

VOTE FOR THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS.

MONTANA NEWS

ABOLISH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

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SOMETHING DOING IN WASHINGTON

Berger Stirs the Fossils---Kidnapping to Be Investigated by Congress.

(By National Socialist Press) Washington, D. C. May 24---Declaring that the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers is a conspiracy of the National Erectors' Association against the Structural Ironworkers' Union, V. Berger, the Socialist Representative, introduced a resolution in the House providing for a Congressional investigation of the Indianapolis outrage.

Berger eased his resolution on the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, much to the surprise of the capitalist politicians who have always used that amendment to crush labor.

The resolution reads: "Whereas, the fourteenth amendment to the constitution ordains that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and

Whereas it is reported in the public press that one John J. McNamara, heretofore residing in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., has been deprived of liberty, and put in jeopardy of his life without due process of law; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring): That a committee of each House be appointed to investigate the arrest and extradition of the said McNamara, and to report its findings to the two houses at the earliest practicable moment." The resolution was referred to the committee on rules: This committee is one of the most conservative in the House and unless the workers of the country create sufficient agitation in favor of this investigation the committee will pigeonhole the resolution.

It is therefore urged that every reader of the Socialist and labor press will immediately write to the Congressman of his or her district and ask him to support the Berger resolution. It is also advisable to write an extra letter to Representative Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Committee on Rules.

This action must not be delayed. Because the United States Senate

has become "an obstructive and useless body" and a "menace to the liberties of the people", Berger has introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which provides for the abolition of the Senate.

The proposed amendment also provides that all laws passed by the House shall be supreme, and the President shall have no power to veto them, nor shall any court have the power to invalidate them.

As a check upon the one popular representative body, Berger has provided the referendum. The resolution reads:

"Whereas through the tendency in virtually all civilized nations during the last century has been a constant weakening of the powers of the executive, the judicial, and the secondary legislative branches of the government and the lodging of sovereign power in single chamber elected by the people, yet in the United States this natural tendency has been thwarted by interests inimical to the public welfare who have brought about an extension of the powers of the executive and the judicial branches and the Senate; and

"Whereas these various checks upon the power of the popular representative body have prevented a normal development of American institutions and the enactment of laws in accord with the changing needs of the people—a fact evidenced in the extreme backwardness of the United States with regard to every form of protective social legislation and institutions of social service; and

"Whereas the Senate in particular has become an obstruction and useless body, a menace to the liberties of the people, and an obstacle to social growth; a body many of the members of which are the representatives neither of a State nor of its people, but solely of certain predatory combinations, and a body which, by reason of the corruption often attending the election of its members, has furnished the gravest public scandals in the history of the nation; and

Whereas the instinctive conservatism of the people, as repeatedly proved in all nations, would here

prove, when operating through the referendum, a sufficient check upon such radical innovations or violent changes as might possibly be attempted by a popular representative body; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of the three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution:

"ARTICLE XVIII. "Section 1. All legislative powers shall be vested in the House of Representatives. Its enactments, subject to referendum hereinafter provided for, shall be the supreme law, and the President shall have no power to veto them, nor shall any court have the power to invalidate them.

"Section 2. All provisions in the Constitution relating to the Senate are hereby annulled, and the duties, rights, and privileges heretofore vested in the Senate shall, to the degree and extent determined by the House of Representatives, be vested in the said House of Representatives; and the House of Representatives shall have the power to enact all necessary measures to vest these duties, rights, and privileges in itself.

"Section 3. Upon petition by five per cent. of the qualified voters for members of the lower houses of the State legislatures in each of three-fourths of the States, filed within ninety days after the passage of a law by the House of Representatives, such law shall be submitted to a general referendum; and if such law receives a majority of all votes cast at such referendum it shall be in effect, but if it fails of a majority it shall be null and void."

Characterizing the United States constitution as antiquated and obsolete Berger has introduced a resolution in the House proposing an amendment to the constitution which if adopted would give Congress power to call a constitutional convention. The amendment reads:

"Article XVIII. The Congress shall

have power, by a majority vote of both houses, to call a convention for the purpose of revising or amending the constitution."

In support of his proposed amendment to the constitution, Berger said:

"Our present constitution was framed at a time when this nation was born, and when the country had about three millions inhabitants. At that time the people were in the main hunters and farmers in arms, with a small merchant class in New York, Philadelphia and Boston and cotton planters in the South.

"There were few or no manufactures. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, and no telephones. A corporation in those days meant a city.

"Since that time tremendous economic changes have taken place. Steam and electricity have been utilized. Wonderful inventions have been made. The entire economic structure has changed.

"And yet with all these wonderful changes which the framers of the constitution could have not foreseen," declared Berger, "we are still living under a constitution made for hunters and farmers. And what is still worse, the constitution, since its adoption, has been materially changed but once, and that through a terrific war.

"A constitution is a cloak for a body politic and must suit the requirements of the time. There is really no example in history wherein a grown-up nation has been compelled to wear the swaddling clothes of childhood as we are."

Berger's constitutional amendment has already become the object of many editorial attacks in capitalist newspapers. The New York Sun, Morgan's paper, attempted to criticize Berger's amendment on the ground that the present constitution is good enough and should be let alone. Naturally enough.

The amendment was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it will no doubt be carefully pigeonholed. Of course, Berger will in due course of time remind the gentlemen on that "ice-house" committee that he wants their "valuable" opinion on that resolution, so that the matter can be threshed out on the floor of the House. But that's going into the future of things.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION

By J. J. Jacobson, Mes Moines, Iowa.

ORIGIN. Government by Commission in the United States is the result of a great national disaster. It was introduced in the city of Galveston immediately following the great tidal wave that swept that city, destroying its property and drowning its people. Catastrophes of such magnitude usually have a justified declaration of martial law.

Through the instrumentality of an Iowa capitalist, interested in one of the public service corporations in the southern city, this form of government for cities has been extended to Iowa and other states.

CENTRALIZED POWER. The distinguished feature of government by commission, the combination of legislative, executive and judicial functions in a small body of men (from three to seven) is embodiment of all that our discredited ex-President is pleased to call "centralized government."

A majority of the commission either through themselves or their appointees such as attorney, police judge, assessor, auditor and treasurer, have the absolute power to enact, interpret and enforce the laws and ordinances of the city.

They alone determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of petitions for a referendum vote or for their own recall.

They appoint the civil service commissioners and prescribe the rules and regulations of procedure.

They appoint all the judges and clerks of election and thus control the entire election machinery of the city.

Legal opinions are handed down to suit the purposes and desires of the

commissioners rather than the interest of the community.

The executive clerks or employes have no desire to be carefully pigeonholed by arresting vicious and dishonest legislation.

To illustrate: Some years ago, under the old form of government, with its division of powers, the Des Moines city council adopted an ordinance to "loan" the water company a special water works fund of \$50,000 for the purpose of extending the water mains to a government army post. The auditor and treasurer, being elected by and directly responsible to the people, declined to execute the mandates of the council. The water company laid the mains, as they were under contract with the national government to do. The city kept the money.

Again: Under the commission form of government one of the city attorneys had the audacity to recommend that the city collect \$100,000 which the street railway company under their present franchise owes the city of Des Moines. His services were dispensed with. Under a new franchise recently drawn up he commissioners magnanimously agrees to cancel the obligation.

Commenting on this proposed franchise, Colliers' Weekly, issue of February 26, 1910, has this to say: "The forty-two year franchise asked for by the street railway company of Kansas City, Mo., offered more favorable terms to the public than that now pending in Des Moines, and yet, after a stirring campaign, Kansas City defeated the franchise as a rotten bargain."

Both national and state govern-

CAPITALISTS HAVE CONSPIRED BEFORE

Organized Labor Has Become Wise to Their Wily Tricks Ere This.

(Issued by the Los Angeles Strike Committee.)

