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MONTANA NEWS

ABOLISH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

VOL. VII.

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NO. 46.

Darrow Clashes With Judge

The Ruling of Judge Bordwell Arouses the Ire of Attorney Clarence Darrow

Los Angeles, Oct. 25.—The point was passed and late in the day Walter N. Frampton, a farmer, was challenged because he believed both James B. McNamara and his brother, John J. were guilty of murder in connection with the Times disaster.

The court deferred ruling on Frampton, who on examination by the state, made apparently contradictory statements and Darrow stopped the trial on its tracks.

Contention of Defense.

It is the contention of counsel for the defense that they did not know how to save their peremptory challenges, nor when to take chances on accepting talesmen as to cause unless they know the exact status of every man in the box.

"I am going to ask to have the challenge passed on now, I want a ruling of the court," said Darrow, when the court had announced that he would examine the record in the Frampton case.

"Now, Mr. Darrow," said Judge Bordwell, "there is no occasion for a remark like that. I am going to take time to examine this record."

Going to Make Record.

"I am going to make my record," said Darrow, "and ask the court to pass on it now and refuse to go on unless it is passed—unless we know who is in the box—both as to Frampton and Winter, neither of whom, in my opinion, should be here a minute, I object to their mixing with the other jurors."

"Mr. Darrow, these challenges will not be passed on until tomorrow morning," reiterated the court.

Refuses to Proceed.

"Then we rem... r.-JTAOOOOO" "Then we refuse to go on. It is fair to us to know what kind of jurors be taken when we make our examination, so we may know what kind of men we have got to challenge peremptorily and what kind of men will be stricken off by the court, upon what we believe is sufficient showing of cause. We propose to have our rights in that, if those are our rights."

At this point District Attorney John D. Fredericks suggested that court, prisoner and counsel being present in court, he did not see how counsel could well refuse to go on.

Darrow's Demand.

"We have a right, your honor, to know who is in that jury box when we examine," said Darrow. "We have the right to have it filled and know who are jurors and who are possible jurors. We must have our motions passed on as they come up. I am going to ask to have the jury box filled and have every motion passed on, every challenge passed on, as we go along."

The Court. Now, Mr. Darrow, I am not going to pass upon this matter until tomorrow morning. That is settled."

Ready to Object.

Mr. Darrow. "Then we are going to object to the examination of any passed on, both as to this juror and the other, Mr. Winter."

The court: "Do you desire to have this box filled?"

Mr. Darrow: "Yes, sir."

The Court: "At the present time?"

Mr. Darrow: "Yes, sir."

The Court: "Very well, fill the box."

"We understood you would pass on Mr. Winter at 2:00 o'clock," said Attorney Scott for the defense.

"I expected to," said the court.

Box Filled.

The box was filled and the judge asked the new talesmen whether they were opposed to the death penalty and then turned back to Darrow.

"Do counsel for defendant wish to examine them?" he asked.

"We refuse to go on until we know

what jurors are in the box—until our challenges are disposed of," said Darrow.

"We ask the court to examine the jury then and select a jury himself," cut in Fredericks.

Court's Ruling.

"We will examine them if the court says we must go on," said Darrow, and the court replied, "That is the ruling, Mr. Darrow, that you must proceed."

Darrow entered an objection which was overruled, and took an exception and then took up the examination of Talesman E. J. Lee, which was under consideration when court adjourned.

DEFENSE GETS SET BACK

Point which Was Argued by Darrow Is Decided in Favor of the State—Judge Bordwell Makes Ruling upon Qualification of Jurors—First Panel Is Almost Exhausted.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 25.—Legal machinery in the McNamara murder trial revolved to such effect today that at close of court a problem which had bothered everybody concerned since the first day of the trial was solved in the opinion of counsel, and five talesmen were excused for various reasons. The half empty jury box was filled up again, and only 10 men of the original venire of 125 were left inside it.

By denying a challenge of the defense against Talesman Geo. W. McKee, based on the ground that while McKee had no prejudice against Jas. B. McNamara, the defendant, he believed the Los Angeles Times was blown up by dynamite, Judge Bordwell upset a cherished contention of the defense. The ruling was based upon the court's belief that in spite of McKee's opinion he could and would be a fair and impartial juror. Of this, the court is the sole judge. It was the position of the defense under Attorney Clarence S. Darrow that an opinion such as McKee had was in itself evidence that he could not be impartial in hearing evidence concerning McNamara, who is on trial for the murder of Chas. J. Haggerty, a machinist killed in the Times disaster. Whether other jurors of McKee's frame of mind would be disqualified depended, the court pointed out, upon any general ruling.

Defense Is Stubborn.

The defense held that under its contention that the Times explosion was caused by gas, a man ought to believe this theory or none at all to be an acceptable juror, and after the court had announced his ruling, McNamara's counsel still argued earnestly against it.

Judge Bordwell's ruling, essentially, was as follows:

"Juror McKee testified that he had a definite opinion as to the cause of the explosion and that it would require evidence to remove that opinion. He has, however, stated positively that notwithstanding that opinion, which as he explained, was formed entirely from reading statements in the public journals and public rumor and notoriety, he could act as a juror in this case impartially and fairly upon the matters submitted to him.

"I do not think the court is bound by the mere statement of a prospective juror that he could so act. It is a question of fact for the court to determine. But if the court is satisfied from either the juror's standpoint of the circumstances which are available, that he can act thus fairly and impartially, the court has no discretion but must allow that the juror is qualified."

"Now, do you think that under that condition upon that matter, he can act fairly and impartially?" asked At-

torney Lecompte Davis for the defense.

Court Gives Reasons.

The Court: "I think so far from the testimony of McKee taken as a whole. I have examined it carefully and considered it, and taking into consideration all the questions asked of him, and all the answers which he has given, I cannot upon my conscience, come to any conclusion other than he can and will act fairly and impartially upon all matters submitted to him. Being of that opinion, as a matter of fact, I must come to the conclusion as a matter of law, under this sub-division of the penal code, that the juror is qualified."

After considerable discussion, the court again explained his position.

"The ultimate question which we are seeking to determine, is whether or not, notwithstanding his opinion, the juror can act impartially," he said.

"If your honor please," asked Attorney Scott for the defense, "will that govern also as to those jurors who say they have a strong opinion, and that it will take strong evidence to remove it, that the building was blown up by gas?"

The Court. "Why do you ask me that question now?"

Mr. Scott: "Because we want to know."

The Court: "You will find out when we come to it. Do you think that I would use one side any differently from the other?"

Mr. Scott: "No, Sir, but the district attorney has taken that position."

"From McKee's testimony as a whole," ruled Judge Bordwell, "I can not come to any other conclusion but that he will act fairly and impartially, and though he has opinions on the cause, he appears able to set them aside, therefore the challenge will not be allowed."

Counsel Clashes With Judge.

"Will that govern all cases of jurors who have an opinion on the cause?" inquired Attorney Joseph Scott of the defense.

"Why do you ask that question?" said the judge.

"Well, we want to know where we are at."

"Do you think I would act partially to one side or another? We'll pass

on each side as we come to it," replied the court abruptly.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct.—Every day the McNamara trial develops features tending to show the line that will be followed by the defense and the prosecution when the trial of the case is taken up after the jury is in the box.

Pending the decision of Judge Bordwell, whether a juror believes the Los Angeles Times was dynamited, but is still willing to assume Jas. B. McNamara innocent of murder, is eligible to serve on that jury, the defense is continuing its efforts to get 12 men who have even an semblance of fairness into the jury box.

