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Table with columns: Butte Mayor, Mahoney, Gardner, Corby, O'Malley, dem, labor, rep, soc.

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struggle had placed him where he was, and he was fully prepared to bear whatever inconvenience might be involved in the fight. My own mind was set at rest by his fearless declaration. Those of us whose fate is cast with that unfortunate class that has yet to achieve freedom and historic opportunity know that ere that ideal is attained by the sons of men, many of us must look to face the iron heel of the oppressor, with life and liberty in jeopardy. Still, even with the certain knowledge of the path wither this struggle of the slaves of toil leads, it is not every mind that is built on such heroic lines, that it can face the actual experience of martyrdom with equanimity. Haywood and his class are a product of the system that the capitalist rule has imposed upon the world. Haywood and men like him, and women too, will hew their way to liberty as the swift years roll by. That liberty means that Work shall bring blessings and pleasure in its train; it shall bring culture, art, beauty and wholesome leisure. It shall bring home and health, and merry children, and glad living for all. No other goal can be the social goal. And for this we are willing to face the fight, the dungeon, the torture, and the gibbet if necessary. These men, our brothers of organized labor and the socialist cause, are facing them now. They are not the first; they will not be the last. Labor Awake. Haywood went on to talk of the conditions of organizations among the working class at present. He spoke of the wonderful advance along industrial lines in cities like Portland where even the wharfmen have been organized into the Industrial Workers of the World, and where the whole city is practically at the mercy of the working class. He spoke of the conflict in the ranks of organized labor at Goldfield, but gave it as the result of the mine owners, the employing class, spreading dissonance among the workers in order to divide them and keep them from forming a coalition that would mean disaster to the capitalist rule. He seemed particularly pleased that the Montana News was making such a strenuous stand for constructive organization in the socialist movement. "It is what we have got to have," he said. Through a hitch somewhere the News has not been received regularly at the jail, and he had not been aware before that it was owned and published by the Socialist Party of the state, the only one such in the United States, and he said that he was more than ever interested in it because of that. As I told him of its ten thousand readers, of Local Butte taking 3,000 copies for distribution to get an immediate and accurate account of the defense side throughout the trial, of its well-equipped plant, motor, press, type, stock, and a linotype about to be installed, all owned by the socialists of Montana, he seemed delighted, and said that was the way to go about it. He asked particularly if the Mill and Smelters' Union of Butte were taking bundles of the News; said that was such a fine militant organization, and was so persistent in spreading education and economic literature, that they took advantage of every opportunity to inform and develop the intelligence of the workers. Developing Its Plans. When I told him of the policy the News had taken as an organ of the Socialist Party, not to participate in any of the dissections among the unions, but to stand for organization on political and economic lines wherever it was helpful, and continually point the workers to their class interests, and that in union alone there is strength, he said we were undeniably right. Labor in its economic interests was in a formative state in America at present—an experimental state, as it were, and no one could tell exactly the direction its evolution would take. But the socialist movement knew its

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goal, and that goal at least must not be confused by counter issues. The Baby's Curl. At this point he took a suit case from under the table, and handed me from it a large photo of his wife and two daughters. It was the one which has been widely circulated through the papers, of the invalid wife propped up in a chair, with a young daughter on either side. Pointing to the younger, Henrietta, he said, "That's the very nicest baby in the country." He then laid across my hand a soft, clinging auburn curl, tied with a dainty fleck of ribbon started to speak, but choked and turned away. It was the first hint of the terrible suppressed undercurrent that must be there, I ever saw him show. As I looked at the soft bright tendrils of the helpless tragedy of that baby life, and of all babies lives that find their awakening within the working class, passed quickly through my mind. Was this one to be darkened forever by the memory of a dangling rope and broken neck of her father? Her artless question—"Are they going to hang my father?"—is now world-famous. Haywood said, "They are making a great ado about the kidnapping of the Marvin boy from New Jersey. The papers throughout the country have proclaimed the heinousness of the crime. The president has made a special pronouncement on the subject, and stated that the crime of kidnapping must be visited with the severest punishment. The governor of the state has offered every aid to ferret out the criminals. Now, what I would like to know is, which is the worst, to kidnap children from their parents, or parents from their children? The children are left in a worse position without parents to care for them than parents are, robbed of their loved ones." As this was one of the inexplicable anomalies of our beautiful Christian, capitalist civilization, there was nothing to be said on it. Constantly Guarded. The guard, big RasBemur, had been present during the interview. He has been confined with the men also for over a year and these guards are on very friendly terms with their noted prisoners. It is pleasant to be on agreeable terms with one's companions. But when you know that your kind and considerate associate carries an ugly weapon to kill you with instantly and unhesitatingly the moment you did not abide by orders, the pleasure of the companionship must be considerably mitigated. But "Ras" is only a part of the machine. Let us be thankful that he is a good part. I rose to go promising to send some books and papers. As I passed out of the doors I glanced behind, and the real horror of the situation seemed most overwhelming when I saw Haywood looking out at me behind those checkered bars. It is an outrage that men in pursuance of their legitimate and avowed duty, arrested merely on a conspiracy charge, should be locked up like felons in this way for over a year. It is an insult to humanity and the working class, and particularly atrocious when merely a class interest is at stake. Nobody hates a jail like a socialist, as only a socialist knows that are monuments to the greed and power of property interests. They are relics of brutality and barbarism with no necessity or excuse for existence. Our men are locked up here because they interfere with the property rights of the mine owners, while these mine

