wounded at Port Arthur?

DO YOU KNOW that one "Dreadnought" battleship costs as much as the officially estimated total value of all the books in all the libraries of 454 leading colleges and universities in the United States?

DO YOU KNOW that the American Soldier's ration is officially estimated to cost six and two thirds cents each? And that the Government has hunted the runaway boys, in the last three years, as if they were wild beasts, offering \$50. a head for their capture? and that suicide in the American army was 36 times greater in 1909 than in 1907? (Official evidence in WAR—What For?)

DO YOU KNOW that soldier life so surprises and sickens the soldier boys that over half of all the several thousand annual desertions are by boys in the first year of their service and that many more than half of these first-year desertions are by boys in the first six months of their service? (Official evidence in WAR—WHAT FOR?)

DO YOU KNOW that President Taft, when Secretary of War, sneeringly said in his official report that "the life of the soldier as at present constituted, is not one to attract the best and most desirable class of enlisted men." And that it was proposed, in the same report, to make the life attractive by improving the fare of the soldiers and that it was urged (quoting from his report): "Butter,

milk and molasses, or syrup, at least, should be added to the garrison ration. These articles are almost necessary in the preparation of desert". Do you know what kind of a man the present Commander-in-Chief expected to tease into the service with skimmed milk and molasses or cheap syrup? Could his son be tricked with milk and molasses or syrup? (Full discussion in WAR—WHAT FOR?)

WAR—WHAT FOR? Is a handsome, gold-stamped, high-grade cloth-bound, double-backed book, printed in easy, open type on high quality paper, 8x5 inches in size. The book contains 352 pages; 12 chapters; 13 intensely interesting full-page pictures (three powerful half-tones); several literary photographs of hell; trenchant discussion of every phase of war, militarism, and social struggle; more than a dozen strong passages for school and entertainment declamations; over 300 citations and quotations from authorities; bibliography; numerous suggestions for promoting the propaganda against war and capitalism; an abundance of material for lectures on war, militarism, the class struggle, capitalism, socialism, and the history of the working class. A book of this size, stock, binding, and richness of illustration is usually sold at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Can be had from the Montana News for \$1.20 postpaid.

After committing some ordinary piece of thievery, it is a customary thing for a capitalist to have a law passed making that outrageous act legal.

Be sure and read the next issue of the Montana News. Order a bundle and get your neighbour to read it.

Have you signed the petition for the referendum on the Donohue Militia law?

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection. It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers.

Organize a farmers union in your district. Further particulars can be had by sending a letter of inquiry to Union Farmer, Box 908 Helena

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WAR — WHY?

Give me a gun That I may blaze away At him whom I ne'er met before this day: Yea, e'en at him whose face I scarce can see, He afar off, a thousand yards from me. Mad work? yes, 'tis for both of us poor fools— For me and him, both of us merely tools.

Arthur Laycock.

SOCIALIST VICTORY

At Two Harbors, Minn., on May 5th last, H. J. Irwin, who was elected alderman-at-large at the spring election as a Socialist, was expelled from the party for refusing to vote as instructed.

When the Citizens (citizens is the name by which the combined old parties is called) found out that the Socialists had a petition to recall Irwin, they got out a petition to recall Charles Esse, who was elected alderman from the 4th ward on the Socialist ticket at the last election.

The result of Tuesday's election was as follows: Alderman-at-large, A. L. Johnson, Socialist, 419 votes, H. J. Irwin, Citizen, 284 votes.

Alderman from the 4th ward, Charles Esse, Socialist 134; Harry Bangrud, Citizen 70.

At the spring election Esse had 22 majority; his majority on Tuesday was 64. The alderman-at-large at last spring's election had majorities of from 19 to 22. Johnson's election by a majority of 135 proves beyond any question of a doubt that the Socialists have "made good" in Two Harbors.

As Labor Day is drawing near, and celebrations are taking place in camps all over the state, we desire to call the attention of all Socialists and friends of the News, that we are in position to do all kinds of printing and hope that you will endeavour to direct all Labor Day printing this way. All Profits made on job printing goes to make the Montana News a better paper to fight the battles of the working class.

