

## Haywood

## Home

### Large Crowd Meets Him at Denver Depot to Welcome Him Home—Rejoice at Vindication

Denver, Aug. 4.—Celebration of the return home of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, of the charge of conspiring to murder former Governor Steunenberg was considerably curtailed to-night by reason of the lateness of the hour at which he arrived. Plans for a great gathering of people at the union station, to be followed by a monster open-air meeting, were abandoned yesterday when it became known that Mr. Haywood postponed his departure from Salt Lake a day on account of the condition of John H. Murphy, general counsel to the Federation, who was reported dying. Instead a committee of 100 labor unionists, representing practically all the labor organizations of the city, were selected to welcome Haywood in the name of the unions, and on next Thursday a general meeting of labor unions will be held to formulate plans for a meeting in the future, at which Mr. Haywood will be the principal speaker. All this depends, however upon whether or not Haywood wants such a demonstration and he has not as yet definitely indicated his willingness to be so honored.

To-night several thousand persons gathered outside the main entrance of the union station, while within the gates leading into the yard platform were a hundred or more persons, including newspaper men, committeemen and employees of the station. As the Denver & Rio Grande train, bearing the Haywood party, rolled into the station at 10:45 o'clock, five minutes behind the schedule, those inside the gates quietly walked toward the train and along the side of the cars until the one occupied by Haywood and his friends was reached. Haywood could plainly be seen through the car windows, but no cheering was indulged in until after the news became circulated that Murphy was in good a condition as could be hoped for and then the privileged few on the station platform began to move restlessly toward the steps of the car occupied by Haywood.

A number who personally knew Haywood entered the car and were cordially welcomed by him. He shook hands with all newspaper men, many of whom he recognized as old acquaintances. Across the aisle from the seat in which Haywood was sitting lay his invalid wife. Immediately next to Haywood in a section with curtains drawn was Attorney Murphy, reclining upon a bed softened by pillows.

During the brief exchange of felicitations in the car, Haywood was ever watchful of his invalid wife, who constantly kept her gaze set upon him and smiled occasionally in satisfaction for the glad welcome her husband was receiving. When all was ready to leave the car, Haywood gathered his wife in his arms and left the car, followed by Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Federation, who met the party at Colorado Springs, and others, and as he dismounted from the steps of the car, a number of those standing around removed their hats and waved them in his direction, accompanying the gesture of welcome with a ringing cheer. Mrs. Haywood was placed in an invalid chair and then all started toward the gates leading out of the station.

Two women carrying a banner bearing on one side the inscription "Fellow worker, welcome home—Injury to one is injury to all," and the reverse side a picture of Haywood above an emblem of the Industrial Workers of the World, preceded the party. A number of men wearing the red badge of the socialists followed immediately after. As Haywood, wheeling his invalid wife appeared under the glare of the electric light opposite the main gate, the crowd caught sight of him and burst into cheers. A rush for the gates was made, and people, in their eagerness to get a look at the principal in the famous Boise trial, packed into a small space just outside the gates, and the police were compelled to use force to make them step back so that the gate could be opened. A space less than 3 feet wide could be opened through the crowd barely large enough to

allow the chair in which Mrs. Haywood was riding to pass.

As Haywood walked up this file, hundreds of hands were stretched out toward him, but his solicitude for his wife caused him to resist the evident desire to grasp the many hands extended to him. The continued cheering that greeted him kept his face wreathed in smiles, and when he finally reached his carriage and saw his wife safely seated inside, Haywood abandoned himself to the spirit of the occasion, and standing upon the rear seat of the open carriage, repeatedly shouted cheer after cheer as he waved his hat. The crowd of several thousand people joined with him, and for several minutes the roar of cheers continued. Half a hundred enthusiasts started to unhitch the horses from the carriage and attach a long rope, so that the crowd could drag the conveyance up the street to Haywood's home. Haywood requested that they forego this expression of regard, and they desisted. It was several minutes before the streets could be cleared, and when an opening was broken through the crowd the horses pulling Haywood's carriage started up Seventeenth street at a brisk trot. All the time Haywood, with one arm around his wife, waved his hat to the crowd.

The party arrived at the Albany hotel some minutes before the crowd reached there and Haywood had time to make his wife comfortable in the hotel before the people began to gather. Responding to demands for a speech, Haywood said that he would "tell them all about it later," and asked to be allowed to retire for the night. During this brief talk Haywood referred to what he said was the prediction of the mine owners that he would come back to Colorado in a pine box. "I am very much alive, you see," he said, and continued: "This great reception is the happiest moment of my life. My cup of happiness would be complete if Moyer and Pettibone were by my side. One thing I am convinced of, and which the last eighteen months has definitely taught me, is that if the unions stand together, you cannot break them."

Haywood then stationed himself at the hotel entrance and as the crowd passed through the door he shook hands with the people until exhaustion compelled him to quit. It was several hours after Haywood had retired before the crowd left the vicinity of the hotel.

### Overworked Engineer

An engineer working for the Northern Pacific Railroad was discharged at Livingston July 31 for refusing to make a trip on the road.

He had worked thirty days during the month of July during which time he was off duty only one hundred and sixty-five hours, or an average of five hours and thirty minutes each day for rest, part of the five and one half hours was consumed in going to and from his work and eating his meals.

This man worked on his engine from the first to the thirty-first of July inclusive, five hundred and fifty-five hours and was off duty the balance of the time, one hundred and sixty-five hours.

What condition was this man in to be trusted with the lives of the traveling public, can a man working such hours be expected to keep awake all night long while he is on the engine pulling a train?

The last passenger wreck that took place east of Helena in which two firemen were killed and a number of passengers wounded was caused by the engineer being worked such long hours that he was asleep when the crash came and did not wake up for six hours after the wreck took place.

The last session of the Montana legislature passed a bill limiting the work of railroad men to sixteen hours a day. The News claimed that the law would never be effective and it is not. This incidence of the engineer being discharged for refusing to work when he was completely exhausted is proof. What is our great Railroad Commission doing?

