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MONTANA NEWS

ABOLISH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

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BERGER GIVES CONGRESS A TALK

Socialist Tells Representatives of the Old Parties a Few Facts.

Washington, D. C. June 14.—The voice of the first Socialist in Congress was heard today.

Taking the tariff as his text, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative of Wisconsin, delivered his maiden speech in the House this afternoon. He spoke for nearly an hour, and throughout his address he had the close attention of the members of the House and the spectators in the galleries.

That Berger made a hit with his first speech is evident when it is noted that the capitalist newspapers admit that fact. The Washington Star, owned by the president of the Associated Press, said:

"Representative Victor Berger got a flattering reception in the House today when he arose to make his maiden speech. Apparently every member of the body now in the city was on hand in the chamber at noon, and when Mr. Berger arose the applause was loud and strong. Undoubtedly a good many members were actuated by motives of curiosity, by a desire to hear the brotherhood of man enunciated in the National Legislature for the first time by one who subscribes to its idealist theories.

Mr. Berger was interrupted at various points in his speech by members of the House who pride themselves on their knowledge of political economy, and the interchanges that resulted were interesting. Mr. Berger acquitting himself very well indeed."

At the conclusion of his address, Berger was showered with congratulations by many representatives of both old parties and Socialists of this city.

"Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor," said Berger.

"Now I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in your tariff bills. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workmen in this country and in all other civilized countries who think for themselves. They refuse to be swindled by the agents of the capitalist class on the political field after they have been robbed on the economic field.

"Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor.

"You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property, for the protection of the lives of those who own the property and for the protection of that property. You are continually making laws to protect the manufacturing, banking and commerce—laws for manufacturers, bankers and merchants.

"But the working man who has no other property than his labor power gets scant protection indeed.

"If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime. He must steal or get drunk and disturb the peace—or become a vagrant. Then the law gets a hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or penitentiary.

"As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him.

Berger traced the history of the tariff showing that at all times it was a subsidy to the manufacturers. "It meant," said he, "that the nation was paying the manufacturer a bonus for investing his money in manufacturing."

The high tariff is not wholly responsible for the growth of trusts, according to the Socialist Representative. It is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition and subsidizes manufacturers, he said.

"But the outcome of competition is always the same," declared Berger. "Competition always kills competition

in the end. We find trusts in high-tariff America and in free trade England. We find trusts in Germany and even in little Holland. As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust."

At first, said Berger, manufacturers want protection to conquer the home market. "They demand it," he said, "as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriots when there is profit in sight.

But the business man after he has gained control of the home market, and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolitan. He suddenly finds that the high tariff is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore he is willing to drop the tariff."

To substantiate this assertion, Berger quoted Carnegie as being in favor of a reduction of duties in the iron industries.

Leaving the subject of the tariff from the manufacturers' point of view on the ground that they "are well able to take care of themselves and are exceedingly well represented in the House," Berger denied that the tariff was meant to protect the workingman.

"That pretense was simply an afterthought because the workmen have voted. Only American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany and France."

Berger advised the Representatives who assert that the tariff has benefited "not to make such a claim before an audience of workmen of Pittsburg, Chicago or Milwaukee just where there is a strike on for living wages in an iron industry.

Declaring that while manufacturers have enjoyed a protective tariff, the American workers have in the last 20 years have had to compete with imported labor with a lower standard of living, Berger said:

"In the steel mills of Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, where thirty years ago, the so called princes of labor used to get from \$10 to \$15 a day, the modern white coolies get \$1.75 for 12 hours a day, seven days in the week, having no time to praise the Lord and no reason either.

"As for the manufacture of woolen goods, Bulletin 57 of the Census Bureau, which gives figures on manufactures for 1905, shows that 44,452 youths and men, 24,552 girls and women and 3,743 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of woolen goods receive a yearly average of \$395 and a weekly wage of \$7.61.

"The same bulletin shows that 29,833 youths and men, 32,130 girls and women and 7,238 children under 16 employed in the manufacture of worsted goods receive a yearly average of \$379 and a weekly average of \$7.30.

"According to social workers who have made a study of family budgets, the minimum requirement in the United States for a decent living for a family consisting of father, mother and three children is \$750 a year. I believe that estimate is much too low and that none of the gentlemen of this House want to live on it. However, the average wages in these highly protected industries are but little more than half this sum."