Have you signed the petition for the referendum on the Donohue militia law?

Let every union send in a protest to Senators Dixon and Myers at once.

When a thief admits his guilt he gets from one to ten years. When a capitalist steals a million or two he shows 'unreasonably' good judgment and gets highly complimented.

Boost the referendum on the militia law.

What the People Own

The greatest municipal fight of the last two decades is that of the Helena Water works company, versus, the city of Helena. It was a gigantic struggle between organized greed on the one side, and the plain people on the other. More than twenty years ago the Helena water octopus secured from an inconsiderable an incompetent city council a twenty-year franchise; thus, giving the water company the exclusive right of supplying the citizens of Helena with water.

Immediately after the company had obtained a monopoly, it directly or indirectly, originated a movement to sell its entire junk to the city for an outrageous and enormous price, the modest sum of nearly fourteen hundred thousand dollars (\$1,380,000).

Helena had one man about this time who sincerely believed in the municipal ownership of a water supply. His name was Frank Edwards. He reasoned that if municipal ownership was the solution, then why not begin right. After considerable study and investigation, Mr. Edwards demonstrated the indisputable fact that the city of Helena could build and install a brand new plant for less than one half the price the water octopus demanded for its worn out system. Then the real war began, and for nearly twenty years the contest waged, until finally Edwards won on every count.

Spasmodically, while the campaign was in vogue, the Water Company hinted that it would sell to the city at various prices, ranging from \$1,380,000 to \$590,000. But not until the last gun was fired did the Water Company surrender.

When there was no chance for any more litigation that would benefit the Octopus, it offered its entire outfit for \$400,000. Every sensible citizen admitted that this price was at least \$100,000 too high; but the dear public—that plastic jelly-fish—jumped at the bait, and voted to purchase the second-hand goods of the Water Company.

By the vote of the people the present water plant is now virtually the property of the city. One of the complaints of the public was that the company did not supply the best kind of water. The Company on the contrary maintained that no water was

supplied to the people of Helena but the very best—pure and unadulterated.

It was charged that the Company used a great deal of swamp water from a pumping station on Ten Mile. This allegation was denied by the friends of the Water Trust.

A few facts will perhaps throw some light upon the kind of water that is being served to the people right now. During the present month (July) the Water Company was pumping considerable of its supply from the Ten Mile swamp. This water is dangerous to the public health because it contains millions upon millions of disease germs. The pumping station itself is situated in the middle of a swamp acreage on Ten Mile Creek. It is surrounded with large areas of alkali beds.

About two thousand feet above it the sewers from the Kessler Brewery empty into the creek; and, still nearer, the entrails from a local slaughterhouse are dumped into the creek. No wonder there is so much sickness in the city. Much of the dysentery now prevailing in town can be directly traced to the foul germs pumped into the homes of Helena families.

On the 12th of July, during two small fires, the main pipes burst in three different places when a high pressure of water was turned on. The people of Helena have certainly a white elephant on their hands, and time will prove that the present Mayor was right when he said that the purchase of the old junk of the Water Company would end in failure. If it does then the enemies of municipal ownership will point to Helena, and say "Helena cannot make municipal ownership pay."

But what's the use! As long as foul water, rusty mains, and disease-breeding germs can be bought at a Water Company bargain why should the people grumble? The people have always been robbed, and they never kick until it is too late. This transaction of buying an old plant when a new one could have been more profitably constructed is like the man in the Arabian Nights who wanted to trade old lanterns for new. But the people are satisfied, and as that wise old fellow Shakespeare use to say—All's Well That Ends Well!

The Power of the Press

By ROBERT HUNTER

Have you ever thought of the power of the press?

This thing you have in your hands has cost many a precious life.

Battles have been fought that you might read it tonight peacefully by your fireside.

It is one of "the rights" won by blood and sacrifice. It and the ballot are the two most important rights that mankind has wrung from tyranny.