### Roosevelt the Reactionary.

President Roosevelt is commonly acclaimed by an admiring press as one of the most enlightened and progressive men of the age. But when his life comes to be written, and the truth comes to be told, he is destined to figure in the pages of the candid biographer as the greatest American reactionary. The truth of this characterization will be found in the President's policy—his policy economic and militant.

As regards his economic policy consider his attitude towards the trusts. He finds them a menace to the national welfare and so with the impulse of a primitive man he endeavors to smash them. A wise and far-sighted man would have been alive to the tendencies of the age, and to the economic transformation which is taking place; he would have grasped the one true remedy, and would have thrown all the weight of his influence on the side of the nationalization of the trusts. But President Roosevelt has done the reverse—all his influence has been exercised on behalf of anarchy. He is endeavoring with all his heart and soul and strength to arrest the tide of growth and concentration, and to turn things back to the competitive stage; he has entered the list to do battle with the forces of the age; he is warring against evolution, against destiny; and his policy is doomed to ignominious defeat.

As he is a reactionist in economics, so is he a reactionist in his militancy.

Peace and concord are the watchwords of internationalism; but the great obstacle is the megalomania, the imperialistic ambition, the bellicose spirit of nations; and in the United States Mr. Roosevelt has been instrumental in fostering these mischievous passions. Although the United States is a country which has less to fear from international imbroglios than any country in the world, yet under President Roosevelt's administration the naval expenditure has increased by 50 per cent during the last four years, and the amount voted for new naval construction and armaments is now as large as that of Great Britain.

But there is one thing more meretricious than this, and that is his policy of fostering the military spirit in the schools, by recommending that rifle-practice should form part of the American school board education. This recommendation will have its natural effect—it will stimulate American flamboyant spread-eagleism and foster the bellicose spirit. The President's suggestion has already been seized upon, and endorsed by the national board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and a strong endeavor will now, in all probability, be made to carry out the President's recommendation; with what results can easily be foreseen.

Such is Roosevelt, the reactionary—the man of lost opportunities. No one has had a better opportunity for doing right; few men have manifested a greater genius for going wrong.—Labor Leader.

## Debs on the Verdict

### Gives His Views of the Result of the Trial and Effect it Will Have—Triumph of Justice

The acquittal of Haywood is in many respects the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of the American labor movement. The verdict not only vindicates the defendant, but is in the nature of a rebuke to the prosecution.

The verdict, it must be admitted, continued Mr. Debs, was a surprise to Haywood's friends and sympathizers. Not that they had any doubt in regard to his innocence, but because of the circumstances under which he was taken to Idaho, and the further fact that he was tried in a hostile community and by a jury composed of his political enemies. Under these circumstances, the best expected was a mistrial of a disagreement by the jurors, and very few were sanguine enough to predict an absolute acquittal.

The original design of the prosecution backed by the Mine Owners' Association and the Standard Oil Company, who have practical control of Idaho, was the speedy execution of the defendants in the hope of thereby striking a fatal blow to the Western Federation of Miners. But the blow aimed at the Federation and against organized labor in general, has recoiled upon themselves and the effect will be, in my opinion, the acceleration of the solidarity of the working class along the lines of industrial unionism and socialism.

This effect will not be confined to the western states, but will extend to the labor movement in general throughout the nation.

The defense was conducted in a most able and skillful manner. But this alone would not have saved Haywood and his fellow officials. It was the uprising of the working class and the indignation protest of the people in general that thwarted the conspiracy and defeated its moline purpose.

The spirit for the fair play on the part of the American people was never more manifest than in this instance. As the trial proceeded they became convinced that Haywood was innocent and in the face of the fact the prosecution did not dare to force a conviction.

A surprise in the trial occurred in the instructions of Judge Wood to the jury. These were in striking contrast with some of the other features of the trial, and my personal opinion is that the powerful interests that were prosecuting the case, realizing that the American people would not stand for a conviction, and that a conviction would have a decided bearing upon the ap-

proaching national election, brought their influence to bear upon the court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgement, accounts for the instructions of the court, which amounted to a plea in favor of the defendant for the verdict, resulting in his acquittal.

When Haywood and his associates were first kidnapped and the horrible confession of Orchard, the degenerate, was made public, the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly against the accused officials and those who knew the men were confident of their innocence were sharply criticized and in fact, condemned for espousing their cause. But the truth was bound to prevail and there is now but one opinion among the fair minded men, and that is a cruel conspiracy has been thwarted and the intended victim has been triumphantly vindicated.

The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have been undoubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives.

But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, now stands in the very fore front of the labor movement of the world.

Knowing him personally, as I do, and confident as I have always been, not only of his innocence of the crime charged against him, but of his loyalty to labor, his ability as a leader, and honesty as a man, I proposed some time ago his nomination by Socialist Party as its candidate for the presidency, and I now believe that when the national convention meets, his nomination will be made by acclamation, and that the working people of the country will rally to his support.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the verdict of "not guilty" will place President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legalizing their kidnapping in a decision that will forever stand to the discredit of that august body.

It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt, in justice to himself will see his way clear to relieve himself of this embarrassment by tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before their fellow men and country.

No only the working men, but the American people in general are to be congratulated upon this significant and far-reaching triumph of justice.—Eugene V. Debs.

## Telephone Strike

### General Walk-out of Operators All Over the State—The Fight to Finish Is Now On

A general strike of all telephone workers employed by the Bell company has been declared. The Helena operators were the last called out and responded to the strike call Monday forenoon.

The company have been violating their agreements with the unions ever since the agreements have been made and it is now down to a fight to the finish.

The fight in Livingston has been on for some time and the company had to close up their exchange and this is the main reason of their asking for an injunction.