None of the precious pre-emptory challenges have been used as yet, though Clarence Darrow has been able to get rid of a number of talesmen by simply challenging for cause. After the disposal of Z. T. Nelson, the retired capitalist and supporter of the labor-hating Chamber of Commerce, the atmosphere has cleared considerably.

A whole week was consumed in getting Nelson out of the way, despite the fact he openly admitted he was prejudiced and biased and that no amount of evidence would change his opinion.

It is generally admitted Prosecuting Attorney Fredericks made a serious blunder in resisting the challenge of Nelson.

Fredericks presents a poor spectacle in the case and Darrow bows him over without the slightest difficulty. In a sharp clash Job Harriman made the district attorney look ridiculous when the controversy hinged on certain rights in questioning jurors.

At every turn it shows that the effect of the Times in circulating its infamous pamphlet has been all that Otis could have desired. Prospective jurors say they received and read the pamphlet and though many of them are eager to qualify, their palpable prejudice make that highly undesirable from the viewpoint of the defense.

If no steps are taken to stop the circulation of such literature there will be little hope of getting a fair jury and in the long run the defense

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Dynamite Under Taft's Train

Tall and Short Man With Dark Whiskers Not in the Case, However

The Latest "Plot."

By O. W.

That dynamite plot to blow up President Taft's train was enterprising—very—but wasn't it a trifle stupid?

Coming so opportunely—just at the opening of the trial of the McNamaras on the charge of wrecking the Los Angeles Times building—it is calculated to make the most unimaginative enemy of "lawlessness" wonder.

Mankind is painfully suspicious, and a bomb manipulator inspired with the intelligent purpose of "freeing the oppressed from thralldom" by reducing one president in to fragments in order to make room for another just like him, can scarcely complain if his "lofty" motive is misconstrued when he selects the beginning of a dynamite trial to give the great American people a nerve jag.

One can almost picture the prosecuting lawyers in the Los Angeles courtroom arresting the proceedings long enough to remark: "Excuse us while we shudder," and can fairly hear an advance echo of the oratory in which the awful peril of the nation is depicted for the benefit of the trembling jurors. An ordinary bridge wrecking just now would have sufficed to set the nerves of all good folks a quivering, but for a real thriller a genuine Messina earthquake jumble of the elements, or cyclonic burst of "conservative" terror, dynamite under a presidential train was a veritable inspiration. Of course, the friends and fellow bomb makers of the McNamaras were eager to seize such a chance to pursue their avocation.

To be sure, this opportune event was free from every suspicion of cruelty; it couldn't possibly do Mr. Taft any harm. The dynamite "planters"

considerably made sure that there was a watchman looking on and ready to rush forward, interrupt their proceedings and discover the explosives. And even if the watchman had gone asleep or got drunk, the worst that would likely have happened would have been the destruction of an arch of the bridge. It only takes a moment for fast train to pass a given point, and a burning fuse is so insensible to the virtuous impulse which aims at pulverizing the rulers of nation that it can't be relied on to "go off" just when wanted.

But when two union labor leaders are on trial for the alleged dynamiting of an "unfair" establishment, the mere discovery of explosives under a bridge built by non-union workmen and about to be crossed by a presidential train is quite sufficient. The explosion can be very well dispensed with. Hard-working detectives, fearful lest their arduous efforts may go for naught, must needs regard such an occurrence as a special interposition in their behalf.

Indeed, the whole affair has a sort of "celestial" look—nobody hurt, the railroad's property safe, Mr. Taft's comfort undisturbed, dynamites not shot (despite the fact that the faithful watchman carried an automatic revolver), detectives immediately in possession of a clue to the "plot", heroic watchman ready for a reward, etc., etc. Isn't everybody happy?

The only shadow of a fly in the ointment is that some unnamable foe of law and order may rise up to remark that the only persons whom the "plot" could possibly hurt are the accused McNamaras, and that if Providence had had a hand in the job it would have been more cleverly done.—Public Ownership.

Woman In Grip of System

"Penniless Italian Women Asks that someone adopt her child."

Alone and penniless, in this world, Rachel Peca, 22 years old appeared before the matron of the Y. W. C. A. of Helena, and displayed her pitiful condition.

The matron telephoned the sheriff who investigated the case. She wants to give her youngest child to some kind hearted person. She is a very good housewife and is eager for employment, but at present she is taken care of at the jail until she is able to be on her feet.—News Item.

So the system of exploitation has arrived at such a point that it is not satisfied with the product of the laborers' toil, but it now is generated

to such high efficiency that it robs the loving mother of her tender child. Marvelous system.

This is the system that is upheld by so many thousand people that it is naturally considered the par excellence of the social world (that is the majority allowed the system and therefore it is their desire.)

There was a time when man enslaved his fellow man, but that is ancient history, then with that system abolished, for some inexplicable cause, the enslaved the black man. That period passed and now it remains itself and now the rich man takes the helpless child from its weeping mother. The child has no say in the matter.

Now Read This.

By John Chase.

You have an opportunity to strike a tremendous blow for the freedom, not only of the working man, but the freedom of the working woman.

There is a petition circulated throughout the United States requesting Congress to submit to the legislatures of the various states for ratification, an amendment to the National Constitution which will enable woman to vote as well as man.

The working man is about to use the ballot for his emancipation.

Do you want your mother, sister or daughter to be able to use that power with you?

Remember there are millions of women mothers, sisters and daughters who are obliged to work and slave in order to live and support others.

Are you going to aid yourself to be weakened in the great conflict by having those so closely interested with you, so closely allied with you in the struggle deprived of a chance to protect themselves?

The laws of today, in a great many states, place woman, politically upon the same basis as MULES, IMBECILES and CRIMINALS.

A mule cannot vote (if he could he would raise a ruction), and imbecile cannot vote (supposedly, but a lot of

them do), and criminals (who are in prison) are denied the right to vote.

DO YOU WANT YOUR WIFE, MOTHER, DAUGHTER OR SISTER PLACED IN THE SAME CLASS WITH MULES, IMBECILES, OR CRIMINALS? I deny it.

Do you know those who oppose woman suffrage? Well here are a few:

The women of the "400" who have their lap dogs, monkey dinners and sprees; they hold up their hands in terror and call it un-feminine and unlady like.

The owners of factories in which are employed children, because they know the women will do all in their power to help and protect those that they love and cherish. Those capitalist who would and do exchange the blood of the little ones for gold.

The Socialist Party has flooded the country with petitions asking Congress to submit this amendment.

Every labor organization should take this matter in hand as the Socialist Party is doing.

Everyone who believes in personal liberty should sign.

Congressman Victor Berger, the first genuine representative of the working class, will submit this petition to Congress and fight as only Berger can fight.

EMANCIPATION OF THE CHILD; LET THE WOMAN DO IT.

LABOR BRIEFS.

The railroads continue to cripple and maim the people; cars continue to jump the tracks, and again the same reason is given: "spreading rails." Two trainmen were seriously injured and several hundred passengers badly shaken up when train No. 9 running toward New York over the Lackawanna road was derailed near Delaware Water Gap. Spreading rails caused the accident. If railroad companies employed a sufficient number of maintenance of way employees, paid them living wages and established a schedule of working hours that would give them sufficient time to rest and recuperate, there would be few accidents on account of spreading rails. The maintenance of way employees on the Lackawanna railroad were compelled to strike recently on account of intolerable conditions of labor, and now the traveling public is suffering as a result.

Strike Breakers Strike.

McComb, Miss.—An engine was derailed last night in front of the general offices in this city.

All the strike breakers here struck yesterday and were given their money. They were taken out of the city on a special train of ten box cars.

One man, who is not a striker nor a strike sympathizer but is thought to be a strike breaker, was arrested by the United States marshal for disturbances and taken to Jackson for trial.