Since the arrest of the McNamara brothers and McManigal for the alleged blowing up of the Times Building last October, the union men of this city are confident that this is another Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. When everything was laid bare before a jury of men of the State of Idaho, which was not supposed to be favorable to organized labor, notwithstanding all that, they were acquitted. And we are absolutely convinced that before this latest case is over with it will be fully proven that this is another conspiracy.

In the A. R. U. strike the railroad companies had cars burned in Chicago and other places.

In Colorado the Independence depot was blown up, and when bloodhounds were put on the trail of the criminals they ran directly to the homes of the mine officials. The detectives did not follow these clues; no, it was not intended they should. There were several attempts made to wreck trains. Subsequently the Pinkerton thugs admitted that they were the ones that were responsible for these attempted wrecks, which at one time they tried to fasten on organized labor.

During the street car strike in St. Louis some years ago the company had its own car barn set on fire, as was sworn to by a deputy. There are only a few of the crimes attributed to organized labor, but committed by organized capital.

Organized labor is trying to elevate the workers, while capitalists are trying to degrade them. Acts speak louder than words, and the good book says, "By their deeds, ye shall know them." The plutocrats may deceive themselves a while longer, but not the public. Organized labor cannot be destroyed.

The trade unions are spending millions annually in sick and death benefits, relieving distress in any form, while capitalism is annually crippling

and killing over 500,000 persons and in almost every instance they fight the widows and orphans in the courts to avoid paying the helpless people anything for the loss of the bread winner.

These so-called "best citizens" are dubbed coal barons, meat barons, oil kings, potato kings and squash barons by the capitalistic newspapers.

If they were called by their true name they would be class conscious robbers, meat robbers, oil robbers, potato robbers and squash robbers.

But in the near future all these mentioned and a great many more will be all squashed by class conscious and intelligent action on the part of the workers.

What a change in a few years! When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested most people, after reading the papers, thought they were guilty long before the trial.

The minds of the workers have undergone a complete revolution.

We have paraded before the capitalists on our bended knees too long, but from now on we will march before the world, not with bowed heads, but erect as all free men and women should do, defying all the forces of corruption to take from us any longer the heritage that belongs to collective humanity.

Things in this city are in as normal a condition as could be wished, notwithstanding the hue and cry of the Times, which is trying to hang three people by hook or by crook.

Organizing work is going on, and the meetings are being held as if these three men were never heard of. The only difference is that we are taking more men into the unions than at any previous time.

On Tuesday, April 25, one new local alone took in seventy-two new members. This was the cement workers.

No politician will publicly defend graft. Yet nearly all practice it. The pressure of the profit-making system all around them drives them to it.

The Lie and the Plain Truth About Milwaukee

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

What is evidently a nation-wide campaign of misrepresentation, distortion and misinterpretation, is being carried on in the plutocratic press against the Milwaukee administration. While this is to be expected, nevertheless the interests of truth and the welfare of the people demand that the facts be known.

1. It is charged that the Socialists have raised the taxes. The truth is: (a) The Socialists so far have had nothing to do with fixing the taxes; (b) Even as it is the tax rate in Milwaukee is lower than that of any other city of its size in America; (c) Insofar as the tax rates are high or burdensome, it is the fault of the rich tax dodgers. There are many millions of dollars of property that escape taxation, a practice that the present administration proposes to stop; (d) The policies of the present administration, if carried out, will establish revenue producing enterprises which will relieve the burden of taxation rather than increase it.

2. It is charged that wild and fantastic schemes proposed by the Socialists will surely raise taxes next year. The truth is: (a) The tax limit and the bond limit are rigidly fixed by state law and charter convention; so that no excessive increase in expendi-

tures would be possible even if the Socialists contemplated it. It was the "wild and fantastic" schemes of the big plutocratic interests, grafters and bootlickers of the past administrations in city state and nation that made it necessary to safeguard public expenditures, and not the programme of the honest and efficient administration Milwaukee now has.

City's Credit Better Than Ever.

3. It is charged that the Socialist administration has destroyed the credit of the city. The truth is, it never was better, and probably never quite so good as at the present time. More bond companies are bidding for Milwaukee bonds during the present administration than ever before. The "Economist" one of the leading financial papers of this country, said recently: "The Milwaukee bonds have sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia. Milwaukee bonds are as greatly sought after as they ever were". The last bonds disposed of by the city recently brought a premium of \$14,365, which was even better than had been expected.

Industrial Conditions Improved.

4. It is charged that the Socialist administration has caused an industrial depression in Milwaukee, that

Hearst, Burns and Otis Combine Against Labor

(From the People's Paper, Los Angeles, Cal.)

The mask has been ruthlessly torn from William Randolph Hearst and his pretensions to being a friend to labor in Chicago.

Los Angeles workers repudiated the local Hearst sheet long ago, but in the East this Janus faced hypocrite has succeeded in keeping a semblance of a following in the ranks of the workers.

The People's Paper last week showed how Hearst's local business agent and the Times crowd were working hand in glove with the plan to slip the Associated Press franchise held by the Herald-Otis' morning Democratic annex—over to the Examiner. This deal has not been consummated, but it is still "on the hooks."

Within a few weeks, if the plans do not miscarry, the Examiner will take over the franchise and the Herald will cease to exist as a morning sheet. As an evening paper the Times-Mirror Company will have in the field a competitor with which the Chandler-Otis-Gibson-Hearst crowd hope to sting the Evening Express. T. T. Earl, proprietor and publisher

of the Express, has played into the hands of the Merchants and Manufacturing Association and danced to the pipe of Zeehandelaar because he loved his advertising income more than he hated Otis. All of this bunch of high-minded gentlemen are engaged in pulling the wool over the eyes of Los Angeles people while they frame up their plans for further exploitation in lands which they hope to unload on the unwary when the Owens River aqueduct comes in to enrich their holdings in the San Joaquin Valley.

Not only is Hearst mixed in the local plots of these gentle patriots but he has been busy engaged in the plans of Burns who has won international "renewal" and been arrested on a felony charge of kidnapping. The marvel is that Hearst's men escaped arrest and indictment when the plot was unfolded in Indianapolis.

The exposure of the Hearst plotters and the way in which Burns took them into his confidence is betold by a writer in the Chicago Daily Socialist. The People's Paper gives it to its readers in entirety.

(Continued on page two.)

(Continued on page four.)

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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There is a great demand being made at the public libraries all over the state for Socialist books. Most of those who enquire for works on Socialism are people who know little about Socialism, but seeking information on the subject. As most public libraries in Montana are poorly equipped with works on Socialism, locals should appoint a committee to call on the trustees of the public library, or the librarian and endeavour to get a good assortment of Socialist books ordered for use in the library.

A CRISIS COMING.

Thoughtful and observing men are gradually reaching the conclusion that a great crisis is rapidly approaching in America. The old saying, "that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer" can no longer be denied when the facts are consulted. Capitalism has become mad in its greed for profit and justice has vanished before the system that has made tyrants of the few and slaves of the many.

With all the power of the pulpit to fix the vision of man upon a kingdom of immortality, and with all the influences of Christianity to lift the mind of man from the sordid and material things of life, the world is becoming brutalized and the cry for justice from the lips of struggling, starving millions is met with the sneering derision of soulless plutocracy.

The earth is becoming a living hell, where millions of homeless and penniless human beings are suffering all the tortures that have been painted on the Inferno.

We speak of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God and yet men who are said to have been created in the image and likeness of God are at dagger points in the great competitive struggle for the right to live.

The earth seems to be an ocean of human misery, whose unfeeling waves are dashing human wrecks upon the rocks of despair, and the crushed and helpless see no star of hope behind the dark shadows that make life a nightmare from the cradle to the coffin. Men for years have prated about human liberty and declared that the gates of "equal opportunity" are opened wide to every man and woman who desires to wrest from Mother Earth the means of life.