Six scabs went to work in Livingston when the strike was declared at that point. The unions put the telephones on the unfair list and every store, business house, hotel, boarding house that used the phone were also declared unfair and the boycott rigidly enforced. The union men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every purchase they made in a store that used a phone or purchases that their wife or children made. The single men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every meal they ate in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house that had an unfair phone in the house and to pay \$10.00 assessment for every time they slept in a hotel or rooming house that patronized unfair phones.

Only two stores in town cut out the unfair phones and to these stores the trade of the union men in town were concentrated and one hotel which had prepared dinner from food purchased at an unfair store, had not a solitary customer.

So well did the union men of Livingston hang together that the business men's association sent a committee to the unions offering to cut out all phones. An agreement was reached between the business men and the union which resulted in the phone service being put out of commission and the company had to close up its central exchange office and quit business entirely.

Some of the Livingston merchants who were put on the unfair list claimed that unions were alright but they went too far when they attempted to run a man's business. The unions replied "We are not trying to run your business. The question is do you want the scab phone or our trade, you can not have both. It is up to you which you will choose. That is your business. Our business is that we trade where we please."

If this kind of method is used by the unions of the entire state it is safe to say that the Bell Telephone company will have to concede to the union or quit business in Montana.

The court may grant the injunction against the Livingston unions but the court has not the power to put the telephone company on the fair list or compel any union man to make his purchases or patronize any business house that uses the scab phones.

Regardless of all injunctions, the union will have to win the fight in Livingston or the Bell Telephone can't do business, for nobody will patronize it.

The Bell Telephone company is trying to secure an injunction against labor in Montana and the case is now in the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Montana.

The injunction is in part as follows: To the Honorable, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Circuit, in and for the District of Montana.

Rocky Mountain Bell company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Utah, brings this its bill of complaint against the Montana Federation of Labor, an unincorporated association of persons, the Livingston Trades & Labor Council, an unincorporated association of persons, the Telephone Operators' Union No. 42, an unincorporated association of persons, Alexander Fairgives, and Howard O. Smith, L. W. Threpe, Almadose Grenier

and Effie LaFevre. And thereupon your Orator complains and says:

That the value of the subject matter of this suit and of the object sought to be accomplished by this bill of complaint, to-wit: the right to the uninterrupted conduct and operation of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, and to prevent the unlawful interference with your Orator's said business exceeds, exclusive of interest and cost, the sum or value of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and is approximately of the value of about twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per month. And that your Orator, as hereinafter set forth, by reason of the wrongs and unlawful and malicious acts of the respondents, has been prevented from carrying on its said business in the city of Livingston, Montana, since March 14, 1907, to its damage in the aggregate sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Your Orator avers and shows that the said boycott against your Orator in the said city of Livingston still continues; that by reason of the said unlawful acts of the respondents your Orator's said business in the said city of Livingston has been, since March 14, 1907, and now is interrupted and prevented; that before the commission of the wrongful and unlawful acts by the respondents as aforesaid, your Orator had a large number of patrons and customers and a lucrative business in the said city of Livingston, but by reason of the said acts of the respondents many of your Orator's said patrons and customers stopped using its telephones and ceased doing business with your Orator to its great damage and injury; that the said respondents threaten to and will continue to do the said unlawful acts to the great and irreparable damage and injury of your Orator and its said business, unless enjoined and restrained by this Honorable Court. That the said respondents are insolvent, and your Orator has no adequate remedy against them by actions at law, but can be protected and relieved from the said acts only in a court of equity.

Wherefore, your Orator prays:

1. That the said respondents and each of them, and their and each of their officers, agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting by, through or under them be enjoined and restrained from in any manner, directly or indirectly interfering with or obstructing the transaction of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, or from persuading others to so interfere, or from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of your Orator, either by threats, personal violence, abuse, intimidation or any other means calculated or intended to interfere with the said business of your Orator, or from entering or continuing in the employ of your Orator, or to induce any person to leave the employ of your Orator in the said city of Livingston.

2. From boycotting your Orator by the circulation of banners, or the posting up or distributing of handbills or circulars, containing opprobrious or injurious epithets against your Orator, or otherwise.

3. From interfering with, intimidating, boycotting, molesting or threatening in any manner the patrons and customers of your Orator, or any other person or persons, with the purpose of inducing them not to deal with or do business with your Orator.

4. From giving directions or orders to committees, associations, or otherwise, for the performance of any act or threat hereinbefore mentioned, or from in any manner impeding, obstructing or interfering with the regular operations and conduct of the business of your Orator; and for such other and further relief as shall be deemed meet and equitable.

5. And that on the filing of this bill of complaint, an order to show cause be issued why the aforesaid injunction in temporary form should not issue.

May it please your Honor to grant



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### Overworked Engineer

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He had worked thirty days during the month of July during which time he was off duty only one hundred and sixty-five hours, or an average of five hours and thirty minutes each day for rest, part of the five and one half hours was consumed in going to and from his work and eating his meals.

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### General Walk-out of Operators All Over the State—The Fight to Finish Is Now On

A general strike of all telephone workers employed by the Bell company has been declared. The Helena operators were the last called out and responded to the strike call Monday forenoon.

The company have been violating their agreements with the unions ever since the agreements have been made and it is now down to a fight to the finish.

The fight in Livingston has been on for some time and the company had to close up their exchange and this is the main reason of their asking for an injunction.

Six scabs went to work in Livingston when the strike was declared at that point. The unions put the telephones on the unfair list and every store, business house, hotel, boarding house that used the phone were also declared unfair and the boycott rigidly enforced. The union men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every purchase they made in a store that used a phone or purchases that their wife or children made. The single men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every meal they ate in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house that had an unfair phone in the house and to pay \$10.00 assessment for every time they slept in a hotel or rooming house that patronized unfair phones.

Only two stores in town cut out the unfair phones and to these stores the trade of the union men in town were concentrated and one hotel which had prepared dinner from food purchased at an unfair store, had not a solitary customer.