Vessels Diverted.

New Orleans, La.—The Illinois Central has cut its train tonnage 500 tons and has adopted government hours in the local shops. The warehouses all close up tight at 4 o'clock.

The embargo against all connecting lines has been put in force and all European vessels have been diverted to Galveston and Mobile. The Illinois Central is completely tied up.

The company is doing its best to get the men to return to work by promis-

ing better pay and improved conditions of work, but not a single man has gone back. Then men are determined to stick together to the last. Competing roads are handling an enormous amount of freight.

The business interests of New Orleans are howling for a settlement of the strike and are bringing great pressure to bear against the company to accept the terms of the strikers. The cotton interests, especially, are demanding a settlement, as the business at this port has been almost ruined by the strike.

Engines Go Dead.

Laramie, Okla.—Fourteen engines have died within the last twenty-four hours and all passenger trains are from two to five hours late. Only live stock freight trains are passing through Laramie now.

Cars Are Short.

Sacramento, Cal.—A serious shortage of cars for even live stock and perishable goods is already facing the Southern Pacific.

In the Oakland yards there are 600 "bad-order" cars, in Roseville 150, and here there are 450. These cars are shunted to what is called the "rip track", where they are awaiting badly needed repairs, which cannot be made until the strikers return to work.

Road In Bad Shape.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The strike on the Eads, Merchants & Wiggins ferry line, which has continued more than a month, looks bright for the union men. Strike breakers are all inexperienced men and the service is demoralized. The boys are confident of winning.

The Illinois Central is in a very bad way. No freight is being handled except live stock and perishable goods. All strike breakers are inexperienced men, and the trains are late. Threats are being made to prosecute the Illinois Central for peonage, as

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THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The movement for shorter hours has been agitated for some time, but the labor organizations as a body have not as yet brought out a definite program.

Various leagues and societies have brought this matter to prominence but no concerted action has been brought about.

The Eight-Hour League of the Pacific coast has advocated this for a long time, so has the American Federation of Labor, but the best fighting spirit has been shown by the members of the I. W. W. in so far as they have for the last two years, with utmost determination, carried on a propaganda that is worthy of consideration.

The A. F. of L. has advertised this matter by printing words pertaining to the movement on their letterheads and envelopes.

The I. W. W. has issued thousands of 'Eight-Hour' stickers and distributed them throughout the entire country.

In fact they were so earnest (or perhaps with the idea of having a little amusement) that they incurred police officials, by sticking the said stickers on the windows, ect, of the banks and the doors of the jails.

The idea of the Eight-Hour day is to reduce the hours of labor to such an extent that there will be employment for all.

Of course this movement will not abolish the capitalist system but will to a certain extent relieve the sufferings of the multitude who are now out of employment.

On the Industrial field we do not believe in strikes, we believe that the workers should be so powerful that it would be unnecessary to strike.

The reason, now, that there are so many strikes is that the masters believe that they have a chance to beat the workers.

The reason that the strikers lose so many strikes is that there are so many men out of employment, that scabs are easily found.

If there is 24 hours work to be done it will require 3 men working 8 hours each or two men 12 hours. Let us suppose that these men represent the entire working class, then when the three men are at work there will be nobody to do this work in case the men go on strike, but on the other hand if two men are on the job and they wish to strike, then there will be one man to take their places. Do you understand now why the capitalists want the least number of men to do certain work. With this same idea in mind the above named organizations have taken up the fight.

This fight must not be delayed, machinery is daily taking the place of workers and the efficiency of the same machines appear to be daily increasing. The locomotive is made to haul from 10 to 25 per cent more tonnage than that has been the practice of even two years ago.

Workers if you do not help yourselves, who will?

THE OUTLOOK.

Judging from the turns of past elections it is a sure guess to say that the Socialists will carry at least eight men to the legislature in this state in 1912.

Carbon County must put two men there, one a senator and the other a representative; Lincoln County must send two; Lewis & Clark County, two; Silver Bow, two; Fergus, one; Missoula, one; Meagher, one; Granite, one; Cascade, one; and a few more that we are doubtful of, but here are some possibilities (13 of them) and it is quite safe to place the figure at eight.

If the republicans and democrats are as closely matched as they were at the last House then the Socialists will hold the balance of power, with this balance we will be able to dictate to the old parties as to our men on committees.

Unless the old parties form a fusion they will be unable to elect a Speaker without socialist assistance.

A fusion of the old parties will give them dead away and will mean their death in the future.

It will be an auction as it were, the

Speakership to the highest bidder. Something on the plan of the Romans when they drove the chariot, the old parties under a driving hand.

Now is the time to prepare in earnest for the next election, not after a while but now.

The socialists prepare the year around but a little more energy can exerted, and if a few more Socialists took it over with their friends and induce to join the party who have not yet joined, then and only then will you be helping the good work along.

There must be certain laws made to interest the worker, we must have modern Employers Liability Act; laws that will give permission to the cities and towns to own all the commodities used by the people; we must have a law that will protect the workingman from discharge unless permission of the state is given; etc.

Most of all, however, we must bear in mind the conditions of the workers are changing and laws must be made to suit those conditions, and we must be free to admit that Socialist propaganda of years ago will no suit the people of today. We must insist upon the Berger brand of Socialism, Progressive Socialism.

PLATO AND SOCIALISM.

Won't some of the many Socialists in Georgia come to the assistance of a poor editor in Atlanta. His name is Dr. H. E. Stockbridge and he edits with a great deal of piffish profundity a paper known as the "Southern Ruralist." After skimming with gay abandon over the leaders of movements from Confucius to Wm. Lloyd Garrison he stops short and cries out in dolorous tones in his September issue.

"Where do the apostles of Socialism stand in such comparison? Every effort they have made from Plato down. Fortunately we were in excellent health when we received the above shock. Having thoroughly recovered we would like to ask, what in sheol did Plato have to do with Socialism? Plato was a Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates and lived in Greece 347 years before the stars lit up the manger in Bethlehem. It may interest the doctor to know that Socialism was not tried by Plato or any other leader from that day to this. For proof of which the doctor might turn to any encyclopedia. The doctor, if he were not weighed down with the abysmal load of ignorance that is so proudly borne by the cave dwellers who edit bourbon farm papers in the South, might with a little investigation learn that Socialism is a product of modern economic development and as such bears as much relation to Plato as the doctor does to modern knowledge. I take up this much space on the doctor, in spite of the fact that I know that he and his tribe of mental trojodytes are impervious to learning a new idea, for the purpose of pointing out one thing that the great Grecian said that is worthy of profound thought today and is, after all, the basic reason for the modern Socialist movement and explains its marvelous growth.

He said: "Human slavery is necessary today to the end that we may have a leisure class, a class removed thereby cultivate the sciences and arts from the burden of toil and who may and thus cause them to flourish to the end that civilization may develop amongst mankind. But when the day comes that the shuttle shall move of itself and the machine can make the machine then human slavery will no longer be necessary for the progress of civilization."

And thus did Plato, the man who with Carl Marx, the founder of modern Scientific Socialism, possessed a universal mind look down the corridors of more than twenty centuries and see today when the "shuttle is moving of itself" in Georgia, and the machine making the machine in Pennsylvania. Something the doctor can not see under his own nose.

But methinks 'twere wrong to be so cruel with the doctor. Possibly if Plato had to edit a farm paper in Georgia he would be equally dense particularly so if he had to write within the shadow of the democratic donk.

"That preacher down in Texas who fought and debated against Socialism, and all the while was becoming convinced in spite of himself of its righteousness, was simply traveling the road many have traveled. Some of the hardest fighters in our movement today, began as bitter and sincere opponents."—Social Democrat Herald, Milwaukee, Wis.