But men and women of experience—men and women who have borne the brunt of battle in the struggle to escape death by starvation—know that the doors of "opportunity" are locked and that only a class of privilege carry the keys that open the treasure-vaults of the earth. The slave begging a master for the privilege to toil is a stranger to "equal opportunity." The unwilling tramp with haggard face and empty stomach wandering from city to city in search of employment, has to city in search of employment, has but little "opportunity" compared with the well-fed and well-groomed gentleman who can travel in a pullman.

Lazarus and Dives do not stand on the same plane of "equal opportunity" and the slave in the hovel has no chance with the master in the palace.

As the wealth of the planet concentrates in fewer hands, the lives of the masses of the people become more unbearable, and it is no wonder that every nation on earth can hear the mutterings of discontent that are growing louder as greed becomes more insatiable.

Men of a thoughtful mood are looking into the future and asking themselves the question: "How long will the impoverished masses of the people bear the burdens of poverty and want in order that a comparatively few may revel in royal splendor?" Desperation will breed a crisis, and when that crisis comes there will be a new civilization in which no man, woman or child will be forced a beggar for the right to live.

Chattel slavery was wasteful. Therefore it had to go before wage slavery which was more economical. Wage slavery is wasteful. Therefore it will have to go before Socialism.

CIVIC FEDERATION NOT FOR THEM

Washington, D. C. May 22—From present indications it looks as if the next president of the International Association of Machinists will be William H. Johnston, now president of District No. 44, composed of all machinists in the employ of the United States Government.

Johnston, who is a progressive unionist, has a lead of 95 nominations from local unions over James O. Connell, the present incumbent. The returns, now completed show 228 local nominations for Johnston, 133 for O'Connell, 13 for Banks and 6 scattering. Only the first two will be on the ballot.

Never in the history of the Machinists' union, at least not since O'Connell became president about eighteen years ago have there been so many nominations for a candidate running for the first time. The reason for this is found that in Johnston the rank and file of the Machinists union see not only a progressive but also a capable executive.

O'Connell and his friends have for many years fought the well known radical tendencies of the machinists' union. That they are about to be swept away by the new school of militant unionism now seems certain. O'Connell is an officer of the Civic Federation and the Militia of Christ, both reactionary organizations.

Bunker Hill Lodge No. 634 has the following to say about Johnston, in a recent circular to its sister unions.

"Ninety per cent of the membership of the I. A. of M. have for years been patiently waiting for this opportunity to make a change.

"That opportunity is here—Johnston is the man.

"He is the highest type of an all round mechanic in railroad repair work and locomotive construction. He is thoroughly conversant with the conditions and needs of the men employed in the great unorganized machine tool industry which is a menace to the general welfare of machinists everywhere.

"He is courteous in manner, firm in decision, diplomatic in conference, resourceful as a leader, eloquent in address, rigidly honest and under every test has proven himself loyal to the working class interests."

Johnston is the man who made an untiring and successful fight for the eight hour day at the last Congress. Through his efforts thousands of machinists in the employ of the Government are now enjoying the shorter workday.

Railroad Men Advance

By M. M. Albert.

Having embraced, before investigating, that which they relied upon as perfect efficiency, the railroad men have now decided to examine before accepting.

The movement to which I am about to refer is based upon the extremely simple mathematical fact, namely two is greater than one. Arithmetic has forced its way into labor circles.

Were two nations at war, for example Japan and Russia, the nation with the smaller army could easily defeat its stronger, numerically opponent, provided the large army is divided into small enough groups.

If Russia has 10 battleships and Japan 5, then we would declare that Russia's navy would come out victorious in battle. But if Russia sends out but one battleship at a time then Japan would defeat its enemy.

If we wish to move a weight that one man could not handle we would get two men to move it.

We know, if we know anything, that a combination is stronger than a unit. Rich men, smart men, politicians and union men all believe so, but only the intelligent practice their thoughts.

Many of these combinations are easily recognized by the diligent observer viz, merchants manufacturers, mine owners, General Managers and bankers.

We know too, that the sympathy of a union man is always with the striker. We would like to see him win.

It is evident that when one man works with another man in any capacity that he is working in partnership with that man; if he be a union man then he is in partnership with a union man.

When that man, of a craft apart from your own, goes out on strike and his place is taken by a scab, then

you are working in partnership with that scab and you know it.

Oh yes! Our sympathy is with the union man, we would like to see the striker win.

Now what are you doing to help him win and what are you doing to induce him to help you win? The answer is found in modern unionism.

It is these views that caused the railroad men of Helena, Montana to band themselves together in what is known as the Federation of Railway Employees, Northern Pacific System. This is merely a local affair at present but with further organization it will soon evolve into a national affair. Many other terminals are already organized on the C. M. & P. S.; G. N.; N. P. Railways. A convention will soon be called and the machine will be ready for service.

All railroad workers, not officials, are entitled to become members, from the expert machinist to the section hand. No prejudice, no war, no hate.

It is the purpose of the Federated Railway Employees to make an injury to one the injury and concern of all. By doing this unionized scabbery or scab unionism will fade away, a step from savior to civilization.

Agitation for the 8 hours work day will be advanced, we want to see each outsider able to find employment so he will not have to scab on us if we go out on strike.

Direct or local action will be used in satisfying grievances. Under the present system when we wish a fellow worker reinstated we "humbly beg" "respectfully ask" or "courteously await" his return. With local action we will be able to insist or demand.

Policies and labor must act independent of each other, i. e. no political argument will be advanced when the lodge is in session. I do not believe in scabbing on a political organization. The same applies to religion.

This Federation will be a means by which many difficulties can be met when the individual craft union are powerless.

Taken altogether it is merely a step toward enlightenment, a quest of emancipation, an assertion of intellectual freedom, and a reaction from disappointment.

This organization will, no doubt, attempt to solve a scientific question.

We know that, under the present conditions, when we are granted an increase in wages of ten per cent the price on necessities advance more than correspondingly. Our present unions are of no possible permanent good, merely a means of temporary relief.

The workers should organize as solidly as the nations moneyed men.

REFERENDUM ON THE MILITIA BILL

The petitions for signatures demanding that the Donohue militia law be submitted to a referendum of the voters, are being circulated in every county in the State.

The Railway Federated Trades are sending a man over the State to canvass the counties in which the required number of signatures are short of the necessary 15 per cent as required by law.

All committees and unions handling petitions are requested to report to the Montana News the number of signatures received on their petitions.

Before sending out the petition blanks for the referendum, an attorney of high legal standing in the State was consulted regarding the legal form of the petitions and in his opinion the petitions sent out by the Montana News are legal. Besides this, a copy of the petition for the referendum was submitted to the office of the Secretary of State for Montana, and the petition was O'K ed by that office before ever a petition blank left Helena.

Pay no attention to any report to the contrary as it appears that certain individuals are attempting to discredit the work commenced by the Montana News.

By a recent referendum conducted by the National Finnish Socialist organization, it was decided to levy a special quarter-year assessment upon the Finnish members for the purpose of supporting the Work People's College at Smithville, Minn. This assessment is to be collected by each local from individual members and paid to the translator's office during one year from the time the referendum closed. The referendum was carried by a vote of 1727 against 1396. For all the money collected by this assessment the Finnish Organization will get shares of the stock of the Work People's College Company.

THE LAGGARD INTELLECT.

By John M. Work.

The industries are now dead ripe for Socialism, but the minds of the people are not.

The minds of the people have not developed as fast as the industries have developed. They have come trailing along behind.

The minds of a majority of the people are all the way from five to twenty-five years behind the times on economic questions. They lack at least that much of keeping pace with industrial development.

It is our province to educate the minds of the people along this particular line, until they get up to the times.

I suppose the reason the minds of the people have not developed as fast as the industries have developed is because of the innate conservatism of the human mind.