So well did the union men of Livingston hang together that the business men's association sent a committee to the unions offering to cut out all phones. An agreement was reached between the business men and the union which resulted in the phone service being put out of commission and the company had to close up its central exchange office and quit business entirely.

Some of the Livingston merchants who were put on the unfair list claimed that unions were alright but they went too far when they attempted to run a man's business. The unions replied "We are not trying to run your business. The question is do you want the scab phone or our trade, you can not have both. It is up to you which you will choose. That is your business. Our business is that we trade where we please."

If this kind of method is used by the unions of the entire state it is safe to say that the Bell Telephone company will have to concede to the union or quit business in Montana.

The court may grant the injunction against the Livingston unions but the court has not the power to put the telephone company on the fair list or compel any union man to make his purchases or patronize any business house that uses the scab phones.

Regardless of all injunctions, the union will have to win the fight in Livingston or the Bell Telephone can't do business, for nobody will patronize it.

The Bell Telephone company is trying to secure an injunction against labor in Montana and the case is now in the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Montana.

The injunction is in part as follows: To the Honorable, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Circuit, in and for the District of Montana.

Rocky Mountain Bell company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Utah, brings this its bill of complaint against the Montana Federation of Labor, an unincorporated association of persons, the Livingston Trades & Labor Council, an unincorporated association of persons, the Telephone Operators' Union No. 42, an unincorporated association of persons, Alexander Fairgives, and Howard O. Smith, L. W. Threpe, Almadose Grenier

and Effie LaFevre. And thereupon your Orator complains and says:

That the value of the subject matter to be accomplished by this bill of complaint, to-wit: the right to the uninterrupted conduct and operation of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, and to prevent the unlawful interference with your Orator's said business exceeds, exclusive of interest and cost, the sum or value of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and is approximately of the value of about twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per month. And that your Orator, as hereinafter set forth, by reason of the wrongs and unlawful and malicious acts of the respondents, has been prevented from carrying on its said business in the city of Livingston, Montana, since March 14, 1907, to its damage in the aggregate sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Your Orator avers and shows that the said boycott against your Orator in the said city of Livingston still continues; that by reason of the said unlawful acts of the respondents your Orator's said business in the said city of Livingston has been, since March 14, 1907, and now is interrupted and prevented; that before the commission of the wrongful and unlawful acts by the respondents as aforesaid, your Orator had a large number of patrons and customers and a lucrative business in the said city of Livingston, but by reason of the said acts of the respondents many of your Orator's said patrons and customers stopped using its telephones and ceased doing business with your Orator to its great damage and injury; that the said respondents threaten to and will continue to do the said unlawful acts to the great and irreparable damage and injury of your Orator and its said business, unless enjoined and restrained by this Honorable Court. That the said respondents are insolvent, and your Orator has no adequate remedy against them by actions at law, but can be protected and relieved from the said acts only in a court of equity.

Wherefore, your Orator prays:

1. That the said respondents and each of them, and their and each of their officers, agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting by, through or under them be enjoined and restrained from in any manner, directly or indirectly interfering with or obstructing the transaction of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, or from persuading others to so interfere, or from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of your Orator, either by threats, personal violence, abuse, intimidation or any other means calculated or intended to interfere with the said business of your Orator, or from entering or continuing in the employ of your Orator, or to induce any person to leave the employ of your Orator in the said city of Livingston.

2. From boycotting your Orator by the circulation of banners, or the posting up or distributing of handbills or circulars, containing opprobrious or injurious epithets against your Orator, or otherwise.

3. From interfering with, intimidating, boycotting, molesting or threatening in any manner the patrons and customers of your Orator, or any other person or persons, with the purpose of inducing them not to deal with or do business with your Orator.

4. From giving directions or orders to committees, associations, or otherwise, for the performance of any act or threat hereinbefore mentioned, or from in any manner impeding, obstructing or interfering with the regular operations and conduct of the business of your Orator; and for such other and further relief as shall be deemed meet and equitable.

5. And that on the filing of this bill of complaint, an order to show cause be issued why the aforesaid injunction in temporary form should not issue.

May it please your Honor to grant



## Haywood

## Home

### Large Crowd Meets Him at Denver Depot to Welcome Him Home—Rejoice at Vindication

Denver, Aug. 4.—Celebration of the return home of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, of the charge of conspiring to murder former Governor Steunenberg was considerably curtailed to-night by reason of the lateness of the hour at which he arrived. Plans for a great gathering of people at the union station, to be followed by a monster open-air meeting, were abandoned yesterday when it became known that Mr. Haywood postponed his departure from Salt Lake a day on account of the condition of John H. Murphy, general counsel to the Federation, who was reported dying. Instead a committee of 100 labor unionists, representing practically all the labor organizations of the city, were selected to welcome Haywood in the name of the unions, and on next Thursday a general meeting of labor unions will be held to formulate plans for a meeting in the future, at which Mr. Haywood will be the principal speaker. All this depends, however upon whether or not Haywood wants such a demonstration and he has not as yet definitely indicated his willingness to be so honored.

To-night several thousand persons gathered outside the main entrance of the union station, while within the gates leading into the yard platform were a hundred or more persons, including newspaper men, committeemen and employees of the station. As the Denver & Rio Grande train, bearing the Haywood party, rolled into the station at 10:45 o'clock, five minutes behind the schedule, those inside the gates quietly walked toward the train and along the side of the cars until the one occupied by Haywood and his friends was reached. Haywood could plainly be seen through the car windows, but no cheering was indulged in until after the news became circulated that Murphy was in good a condition as could be hoped for and then the privileged few on the station platform began to move restlessly toward the steps of the car occupied by Haywood.

A number who personally knew Haywood entered the car and were cordially welcomed by him. He shook hands with all newspaper men, many of whom he recognized as old acquaintances. Across the aisle from the seat in which Haywood was sitting lay his invalid wife. Immediately next to Haywood in a section with curtains drawn was Attorney Murphy, reclining upon a bed softened by pillows.