Election Returns

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The election returns are slowly coming in and the results are not as good as we had hoped for. Only one alderman has been elected and that is George Ambrose of Butte who has been re-elected for his third term. The election of George Ambrose is considerable of a victory in itself, when it is considered that the corporations were doing all in their power to prevent his re-election, or as the old party papers called it "to expurge Butte of its socialist taint." At Red Lodge the socialists were defeated in every ward—to what extent, we are unable at this time to say. The capitalist papers are proclaiming this news with large head lines, but they take care not to mention the fact, that the two old parties had to fuse and combine the city central committees, concentrate their united forces to beat the socialists. The new city council of Red Lodge will stand as follows: Socialist Mayor and two Socialist aldermen and four mogul demorepublican or fusionists.

Butte.			
Mayor.			
Mahoney	Gardner	Corby	O'Malley
dem.	labor	rep	soc.
First . . . 329	24	104	90
Second . . . 463	31	47	156
Third . . . 563	21	238	207
Fourth . . . 210	20	425	96
Fifth . . . 365	23	244	179
Sixth . . . 204	30	397	111
Seventh . . 258	21	377	211
Eighth . . 247		484	200
Total 2599 170 2747 1250			

Treasurer.			
Goodwin McDonald, Scott			
Wards	dem	rep	soc
First . . . . . 387		67	76
Second . . . . 645		347	126
Third . . . . . 588		166	189
Fourth . . . . 379		297	65
Fifth . . . . . 409		201	161
Sixth . . . . . 347		299	83
Seventh . . . . 319		329	209
Eighth . . . . 423		268	...
Total . . . . . 3488 1974 903			

Police Judge.				
McGowan, Arnold, Grice, Donovan				
1	dem	labor	rep	soc.
1 . . . . . 320		14	73	137
2 . . . . . 512		51	367	177
3 . . . . . 432		12	189	316
4 . . . . . 255		30	374	316
5 . . . . . 313		24	242	86
6 . . . . . 233		46	351	95
7 . . . . . 310		34	288	218
8 . . . . . 284		...	421	...
Total . . . . . 2659 2305				

Alderman—First Ward.			
Pat Harrington, dem. 186.			
M. E. Killgallon, rep. 73.	Jerry Sullivan, ind. 84.	John Riley, labor, 154.	K. K. Bergman, socialist, 59.
Harrington's plurality, 32.			

Second Ward.			
James J. Doran, dem. 595.			
James A. Anderson, rep. 409.	James P. McGowan, socialist 103.	Doran's majority, 83.	

Third Ward.			
John Harrington, dem. 482.			
Geo. C. McDonald, socialist, 214.	Patrick King, socialist 214.	Harrington's majority, 26.	

Fourth Ward.			
H. C. Hopkins, dem. 281.			
W. D. Fenner, rep. 402.	Geo. D. Etherington, soc. 64.	Fenner's majority, 57.	