It is a feature of the average human being's mental make-up that he hangs to the old like grim death and wards off the new.

This attitude of mind is called conservatism.

Conservatism is the great enemy of progress.

All the progress the human race has ever made has been made by the radicals. And it has been made in spite of the constant and bitter opposition of the conservatives.

The conservatives always pull back. They always attempt to prevent the human race from making progress.

The radicals always push forward. They are always advancing to a new stage of progress.

Old adages are frequently lies. But we radicals accept this one: "Test all things, and hold fast that which is good."

We do test all things. And we do hold fast that which is good.

But we do not hold fast anything except what is good.

The bad and the worn out we throw away.

And we try to replace them with something better.

It is true that the conservatives sometimes assist the radicals in preserving the good. The difference between them in that respect is in their motives. The radicals preserve the good because it is good. When the conservatives preserve the good, they preserve it because it is old and has passed into a habit, or second nature as some people call it. So, when the conservatives preserve the good, they do not deserve any credit, because their motive is a low one, and because the good would be preserved by the radicals anyhow and with the best of motives.

We Socialists have the task of battling down the economic conservatism in the minds of the people. But, I'll discuss that in my next.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Here with is a report of the votes received by the candidates for members of the Woman's National Committee, resulting from National party referendum upon which vote closed April 19th. The names are listed in the order of their votes. The first seven were elected.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Jay Wood-Simons (11,628), Lena Morrow Lewis (9,765), Kate Richards O'Hare (8,119), May Strickland (7,549), Carrie W. Allen (7,349), Winnie E. Branstetter (7,024), Octavia Floaten (6,577), Agnes Downing (6,152), Ida Crouch Hazlett (5,904), Caroline A. Lowe (5,643), Bertha M. Fraser (5,226), Theresa Malkiel (5,203), Ella Reeve Bloor (4,988), Mary O' Reilly (4,523), Antoinette Konikow (4,113), Esther Laukki (4,113), Selma Jokela (3,908), Mary E. Garbutt (3,472), Minnie C. Steinfest (3,116).

Hearst, Burns and Otis Combine Against Labor

(Continued from page one.)

William Randolph Hearst and William J. Burns!

This is a feature of the Los Angeles kidnaping case that has not yet been touched upon.

The Chicago Daily Socialist takes up the matter now because, next to William J. Burns, William Randolph Hearst will probably be the greatest foe of organized labor in its present struggle.

This fact will be made very plain when a few matters are taken into consideration.

It is said that it was a "Hearst man" in Chicago who was first given the inside track by the Burns National Detective Agency so that "the great conspiracy against life and prop-

erty the nation has ever seen" could be properly exposed.

Let that be as it may, the Hearst papers, especially the Examiner, have printed twice and three times as much matter concerning the case as the other Chicago papers, and the storm of printers' ink has always been against organized labor.

Behind the avalanche of newspaper lies one sees William J. Burns as the directing genius.

It was in the Sunday Examiner that the reader saw how a "Hearst man" was a ways with the Burns operatives when they made their "raid" on Indianapolis and kidnapped J. J. McNamara, International secretary of the Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

It was only the special "Hearst man" that traveled with the Burns crew of kidnapers from Chicago to Los Angeles.

It was in the Chicago Examiner that Private Detective William J. Burns, the Pinkerton of the "second Haywood case," had printed his own infamous, personal story under his own name.

It was in the Hearst papers where one always found the biggest pictures of William J. Burns and his statements spread out from time to time in beautiful seven-column displays.

The campaign of misrepresentation thus begun will only get under full headway as the victims of this conspiracy against organized labor are burdened with the chains of a Los Angeles prison.

For, as that friend of everything scab, "Peanuts" Post, of grape nuts fame, of Battle Creek, Mich. would have it.

"There's a reason."

The reason is that William Randolph Hearst has two newspapers on the Pacific Coast, the Los Angeles Examiner and the San Francisco Examiner, both of which can be of tremendous service to William J. Burns and to those for whom he works, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, he real instigator of the kidnaping.

In return, the M. & M. does out abundant patronage in the shape of advertising to Hearst's papers.

For now that Hearst has established his papers, after having befuddled the minds of the workers into a belief that he is their friend, Hearst has become probably the greatest foe of organized labor in the land.

The reader need not take the statement of the Daily Socialist for this fact. Investigators have made this public long ago.

It was in 1903 that Hearst went down into Los Angeles, Cal. and established his Examiner, with the intention of being the friend of labor and the foe of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, of the Los Angeles Times, and the forces of fortified millions of capital.

Three years later Hearst had an expensive gubernatorial campaign on in New York. Let us now quote from an article by Frederick Palmer, entitled "Ottistown of the Open Shop," in Hampton's Magazine for January, 1911, as follows:

"When his manager wired him whether to lose half the Examiner's

advertising in order to support the Union Labor campaign for Mayor, Hearst sent the laconic answer so well known in Los Angeles:

"I guess we have had enough of politics for one year."

"Bankers, wholesalers, big retailers, manufacturers, foundries, all stand together under the flag of the open shop.

"No; no advertising, no matter what your circulation, if you support the labor candidate, was the convincing argument of the big department stores to Hearst and his newspapers."

And from that day Hearst has never been the friend of labor in Los Angeles. He has also turned bitter foe of the labor administration of P. H. McCarthy in San Francisco.

In Chicago, New York and Boston the Hearst papers also go where "big business" and its patronage is to be found, and it knows not labor.

It will bethe lash of money that will beat the Hearst papers of San Francisco and Los Angeles into line to print all the falsehoods and misrepresentations possible concerning this present kidnaping before it has finally been decided.

The "Hearst Service," which supplies telegraph news to morning newspapers all over the land, will also get in more of this dirty work.

What a wonderful aid to William J. Burns, anti-labor foe. And does any one dispute that in this case William Randolph Hearst, next to Burns is labor's greatest foe.

Will Irwin is the author of a series of articles now running in Collier's Weekly entitled "The American News, paper." Turn the pages of the issue for March 4, 1911, and read as follows:

"Hearst is keeping silent about the Southern Pacific in California, and for political motives of his own he has been playing up in his newspapers and magazines the senatorial fight of John R. McLean, friend of the fattened."

"Having changed the profession and business of publicity, yellow journalism suddenly went into decline. This may be news to the general public, but the extreme form which Hearst perfected for his papers and which commercialism copied in dilute form is numbered with yesterday.

"Hearst himself probably could not give the exact reasons for the change; they are entwined in his singular, close psychology. With his political career we have nothing to do here except as it affected his newspapers.

"But from the moment when he first ran for office he found it necessary, as politicians must, to compound with large interests to which he had been steadily inimical; from that time forth he could never show the courage of a simon pure journalist.

"And a veteran Hearst man gives one reason which may enter into the calculation:

"It's profit-taking time," he says, by which he means that circulation is now established as advertisers are slow in patronizing a newspaper which attacks what they believe to be their interests."

So one sees the Hearst of to-day, the foe of labor everywhere, he condemned by much of organized labor. He is one of the big factors fighting labor in this its greatest struggle.

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION PRINTING. GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers.

Comrades and Brother:—

We desire to call your attention to the printing office of the Montana News. We do all kinds of printing for labor organizations, Constitutions, By-Laws, Letter Heads, Envelopes Working Cards, all stationary and printed material used by unions.

The Montana News is the only paper in the Rocky Mountain states that advocates the right of labor at all times and in all places. Regardless of what the grievances may be we stand by the strikers in the struggle of the union against the corporations. In more than one instance we have turned public opinion in favor of the strikers, and in more than one city and camp have we made the union label respected. The Montana News is supported exclusively by the workers and the profits from job work of the labor organizations of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

Perhaps your union has not required the assistance of any paper in times of trouble, but rest assured, should your organization ever become involved in a strike; the Montana News will be found on your side and ready to give all the assistance that press and pen can do to win the strike. A labor press should be built up, and we need your assistance will you send us your order for the printing of your union? Why support print shops whose paper attack you or treat your cause with silence and indifference when you are involved in a strike?