During the brief exchange of felicitations in the car, Haywood was ever watchful of his invalid wife, who constantly kept her gaze set upon him and smiled occasionally in satisfaction for the glad welcome her husband was receiving. When all was ready to leave the car, Haywood gathered his wife in his arms and left the car, followed by Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Federation, who met the party at Colorado Springs, and others, and as he dismounted from the steps of the car, a number of those standing around removed their hats and waved them in his direction, accompanying the gesture of welcome with a ringing cheer. Mrs. Haywood was placed in an invalid chair and then all started toward the gates leading out of the station.

Two women carrying a banner bearing on one side the inscription "Fellow worker, welcome home—Injury to one is injury to all," and the reverse side a picture of Haywood above an emblem of the Industrial Workers of the World, preceded the party. A number of men wearing the red badge of the socialists followed immediately after. As Haywood, wheeling his invalid wife appeared under the glare of the electric light opposite the main gate, the crowd caught sight of him and burst into cheers. A rush for the gates was made, and people, in their eagerness to get a look at the principal in the famous Boise trial, packed into a small space just outside the gates, and the police were compelled to use force to make them step back so that the gate could be opened. A space less than 3 feet wide could be opened through the crowd barely large enough to

allow the chair in which Mrs. Haywood was riding to pass.

As Haywood walked up this file, hundreds of hands were stretched out toward him, but his solicitude for his wife caused him to resist the evident desire to grasp the many hands extended to him. The continued cheering that greeted him kept his face wreathed in smiles, and when he finally reached his carriage and saw his wife safely seated inside, Haywood abandoned himself to the spirit of the occasion, and standing upon the rear seat of the open carriage, repeatedly shouted cheer after cheer as he waved his hat. The crowd of several thousand people joined with him, and for several minutes the roar of cheers continued. Half a hundred enthusiasts started to unhitch the horses from the carriage and attach a long rope, so that the crowd could drag the conveyance up the street to Haywood's home. Haywood requested that they forego this expression of regard, and they desisted. It was several minutes before the streets could be cleared, and when an opening was broken through the crowd the horses pulling Haywood's carriage started up Seventeenth street at a brisk trot. All the time Haywood, with one arm around his wife, waved his hat to the crowd.

The party arrived at the Albany hotel some minutes before the crowd reached there and Haywood had time to make his wife comfortable in the hotel before the people began to gather. Responding to demands for a speech, Haywood said that he would "tell them all about it later," and asked to be allowed to retire for the night. During this brief talk Haywood referred to what he said was the prediction of the mine owners that he would come back to Colorado in a pine box. "I am very much alive, you see," he said, and continued: "This great reception is the happiest moment of my life. My cup of happiness would be complete if Moyer and Pettibone were by my side. One thing I am convinced of, and which the last eighteen months has definitely taught me, is that if the unions stand together, you cannot break them."

Haywood then stationed himself at the hotel entrance and as the crowd passed through the door he shook hands with the people until exhaustion compelled him to quit. It was several hours after Haywood had retired before the crowd left the vicinity of the hotel.

### Overworked Engineer

An engineer working for the Northern Pacific Railroad was discharged at Livingston July 31 for refusing to make a trip on the road.

He had worked thirty days during the month of July during which time he was off duty only one hundred and sixty-five hours, or an average of five hours and thirty minutes each day for rest, part of the five and one half hours was consumed in going to and from his work and eating his meals.

This man worked on his engine from the first to the thirty-first of July inclusive, five hundred and fifty-five hours and was off duty the balance of the time, one hundred and sixty-five hours.

What condition was this man in to be trusted with the lives of the traveling public, can a man working such hours be expected to keep awake all night long while he is on the engine pulling a train?

The last passenger wreck that took place east of Helena in which two firemen were killed and a number of passengers wounded was caused by the engineer being worked such long hours that he was asleep when the crash came and did not wake up for six hours after the wreck took place.

The last session of the Montana legislature passed a bill limiting the work of railroad men to sixteen hours a day. The News claimed that the law would never be effective and it is not. This incidence of the engineer being discharged for refusing to work when he was completely exhausted is proof. What is our great Railroad Commission doing?

### Roosevelt the Reactionary.

President Roosevelt is commonly acclaimed by an admiring press as one of the most enlightened and progressive men of the age. But when his life comes to be written, and the truth comes to be told, he is destined to figure in the pages of the candid biographer as the greatest American reactionary. The truth of this characterization will be found in the President's policy—his policy economic and militant.

As regards his economic policy consider his attitude towards the trusts. He finds them a menace to the national welfare and so with the impulse of a primitive man he endeavors to smash them. A wise and far-sighted man would have been alive to the tendencies of the age, and to the economic transformation which is taking place; he would have grasped the one true remedy, and would have thrown all the weight of his influence on the side of the nationalization of the trusts. But President Roosevelt has done the reverse—all his influence has been exercised on behalf of anarchy. He is endeavoring with all his heart and soul and strength to arrest the tide of growth and concentration, and to turn things back to the competitive stage; he has entered the list to do battle with the forces of the age; he is warring against evolution, against destiny; and his policy is doomed to ignominious defeat.

As he is a reactionist in economics, so is he a reactionist in his militancy.

Peace and concord are the watchwords of internationalism; but the great obstacle is the megalomania, the imperialistic ambition, the bellicose spirit of nations; and in the United States Mr. Roosevelt has been instrumental in fostering these mischievous passions. Although the United States is a country which has less to fear from international imbroglios than any country in the world, yet under President Roosevelt's administration the naval expenditure has increased by 50 per cent during the last four years, and the amount voted for new naval construction and armaments is now as large as that of Great Britain.

But there is one thing more meretricious than this, and that is his policy of fostering the military spirit in the schools, by recommending that rifle-practice should form part of the American school board education. This recommendation will have its natural effect—it will stimulate American flamboyant spread-eagleism and foster the bellicose spirit. The President's suggestion has already been seized upon, and endorsed by the national board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and a strong endeavor will now, in all probability, be made to carry out the President's recommendation; with what results can easily be foreseen.