Think of it! This thing you have in your hands—this newspaper.

And now ask yourself what use are you making of it? It is one of the greatest powers in the world.

It is the hammer of Thor, the sword of Siegfried.

With it you can do anything; without it you can do nothing. Mark that! This is no poetry or fine writing. This is "a terrible God's fact."

And what use are you making of this mighty instrument?

With this in the hands of just men injustice cannot live. With this in the hands of brave men, tyranny and oppression can never get a foothold. With this in your hands you have nothing to fear. Your battle against wrong is all but won.

But where are YOUR newspapers? Have you them to fight your battles, or is it the enemy that welds these mighty instruments? And if the enemy only has great newspapers, have not your forefathers, who died to win you this means of emancipation, have they not died in vain?

Why die to win rights for mankind if mankind will not make use of them when won?

"The interests" have great newspapers—some one or more in every city, town and hamlet in this great country, but have the people newspapers?

This thing you have in your hand is something of that kind. It is undervalued. It is ragged and out at the toes. It shuffles along through its childhood, but, my stone-blind friend, it is the promise of everything. Given nourishment, it may yet split rails; it may yet become the great emancipator.

It was born in a dirty basement,

mothered and fathered by hunger parents. It was at birth siltier more than a shriek, ungodly and hideous, yet Luther in his hovel or Lincoln in his cabin was no more.

If anything in this world is great, this thing in your hand is great!

It is the beginning of a new world power that will one day shape the destiny of man.

Its eyes and ears are social eyes and ears. Its voice is a social voice. The eyes and ears search throughout the world for what you want to know what you ought to know, and the voice carries to every part of the world the news.

Through this thing, and only through this thing, can you know the truth about country politics and business, about science, industry and art, about freedom, justice and democracy. Truth, my friend, the truth that shall make you free.

You are now fed on lies. You know only what the enemy want you to know, or what escapes from them when they quarrel among themselves. By controlling this great instrument, they control the sources of our information, as John D. Rockefeller controls the sources of oil, and we must buy the kind of product they want to sell and at their price.

Think of this thing, more precious, more powerful, more enlightening than all else, owned by the enemy—at least, all but owned by the enemy!

You have this poor thing in your hands. It depends upon you whether it will live or die. It depends upon you whether it will become a great instrument for fighting our battles. Poor as it is, it is a symbol of that which is our sole security as a sovereign people.

It must be on guard. It must watch out for us. It must report the truth to us. It must warn us of danger, and when need be, call us to action. Will it fail? That is inconceivable, for if this thing fails, then all else fails.

More signatures are required for the referendum on the Donohue Militia law. Help to get them.

Civilized mankind is rapidly rousing from a race-cursing spell. Soon every red-throated cannon on earth will boom no more—silenced forever. The tears of war-robbed widows and war-orphaned children and the blood of the world's strong men will cease to stain the earth, and never again on "great" battlefields will foul birds feast on the shattered corpses of youths torn from the trembling embrace of fond mothers and forced to face the storms of lead and steel—to decide which nation is superior as a fighter.

Military Fully Turned Down

(Continued from first page.)

a militia man being put in the guard house for refusing to attend the encampment. The name of the militia man could not be learned, but he was brought to Helena one day last week from eastern Montana, by the sheriff of one of the counties in the east end of the State, and turned over to the captain of his company, and forced to do his stunts on the parade ground. The sheriff acted under the Donohue militia law and the farmer taxpayers of the county will have to pay the expenses of the sheriff in taking a green kid to Helena to attend the militia drills.

ALL POWERFUL IS THE DONOHUE MILITIA LAW. A question has arisen during the past week relative to the draft in high places in the state militia.

The Donohue militia allows the officers to draw the same pay as the regular army officers, while they are on duty.

Three militia officers are employees of the state, drawing a regular monthly salary from the people of the state whether they do a tap or not.

These three are Major McGuinness, Captain Reif, and Captain Travis. McGuinness is employed in the attorney general's office as stenographer, doing a woman's work and drawing a regular monthly salary from the state, and is by some, called Galen's man Friday.