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

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

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

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

Fraternally, MONTANA NEWS

A DROWNING CRY.
BY G. H. Gibson.

Oh, is there heaven for me?
Earth has no room.
Friendless, from man I flee
Forth to my doom.
Can God be hard and cold,
Like those who strive for gold?
Will he refuse to give
Lost ones a home?

Fainting with toil, I've borne
Wages forced down.
Work I have sought each morn,
Facing man's frown.
Now on the street I'm cast;
Struggling, I sink, at last;
Thrown from the slums of earth,
Helpless, I drown!

God save what man destroys,
Reaching for gain;
God curse what man enjoys,
Bought with such pain.
Worship? It calls for toil,
Justice to those who moan,
King oppression's yoke;
Words are but vain.

**The Lie and Truth
About Milwaukee**

(Continued from page one.)

capital is frightened, confidence destroyed, factories closed and commercial havoc wrought. The facts are (a) The commercial and industrial conditions in Milwaukee show a normal improvement. The total receipts at the Milwaukee Post Office for 1910 showed an increase of \$149,539.90 which is rather larger than a normal increase. The Post Office receipts were \$75,265 greater, and the bank clearings \$28,911,400 greater during these six months following Seidel's election than during the corresponding months of the preceding year; (b) The value of the year's production of the Milwaukee industries was \$6,171,884 greater this year than last; the amount of capital employed was \$6,683,649 more this year than last. From which it can be clearly seen that there was not very much capital frightened away. There was \$3,795,218 more paid in wages this year than last; there were 3602 more working people employed this year than last; and there were 137 more industrial plants at work this year than last. These figures I have taken from the January 1st, 1911, issue of the Milwaukee Sentinel's annual Trade Review, pages 1 and 2.

Otto H. Falk is the President of the Merchant and Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee. This organization is probably the strongest and most aggressive opponent of Socialism in the city. Yet Mr. Falk says in a letter to the Sentinel, published in the above Review of January 1st, 1911, speaking on trade conditions in Milwaukee: "Some of our industries outside of iron and steel ran not only full capacity during the entire year, but at times strained their capacity in order to supply the demand for their goods. Many local manufacturers were fairly active while their competitors in the East were depressed. Large additions have been made to a number of manufacturing plants, and new industries have been located in our midst. The jobbing and wholesale interests have done so well as have the same interests in other cities. On the whole they have done more than held their own, and have extended their territory and made handsome increase to their sales.

The causes which lead to the peculiarities of the year were not local. The great bulk of our products goes to the four ends of the country, and the industrial symptoms here are indicative of a condition prevailing throughout the nation."

Mr. Frank Putney Haight writing at the same time says: "The comparison of the figures of industrial conditions in 1909 with those of 1910, make it clearly evident that Milwaukee is supporting the phenomenal gain made in 1909 in nearly all lines, and proving the solidity of growth." Farther on he says: "The volume of wholesale business for the year amounted to \$446,514,011. This shows a gain of .118 per cent over 1909, and from every quarter there is reported the greatest confidence in a marked increase for 1911."

It is charged that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee injures business. The facts in the matter, according to the report of the Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, published in the Evening Wisconsin (Republican), is: The increase in receipts of 1911 over the corresponding period of 1910 was \$16,381.46. The record with regard to the new investments in Milwaukee during 1911 first four months of this year the new which was within \$4,000,000 of the total new investments of the preceding year. Capital doesn't seem to be

very badly frightened according to that.

SICKNESS DECREASING

6. It is charged that an epidemic of scarlet fever is raging in the city of Milwaukee, due to the incompetency and neglect of the Socialist Health Department. The facts are there is no epidemic of scarlet fever in Milwaukee. There were 349 more cases under Dr. Bading's previous administration during the four months ending December 31, 1909, than there were under the corresponding four months of Dr. Kraft's administration. In 1909 there were 855 cases during the four months ending December 31, and in 1910, under Dr. Kraft's administration, there were only 506 cases during the corresponding period. In every single month there were from fifty to a hundred less cases under Dr. Kraft than under Dr. Bading. And 855 cases of scarlet fever in four months in a population of 375,000 does not constitute an epidemic. No one thought of charging Mr. Bading's administration with having an epidemic of scarlet fever. If so, much less than may the Socialists be charged with having an epidemic, since there were 349 cases less than under Dr. Bading.

7. It is charged that Dr. Kraft does not believe in milk inspection. The truth is that the milk inspection as conducted at present is the most efficient in the history of the Milwaukee health department.

8. It is charged that the health department has made a rule against requiring quarantine of contagious diseases. The truth is that the rules governing quarantine are made by the State Board of Health, and not by the city at all. Quarantine was never more rigidly nor more carefully observed in Milwaukee than at the present time.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED

9. It is charged that Dr. Kraft claims to have diplomas from various Medical Colleges and that as a matter of fact he has not. The facts are that Dr. Kraft has diplomas from the American Medical College of St. Louis, the Barnes Medical College of the same city, and in addition a Wisconsin State License No. 1176, Register B, and also a medical state license from Illinois, Missouri and California. All of these are on file, properly signed and attested, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Health in the City Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ENORMOUS SAVING TO CITY

10. It is charged that the Socialists have been extravagant in city expenditures. The truth is: (a) The Socialist administration saved \$30,000 in street construction work within the first month of their administration. (b) The purchasing department saved \$18,000 within the first three months with a total of \$48,000 in sight as possible saving for the year; (c) The City Attorney's department has won so far \$465,000 worth of cases that were brought against the city; (d) The City Clerk's department has saved \$3,800; (e) The Comptroller's department \$1,200 on salaries alone; (f) The mayor's department \$1,000; (g) The Health department \$1,000. The total savings due to the efficiency of the Socialist administration already in sight amounts to over \$570,000 per year.

MODEL FRANCHISE

11. It is charged that the effort to draw a model franchise was the most ludicrous thing ever attempted in this country and a complete failure. The truth is that the franchise is drawn upon the basis of franchises in actual operation in other cities in America and Europe and simply embodies the feature of an up to date franchise. Wall Street didn't like the franchise, and rejected it. The water wind and graft are all knocked out.

NOT WILD AND VISIONARY.

12. It is charged that the Socialist administration is trying to force on the people of Milwaukee schemes that are wild and visionary. The truth in the matter is that the measures said to be wild and visionary, and against which most objection is raised, are measures which former administrations had proposed and advocated, as follows: (a) The river park project, for example, so bitterly assailed by all the old party politicians, was recommended by the Metropolitan Park Commission, the president of which is a prominent Republican politician, who, before the Socialists came into power, not only recommended the measure, but strongly advocated it. Practically every newspaper in the city enthusiastically endorsed the project until the old party politicians made it a political issue. Now because the Socialists advance it, it has suddenly become "wild and visionary." (b) The railway terminal station project, which involved the issuing of a million dollars worth of mortgage certificates in order to make it possible, was also a project advocated by former administrations, and strongly supported by various com-

mercial clubs and progressive citizens. It becomes wild and visionary when the Socialists take it up. (c) The electric-lighting plant has been endorsed by both republican and democratic parties since 1898. The matter has been four times submitted to referendum of the people of this city, and every time by overwhelming majorities approved. The Socialists are actually forcing the issue to completion. And this is what makes it wild and visionary." (d) Home Rule for the city of Milwaukee is another one of the measures of which the Socialists have made a very strong and persistent fight. Until at last every political party in the state is committed to the idea and has promised it in their platform. Also wild and visionary. So as a matter of fact, the very measure that the capitalistic press and politicians and grafters and bootleggers are so furiously attacking now as being wild and visionary, are measures which their own parties had heretofore advocated and pretended to favor. Now that the Socialists are actually putting these measures through, the whole bunch of capitalistic politicians are compelled to show their hands.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

13. It is charged that there are 20,000 to 30,000 men out of work in Milwaukee, a condition due directly to the Socialist administration. The facts are, there are no more men out of work in the city of Milwaukee than usual under similar conditions, nor more than usual in cities of this size in America. And it is certain that the Socialist administration is in no way responsible for the condition. As a matter of fact, they are relieving it. Mrs. VanWick, General Secretary of the Associated Charities of Milwaukee, declares, "There are not 25,000 men out of work in Milwaukee. I doubt whether there are half that many. And certainly the Socialist administration absolutely has nothing to do with the condition."