Socialism means dividing up. Some idiot.

This state is going to divide up some of its counties. That means Socialism (for those counties at the next election).

DREAMS.

We have found the slowest and laziest man in the world; he is so slow that when he milks a cow the milk sours before it reaches the pail. Poor Cow!

Evidently the president was not worried very much when he learned that only four sticks of dynamite were (?) painted under his train. He has been blown up so much of late that dynamite does not worry him.

News items for some time to come; Fowler has a mishap; engine troubles.

We have solved the problem of the high cost of living. The editor will work days and the manager will work nights so we can use the same suit of clothes.

Some citizens of this country are organizing anti-Socialist papers. Socialism must be worrying them some, I reckon.

Somebody says that the Socialists are the scum of the earth. Thank you. Cream is the scum of the milk.

Some people say that they are Socialists but do not belong to a socialist local. What do your fellow workers say when you say you are of any craft but do not belong to a labor organization. Get next! Join the party of your class.

Everybody would fight for a home but nobody wanted to die for a boarding house.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

President Taft's Veto of Standard Bill.

President Taft's action in vetoing the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill because the Arizona constitution contained a clause providing for the recall of all elective officers, which included judges, is, in my opinion, indefensible on any true American grounds and is being condemned by sincere advocates of progress throughout the United States.

Did not President Taft declare that if Arizona and New Mexico adopted constitutions conforming to the constitution of the United States and were democratic in form they would be admitted to the Union as states? When however, the delegates to the constitutional convention of Arizona inserted a clause subjecting judges to the recall, President Taft comes to the rescue of these judges with his veto power, although there can possibly be nothing undemocratic in their recall. By this action he has made the recall a national issue. Watch the prediction.—Arizona will adopt the constitution as amended by the United States Senate eliminating the recall of judges and at the first session of the state legislature action will be taken with a view to placing back in the constitution the provision for their recall.

Who should make a constitution for the people of Arizona to live under, the people of Arizona or President Taft? The people of Arizona are supreme and their will shall prevail. Public officials should be public servants, but they will not be public servants as long as they are not compelled to answer to the public for their acts.

The people of the United States are going to have a democratic form of government which will include the Initiative, Referendum and Recall of all elective officers in a workable form in spite of the influences that are trying to prevent it.

When these reforms are in effect "Big Business" will remove the high salaried lobbyists from around our law-making bodies, for the law makers will turn a deaf ear to them. An honest judge has nothing to fear from an honest public.

Is it possible that President Taft wants to protect such man as Judge Pollock of Kansas, Grosscup of Illinois, Whitford of Colorado, Wright of Washington, D. C., or Hanford of Washington, who are recently hung in effigy.

President Taft was, it appears, well pleased with the proposed constitution of New Mexico. In my opinion, however, it created as framed a fertile field for professional politicians. It contains no initiative, an unworkable referendum and no recall and is almost impossible of amendment, but Congress has amended it so as to give the privilege of voting to make it easier of amendment.

The trouble with the Arizona constitution was it did not give "Big Business" the entire road. It contains a clause providing that eighty-five per cent of all employees on public works shall be citizens of the United States. Fireman's Magazine.

BOOSTERS COLUMN.

An order comes from Washoe saying, "We want 25 copies of the News weekly for one year." Carbon County for progress and Socialism.

Comrade Whyte sends in \$2.50 for subs, he himself subscribing for three years. Here's How, Comrade.

Comrade Rae insists that the News must be sent to her for two years, so she sends in a dollar.

Comrade Simon Schneider, of Flathead County, sends in a list of 14 and says that he did not work very hard. Wonder what he would do if he were loose.

Three dollars comes in from Comrade Charlton to help the good work along. This man is a mine worker and very progressive.

Dad English persists in annoying the plutes in Missoula, this time he sends in three subs. We hear from the old "rail" quite often.

A Coal Miners' Union in Wyoming sends in \$6.00. The News will stand by them in trouble, no matter what the cause.

Com. C. Williamson of McAllister, Okla., wants the News. Delighted!

A live one in Valley County is working hard for us. He says "We admire the way that you handle that infamous House Bill 220." You bet! Com. Ed. Record and we have something doped out for the next election that will make someone jump.

Com. Sira sends in two dollars for two subs and says, "Send the News one year to each of the persons I name." We will have to send the News for two years to each of the names you send as the yearly price is 50c instead \$1.00.

PROFESSOR EDDY GAVE A DEMONSTRATION AT THE HELENA THEATER SUNDAY EVENING, OCT 22nd, AND HAD TABLES MOVE THROUGH THE AIR AT HIS WISH, A DRAYMAN HAULED HIS TRUNK TO THE DEPOT WHEN HE LEFT.

A comrade sends us a letter in which he says he has not much time to go after subs but he gives us his best wishes. He signs himself "Yours for the Revolution!" The landlord would not give us a receipt for the wishes. A proletariat paper maintained on "good wishes". HURRAH! YOURS FOR THE REVOLUTION! WHEE!

Here are a few progressive unions on the N. P. railroad whose members take the News. The machinists, boilermakers, carmen, engineers, firemen, switchmen, conductors, trainmen, and operators. Some workers who are not yet organized in the railroad take the News, sectionmen, cinder-pit men, coal-dock workers, ice-men, etc. Fifty subs came in from the above this payday. Going some.

Com. E. W. Carr sends in \$50.00 for stock in the U. P. & P. Co. He is wide awake to the needs of the state.

Com. Brown comes to the rescue with a few names. How did you know we wanted the subs, Brown?

Com. Charles Anderson sends in \$5.00 for stock. He is a pioneer of the cause.

WHAT FOR?" By George R. Kirkpatrick, is the greatest book on economics by any living American author. It is a book that fairly bristles with sharp points that puncture the hide of capitalism and makes this old monster squirm and hunt cover. No "Dare-Devil Dick" writer ever imagined such "blud curdling" episodes as Kirkpatrick describes as true history, the history of the befuddled, the betrayed and slaughtered working class, on many a goary battlefield. The class who had nothing to gain but misery and death, or if they survive, long hours of grinding toil to pay the war expenses.

375 pages, cloth binding, illustrated, \$1.20 a copy. Order from the Montana News.

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 bees, the field as well as the human that prey 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 Only a Farmer. Box 908 Helena.

Fifty-six of the striking employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co.'s plant in New Castle, Pa., were served with summonses last month to appear before the United States Circuit court some time this month, to answer suit for \$200,000 damages, entered by the American Co, a subsidiary of the United Steel Corporation.

The bid of particulars states that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. has \$10,000,000 invested in New Castle and employs 3,000 men. The American company alleges the 56 defendants have conspired to prevent 3,000 employees from working peacefully. It is alleged, also, that the profits of the company have been affected by the actions of the defendants in preventing the company from operating its plants.

The action of the company is unique in the annals of Pennsylvania labor troubles.

Alaska Resources Go East.

Arrangements have been made by the various transportation companies and citizens of Alaska to have an exhibit at the New York Land Show, November 3 to 12. Gold in nuggets of many sizes, platinum, marble, cinabar, oils and a solid copper nugget weighing one ton are among the units of the large exhibit of Alaskan resources, the first one ever shown in East. The exhibit will be shipped in special Wells-Fargo Express car and routed over the Milwaukee, which claims the honor of being the pioneer line for transporting across the Continent a carload of Alaska products. Every industry known to Alaska will be represented in this car, including mining, fishing, quarrying, fur and timber products. The car will leave Seattle in train No. 18, "The Columbian", some day this week, so as to reach New York in ample time for the show.