Captain Reif is State Fire Marshal, a new position created by the last legislature to look after insurance corporations' interests and has a salary of \$150. a month.

Captain Travis is an engineer at the State Capitol and draws \$125. a month from the state.

As far as we can ascertain, no wages are deducted from state employees for time lost by them from their public duties.

These three state employees attended the state encampment of the militia, and received pay from the state for their services as militia officers. Now if they receive pay from the state for their regular positions they will be drawing two pay checks for the same time, filling two positions at the same time. IS NOT THIS A GRAFT?

We hear that McGuinness received \$63. for his services at the encampment. \$63 is one dollar less than 16 common wage slaves in Montana had deducted from their wages last month for POLL TAX.

The common herd have the taxes deducted out of their pay check and a militia officer gets about as much in one week for bossing scab herders as 14 wage slaves dug up.

The human mules of Montana must love to vote the old party ticket, when they stand for such treatment as that. McGuinness is an understrapper of attorney general Galen, and Galen is one of the worst labor hating officials in the state. At the Good Roads convention recently, held in Missoula, Galen in a speech stated that he had apologies to make to organized labor for his official acts in extending convict labor.

A year ago when the unions of Helena were fighting the use of convict labor at the State Fair, Galen is quoted as making insulting remarks directed at organized labor to the extent that he would commit an act on "Sunday" and "Monday" to prevent us from making "good with the scab herders" union. With such a man bossing the major, it is a safe bet that Galen's back man Friday in time of a strike would not hesitate to order his scab herders to jab the bayonet, or fire the dum-dum bullet into the carcasses of the strikers.

The Donohue Militia law makes provisions for a chaplain in each regiment of the scab herders, in order that the herders may be prepared to face the terrors of hell. The chaplain must be a regularly ordained preacher of some church of standing in the state and is ranked as major, with a salary the same as the majors in the regular

army, while he is on duty. There is a Baptist preacher belonging to the militia, hailing from Bozeman, and he attended the encampment, but did not perform any religious ceremonies, as the scab herders were too busy being disciplined in the art of breaking strikes. For some reason or other, the preacher did not draw the salary of a major but only the pay of a private.

It is hard to imagine what reason a preacher can have among a bunch of scab herders, as it is contrary to the ethics of Christianity, and that a follower of the lowly Nazarene should devote his time with his fellow creatures in preparing for hell; instead of turning their steps in the opposite direction, is a puzzle.

Sign the demand for the referendum on the Donohue militia law.

The city of Winnipeg has decided to buy the entire plant of the Winnipeg Electric Railway company for the sum of \$15,000,000.

"REPUBLICAN PARTY CORRUPT"

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, is telling tales out of school. In a letter to a fellow republican, one named Charles H. Russell, of New York City, Bourne writes:

"The republican party machinery is composed of a few individuals, who by methods well known to you, even if you will not admit it, perpetuate themselves in party control, dictating elections of delegates to national conventions, making that body misrepresentative of popular will and subordinating general welfare to selfish interests."

Of course, Bourne has hopes for the republican party. He has the notion that some day that party will adopt the initiative and referendum and thus the "bosses" will be wiped out. However, he does not show how the party bosses are going to adopt his ideas and legislate themselves out of power.

If you are opposed to the State Scab Herding law, sign the demand for a referendum on the same.

CONSPIRACY of the Money and Land-owning Kings of the Period of the War of the REVOLUTION EXPOSED IN

'UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND SOCIALISM' BY SILAS HOOD A book of 32 pages containing the real truth about our "patriot" forefathers. It has history not found in our school books. These are the articles which recently ran in the Social-Democratic Herald and for which there was so large a demand that they had to be printed in book form.

Learn who are the real patriots were then and who the traitors are now. Adoption of the United States Constitution was the result of a monster conspiracy and every citizen of America should know the truth. Washington and Franklin not spared, Hamilton and Hancock exposed. White slavery, kidnaping, murder, debtors prisons and political trickery. It Contains Reference List for Historical Research in Libraries.