Burt Hull, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society says: "I am not a Socialist, but I desire to be just, and I wish to say emphatically that I do not believe the Socialist administration is to any degree responsible for the rather unusually large number of unemployed in the city."

Wm. J. Fairbairn, Secretary of the Metal Trades and Foundry Bureau, says, "Any suggestion that the Socialist administration is to any degree responsible for the number of unemployed in Milwaukee is nonsense and preposterous to my mind."

The above quotations are given by J. M. Maxwell in his splendid series of articles, published in the Indianapolis Star, beginning Sunday April 9 to 16.

WORKERS WELL ORGANIZED

14. It is charged that the Socialist administration has created a great fear in the minds of many people that labor troubles will arise, strikes and disturbances which will interfere with the industrial life of the city. As a matter of fact, however, there have been fewer strikes and less labor troubles in the city of Milwaukee than in any similar industrial center in the country. The working class are better organized, but depend more upon peaceful, political action than upon trade union methods alone. The Garment Workers Strike of last winter, for example, was settled without violence and almost without disturbance. There have been no serious strikes or labor troubles in the city of Milwaukee for years.

15. It is charged that the Socialist administration was responsible for the use of cheap fire hose which resulted in the killing of five Milwaukee firemen. As a matter of fact, it was the roof that killed the firemen and not the hose.

PLATFORM PLEDGES KEPT.

16. It is charged that the Socialists have not kept their platform pledges. The fact in the matter is, that even, according to the critics themselves, six out of fourteen of the promises mentioned have been carried. If six out of fourteen platform pledges are carried out in one year, and the Socialists are in office two years, how many would be left at that rate in the end? However, of the fourteen mentioned in their list at least five have either been actually achieved or advanced to the utmost limit possible by the Socialists, while the critics fail entirely to make mention of more than a dozen achievements of the administration which were not promised in the platform, but which have been carried out.

The man who demands more than he gives is a thief; the man who takes less than he gives is a fool; and the man who gives as much as he receives, and demands as much as he gives, is a Socialist.



The NEW STEEL TRAIL TO THE EAST
Through the Golden West

INAUGURATING DAY MONDAY, MAY 29,
THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
WILL OPEN ITS LINE FOR
Through Passenger Service
BETWEEN
TACOMA, SEATTLE, BUTTE, LOMBARD MINNEAPOLIS, St. Paul, CHICAGO
TWO NEW ALL-STEEL TRAINS
COMPLETELY ELECTRIC-LIGHTED
The Crowning Achievement of the Car-Builders' Art for Safety and Luxury

"THE OLYMPIAN" DAILY EASTBOUND	"THE COLUMBIAN" DAILY EASTBOUND
Leave Butte..... 9:44 A. M.	Leave Butte..... 8:40 P. M.
Leave Lombard..... 1:25 P. M.	Leave Lombard..... 12:12 A. M.
Arrive Minneapolis..... 9:00 P. M.	Arrive Minneapolis..... 8:45 A. M.
Arrive St. Paul..... 9:45 P. M.	Arrive St. Paul..... 9:30 A. M.
Arrive Chicago..... 10:00 A. M.	Arrive Chicago..... 10:15 P. M.
WESTBOUND	WESTBOUND
From Butte..... 7:15 P. M.	From Butte..... 9:52 A. M.
Arrive Seattle..... 8:00 P. M.	Arrive Seattle..... 11:19 A. M.
Arrive Tacoma..... 9:30 P. M.	Arrive Tacoma..... 12:35 P. M.

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Our Needs in Education

Anna A. MALEY.

Education, we are told, is mental development. That is, education serves to make strong, orderly and efficient mental equipment, and this equipment should enable us to give more effective direction to our life's activities.

Which is the chief of life's activities? That which takes up most of the time of the most people—the industrial activity.

With the advance of time, "the struggle for mere bread has been replaced with men, but the struggle for wealth in general—a struggle of man with man and nation with nation, for the plainly avowed purpose of acquiring a wealth produced by others and acquiring it by force and diplomacy, which latter is only another word for fraud." (Michael A. Lane, "Man in Perspective.")

Life's chief activity, it seems, has adopted a predatory method, and as far as this method is accepted as proper by our educators, to-day's education tends to make us well-trained thieves.

Into our world of plunder and prey comes the young engineer who in shop and factory so organizes and perfects the mechanical plant that the worker yields ever a greater result from his labor; the mechanic, that the worker has neither joy nor benefit from his increased productivity, the industrial master absorbing everything down to the limits of the worker's miserable existence; the young minister who preaches master-class supremacy as God's own dispensation; and the teacher who poisons the intellectual life of society at its springs by impressing upon the minds of the young the standard of the master-and-slave order of life.

Now and again your J. Howard Moore, your Veblen, your Giddings or your Lester F. Ward, goes out consciously to raise the social ideal, to expand the social consciousness. But while John D. Rockefeller presents the Chicago University with \$25,000,000 in interest-bearing stocks and bonds, the faculty of that institution will not be likely to unsparringly condemn the system which forces ignorant workers to donate to the university the annual interests on these securities.

Nor do we marvel that the educator is a prostitute. Rather do we wonder at the interpid few-teachers, ministers

and journalists who go out in the teeth of disaster to assert their honest convictions. Woe be unto them! their bones bleach by the upward trail.

Our prime need in education is a new soil in which to root educational institutions—a free economic soil. The spirit of freedom will not be found in our educational institutions until the fact of freedom has been established in our bread-getting field. For by "freedom is meant, under present bourgeois conditions of production free selling and buying." And trust domination has limited even this "unconscionable free trade" to the free buying by masters of human beings—or what comes to the same thing, their labor power—in the competitive market.

One purpose of industrial concentration is to enable those in control to restrict the output of products and thus maintain the price of the limited output. But competition among the workers cheapens them to the masters, and those who own no means of production are held up and forced to sell their one commodity, labor power, on a market which is utterly demoralized by the excess of the supply of labor energy over the demand for it.

We workers are always on the market and continuously making forced sales. In this respect the position of your teacher does not differ essentially from that of the common laborer. Your mechanic sells himself into a machine shop where he becomes an attachment to a tool. Your teacher sells himself as an attachment to a social instrument, an institution, where he must mould young minds for service according to a master-class ideal.

And this makes little difference in the final result whether Rockefeller and his group own the schools directly or whether they own the sources from which school revenues are drawn. The school boards, like other "people's officials," from poundmaster to president, are the obedient choreboys of the masters of the bread.

There will be no freedom in education until the opportunity to get bread is free. Meantime, we must faithfully support our own press and such schools as have been established for the propagation of the new ideals. But more important than all is social control of school boards. Just as the workers must own the industrial system of the country before we shall have an industrial democracy, so must they control the school system before we shall have a people's education.

Every boy may not be president; but every boy should have an opportunity to qualify for the presidency

or any other position to which he may aspire.

No individual is great of himself—we are of society and we owe to society the gifts which it places in our hands. "He who lives to himself is dead, though the ground be not upon him." The student who regards himself as an individual who must achieve power and place by clambering pell-mell over the prostrate bodies of his fellows, has need of the vision of that "association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

WHO THROWS AWAY HIS VOTE?