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W. P. WARNER, A. G. F. & P. A. Butte, Montana.

"The New Steel Trail." GEO. W. HIBBARD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ANGLE TO McNAMARA CASE

The attention of District Attorney John D. Frederick and counsel for the defense in the McNamara dynamiting case has been called to the reports of the federal grand jury in Indianapolis.

It is claimed that the grand jury of that place would take a hand in the matter. Clarence S. Darrow for the defense telegraphed to Indianapolis for further information.

It is conceded that the entire aspect of the case may be changed.

If the McNamaras are brought back to Indianapolis it would place the prosecution in a position to obtain books which the state of Indiana refused to give up, and this is supposed to be one of the reasons that James B. McNamara is being tried before his brother.

District Attorney Frederick admitted that he was aware of the Indianapolis investigation for some time and added that there were some features about it that no doubt would interest the federal authorities.

A subpoena was served on Frank P. Baker ordering him to bring all the evidence in his care, such as books, documents, dynamite and exploding apparatus seized (?) in the raid of the offices of the McNamaras. Baker is to appear on Nov. 7th.

Other subpoenas have been issued for persons having knowledge (?) of the finding (?) of explosives in the offices.

This action on the part of the government followed the denial of a motion of District Attorney Frederick to have all books, etc. concerning the case removed to Los Angeles.

It was said that the federal grand jury's inquiry would be to ascertain if a statute against conspiracy to transport from one state to another dynamite for unlawful purposes had been violated.

The Labor Movement in Germany

These are stirring days in Europe. Scarcely a week passes without news of some strike, some popular demonstration or some Socialist victory. The workers, down-trodden and exploited for generations, at last are realizing their power, and are boldly attacking the citadels of tyranny and oppression. To be sure, strikes, demonstrations and Socialist victories are no new thing in Europe. But never before have the masses been so generally discontented, never before have they been so thoroughly organized, and never before have they been so intelligent and ready to march forward to victory.

Organizations.

Probably the best organized section of this great international army of labor is to be found in Germany. The German workers have been building up their political, economic and educational organizations patiently and persistently in the face of tremendous opposition, until today they have a well-balanced labor movement which is a model for all the world.

Political.

On the political field the German workers are presented by the Socialist party, which has 836,000 dues-paying members, including 107,600 women

and which polled in the last general election over 2,250,000 votes. On the economic field they are represented by the trades unions, which, altogether, have nearly 3,000,000 members. About 2,275,000 of these workers are in the 'Free' trade unions, which work hand-in-hand with the Socialist party. These unions have magnificent labor temples in most of the large cities, which are the headquarters for labor and Socialist activities. In some cases these centers, which belong entirely to the trade unions and the Socialist party, have cost over \$500,000.

Co-operatives.

In addition to the Socialist party and the trade unions the German workers have built up a powerful co-operative movement which already has 1,151,000 members and owns and operates 3,545 stores. These co-operatives employ 19,000 workers under the best trade union conditions and do a total annual business of \$108,000,000. Sixteen million dollars' worth of products are manufactured in their own bakeries, mills and factories.

Press.

All these organizations are fostered by the Socialist and Labor Press, which consists of eighty-one daily newspapers, scores of trade union journals and dozens of weekly and monthly magazines devoted to various phases of the Socialist and labor movement. Some of these printing plants of the Socialist and labor press are among the finest in Europe. For instance, the plants of the Hamburg Echo, the Berlin Vorwaerts and the Metal Workers' Journal of Stuttgart, have the most modern printing machinery in Germany, and employ hundreds of union printers under the best conditions.

Power.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been on the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Professor Bocan of Yale states that this country founded by our fore fathers with the idea in mind that of approaching the brotherhood of man has degenerated into a mere plutocracy. The employing class confers only one-tenth of the product of the worker upon that individual. News Item.

It seems strange that our college professors can easily see these things and yet the man with patches on the seat of his trousers, his hair bedraggled and his stomach empty can yet find an argument in favor of a scheme that robs him of most of his toil.—Industrial Worker.

Labor Legislation Affecting Children.

By Mary E. Carbutt.

The United States is very deficient in protective legislation as compared with the most advanced European countries.

According to the census of 1900, we have nearly 2,000,000 children under the age of sixteen who are wage workers. In some of the industries such as the textile factories of the south, the rate of increase in child labor is in excess of that of adults. From 1870-1880 the number of men increased 92 per cent; number of women 77 per cent and the number of children 140 per cent.

From 1880-1890 number of men 21 per cent; women 269 per cent and children 106 per cent.

From 1890-1900 the number of men increased 79 per cent; women 158 per cent and children 270 per cent. Thus we see the increase of child labor during the last decade in the southern textile mills is more than 50 per cent in excess of total increase in adult labor.

In North Carolina, according to official report, out of 40000 textile workers, 8,000 children are under 14 years of age; in Alabama the number of workers employed is estimated at 50,000 with 24 per cent under 12 years of age; and 10 per cent under 10 years of age.

These children work 10 hours per day and the oldest get 50 cents and the youngest get 9 cents.

Labor Legislation Affecting Women.

All enlightened states are awakened to the fact that wage earning women need special legislation for their protection. Practically one-half of the working women in the United States are young women under 25 years of age. The most thorough and careful investigations have proven that the new strains of modern industry, long hours, night work, speeding, continuous standing, unsanitary conditions are causing irreparable injuries to women. These injuries can not but react upon the race. Facts show that there is an increase of nervous diseases, less and less able to resist temptations to immorality and intemperance, that incapacity to work comes earlier than to men, that they are incapacitated for motherhood, that their offspring is liable to be puny or to be still born.

As a result of this accumulation of facts bearing upon this question certain industries have already been prohibited to women, as mining in most states, serving in bar rooms, employment in buffing and polishing metals, and in several states young girls can not be engaged as public messengers; the length of the work day has been regulated to some extent by law, several states as Illinois and New York having through persistent efforts secured a ten hour working day, while others as Oregon, California and Utah have succeeded in having it reduced to eight hours. But much still needs to be done towards shortening the hours. This is especially true of laundry work, where the hours are long and exhausting. Girls of 10 faint at this work and it is no unusual thing for them to be carried to the hospital, suffering from nervous collapse, or because some serious operation is necessary.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20, 1911.

To the Labor Press of America:

Brother Editor—We are pleased to announce that the controversy between the Marx & Haas Clothing Company and the United Garment Workers' Unions has been satisfactorily adjusted.

After 25 months of bitter war against the United Garment Workers' Unions the Marx & Haas Clothing Co. surrendered and agrees to again use the Union Label and manufacture under strictly union conditions.

We feel greatly indebted to the Labor and Socialist Press in this struggle and it will be rejoicing news for them to learn of this victory. The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. had the backing of the Manufacturers and Clothiers Associations, secured court injunctions and with all this support they found they could not cope with Organized Labor when once it was aroused to its united strength.

In conclusion we desire to express our sincere thanks to the Labor and Socialist Press for their liberal support to help bring our controversy to the attention of the working people.

Fraternalty yours, OTTO KRAEMER, Pres. District Council No. 4, United Garment Workers of America, 966 Chateau St. St. Louis, Mo.

Officer: "Here, One Lung, is a gun, go and protect our interests in the interior."

One Lung: "Me got no inlets, myself inlets, that velly all."

Officer: "Well go to war anyhow."

One Lung: "Me got no war, no hate no-one, you velly diam big fool."

Why They Went on Strike.