While being opposed to a tariff, high or low, Berger declared that he did not believe free trade would be a panacea. Free trade, said Berger, would mean that a great deal of our manufacturing would be done across the sea.

"Labor does not need the so-called protection of tariffs," he said. It has protected itself by strikes and boy-

cotts, which have been declared by the United States Supreme Court to be illegal. But illegal or not, I hope labor will continue to use them to resist the forcing down of the standard of the bulk of our population to a Chinese level. For we have been coming down continually.

Pointing out the fact slaves because of their property value were given good care by their masters prior to the abolition of chattel slavery, Berger said:

"The case is entirely different with the white workingman, the so-called free workingman. When the white man is sick or when he dies the employer usually loses nothing.

"And the high tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade—like the flowers that bloom in the Spring—have nothing to do with the case.

"The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer to-day, is more concerned about a valuable horse—about a fine dog—about a good automobile, than he is about his employe or about his employe's family."

Showing that the keen competition in the ranks of labor often destroys the worker's home, converts him into a tramp, and sends his wife and children to the factory, the Socialist Representative declared:

"Women and children do not go into the factory for the fun of it, they are brought there by dire necessity—by competition. In the cotton factories of the South, where my democratic free-trade friends come from, the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force."

Berger here traced the industrial development from the simple hand tool owned by each worker to the modern machine owned by the capitalist and with which he exploits many workers. He said:

"All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists, while on the other hand, these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the army of unemployed, who starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market.

"The average of wages, the certainty of employment, the social privileges and the independence of the wage earning and agricultural population, when compared with the increase of

wealth and social production, are steadily and rapidly decreasing.

"Things cannot go on like this indefinitely," declared Berger. "Some day there will be a volcanic eruption. A fearful retribution will be enacted on the capitalistic class as a class, and the innocent will suffer with the guilty."

Referring to the various remedies that have been proposed such as the none of these would improve the condition of the worker. He called attention to the big strike now on at single tax, free silver, etc., Berger said Vancouver, British Columbia, a city which has been painted in glowing colors by Representative Henry George Jr. because of its adoption of the single tax.

"There can be no social freedom," declared Berger, "nor a complete justice, until all become the employers and the employed of society.

"This social freedom, this complete justice, can be accomplished only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the social means of production and distribution.

"I realize that all this cannot be brought about by a single stroke—by a one day revolution. But I know that all legislation, in order to be really progressive and wholesome, must move in that direction.

"Legislation that does not tend to an increased measure of control on the part of society as a whole is not in line with the trend of economic evolution and cannot last.

"Legislation that interferes with the natural evolution of industry means the taking of backward steps and cannot succeed.

"Legislation that divides nations into armed camps, that creates useless navies, that puts up Chinese walls between peoples eager to trade with one another, is reactionary and cannot endure."

Referring to the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule downward, then under discussion, Berger said:

"The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the conditions of the working men and working women. But because it is in line with social and political evolution; because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world, I shall support the bill."

ROOSEVELT'S HONEST MAN.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C. June 10.—Detective W. J. Burns, Roosevelt's "honest man," was proven to be a deliberate liar by Attorney Leo Rappaport, of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, at the hearing on Representative Berger's resolution for a Congressional probe of the McNamara kidnaping case, held before the House Committee on Rules.

Rappaport submitted a certified copy of the requisition papers which showed that Assistant District Attorney Ford, of Los Angeles, swore that McNamara was under arrest at Indianapolis, April 15. Ford's affidavit contained a telegram from Burns, in which the detective stated that he had McNamara under arrest at that date.

The undisputed fact is that McNamara was not arrested until April 22, one week later.

Rappaport said Burns lied in that telegram, and Ford perjured himself in that affidavit, which was the basis for the requisition papers issued by the Governor of California.

Representative Berger, author of the resolution, President Ryan and Attorney Rappaport of the Ironworkers' union addressed the committee. A letter from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was read by Chairman Henry of the committee.

In opening the hearing, Berger said that he did not want the committee to consider the guilt or innocence of McNamara. The courts are to settle that question, he said.