Push the sale of this book. It is good propaganda. Single Coy 10c, 25 Copies \$1.75 100 Copies \$6.00 Postage Prepaid

SPECIAL OFFER We will soon start to publish a daily, probably as early as October 1, 1911. The bigger the list of subscribers for our Weekly, the Social-Democratic Herald, the better for our proposed daily. This list will form the basis of our circulation for the daily. We are therefore so anxious to increase our number of weekly readers that we will send a copy of this book and the Herald for five weeks to four different persons, and a copy of the book to you for just one-half the price of the books, 25 Cents.

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company. 528-530 Chestnut Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION PRINTING. GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers.

Comrades and Brother:— We desire to call your attention to the printing office of the Montana News. We do all kinds of printing for labor organizations, Constitutions, By-Laws, Letter Heads, Envelopes Working Cards, all stationary and printed material used by unions. The Montana News is the only paper in the Rocky Mountain states that advocates the right of labor at all times and in all places. Regardless of what the grievances may be we stand by the strikers in the struggle of the union against the corporations. In more than one instance we have turned public opinion in favor of the strikers, and in more than one city and camp have we made the union label respected. The Montana News is supported exclusively by the workers and the profits from job work of the labor organizations of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. Perhaps your union has not required the assistance of any paper in times of trouble, but rest assured, should your organization ever become involved in a strike; the Montana News will be found on your side and ready to give all the assistance that press and pen can do to win the strike. A labor press should be built up, and we need your assistance will you send us your order for the printing of your union? Why support print shops whose paper attack you or treat your cause with silence and indifference when you are involved in a strike?

The capitalists know the power of the press and control the papers accordingly.

Should your union require anything in the line of printing give us a chance to bid on same. Ask us for our prices. We may charge higher than scab shops, but we pay all express charges on packages sent out. Remember we are the headquarters for Union Printing in the Northwest and the shop that has made the Union Label respected.

No work leaves our shop that does not bear the Union Label. None but Union men employed.

Hoping to be favored by the patronage and support of your union.

Fraternally, MONTANA NEWS

OUR NEED IN EDUCATION

By E. H. THOMAS

It is a deaf ear which can not hear them—the forward march of the army of bread—winning women.

Every fifth woman is in that army, according to the latest census returns now available, five million women, or over twenty per cent of the women of the United States, are employed in gainful occupations.

And their number is steadily increasing.

Now it makes little difference whether we consider this a step on, ward in woman's evolution, or whether we look upon it as the breakup of the American home. Whether we like this fact or not, it is a fact and we must meet it as a fact.

But what will be the result for industrial conditions in America? Since it is an economic law that in every industry wages tend toward the level of the lowest wages paid, it is evident that the wage-working woman, in every trade she enters, will make wages sag and lower the American standard of living, just in proportion to the smaller remuneration she receives.

Unfortunately, it is almost everywhere true that women get lower wages than men for the same amount of work, and that their conditions of labor are far worse.

The main reason for this is that women have not been educated along economic lines. They do not know how to protect their interests nor how to resist oppression and exploitation.

Up to a very recent time, all their activities have been centered in the home. Their work has been isolated and unsocial. It is not strange, therefore, that they have not learned even the simple lesson that in union is strength.

But they must learn it. Otherwise they will not only drag down wages, but they will deteriorate the race. What feeble, stunted and listless sons and daughters must be the offspring of these overworked and underpaid women wage-slaves!

Solidarity—that is the first lesson the working woman must learn.

And not only the solidarity of the trade union—although that is an important step in her march to freedom.

But infinitely more important is it for her to learn that working men and women must stand together in the political field, for the protection of their present interests, and for their final emancipation.

This may sound like an absurdity. How can women protect their rights by means of political action, when they do not even have the ballot?

Fortunately, there is one political party through which women can act even if they cannot vote, and which supports equally the rights and interests of all working people, both men and women.