The well known British publication, Tit-Bits, recently offers a prize of \$50 to the railroad employe who would send in the best explanation, written on a postal card, telling the reason why he took part in the great railroad strike that recently convulsed England. The winner of the prize is and this is his explanation:

"As a workman, I have only one possession of marketable value—namely, my labor. I claim the right to sell that at its market price, and, in common with my capitalistic employer, to realize the best price I can obtain for it. In common, again, with my employer's method of bargaining, I join an association to regulate the price at which that certain commodity shall be sold, and below which we pledge ourselves not to sell. My employer, while claiming the right for himself, refuses to recognize my right to adopt his method. If I refuse to pay his price for his goods he withholds them from me. He refuses my price of labor, therefore I withhold that labor from him. I strike!"

In all probability Mr. Wood contributed part of his winnings to the local Socialist branch whose teachings enabled him to formulate his answer. Tit-Bits makes honorable mention of other answers sent in from which those given below are selected. It is quite evident that most of the writers are more or less infected with the "pernicious" doctrines of Socialism, and that their answers should be considered the best is not without significance:

"Because hitherto, as a railway porter with an average wage of one pound, I found it difficult to live; I had neither opportunity nor influence to better myself; I was compelled to keep a poor job rather than get out of work and risk finding a good one; I dared not air my grievances, for fear of dismissal; and by dull acquiescence in my sorry lot I was fast losing my manhood. Then, suddenly the possibilities of improved position by the aid of a great strike presented themselves. It was my first opportunity to better myself without fear of losing my job, and so I embraced it. My wrongs, which could not be ventilated individually, could be ventilated collectively. And for the first time since I started to work I was able to assert myself as a man, and not as a mere cog in the wheel of industry."

"You ask me why I went on strike, and I will tell you why. Although within my heart I'd like to bid the past good-by. 'A hovel in dingy street, A weak, disheartened wife, Five little children at our feet To share our daily strife. To share our hunger, Heaven! were men Designed to moid and die? My wage was only sixteen ten. Now, need you ask me why?"

"Not to riot or to plunder, which true workers always hate, But to get fair hours and wages for the wealth he helps create."

WEEKLY BULLETIN

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 21, 1911.

Requests for additional suffrage petitions are being received constantly at the National office. The signed petitions are also pouring in. The whole party organization should work as one vast unit in circulating this petition. We have demonstrated in the past that we can do wonders when we try. Send to the National Headquarters, 205 West Washington St., Chicago, for more petition blanks.

Individual membership ballots for National Referendum "D", 1911, have been shipped in bulk to all state secretaries, to local secretaries in unorganized states, and to members at large. Vote will close at the National office on December 8. Officers not receiving the ballots within a reasonable time should notify the National office.

Nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary, the call for which was sent out under date of October 1st, will close at the National office on October 31st. Nominations received after that date cannot be accepted.

Since last report contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National office, and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers as follows: V. Wendzinski, Chicago, Ill., 50 cents; Local Union No. 309 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, located at New York City, \$500.00.

The National Executive Committee met at Bridgeport, Conn., October 14.

Three sessions were held on the 14th and two on the 15th. The complete minutes of the meeting, printed in leaflet form, have been distributed through the usual channels of party Bulletin.

After November 1st the price of the Berger Tariff Speech will be thirty-five cents per hundred. It has hitherto been sold at a loss. Address all orders to the National Secretary, 205 West Washington St., Chicago. They will be sent to you in bulk and you can write the addresses on the envelopes and mail them out without postage. The National office cannot undertake to address them to individuals. The price of the Old Age Pension speech remains twenty-five cents per hundred, as heretofore.

A recent letter issued by State Secretary J. E. Nash of Minnesota, contains the following:

"WANTED. Name and address of any and every active Socialist living in any unorganized place in the state who will be likely to assist in the work of organization. We want a socialist local in every school district in the state. If you know any one who will send name and address to the undersigned."

Comrades in all other states will do well to heed this advice. If you do not know the address of your state secretary, write to the National Secretary, 205 West Washington Street, Chicago, and the information will be properly forwarded.

There is no greater mistake in the world than being disoriented.—W. E. Norris.

LABOR BRIEFS.

(Continued from Page 1.) many of the strike breakers are kept in the yards against their will. Others are escaping at the earliest opportunity.

The local B. of R. C. has made arrangements for a grand ball to be held next month for the benefit of the needy shopmen.

Can't Make Repairs. Champaign, Ill.—Prospects for a victory for the strikers never looked brighter than now. The company has obtained only a few strike breakers and none of them is a mechanic.

Two machinists and one helper were five hours in putting on a brakebeam, and a scab blacksmith was four hours in welding one ash hoe handle. When the foremen asked one strike breaker to pull down the wedges on engine No. 1082, he said: "I don't know where the wedges are nor how to pull them down."

On account of poor repair work a cylinder head of engine No. 814 was knocked off and the piston dropped down between the ties.

The report that 136 men had gone back to work is absolutely false. Not a single man has gone back.

Memphis Strikers Confident.

Memphis, Tenn.—All the strikers are elated at the complete tie-up of the railroad from here to New Orleans, and have entered on the third week of the strike more confident of victory than ever.

Two hundred and fifty unorganized clerks, realizing the importance of winning the fight, have joined the union since the beginning of the strike. Encouraging reports from other points along the line indicate that as many more unorganized men will join the striking clerks in the next week or two.

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

Montana News Helena, Montana.

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION PRINTING.

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 you 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.

Fraternalty, MONTANA NEWS

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT. In each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model... \$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof \$4.80 Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY

News From Milwaukee

Still Slandering the Socialist in Milwaukee.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The following appeared recently in a local paper in Camden, New Jersey. Perhaps the fact that it was so far away from Milwaukee led the capitalist editor to think that no one would know the difference and it would count as a knock against Socialism anyway.

Capitalistic editors should remember that Socialism and Socialists are everywhere. The comrades in Camden sent us their editorial squib which I present here, together with the facts in the case.

"Concited of petty grafting, the Chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department has been summarily dismissed from office by the board of Fire and Police Commissioners. Apparently even Socialistic municipal control is not an infallible panacea for official corruption."

The Facts.

Now in the first place, no Socialist ever pretended that Socialism was an infallible panacea for all official corruption. Much less do we hold that the capture of one city would put an end to the long drawn debauch of political corruption that the old parties have forced upon the American people.

But our Camden editor evidently knows very little about what is going on in Milwaukee. The fire department of this city is under the control of a commission of five members, only two of which are Socialists.

For years there has been a feeling on the part of the people in Milwaukee that the present fire chief was not the kind of a man to be at the head of this important department. Charges have been filed against him from time to time. He was charged not merely with petty grafting, but with grafting on a pretty large scale. He was charged with bribery; with using his office to further political aims; with coercion; with insubordination, and worst of all with incompetency.

Milwaukee has had in the last few years some very serious fires. The loss of life of firemen has been appalling at times. In some cases several firemen were killed at each fire. And while the people were willing to make allowances for the unusual hazards of a fireman's life, the conviction was gaining ground in Milwaukee that the loss of life could not be accounted for on any other basis than that of incompetency.

So finally, after a long trial extending over weeks of time, the chief was dismissed by a vote of four to one.

The chief, of course, was not and never had been a Socialist, but, on the contrary, was one of Socialism's most bitter ENEMIES.

So much for our Camden editor's case.

Who will be the next to try a whirl at the Milwaukee administration?

ADDRESS TO THE LABORING MEN

Comrades and Brothers:

Does it ever strike you that in every struggle between organized capital and organized labor, that the press of the country is very efficient in its attitude toward capital.

I ask you what is the reason? I believe your answers will be that the capitalists of the country, support the press financially, and as a result they naturally control the editorials that appear in these publications. I not only refer to the daily papers but also to the magazines; remember the laboring class has nothing to advertise as it has nothing to sell, while the corporations under the keen competition of today are forced to advertise extensively at a very high rate.