"I am primarily concerned," said Berger, "with a series of flagrant and outrageous breaches of the law by civil officials in which a citizen's constitutional safeguards have been vil-

lated, and I am further concerned with the power of the National Legislature to assert its right to intervene in such a case."

He then told the committee who McNamara had been forcibly taken away from his office, denied counsel and in the dark of the night hurried out of the city in an automobile filled with private detectives. The seizure of McNamara's private papers and the ransacking of the office were also denounced by the Socialist member of Congress.

In support of his charges, Berger quoted a number of decisions pertinent to the case. One of these was the dissenting opinion of Justice McKenna in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Berger urged an investigation so that Congress may enact stringent laws to prevent a repetition of the Indiana outrage.

President Gompers, who was in New York at the time of the hearing, said in his letter that the President of the United States would give more consideration to a fugitive from justice wanted by a foreign potentate than was given to McNamara by the Indiana officials.

The arrest of McNamara, he said, was a high-handed outrage repugnant to our common conception of human justice. He urged the adoption of the Berger resolution.

The story of the kidnaping and looting of the Ironworkers' office at Indianapolis was told by an eye-witness.—President Ryan. He said that the executive board of the union was forcibly detained in the office for nearly three hours.

That the detectives stole \$422 from the safe which they blew up early

SOMETHING DOING IN LOS ANGELES

Class War in California is in Full Swing—Labor Victories.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10.—"A death trap as bad as the old Times building trap as bad as the old Times building" is the verdict of the fire inspectors who investigated the auxiliary wher the machinery is in operation for publishing the Los Angeles Times.

"Ninety men working in the composing room, crowded into close quarters, the gas and fumes from the metal pots making the atmosphere almost unbearable; windows heavily barred and two of the three doors locked and blocked, the loss of life in case of another gas explosion, would amount to nearly every person confined in the old fire trap."

The above is the utterance of a man who inspected the old ramshackle building where H. G. Otis is sweating his em-ploees in San Fernando street.

Another Times shop where a portion of the mechanical work is done, at Broadway, near First street, Fire Chief Eloy found only one exit, 150 feet from the street. Bars were across the only window. Gas pipes were exposed and tables and stock prevented easy access to the only exit. The bars to the windows were ordered cut away and the doors in the San Fernando street rookery ordered unlocked. The owner of the Times was censured by the fire chief for conducting death traps.

Otis also secretly owns the Los Angeles Herald. The ownership has been denied a thousand times but that has been a part of the hypocrisy that has been practised on the public. The Herald is run as a Democratic-Good Government newspaper; the Times is Republican reactionary. No matter, then, who has been elected to office Otis has virtually owned and operated the city and county government. The value of this was demonstrated by his ability after the gas explosion had destroyed the Times, to select a coroner's jury, a grand jury and the municipal investigating committee.

The Herald plant is another Otis death trap and has long been so recognized by the men employed there. The composing plant is within a few feet of the Broadway plant of the Times.

This is the sort of places maintained by the man who is exerting every effort to convince the public that union labor men blew up his plant with dynamite. Armed thugs surround the Times plant and every pretense is maintained to bolster up the theory that labor unions are dangerous institutions.

Witnesses by the score are being unearthed by the defense, and no matter how strong the frameup, or the character of the "confessions" there will be little difficulty in showing that dynamite was not used in the destruction of the Times. Nearly all evidence showing the presence of a dangerous amount of gas in the building just previous to the explosion was care-fully kept from the "investigating" committee and from the public.

ed the indictments is one of the plans of the defense. Some startling disclosures are expected as to the affiliations, sympathies and interests of some of the jurors.

Carence Darrow will go to Indianapolis and take up investigation of the case at that end. Job Harriman will have full charge of the case in Los Angeles.

VICTORY FOR THE WORKERS.

Job Harriman won a victory for the workers Monday morning when the cases against 28 striking structural iron workers were dismissed in Judge Chambers' department of the city court.

The men were charged with conspiring to break the infamous anti-picketing ordinance which was placed on the books at the instigation of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in hope of breaking the strike of the several thousand brewery workers and the metal trade unions of Los Angeles. There have been over 400 arrests under the ordinance and only four convictions. Two score of workers are awaiting trial now on the charge of picketing. Many of these are brewery workers who have won their strike and gone back to work. Persecutions under the anti-picket law continue and a small messenger boy is awaiting trial on a charge of violating the ordinance.