Such is Roosevelt, the reactionary—the man of lost opportunities. No one has had a better opportunity for doing right; few men have manifested a greater genius for going wrong.—Labor Leader.

## Debs on the Verdict

### Gives His Views of the Result of the Trial and Effect it Will Have—Triumph of Justice

The acquittal of Haywood is in many respects the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of the American labor movement. The verdict not only vindicates the defendant, but is in the nature of a rebuke to the prosecution.

The verdict, it must be admitted, continued Mr. Debs, was a surprise to Haywood's friends and sympathizers. Not that they had any doubt in regard to his innocence, but because of the circumstances under which he was taken to Idaho, and the further fact that he was tried in a hostile community and by a jury composed of his political enemies. Under these circumstances, the best expected was a mistrial of a disagreement by the jurors, and very few were sanguine enough to predict an absolute acquittal.

The original design of the prosecution backed by the Mine Owners' Association and the Standard Oil Company, who have practical control of Idaho, was the speedy execution of the defendants in the hope of thereby striking a fatal blow to the Western Federation of Miners. But the blow aimed at the Federation and against organized labor in general, has recoiled upon themselves and the effect will be, in my opinion, the acceleration of the solidarity of the working class along the lines of industrial unionism and socialism.

This effect will not be confined to the western states, but will extend to the labor movement in general throughout the nation.

The defense was conducted in a most able and skillful manner. But this alone would not have saved Haywood and his fellow officials. It was the uprising of the working class and the indignation protest of the people in general that thwarted the conspiracy and defeated its moline purpose.

The spirit for the fair play on the part of the American people was never more manifest than in this instance. As the trial proceeded they became convinced that Haywood was innocent and in the face of the fact the prosecution did not dare to force a conviction.

A surprise in the trial occurred in the instructions of Judge Wood to the jury. These were in striking contrast with some of the other features of the trial, and my personal opinion is that the powerful interests that were prosecuting the case, realizing that the American people would not stand for a conviction, and that a conviction would have a decided bearing upon the ap-

proaching national election, brought their influence to bear upon the court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgement, accounts for the instructions of the court, which amounted to a plea in favor of the defendant for the verdict, resulting in his acquittal.

When Haywood and his associates were first kidnapped and the horrible confession of Orchard, the degenerate, was made public, the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly against the accused officials and those who knew the men were confident of their innocence were sharply criticized and in fact, condemned for espousing their cause. But the truth was bound to prevail and there is now but one opinion among the fair minded men, and that is a cruel conspiracy has been thwarted and the intended victim has been triumphantly vindicated.

The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have been undoubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives.

But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, now stands in the very fore front of the labor movement of the world.

Knowing him personally, as I do, and confident as I have always been, not only of his innocence of the crime charged against him, but of his loyalty to labor, his ability as a leader, and honesty as a man, I proposed some time ago his nomination by Socialist Party as its candidate for the presidency, and I now believe that when the national convention meets, his nomination will be made by acclamation, and that the working people of the country will rally to his support.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the verdict of "not guilty" will place President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legalizing their kidnapping in a decision that will forever stand to the discredit of that august body.

It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt, in justice to himself will see his way clear to relieve himself of this embarrassment by tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before their fellow men and country.

No only the working men, but the American people in general are to be congratulated upon this significant and far-reaching triumph of justice.—Eugene V. Debs.

## Telephone Strike

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The company have been violating their agreements with the unions ever since the agreements have been made and it is now down to a fight to the finish.

The fight in Livingston has been on for some time and the company had to close up their exchange and this is the main reason of their asking for an injunction.

Six scabs went to work in Livingston when the strike was declared at that point. The unions put the telephones on the unfair list and every store, business house, hotel, boarding house that used the phone were also declared unfair and the boycott rigidly enforced. The union men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every purchase they made in a store that used a phone or purchases that their wife or children made. The single men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every meal they ate in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house that had an unfair phone in the house and to pay \$10.00 assessment for every time they slept in a hotel or rooming house that patronized unfair phones.

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If this kind of method is used by the unions of the entire state it is safe to say that the Bell Telephone company will have to concede to the union or quit business in Montana.

The court may grant the injunction against the Livingston unions but the court has not the power to put the telephone company on the fair list or compel any union man to make his purchases or patronize any business house that uses the scab phones.

Regardless of all injunctions, the union will have to win the fight in Livingston or the Bell Telephone can't do business, for nobody will patronize it.

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The injunction is in part as follows: To the Honorable, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Circuit, in and for the District of Montana.

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and Effie LaFevre. And thereupon your Orator complains and says:

That the value of the subject matter of this suit and of the object sought to be accomplished by this bill of complaint, to-wit: the right to the uninterrupted conduct and operation of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, and to prevent the unlawful interference with your Orator's said business exceeds, exclusive of interest and cost, the sum or value of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and is approximately of the value of about twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per month. And that your Orator, as hereinafter set forth, by reason of the wrongs and unlawful and malicious acts of the respondents, has been prevented from carrying on its said business in the city of Livingston, Montana, since March 14, 1907, to its damage in the aggregate sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Your Orator avers and shows that the said boycott against your Orator in the said city of Livingston still continues; that by reason of the said unlawful acts of the respondents your Orator's said business in the said city of Livingston has been, since March 14, 1907, and now is interrupted and prevented; that before the commission of the wrongful and unlawful acts by the respondents as aforesaid, your Orator had a large number of patrons and customers and a lucrative business in the said city of Livingston, but by reason of the said acts of the respondents many of your Orator's said patrons and customers stopped using its telephones and ceased doing business with your Orator to its great damage and injury; that the said respondents threaten to and will continue to do the said unlawful acts to the great and irreparable damage and injury of your Orator and its said business, unless enjoined and restrained by this Honorable Court. That the said respondents are insolvent, and your Orator has no adequate remedy against them by actions at law, but can be protected and relieved from the said acts only in a court of equity.