Now does it appear feasible to you that the commercial press in order to secure their share of the advertisements, would ignore the cause of labor and rally to the support of the corporations, that they may secure this business?

I wish to cite you the strike of the N. P. operators in 1905. The operators entered the fight with the support of only one press in the state of Montana, that being the Montana News, published weekly at Helena, Mont.

Within the last six months the telegraphers of the northwest have appeared before the General Managers of the various roads, for a revision of their schedule; there was one matter to be adjusted on the railroads, namely the General Managers threatened to reduce the wages of the operators approximately \$5 to \$25 per month. This was to be brought about by installing telephones where the telegraph had been before.

The committees of the various divisions of the order were just as determined that the ranks should not

split and no differential permitted to exist in the new schedule.

The committee in the conference in St. Paul met such strong opposition from the General Managers that they were forced to place the matter before the rank and file who voted to support the committee which was practically a strike vote.

Here appears the Dreadnaught of the laboring class again "The Montana News" with an article placing before the people of the state in an intelligent manner the difference between telephone and telegraph operation, showing that an operator on a telephone performed the same duties and the same amount of work as an operator on a telegraph, and contended that the compensation should be the same; the evident object of this article was to create public sentiment in favor of the struggling operators, and the same was copied by the Associated Press.

Whether or not this had any bearing on the case, I am unable to say, but I do know that within two weeks after the appearance of this article in the various papers the trouble was settled and all the demands of the operators granted.

An official of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Helena called upon the editor of one of the daily papers and endeavored to learn their source of information. It appears that the officials of the N. P. were troubled over the appearance of the article.

Mr. Worker don't you think it advisable to have the support of a paper of this kind at all times? Well, you can have it.

With this same idea in mind various Socialists and workers have formed a publishing company known as the "Union Printing and Publishing Co." which has taken over the "Montana News."

A number of years ago when the lumber workers and sawmill men of Western Montana went on strike they were unable to get their side of the difficulty in the papers even though they offered advertising rates for the same (the cost would have been \$125).

The managers of the papers said they could not print anything of a seditious nature.

When the printers of Butte, employed on the daily papers, went on strike they tried to get a strike bulletin printed in the jobbing shops at that place, whose printers were not on strike, but no shop would print or rent a machine so this work could be done.

The lesson learned from this is that the workers must own their own machinery, that they may publish daily papers and the news be distributed on the streets and to every home, that their side of the controversy be made known.

We cannot expect the capitalists to do anything that would be suicidal to their own interest and that would be the case if they printed any matter of this kind.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads own, control or subsidize every paper all the way from the Twin Cities to the Pacific coast. Do you know the reason of this? How many papers have the working class between these same points? Is it not time that he workers own and control a few papers anyway?

The "Montana News" was the only paper in the state to make known the facts of the infamous Donohue Militia Law, and it was the paper to have the same law submitted to the workers or a referendum, that is their approval or rejection at the next election. In doing this it incurred the ill-will of the capitalist class and professional politicians of this state and a determined but unsuccessful attack was made to put this paper out of business.

In the entire history of the News it has always fought the battles of organized labor regardless of cost to itself.

The weakness of the News is that it lacks sufficient capital; at present its entire plant consists of \$5000.00 of chinery. More machinery is necessary and a greater working balance in the bank to allow it to carry on its struggle for organized labor and to prevent it from being throttled by capitalists and politicians.

The News is a weekly paper at 50 cents per year.

Now, Comrades, rally to the support of the "Montana News" by either buying stock or subscribing to the paper.

Further information will be gladly given.

You say that it requires capital to run the industries upon which the public depends, and that in order to have capital, there must be a capitalist. All right, I'll take you at your word. It requires capital to run the postal system. How about the capitalist in this case? And why should it differ from all other cases in which wealth, welfare, comfort and convenience of the public are at stake?

This has been a hard week on preachers. No doubt they claim to the man that Socialism breaks up the home.

Darrow Clashes With Judge.

(Continued from Page 1.)

will be compelled to use up all its challenges and will be forced to accept whatever comes.

There are now nine men tentatively in the jury box with no certainty that any one of them will be allowed to remain there. They are:

John W. Roberts, capitalist, dealer in Mexican lands.

Robert Bain, contractor.

H. Y. Quackenbush, retired contractor.

A. R. McIntosh, retired baker and restaurant proprietor.

T. W. Adams, pioneer real estate man, retired.

Geo. W. McKee, retired builder.

Otto A. Jensen, capitalist, retired.

C. B. Manning, rancher.

Ernest F. Decker, landscape gardener.

E. C. Robinson, cement work contractor.

Judge Bordwell's decisions thus far in the trial have been an agreeable surprise to the defense. He has given the widest latitude in questioning witnesses.

C. P. Manning, a rancher, who reads the "California Social Democrat" and the "Appeal to Reason" was bitterly attacked by G. Ray Horton and later on was questioned by Judge Bordwell who at one point asked: "Where did you say this 'Social Democrat' was published?" There was bitterness in his tones. Bordwell is familiar with the paper which is the socialist official state paper. He recently took cognizance of the editor of the paper when he ordered his seat in the front row of the pressbox be changed to one in the rear.

Bordwell has interfered with a number of newspaper men and the editorial department in at least one big daily is in a turmoil over the interference. He is extremely unpopular with most of the newspaper men. Burns pursued the same tactics with men who printed the truth about the case. He demanded the discharge of men who showed the slightest semblance of fairness. The prosecuting attorneys openly jaunt reporters in the courtroom and the feeling at times runs high.

The impossibility of a propertyless man being given a trial by a jury of his peers was shown yesterday when Charles D. Chaffee, a carpenter who is not a taxpayer, was discharged from the jury box on that account. This makes it necessary to get a jury of propertyless men. The result usually is that retired capitalists who are idling about are the ones most likely to be drawn and in some instances they are eager to serve.

Issuance of a subpoena for Milton A. Schmidt led to the revival of a rumor that the state and Burns detectives had finally located Schmidt and Caplan, the two men jointly indicted with the McNamaras connection with the Times explosion. The district attorney's office and the agents of Detective Burns became extremely mysterious and tried to indicate by their attitude that they had made an important capture in the case. Later, however, it was admitted there was no connection between this subpoena and the alleged principals in the case.

As a matter of fact it was near Thursday that there are nineteen names in the original indictment found in this case, all but four, the two McNamaras, Schmidt and Caplan, being fictitious. It will be the work of the district attorney as the trial develops, it became known here, to develop the identity of the others by his evidence.

Of the fictitious names used it was also learned that John Roe and Richard Roe represent two prominent members of the California State Federation of Labor. The actual evidence against this pair is so weak that their arrest has not been ordered, and will not be unless the case can be strengthened.

Burn's men are constantly circulating reports and rumors of arrests and possible arrests.

The following sample of court procedure will give a fair example of each day's work. Lecompte Davis, acting for the defense, precipitated a row by introducing McManiga's name and asking Talesman Robinson if he would not be more apt to believe McNamara guilty because he was a member of a labor union and because of the McManiga testimony.

Judge Bordwell finally asked Robinson if he could answer the question as framed. He said he could hardly do so and it was reframed in practically the same shape.

"I would not think him guilty any quicker because he was a union man than because he was not" was the reply. The answer was a disappointment and Davis began anew.

Davis framed a score of questions, trying to have the witness admit he would rather believe the Times was blown up by members of organized labor than by non-members, should it finally be proven that the structure was actually destroyed by dynamite,

but in each instance the state objected and was sustained.