At the recent Socialist city convention resolutions were adopted condemning the so-called Good Government administration for persecution of workers under the infamous law. The Socialists pledged their moral and financial support to the strikers and the persecuted workers.

CARPENTERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

Over a thousand carpenters went on strike in Los Angeles May 1, demanding \$4 a day, the minimum scale in other cities on the Pacific coast. The strike has proven successful and all except about 150 men have returned to work at the increased schedule.

BAKERS GET BETTER HOURS.

Los Angeles bakers are winning their battle for shorter hours. On May 1 a demand was made for a reduction of hours of labor. A nine hour day was the stand taken by the men and nearly every bakery of importance has signed the agreement. A strike is on in the shop of the Meek Baking Company and one other large establishment. Socialists of Los Angeles and vicinity are exerting every effort to assist the strikers, and their work among the grocers is hourly having a good effect in bringing the employers to time.

EIGHT HOUR LAW RESULTS.

Thousands of toiling men and women are enjoying the benefits of the reduced time of labor under the eight, hours-for-women law which went in effect May 22. Only labor-haters and merciless exploiters of women are objecting. Southern California Hotel men's Association has a fund, fished from the women under a wage reduction, to fight the bill.

H. G. Otis, publisher of the Times, has discharged eight women employes. They were among the "heroines of the fire, and had been promised life time employment for their fidelity. The foremen of the department where they were employed arranged a satisfactory schedule for the women under the law but Otis rejected it declaring they could not earn their salaries unless they worked 12 hours. He ordered their immediate discharge.

F. Ira Bender, A. B. Maple and Bert H. Connors have been indicted on a

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Since the Montana News started the referendum on the Militia Bill the demand for the Initiative and Referendum is becoming popular. A number of newspapers in the state are advocating the use of the Initiative law to enact progressive legislation that has been impossible to get the past legislatures to enact.

The Bozeman Chronicle is one of the latest advocates of the Initiative and Referendum and wants a bill submitted to the people to allow cities to own and operate electric light and power plants.

We can assure the Bozeman Chronicle that not only will an attempt be made to have a bill submitted to the people at the next election, to allow cities to own and operate the light and street railways, but also a bid to have the State of Montana build and operate the immense POWER DAMS of the state and thereby have the people decide the issue of whether the PEOPLE OF MONTANA, or John D. Rockefeller shall own and control the electric power in Montana.

STATE INSURANCE.

The attention of our readers is called to the article on Coal Miners State Insurance printed in this issue. Socialists generally should give the same consideration.

In the near future Socialists will be elected to the Montana Legislature, and laws to advance the march towards the collectivity will have to be enacted or at least an attempt made to do so, if the Socialists are to make good.

Millions of dollars are paid out yearly by the wage workers for insurance of various kinds, and this money goes to build up large insurance trusts and the money paid these big insurance companies goes to develop the capitalist system and create new trusts.

What has been done for insurance to the coal miner can be extended to cover all kinds of insurance written in the State, and thereby put the insurance companies out of business.

While this will not give us Socialism, yet it will help to dismantle the capitalistic machine and system. It is foolish to expect that we will attain the Co-operative Commonwealth all at once, many will be the weary, hard battles to be fought and reverses to be met, but while the fight is going on we must curtail the power of the corporations in every instance until they no longer exist.

The large sums of money secured by capitalists from insurance, enable them to float new schemes, if this will be harder for the trust magnates source of revenue is cut off, then it will bind the chains more securely on the workers.

The Montana News is opposed to the present methods of Workmen's Compensation, as the lawyers reap a harvest at the expense of the unfortunate workers who are injured.

In the Coal Miners State Insurance we see something that can be developed and enlarged to give us State Compensation, and pay the injured worker, the union scale of wages while off work, from injuries received while at work, and pay him the wages as long as he lives if total permanently disabled, and the State secure the funds to do this by taxation. Such a condition of affairs, would abolish lawsuits to recover damages, and help to put the legal profession among the relics of the past.