By John M. Work.

The man who votes against his own interests is the one who throws away his vote.

If you vote the republican or democratic ticket, you vote against your own interest.

The republican and democratic parties stand for the continuation of the present capitalist system of industry, which robs you of most of your earnings. They are run in the interest of the capitalist class.

If you vote the republican or democratic ticket, you help to strengthen and perpetuate the rule of your enemies, so that they can continue to rob you.

Your ballot is a strong and heavy club.

If you vote the republican or democratic ticket, you hand that club over to the capitalist class, saying, "Please smash me over the head with that!" And they smash you alright.

If you vote the Socialist ticket, even if it is not elected, you strengthen and build up the party which is destined to emancipate you.

The only way you can avoid throwing away your vote is by voting the Socialist ticket.

The only way in which you can make your vote hasten the day of your deliverance is by voting the Socialist ticket.

To vote any other ticket is to vote to make your chains heavier.

John Kenneth Turner began last year in the American Magazine a true story of the horrors of slavery in Mexico today, where men, women and children are bought and sold, where they are worked to death or beaten to death.

These articles told only half the story. It remained to show that this slavery is only made possible by the military despotism of Diaz, and that this despotism is kept in power by the aid of American capitalists and the United States government.

The whole story, with many vivid photographs is now offered to the American people. Extra cloth, \$1.50 by mail from the Montana News.

SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, May 12—The following list of towns, cities and states that have elected Socialist officials has compiled by W. J. Ghent, partly from press reports and partly from private information. It does not pretend to be strictly accurate. Socialists who are aware of any omissions or inaccuracies in the list are urged to write at once to W. J. Ghent, 243 House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The list as compiled shows 1 member of Congress, 17 members of legislatures, 30 mayors or village heads and 225 other officials.

ARKANSAS.

Mena—1 alderman.
CALIFORNIA.
Berkeley—Mayor, 2 aldermen, 1 member of board of education.
Neiderland—Mayor, 3 town officials.
Pasadena—Mayor.
Rancho—1 school trustee.
San Bernardino—Mayor (election contested), 1 alderman.
Sausalito—1 school trustee.

COLORADO.

Cold Creek—3 trustees.
Victor—Mayor, 4 city officials.

IDAHO.

Coeur d'Alene—Mayor, clerk and police judge, treasurer and 4 aldermen.
Pocatello—2 aldermen.

ILLINOIS.

Beckemeyer—1 trustee.
Belleville—1 alderman.
Canton—6 aldermen.
Davis—Mayor, 2 trustees.
Granite City—Mayor, 2 aldermen.
La Salle—1 alderman.
Marysville—Clerk, 1 trustee.
Mattoon—1 alderman.
O'Fallon—Mayor, marshal, superintendent streets, 2 aldermen.
Pana—1 alderman.
Portland—Clerk.
Rockford—Park commissioner, 2 aldermen.
Spalding—Clerk, 6 trustees.

IOWA.

Belle Plaine—Alderman.
Colfax—1 member school board, 1 ald
Colfax—1 member school board, 1 alderman.

KANSAS.

Altoona—Police judge.
Arma—Mayor, police judge, 4 aldermen.
Columbus—1 alderman.
Curranville—Mayor.
Fredonia—3 aldermen.
Fort Scott—City attorney, 3 aldermen.
Girard—Mayor.

OSAGE CITY—2 aldermen.

ROSEDALE—1 alderman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 member of the Legislature.

MAINE.

Mechanics Falls—1 alderman.

MICHIGAN.

Boyer City—1 supervisor, 1 alderman.
Flint—Mayor, 3 school trustees, 3 aldermen.
Greenville—Mayor, treasurer, 2 supervisors, 2 constables, 2 aldermen.
Jackson—Mayor, 4 town officials.
Muskegon—1 alderman.
South Frankfort—Village president, assessor, clerk, 2 school trustees.
Wilson—Mayor, 4 town officials.

MINNESOTA.

Brainard—3 aldermen.
La Porte—Mayor.
Ten Strike—Mayor, 3 town officials.
Two Harbors—Mayor, 3 aldermen.
MISSOURI.
Cardwell—Mayor, marshal, 5 school trustees, 2 aldermen.
Gibson—Mayor, 2 school directors.
Maplewood—1 alderman.
Minden—Mayor, marshal police judge, collector, 3 members board of education.

MOUNTAIN GROVE—1 alderman.

WESTPORT—1 member of school board.

MONTANA.

Butte—Mayor, treasurer, police judge, 5 aldermen.
Helena—1 alderman.
Kalspell—1 alderman.
Lewistown—1 alderman.
Walkerville—1 alderman.
NEBRASKA.
Beatrice—Mayor.
Broken Bow—1 alderman.
Havelock—Police judge.
North Platte—Police judge, 2 aldermen.
Red Cloud—Mayor.
Wymore—Clerk, treasurer, 2 aldermen.

NEW JERSEY.

North Haledon—4 members school board.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1 member of Legislature.
Devil's Lake—3 aldermen.

OKLAHOMA.

Coalgate—Assessor, 2 school directors, 2 aldermen.
Krebs—3 aldermen.
Harrish—Marshal, police judge.
Mc Alester—2 aldermen.
Wilburton—1 alderman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 member of the Legislature.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
Howard—1 alderman.

TEXAS.

Dalhart—1 alderman.

VERMONT.

Bennington—City clerk.

WASHINGTON.

Edmonds—Mayor, clerk, treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

1 member Congress.

12 Members of lower house and 2 Senators in Legislature.

Brantwood—Town chairman, 2 town officials.

Elroy—1 alderman.

Grand Rapids—1 alderman.

Green Bay—Town chairman.

Manitowoc—Mayor.

Mellon—Assessor, comptroller, 1 alderman.

Milwaukee—Mayor, clerk, treasurer, attorney, controller, 2 judges, 11 supervisors, 21 aldermen. County officials

lals, Sheriff, clerk, treasurer, attorney, coroner.

Racine—Police judge, 5 school supervisors, 1 alderman.

Sheboygan—1 school supervisor, 2 aldermen.

Superior—1 supervisor, 2 aldermen.

Whitewater—Police judge, 3 constables, 1 alderman.

BOILER INSPECTION LAW A FAKE

The much advertised boiler inspection law, it is now learned, has been put in the hands of the railroad corporations for enforcement. It seems that the Taft administration had a railroad attorney prepare the list of requirements for inspectors as they bar from employment any man who is not at present an understrapper of the railroads.

One of the qualifications is that the applicant must have been in the two years next preceding the date of application. Another is that he must be "of good speech and manner, qualified to address and confer with railroad officials as occasion may require.

These restrictions have been put in the application papers for the obvious purpose of keeping out of employment men who are on the railroads' blacklist but who would enforce the law.

The Boiler Inspection law in itself is very poor. It provides for the employment of only fifty inspectors when it requires at least 300 to do the work properly. But what will this law amount to when the railroad companies practically choose the inspectors? And yet this law, if properly worded and end enforced, would prevent hundreds of deaths and he thousands of injuries annually.

This is the way the capitalist Congress protects labor.

CHAMPION POSTAL CLERKS

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor has appeared before the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in advocacy of the Lloyd bill giving Government clerks the right to organize.

He told of the wrongs inflicted on the postal clerks and how they are bound and gagged by an Executive order. He told of their efforts to organize and produced evidence showing that the department has been dismissing and demoting men for joining the new union.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart admitted before the committee that the department is guilty of the charges made by Morrison. He claimed that a union in the postal service is "intolerable."

Other friends of the postal clerks are expected to testify before the committee. Among them are Representatives Berger of Wisconsin and Wilson of Pennsylvania and Buchanan of Illinois. President Nelson of the Postal Clerks' union will also address the committee.