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1. That the said respondents and each of them, and their and each of their officers, agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting by, through or under them be enjoined and restrained from in any manner, directly or indirectly interfering with or obstructing the transaction of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, or from persuading others to so interfere, or from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of your Orator, either by threats, personal violence, abuse, intimidation or any other means calculated or intended to interfere with the said business of your Orator, or from entering or continuing in the employ of your Orator, or to induce any person to leave the employ of your Orator in the said city of Livingston.

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## Haywood

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### Overworked Engineer

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He had worked thirty days during the month of July during which time he was off duty only one hundred and sixty-five hours, or an average of five hours and thirty minutes each day for rest, part of the five and one half hours was consumed in going to and from his work and eating his meals.

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What condition was this man in to be trusted with the lives of the traveling public, can a man working such hours be expected to keep awake all night long while he is on the engine pulling a train?

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The last session of the Montana legislature passed a bill limiting the work of railroad men to sixteen hours a day. The News claimed that the law would never be effective and it is not. This incidence of the engineer being discharged for refusing to work when he was completely exhausted is proof. What is our great Railroad Commission doing?

### Roosevelt the Reactionary.

President Roosevelt is commonly acclaimed by an admiring press as one of the most enlightened and progressive men of the age. But when his life comes to be written, and the truth comes to be told, he is destined to figure in the pages of the candid biographer as the greatest American reactionary. The truth of this characterization will be found in the President's policy—his policy economic and militant.

As regards his economic policy consider his attitude towards the trusts. He finds them a menace to the national welfare and so with the impulse of a primitive man he endeavors to smash them. A wise and far-sighted man would have been alive to the tendencies of the age, and to the economic transformation which is taking place; he would have grasped the one true remedy, and would have thrown all the weight of his influence on the side of the nationalization of the trusts. But President Roosevelt has done the reverse—all his influence has been exercised on behalf of anarchy. He is endeavoring with all his heart and soul and strength to arrest the tide of growth and concentration, and to turn things back to the competitive stage; he has entered the list to do battle with the forces of the age; he is warring against evolution, against destiny; and his policy is doomed to ignominious defeat.

As he is a reactionist in economics, so is he a reactionist in his militancy.

Peace and concord are the watchwords of internationalism; but the great obstacle is the megalomania, the imperialistic ambition, the bellicose spirit of nations; and in the United States Mr. Roosevelt has been instrumental in fostering these mischievous passions. Although the United States is a country which has less to fear from international imbroglios than any country in the world, yet under President Roosevelt's administration the naval expenditure has increased by 50 per cent during the last four years, and the amount voted for new naval construction and armaments is now as large as that of Great Britain.

But there is one thing more meretricious than this, and that is his policy of fostering the military spirit in the schools, by recommending that rifle-practice should form part of the American school board education. This recommendation will have its natural effect—it will stimulate American flamboyant spread-eagleism and foster the bellicose spirit. The President's suggestion has already been seized upon, and endorsed by the national board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and a strong endeavor will now, in all probability, be made to carry out the President's recommendation; with what results can easily be foreseen.

Such is Roosevelt, the reactionary—the man of lost opportunities. No one has had a better opportunity for doing right; few men have manifested a greater genius for going wrong.—Labor Leader.

## Debs on the Verdict

### Gives His Views of the Result of the Trial and Effect it Will Have—Triumph of Justice

The acquittal of Haywood is in many respects the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of the American labor movement. The verdict not only vindicates the defendant, but is in the nature of a rebuke to the prosecution.

The verdict, it must be admitted, continued Mr. Debs, was a surprise to Haywood's friends and sympathizers. Not that they had any doubt in regard to his innocence, but because of the circumstances under which he was taken to Idaho, and the further fact that he was tried in a hostile community and by a jury composed of his political enemies. Under these circumstances, the best expected was a mistrial of a disagreement by the jurors, and very few were sanguine enough to predict an absolute acquittal.

The original design of the prosecution backed by the Mine Owners' Association and the Standard Oil Company, who have practical control of Idaho, was the speedy execution of the defendants in the hope of thereby striking a fatal blow to the Western Federation of Miners. But the blow aimed at the Federation and against organized labor in general, has recoiled upon themselves and the effect will be, in my opinion, the acceleration of the solidarity of the working class along the lines of industrial unionism and socialism.

This effect will not be confined to the western states, but will extend to the labor movement in general throughout the nation.

The defense was conducted in a most able and skillful manner. But this alone would not have saved Haywood and his fellow officials. It was the uprising of the working class and the indignation protest of the people in general that thwarted the conspiracy and defeated its moline purpose.

The spirit for the fair play on the part of the American people was never more manifest than in this instance. As the trial proceeded they became convinced that Haywood was innocent and in the face of the fact the prosecution did not dare to force a conviction.

A surprise in the trial occurred in the instructions of Judge Wood to the jury. These were in striking contrast with some of the other features of the trial, and my personal opinion is that the powerful interests that were prosecuting the case, realizing that the American people would not stand for a conviction, and that a conviction would have a decided bearing upon the ap-

proaching national election, brought their influence to bear upon the court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgement, accounts for the instructions of the court, which amounted to a plea in favor of the defendant for the verdict, resulting in his acquittal.

When Haywood and his associates were first kidnapped and the horrible confession of Orchard, the degenerate, was made public, the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly against the accused officials and those who knew the men were confident of their innocence were sharply criticized and in fact, condemned for espousing their cause. But the truth was bound to prevail and there is now but one opinion among the fair minded men, and that is a cruel conspiracy has been thwarted and the intended victim has been triumphantly vindicated.

The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have been undoubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives.

But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, now stands in the very fore front of the labor movement of the world.