To this party, the Socialist Party, wage-working women must look for better conditions of work in the present. To the Socialist Party they must look for a better future, for their real and true emancipation, that emancipation which can come only through economic freedom.

These are the lessons we must teach the wage-working women.

For if we do not teach her, she will not only go down, but she will pull our civilization along with her.

It is exceedingly unsafe to leave in our industrial army large masses of persons who do not know how to protect themselves. What would be thought of an army which should take the field with one of its wings composed of unarmed and undrilled soldiers?

Yet such is the conditions of the workingclass of America.

Nor is it only the wage-working woman who needs to learn the lesson of union, of solidarity, the great truth that all the working people must stand or fall together.

The workingman's wife needs it just as much as the woman wage-worker.

The activity of the workingman's wife is usually confined within her own home. It is no wonder that her mental outlook is often bounded by the four walls of her little kitchen.

But it is a thousand pities when this is the case.

Her husband, himself perhaps none too sure of his duty, is held back by her lack of sympathy with his struggle for freedom. She cannot understand why he should attend the union meeting or the Socialist lecture, or why he should pay dues to the union or the party. For her and her children he is fighting the class struggle, but that she cannot see.

But if only somebody would explain could be made to realize that there to her this great truth! If only she is no future for her— that there is no salvation for her children from the

yoke of wage-slavery— except in the Socialist movement.

If once her maternal affection can be enlisted on the side of progress, she will become a most invaluable ally. But she will first have to see that her children's future is bound up with the future of humanity.

How beautiful will be the woman who has learned this lesson! Whose mother heart beats for the whole human race. Whose face is towards the future, bright with hope and strong with purpose.

Whose husband can say with truth, "My wife is my best inspiration to me in my work for a new and better order of society." Whose son some day, when asked how he first embraced Socialism, will proudly answer, "I learned it at my mother's knee."

Blessed shall she be among women! Open out therefore the horizons of the working women. Whether their toil is in the kitchen or the factory, let them see the wider prospect—the glorious future—the dawn of the Socialist era.

Teach her these lessons and posterity is saved.

A WOMAN'S PLACE.

By Robert H. Howe.

Chapter IV.

For thousands of years she sat beside the hearth and through long hours of patient industry and with a whirling hand spindle, twisted between thumb and fingers every thread of every garment that covered a human form. No career was open to her. Man, freed from the petty details of the daily needs of the family, could devote his time and intellect to science, art literature, statescraft, music or philosophy, and leave a name that lives in history. A Joan of Arc, or a Du Barry is no consolation to women for the millions of wasted lives worn out through countless centuries of dreary drudgery.

The matriarchal gens, one of the most important and long continued of human institutions of which we have any knowledge, had disappeared before the rising institution of private property. Lands, flocks, and herds, once the collective property of the tribe or gens, became individual property. With private ownership of land came the right to sell or mortgage it, and debt, usury, land monopoly and slavery followed as the fruits of this change in the social order. Out of the chaos rose the State, an institution whose purpose was to keep order and settle the endless disputes and conflicts that rose between the landless, poverty-stricken many and the wealthy few.

The dispossessed and the slaves fell into a condition of serfdom willing the and patrician families through consil possessed by military chieftains quest or usurpation. Production of commodities for exchange began to take the place of production for use, and a trading class came into existence, still further dividing society in to classes.

Century after century rolled by and woman's status remained almost unchanged. Like Cinderella in the fairy tale she sat by the fire-side waiting for the arrival of the good fairy with the magic wand to free her from her bondage.

The eighteenth century arrived and with it came the industrial revolution that sounded the death knell of the feudal system. The use of steam power and machinery in production gave added wealth and power to the manufacturing and trading classes and led them to demand equal political rights with aristocrats in the affairs of State. The middle class revolution was successful and as Carlyle truly says, "Aristocracy of Feudal Parchment has passed away with a mighty rushing; and now by a natural course we arrive at Aristocracy of the Money-bag. Apparently a still baser Aristocracy? An infinitely baser; the basest yet known. In which, however, there is this advantage, that it cannot continue."

To be continued.