BERGER'S CHARGE PROVED

The United States Senate is daily proving Representative Berger's charge that it has become an "obstructive and useless body." Since convening on April 4, the Senate has been in session all told sixteen hours and twenty minutes. And now they have decided to convene at 2 p. m. instead of at noon. If Berger could have his way the Senate would not be troubled to meet at all.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection.

It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers.

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

Government by Commission

(Continued from Page 1.)

ments have, by their constitutions, decreed that legislative, executive and judicial functions should be kept separate.

Every corporation, conducted for private gain, retains in aboard of directors supervisory and legislative control over its executive departments. Every trades union or fraternal society, conducted for benevolent purposes, while conferring administrative powers to a few of its members, retains for the entire membership the power to direct its policies.

Neither the capitalist class nor the working class, conducting their affairs under conditions where their interests are identical, have deemed it wise to lodge both legislative and executive functions in the same body of men. Certainly, in selecting officials for a city, where the interests of these elements in society conflict, it is less wise to do so, regardless of which faction may secure the powers of government.

Individuals who have devoted their lives to study and practice of landscape architecture, civil engineering, sanitary conditions for cities and expert accounting, etc., usually are not good legislators. By training they are particularly fitted to make suggestions relative to their own line of work, but especially unfitted to legislate for any department beside their own.

As a matter of fact, however, the experts which it has been contended the commission form would attract to its departmental positions, have failed to either seek or secure the offices. These are held in the majority of cases by old political war horses.

ELECTION AT LARGE.

Another characteristic feature of the commission form of government is the elimination of ward representation all of the commissioners being elected at large.

To the extent that our national and state governments are composed of representatives from all parts of the state and nation, giving to these bodies a knowledge and insight into the conditions and desires of the people everywhere within their respective jurisdictions, it is desirable that a city's representation should also be composed of representatives from the various parts of the city.

The remedy for existing evils—dishonest and corrupt officials—is not to reduce the number of officials necessary to corrupt. It is to enlarge such number and bring them closer to the people, as well as to remove the source of corruption, namely private ownership of public utilities.

The comforts and conveniences incident to city life—transportation facilities, lighting, sanitation, police and fire protection, street sweeping and sprinkling—should be extended to all parts of the city in as nearly equal proportions as possible. Ward representation for legislative purposes is better assurance that this will be done. Under the exclusive election at large system the business and non-business sections are reasonably assured that they will receive an undue proportion of such benefits.

NON-PARTISAN FEATURE.

Government by commission, in various degrees, also aims to be non-partisan. By removing the labels and arranging all candidates alphabetically or by lot, Republican and Democratic sinners are presumed to become non-partisan saints.

The public service corporations take an average of ten dollars per capita annually as profits on public service. To continue this plundering of the people they need franchises. They aim to evade all of the provisions in the franchise they now have that are in any way favorable to the people. It is to their interest to have officials that wink the other eye. They are non-partisan.

The gamblers and the vice-merchants, likewise, are non-partisan. Their business is to plunder the people of both money and morals by illegal traffics. They want officials who will fall to enforce the laws for decency and morality. It is to their interest, as it is to the interest of the public service corporations, to get candidates in the field whom they can use. Consequently these two elements in society pool their issues. The alliance thus formed is a natural one.

By the partisan method of nominating candidates for public positions,

either by primary or convention, the corporations and the crooks are not always assured of getting candidates of their choice in the race. By the non-partisan scheme there is absolute, by no doubt about it. They select their own candidates.

Both of these factors have been in politics a long time. They know the game. They know how to boost for their own candidates among the innocent bystanders. They subsidize the press. Their chances of success are immeasurably enhanced when they are pitting but one set of candidates against a field of more or less obscure, but honest, individuals, who must depend on their own individuality and their own resources for the suffrage of the people.

The common people, those that are plucked and plundered by the above elements, do not need a political party to represent their interests. To successfully combat big vice and little vice, not only candidates, but party principles and party organization are absolutely essential.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Other provisions usually contained in the commission form laws are the following: Initiative, referendum recall, civil service, publicity, etc. None of these features, however are essential to the scheme. In all of the instances that have come under the observation of the writer, the sections dealing with these reforms have been drafted by their enemies, and at best, are merely the sugar-coating for a distasteful pill. Furthermore, they are subject to repeal by the legislature.

Provisions for the reforms enumerated above are contained in many city charters as well as in several of the state laws, having a general application, without requiring a sacrifice of democracy, ward representation and the right to nominate candidates in whichever way, the people may deem best, as well as the right to elect public officials.

The Standard Dictionary defines "aristocracy" as "a form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in a council composed of select persons or nobles as the ruling class, without a monarch, and exclusive of the common people."

Government by commission is only another name for aristocracy.

A WOMAN'S PLACE.

By Robert H. Howe.

The following is the first in a series of articles treating of woman's place in the various stages of human development.

For many years the right of women to vote on an equality with men has been urged by women of advanced thought. These leaders have been called "short haired women" and classed with long haired men. This is perfectly in accord with the policy of those, who unable to answer the arguments advanced by speaker, try to bring her personality into the discussion and through ridicule beloud the message that the speaker tries to deliver.

During the past few years the movement for women suffrage has made considerable headway and has succeeded in gaining its object in some of the newer commonwealths.

The query naturally arises "Why does woman want to vote?" What use will she make of the vote if it is granted her?" Will she use it wisely or will she from the naturally conservative instincts of her sex use it in behalf of reactionary legislation?" The old argument that many women own property upon which they are compelled to pay taxes without being permitted a voice as to what taxes shall be levied or how the money shall be spent after being collected, while sound in principle is not sufficient reason for the wholesale enfranchisement of women.

There are relatively few women who own taxable property, and their economic interests are the same as the interests of the masculine property owners. There is no sex question involved in property rights that would divide the voters and no clash of interests between male property owners and female property owners.

The most common, and to those who differ them the most convincing answers to all the claims of the women to equality with men at the ballot box are. A woman's place is in her home." "She has enough to do if she looks after her home and her children." "Her place is at the fire-side." The person advancing these ideas is very much in the position of the man riding in a railroad car with his back to the engine, he never sees anything until he has passed it, and cannot see anything int he direction in which he is travelling.

And yet it is because it is true that a woman's interest still center in the family that she is forced to take a position in public affairs in order to protect herself and her children.

The change in home life and home

conditions and industries, caused by the industrial revolution of the past one hundred and fifty years has brought new problems into existence, or rather brought old problems into a new aspect. The problems that confronted the wife and mother in the past were the same that confronts her today, but the solutions then were simple as the life most people lived was simple life. Our modern social and industrial processes are so complex and so different from the old life of a century or more ago, that new methods must be evolved to fit the new conditions.

You cannot put new wine into old bottles. The old social order cannot contain the new wine of the modern industrial and commercial system in the midst of which we find ourselves. Old customs are giving way to new customs. Old habits of thought are being displaced by new ones. Old theories are being discarded and science and invention have transformed our whole social fabric. The old simple life has gone. The new complicated life has taken its place. The woman, her children, and her home have all been involved in the change. To understand how vast has been that change, what caused it, and what woman can and must do to secure for

herself and the race the greatest benefit from the past change, the past must be reviewed and the present understood, and then woman with her new found power will surely take her place in the ranks with those seeking to establish a better and higher civilization than mankind has ever known. (To be continued.)

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This book by John Kenneth Turner tells the Truth about Diaz and his American capitalist partners which until now has been suppressed. It tells how men women and even children are bought and sold, worked to death, starved to death, beaten to death, all for the sake of PROFITS. This book will help you to understand the news of the Mexican Revolution, which even capitalist papers are beginning to print. If you cannot afford the price ask for it at the nearest public library and urge others to do the same until the library buys it. Extra cloth, 340 pages, besides twenty-five engravings from photographs. Price, \$1.50 ORDER FROM THE MONT. NEWS.

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