Knowing him personally, as I do, and confident as I have always been, not only of his innocence of the crime charged against him, but of his loyalty to labor, his ability as a leader, and honesty as a man, I proposed some time ago his nomination by Socialist Party as its candidate for the presidency, and I now believe that when the national convention meets, his nomination will be made by acclamation, and that the working people of the country will rally to his support.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the verdict of "not guilty" will place President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legalizing their kidnapping in a decision that will forever stand to the discredit of that august body.

It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt, in justice to himself will see his way clear to relieve himself of this embarrassment by tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before their fellow men and country.

No only the working men, but the American people in general are to be congratulated upon this significant and far-reaching triumph of justice.—Eugene V. Debs.

## Telephone Strike

### General Walk-out of Operators All Over the State—The Fight to Finish Is Now On

A general strike of all telephone workers employed by the Bell company has been declared. The Helena operators were the last called out and responded to the strike call Monday forenoon.

The company have been violating their agreements with the unions ever since the agreements have been made and it is now down to a fight to the finish.

The fight in Livingston has been on for some time and the company had to close up their exchange and this is the main reason of their asking for an injunction.

Six scabs went to work in Livingston when the strike was declared at that point. The unions put the telephones on the unfair list and every store, business house, hotel, boarding house that used the phone were also declared unfair and the boycott rigidly enforced. The union men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every purchase they made in a store that used a phone or purchases that their wife or children made. The single men voted to pay an assessment of \$10.00 to their union for every meal they ate in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house that had an unfair phone in the house and to pay \$10.00 assessment for every time they slept in a hotel or rooming house that patronized unfair phones.

Only two stores in town cut out the unfair phones and to these stores the trade of the union men in town were concentrated and one hotel which had prepared dinner from food purchased at an unfair store, had not a solitary customer.

So well did the union men of Livingston hang together that the business men's association sent a committee to the unions offering to cut out all phones. An agreement was reached between the business men and the union which resulted in the phone service being put out of commission and the company had to close up its central exchange office and quit business entirely.

Some of the Livingston merchants who were put on the unfair list claimed that unions were alright but they went too far when they attempted to run a man's business. The unions replied "We are not trying to run your business. The question is do you want the scab phone or our trade, you can not have both. It is up to you which you will choose. That is your business. Our business is that we trade where we please."

If this kind of method is used by the unions of the entire state it is safe to say that the Bell Telephone company will have to concede to the union or quit business in Montana.

The court may grant the injunction against the Livingston unions but the court has not the power to put the telephone company on the fair list or compel any union man to make his purchases or patronize any business house that uses the scab phones.

Regardless of all injunctions, the union will have to win the fight in Livingston or the Bell Telephone can't do business, for nobody will patronize it.

The Bell Telephone company is trying to secure an injunction against labor in Montana and the case is now in the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Montana.

The injunction is in part as follows: To the Honorable, the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, Ninth Circuit, in and for the District of Montana.

Rocky Mountain Bell company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Utah, brings this its bill of complaint against the Montana Federation of Labor, an unincorporated association of persons, the Livingston Trades & Labor Council, an unincorporated association of persons, the Telephone Operators' Union No. 42, an unincorporated association of persons, Alexander Fairgives, and Howard O. Smith, L. W. Threpe, Almadose Grenier

and Effie LaFevre. And thereupon your Orator complains and says:

That the value of the subject matter of this suit and of the object sought to be accomplished by this bill of complaint, to-wit: the right to the uninterrupted conduct and operation of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, and to prevent the unlawful interference with your Orator's said business exceeds, exclusive of interest and cost, the sum or value of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and is approximately of the value of about twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per month. And that your Orator, as hereinafter set forth, by reason of the wrongs and unlawful and malicious acts of the respondents, has been prevented from carrying on its said business in the city of Livingston, Montana, since March 14, 1907, to its damage in the aggregate sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Your Orator avers and shows that the said boycott against your Orator in the said city of Livingston still continues; that by reason of the said unlawful acts of the respondents your Orator's said business in the said city of Livingston has been, since March 14, 1907, and now is interrupted and prevented; that before the commission of the wrongful and unlawful acts by the respondents as aforesaid, your Orator had a large number of patrons and customers and a lucrative business in the said city of Livingston, but by reason of the said acts of the respondents many of your Orator's said patrons and customers stopped using its telephones and ceased doing business with your Orator to its great damage and injury; that the said respondents threaten to and will continue to do the said unlawful acts to the great and irreparable damage and injury of your Orator and its said business, unless enjoined and restrained by this Honorable Court. That the said respondents are insolvent, and your Orator has no adequate remedy against them by actions at law, but can be protected and relieved from the said acts only in a court of equity.

Wherefore, your Orator prays:

1. That the said respondents and each of them, and their and each of their officers, agents, servants and employees, and all persons acting by, through or under them be enjoined and restrained from in any manner, directly or indirectly interfering with or obstructing the transaction of your Orator's business in the city of Livingston, Montana, or from persuading others to so interfere, or from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employ of your Orator, either by threats, personal violence, abuse, intimidation or any other means calculated or intended to interfere with the said business of your Orator, or from entering or continuing in the employ of your Orator, or to induce any person to leave the employ of your Orator in the said city of Livingston.

2. From boycotting your Orator by the circulation of banners, or the posting up or distributing of handbills or circulars, containing opprobrious or injurious epithets against your Orator, or otherwise.

3. From interfering with, intimidating, boycotting, molesting or threatening in any manner the patrons and customers of your Orator, or any other person or persons, with the purpose of inducing them not to deal with or do business with your Orator.

4. From giving directions or orders to committees, associations, or otherwise, for the performance of any act or threat hereinbefore mentioned, or from in any manner impeding, obstructing or interfering with the regular operations and conduct of the business of your Orator; and for such other and further relief as shall be deemed meet and equitable.

5. And that on the filing of this bill of complaint, an order to show cause be issued why the aforesaid injunction in temporary form should not issue.

May it please your Honor to grant