News From Milwaukee

The Wisconsin Legislature has now at last adjourned. While Socialists must view with disgust the results accomplished by this "Progressive," supposedly "radical" legislature, still we must admit that some things have been gained. Our Socialist members have succeeded in ushering through some good labor laws. Not all their labor has been in vain.

For instance, the law limiting hours of labor for women was alone worth a struggle. Considering the frightful conditions under which Wisconsin wage-working women have suffered, it is a decided gain that henceforth

they will not work more than ten hours a day and fifty five hours a week, and that for women working on night shifts the working time will be eight hours, or forty-eight hours per week. The bill as originally introduced by a socialist member provided for an eight hour day for all working women. That was much too strong for the "radical" legislature. It was accordingly amended—but even so it marks a long step forward. "Progressive" Wisconsin never took much interest in the toiling women. It remained for the Socialist members to push through this most necessary law. For protection of the real material interests of women, only Socialists can be trusted.

Another important measure carried through the legislature was the workmen's compensation bill. For many sessions, this measure was introduced and again reintroduced by our faithful Comrade Brockhausen, sec'y of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and member of the Wisconsin legislature ever since 1904. The old party politicians do not like to pass a Socialist bill. But this time they got around it by appointing a commission to consider the matter, which was again referred to an Assembly committee of which Comrade Brockhausen was a member, and finally the measure which he originally fathered was reported as a committee bill and passed. The legislature got the credit, but the workingmen got the victory.

The most important consequence of this bill was the provision for a proposed constitutional amendment for state insurance. This would solve the whole question of workmen's compensation. This really valuable measure however must also pass the next legislature and then go to the people before it can finally become a law.

Another good law secured through our members of the legislature is the one establishing an industrial commission, which serves also as the Industrial Accident Board, and will supervise the enforcement of the workmen's compensation act. It has control of the Labor Bureau and is given much stronger powers for the enforcement of sanitary and safety devices.

Considering the really good work which has been done by our Socialist members at Madison, some of whom, especially the younger members, have surprised us by their ability and good sense, these results may look small. But after all, it is not the immediate effects for which our comrades must be credited. They are paving the soil—their propaganda is for the future.

The annual Socialist picnic at Milwaukee was a tremendous success this year. According to the capitalist papers, 24,000 persons were in attendance. This year the main part of the program was given up to the women and children. A large arena was cleared, and the spectators watched the exercises form raised seats. Then the women of the Socialist clubs, dressed in white and crowned with flowers marched in two by two, carrying two immense flags, the stars and stripes, and the red Socialist banner. These they presented to the Socialist Party in a fine speech of dedication, delivered by the wife of Mayor Selzer. Next the children went through a beautiful and impressive flag drill, each boy bearing a red banner and each girl a United States flag. As the two lines marched together, crossing their flags the audience applauded wildly, and many an old-time Socialist wiped his eyes at sight of this inspiring vision of the future. No words were needed to expound the beautiful lesson.

At the close of the flag drill, Victor Berger surprised every one by sudden, stepping on the platform. This was a feature not on the program, as every one had supposed him to be in a distant state, and hearty indeed was the welcome given by the comrades to their old veteran.

It is but a step from the morally sublime to the ridiculous. Next day, a republican writer in one of the capitalist papers came out with an earnest appeal to his party to arrange just such a picnic in imitation of the Socialist picnic, for the purpose of harmonizing the republicans and raising campaign funds. Just fancy! Would not a picnic composed of Standpatters and Insurgents be a picnic indeed!

E. H. Thomas

Los Angeles Frame Up

(Continued from page one.)

chief is getting plenty of money from the steel trust but that he is not sending it here and that they have not been paid for several weeks.

The action of the Socialists in threatening the mayor and city council with injunction proceedings if any more money was paid to Burns has put a severe crimp in the Burns payroll here. Nine thousand dollars were returned to the city treasury and as likely to remain there. A working class ticket is likely to be elected this

fall and with Job Hariman as mayor it is not likely any labor-hating organization will succeed in getting any of the peoples money to pay to detective agencies.