He finally framed one question by asking:

"Would you, if it was disclosed at this trial that the Times was illegally destroyed by dynamite, attach any evidence of criminality to this defendant merely because he is a member of organized labor?"

"I certainly would not. That fact could not influence me."

Davis then went back to Robinson's statement of Wednesday that he had given his version of the destruction of the Times and asked him for these views.

The state strenuously objected, but the question was allowed and Robinson said:

"I told some people that there was grave doubt as to how this building was destroyed."

Robinson after being baited at length by Davis, finally admitted he had discussed the explosion with his son, who is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union. When Davis asked why he had denied Wednesday any such discussion the witness explained he had not thought it necessary to do so. His son, he said, had told him that if members of labor organizations were responsible for the destruction of the Times he hoped they would be caught.

H.J. Otis was discharged from custody in the police court today and released from the charge of printing and circulating indecent and obscene literature in the Times. The discharge came after the Times had printed a most humble apology for offending the public by its obscene stories and headlines.

Otis was arrested several weeks ago after his newspaper had printed some particularly filthy stories. The sheet has long been notorious for its eagerness to print salacious matter.

At the time of his arraignment Otis was sandwiched in between a pair of hobos and a chicken thief who drew away with great ostentation when they earned the charges against their fellow prisoner. The Times is making frantic efforts to bolster up its waning circulation and is printing pitiful whines about being boycotted: It is a fact that it is boycotted by all decent people in the community, it being restricted in circulation to the circle of the labor hater.

George Alexander, candidate for reelection as mayor, had a chance to defeat Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate, until the Times came out in support of Alexander. This was considered a final blow. Despite the fact all the capitalistic morning papers are fighting Harriman his chances of election grow brighter every day and with him will be the entire city council.

THE COMING STORM.

By Hugh McGee.

The Socialist movement in the United States is engaged in as fierce and terrific a struggle in the political field as the struggle of the unions in the industrial field. It is more than that. It is a death grapple with organized kings and the vested rights of the society.

All the present laws, all the present customs, all the present beliefs, all the present conventionalities, all the present social actions are based on the present so-called rights of the present profit system.

In Europe there are conflicting conditions, such as castes and the hereditary beliefs in the divine rights of the United States

landed aristocracy, while in America the issue is a clear cut fight against the continuation of the present accepted political beliefs of the people

Today in the United States, the capitalist system of society compels the recognition of the superiority of the men who inherit money or accumulate money, over all other men, as well as permitting one man or set of men to take what another man has made, or ten thousand men have made, providing wages are paid to these men

IN OTHER WORDS, YOU CAN LEGALLY TAKE WHAT ANOTHER MAN MAKES IF YOU FEED HIM.

Now, the Socialists say that this is robbery, and they propose to stop it. They propose to make a new law which will say that no man or set of men can take profit, rent or interest from any man, woman or child who is living today or from those who will be born tomorrow.

They propose to make a law which will make all the people of the United States owners of whatever they make or build or produce.

They propose to make a law which will say that all the instruments of production and distribution used for private profit shall henceforth belong to all the people of the United States. They propose a co-operative COMMONWEALTH.

It is a death struggle and it is inevitable that the continued robbery of the many by the few must and will cease.

Montana News Prospectus.

The Montana News will be issued hereafter by the UNION PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, from its offices at Helena, Montana. The said company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana. Authorized Capital Stock \$10,000 Shares \$5.00 each

Object of Corporation.

To print and publish at the City of Helena, Montana, a weekly newspaper to be devoted to the interest of the working class of the State of Montana and the Northwestern States, and for the purpose of transacting, carrying on and conducting a printing and publishing business in all its branches.

Need of Local Paper.

The working class movement must have a powerful local press before it can hope to influence the government or the state as a party. Such a press can be a power in the Northwest as the expression of a working class remarkably aggressive and devoted to freedom and justice. Without a paper of protest against the horrors of a system of profit and plunder it would have been impossible to expose the Donohue Militia bill passed by the late legislature!

There is tendency to reaction in the state at present. Franchises are being given away lavishly to the exploiters of the working class—street cars, electric lines, electric lighting, and gas—with no provisions to allow the public to own these necessities in the future; whereas, ten and twenty years ago such franchises contained specifications for the transfer of such property to the commonwealth.

Blows at Labor.

The last legislature in Montana appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of bringing in labor to compete with the laborers already here.

Montana employers are even advertising in Europe for men to work in the state, while we are already overloaded with idle men.

Little Revolutionary Reading.

There are only 9,000 subscribers to Socialist papers in Montana. We must have at least 50,000 persons reading Socialist papers before the spirit of protest can be aroused or the workers make their impress upon the state and municipal governments.

There are 80,000 voters in Montana, and a population of about 375,000. Cold figures tell the tale of work to be done.

Purposes.

The News will fight the battles of the workingclass through all present evils and obstacles of exploitation.

It will point out the emancipation from exploitation in the abolition of the private ownership of the industrial machinery.

It will direct the workers to co-operate production.

It will expose the outrages of capitalism which we encounter at our door.

It will enter the arena and struggle with strong and self-interested opponents to construct better laws, institutions, and opportunities.

It will at all times inform the populace of malicious laws passed and enforced by our law making bodies.

It will also be a center from which the Initiative and Referendum will circulate.

Plans of Operation.

The News will henceforth be a Socialist party paper, but not a party-owned paper. It will be handled exclusively by the Union Printing and Publishing Company. This company will own its own machinery, equipment, linotype, motors, and presses, and is pleasantly and commodiously situated at 19 Park Avenue, Helena, Montana. It makes a specialty of union job work, bills constitutions, by-laws, meterheads, and whatever organized labor may require in the way of printing. We support you; you support us. Labor withdraws its support from its enemies and co-operates with its friends.

It will issue special editions dealing with the local issues in any town or community at the minimum cost, so that any such point may have all the advantages of a local paper, and scatter it by the thousands.

Advertising.

The News will carry a special line of high class advertising, covering a widespread territory. It has applications from and companies, book firms, library associations and other enterprises of a general character to advertise on a large scale, and will give special attention to this valuable feature in the future. The News is an unusually able medium as a publicity organ because of its extended circulation, entering almost every state and territory in the United States, crossing the borders of Canada and Mexico, and going also to many foreign countries. It is read by the buyers, the chief consumers, the workers, who are 90 per cent of the population.

Policy and Program.

The News will stand for the constructive program of Socialism. It will work for the industrial revolution through the conquest of political power by a new class, the workers. It will take an aggressive part in all political and municipal activities. It will encourage and serve in every way the organization of the workers both Politically and Industrially. It will be first to serve the unions in time of trouble and to prove them for errors that obstruct their progress. It will be labor's staunchest friend when in trouble no matter what the cause. It will be the fearless advocate and labor leader of the Northwest, and the rallying center for the activities of the Socialist movement.

Financial Support.

If you want to help in this grand world movement of labor you want to put some money into it and be a part of it. You want to take several shares of stock and get your union and neighbors to take some. You can pay \$5. down for each share of stock or you can pay \$1.00 a month for five months, or for as long as you please, and every \$5.00 you pay will give you an additional share of stock.

This method is a sure winner so far as a solid support for Socialist enterprises is concerned. It is what has made the success of the Kerr Publishing Company, The Social Democratic Herald, and the Chicago Daily Socialist. Everybody's business is nobody's business, but definite system will make a paper in the west as successful as those in the east.

The News is 50 cents a year, one cent each in budles.

Further information can be had by writing G. A. Brown, Box 1132, Helena, Montana, and send all money for stock to the above address. All subscriptions for the News and orders for printing should be addressed to Montana News, Helena, Montana.

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