Fifth Ward.			
John O'Leary, dem. 328.			
John B. Ward, rep. 292.	John McLaghlin, soc. 161.	O'Leary's plurality, 36.	

Sixth Ward.			
Fred Sutherland, dem. 229.			
Thomas Stephens, rep. 402.	William J. Kennedy, soc. 98.	Stephens' majority, 75.	

Seventh Ward.			
John Backus, dem. 260.			
J. H. Gillis rep. 270.	Geo. H. Ambrose, soc. 320.	Ambrose's majority, 50.	

Eighth Ward.			
White, rep. 483.			
Laden, dem. 268.			

Moran, soc. 189.  
Ritchie, labor, 144.  
Missoula.  
F. C. Chunning, socialist candidate for mayor polled 67 votes.  
Aldermen, second ward, T. D. Caulfield 19. Third ward, Jas. Lyons 14. Fourth ward, R. P. Mercer 16.  
Helena.  
The socialists of Helena cast eighty-one votes, this is a decrease of the vote of two years ago. A marked decrease took place in each ward except the sixth, which made considerable of a gain, Eldell receiving forty-six votes, or twenty per cent of the entire vote cast, last year. The socialists cast fourteen per cent of the vote in this ward.  
Chicago.  
Reports from Chicago give Busse 164,839 and Dunne 151,718. Koop, socialist, 13,459 and the prohibition candidate 5,875. Compared with the last mayoralty election, two years ago, the socialist vote shows a decrease of over 10,000.  
THE FINISH AT CALDWELL  
Boise, Idaho, March 27.  
The removal of the trial from Caldwell to Boise, is satisfactory to all parties concerned except the petty business class of Caldwell who were completely preparing to make a good thing off of the death of their esteemed fellow townsman, from the influx of strangers and trade that the trial would bring. Such are the beauties of capitalism. The carrion feed off the stricken corpse, and regret is but a name.  
The judge's decision gave the impression that Ada county was imperative if the case was taken away from Caldwell and the prisoners and their attorneys considered it on that basis when they retired.  
Mr. Richardson had taken the train for Denver last Thursday so Mr. Nugent was in charge of matters Monday. His reply to the court that no alternative was left them since they considered it dangerous to go to trial in Canyon county evidently started Mr. Hawley's think tank going. The judge and the prosecution have shown every evidence throughout the case so far that they do not wish to leave a single loophole by which the defense could possibly claim that they had not been treated justly, and on that basis demand a new trial, or an appeal.  
So Mr. Hawley asked the judge if it was the intention that the defense would be obliged to waive all rights to further change of venue provided there was a showing of such prejudice as would interfere with the impaneling of a jury. Whereupon the judge said that bridge would be crossed when it was reached. He was only giving his decision so far as his authority extended, and what he wanted to know was whether the defendants would consent to Ada county.  
Mr. Nugent arose and said he had certainly understood from his honor that they were to waive all rights to further change independent of the guarantee given by the law.  
So the matter was fixed up amicably, and the case goes to Judge Wood's regular court in Boise.  
The regular term begins Monday, April 1, and on that day the prisoners will be brought into court here, and the date of their trial definitely fixed. The way will be cleared of extra sessions and all that so that there can be a full sweep of summer if necessary to handle this most noted labor case in all the cruel history of the class struggle.  
A movement is being made in Boise to obtain the Federal court room for the trial. What could be more appropriate? Where the whole machinery of the United States government, from the president, through the supreme court, the governor of the state, his servile legislature, has been drawn up with all its battalions against militant labor, head high, teeth set, eye courageously on the goal of human opportunity—ab, there, indeed, is it truly fitting that the giants should come to



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owners live by interfering with the property rights of the workers. Moyer's Constitutional. I stepped out on the broad walk, and in an adjacent enclosure, with an ordinary lawn fence, Moyer was taking his morning walk of two hours in the fresh air. The wind was sharp, and he was walking briskly, with his overcoat on. No coercion was in sight except a guard sat at each end of the path. I was glad to see that he was accorded such human treatment. On asking permission to walk with him a few moments, which was cheerfully granted, we paced up and down the enclosure several times. It seemed to me that he looked better and more vigorous than I had seen him for a long while. On leaving he asked me to tell Mrs. Moyer to keep quiet in the hospital for a week or more till she was perfectly well.

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