Through a mistake on the part of a news service the impression has gone abroad that Connors, Maple and Bender, the striking metal workers who are accused of conspiring to place explosives near the Hall of Records, This error was doubtless made because they had been released from custody, cause Job Hariman succeeded in getting the indictments against the men quashed because they had been illegally drawn. The men were instantly remanded and were again indicted. They are still in jail and, as the bail is placed at the excessive point of \$25,000 they are likely to remain in prison until after the McNamara trial. The prosecution knows there is no case against the men but to liberate them now would be a hard blow to the district attorney's office. It would disclose the flimsy case and weaken the detectives who have worked up the dynamiting fakes.

Mrs. McManigal Collapses

Los Angeles, Cal., July 23—Collapsing under the strain to which she has been subjected since her arrival here a month ago, Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal, wife of the alleged informer in the McNamara dynamiting case, was taken to a hospital today. She is a victim of nervous prostration, according to her physician Dr. W. N. Lewis, and her friends assert that she may emerge from the hospital a permanent sufferer from paralysis of the lower limbs.

Mrs. McManigal first began showing signs of strain after an unexpected interview with her husband, who was taken into an ante-room of the grand jury chamber by detectives for the prosecution and there confronted with his wife. This followed a visit of Mrs. McManigal to the jail, where she endeavored to have the alleged confessed dynamiter repudiate his testimony before the grand jury against the McNamara brothers. Last week when she was summoned into court to answer the first contempt citation issued at the request of the prosecution, Mrs. McManigal fainted and, according to her friends and attorneys, she has been in bed ever since.

TO THE QUITTER.

By John M. Work.

So you are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit.

Just when things are coming our way all over the United States and all over the world. When the magazines are devoting a large amount of space to us. When the newspapers are compelled to give us attention. When we are drawing the fire from the biggest batteries the enemy has. When our municipal and congressional victories have put us on the map, so to speak. When a presidential campaign is coming on in which we should all do our duty and reach another mile post on the way to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the face of all this, you propose to lie down.

Well—good-bye!

There have always been those who lack the stern qualities and the grim persistence to keep on fighting until the goal is reached. There have always been those who drop out of the ranks and take it easy, and then profit by the sacrifices of their comrades after the victory is won. There have always been those who want to get something for nothing. There have always been those who give the enemy aid and comfort by throwing down their arms in the midst of the conflict.

To one who was in the fight before you heard of it, your lament is baby, ish.

Some of your plans have not worked out as you expected. There were not as many votes as you thought there ought to be. You are unable to see visible results of your efforts. You have not been duly appreciated by your comrades.

Even so.

The changing of people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. So, dom does a comrade see the direct results of his own individual efforts for the Cause.

But, let him look back a few years, comparing the standing of the movement then with its standing now, and he will see the marvelous advance that has been made through the common efforts of all the comrades including himself.

And let him not expect to be patted on the back every time he aims a blow at the enemy. There are others also in the fight.

Persistence, persistence, and yet persistence, is the thing that wins. And working for the Great Cause is the only thing that is worth living for at this stage of human progress.

He who quits is dead. He is intellectually and spiritually deceased.

Let the faint-hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like.

But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause makes them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting, with dogged determination, in spite of all obstacles and discouragements, until capitalism is conquered and Socialism takes possession.

I AM THE PRINTING PRESS.

I am the printing press born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, the oratories of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the woof of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike.

I make the human heart beat with passion or tenderness. I stir the pulse of nations, and make brave men do braver deeds and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze with fearlessness into the

vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak a myriad of people listen to my voice. The Anglo-Saxon the Latin, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless carillon of the news, I carry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge and power. I epitomize the conquest of mind and matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candor's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust. I am the printing press—Ex.

Under Socialism there would be no political "pull" to secure public positions. Every man would have an equal opportunity and would be engaged in that capacity for which he is best fitted. And every man would be guaranteed a job.

Keep your eye on the Montana News, the Dreadnought of the working class.

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