The Montana News at present is in a pretty tight corner, and must off a \$1,500 mortgage on the plant within the next sixty days, or go down. We hope to meet the obligation, and hope to keep the paper on the firing line. We have data filed away on political corruption and graft in Montana, and will expose the same as soon as we are in a position to do so.

Being located in Helena, at the State Capitol we are in a position whereby we can get the data to assist in showing up political corruption as well as assisting in building the Socialist State, can be secured. Data that is impossible to secure elsewhere in the State. For this reason a Socialist paper should be sustained in Helena.

The policy of the News speaks for itself and if you approve of it, secure us a bunch of subs.

Convict Labor and Public Printing

A good roads convention is to be held in Missoula this month, and an attempt will be made at the convention to have an extension of convict labor on the state highways.

The newspapers of the state are trying to create a sentiment in favor of convict labor in Montana.

The following recently appeared in an editorial in the Livingston Post.

"If the Missoula convention shall succeed in starting a movement which shall give us decent road law, it will have made splendid progress. All the talk about the science of road building, all the information we may procure concerning improved methods, etc., will be wastefulness we first blow out the entrails of that damnable road law.

"Somehow, we haven't got far with our scheme to build highways with convict labor. Union labor opposition has made most of the proponents of the plan to beat a hasty retreat. Politicians who would advocate the system if they weren't afraid have precipitately backed up. Probably their backbones are stiffer when they are retreating. So far as the Post is concerned, we insist that union labor has not a monopoly on all the brains in the world, and that the use of convicts to build a state highway is economical, humanitarian, wise and right. We hope the Missoula Congress will have a supply of nerve sufficient to affirm the policy. Labor unions are all right, but they must stand in the way of state development."

The Livingston Post is a paper that always, whenever an opportunity presents itself, endeavours to attack and belittle organized labor, the fat man of the "Post" being at one time Adjutant-general of the Montana Scab Herders—sometimes called the militia. Union labor has prevented convict labor in Montana. Union labor has stopped graft at the State Penitentiary while high officials of the State have winked at it. Union labor in Montana by their protests stopped the warden of the Montana Penitentiary and his pals from exploiting and using the labor of the convicts to create wealth for himself and his pals. Union Labor in Montana will continue its warfare against the use of convict labor in competition with free labor in every respect.

We would like to know how the Livingston Post would act, if all the city and county printing was to be done by convict labor in the State Penitentiary.

The State Prison Board is composed of the Governor, Attorney-General and the Secretary of State. Sometime ago this board held a meeting in the governor's office and debated on the advisability of setting up a printing plant inside the State Penitentiary, and doing all the state county and city printing of the state inside the prison walls.

The governor at that time was a democrat that the Livingston Post helped to elect and a man who is looked upon as a demi-god by the democrats of Montana.

The only reason that the prison board did not go through with the proposition of having the convicts employed as printers, was because the members of the prison board were afraid that they would commit political suicide.

There is a great graft in the state, county and city printing, far greater than the average person imagines. To the lay man the bids for public printing appear to be square on the face of the bids, but, how the people are soaked, and meantime in the future we will show up a few big steals made by the public printers.

The politicians need newspapers to carry on their campaign and to assist them in working the graft in each community. These politicians can't afford to run a paper unless they are the big fish, therefore they get someone else to run the paper and which ever side gets to the pie counter, the paper boosting that side usually gets the county or city printing regardless of the call for bids. The manipulations are made accordingly.

Now the prison board were afraid to arouse the ire of these papers that live off the public printing graft, therefore spineless Joe Toole and his associates decided not to use the convict to do the public printing.

There are only two papers published in Livingston at present, only two papers competing for the county and city printing. Some years ago the competitor of the Livingston Post was awarded the county printing and the Post felt so indignant about it, that the Post applied to the District Court for an injunction against the county commissioners to keep them from giving the county printing to its rival, which was also of the same political

faith at that time. Now if the Post has felt so bitter against its competitor every time the Post lost the city or county printing we are inclined to think, that the fat man of the Post would not be a safe person to run at large, if the prison board would order the convicts in the State Penitentiary to do all public printing.

Organized labor would oppose the use of convicts in doing public printing, but not on the same grounds as the Livingston Post or other labor union hating papers. Labor opposes convict labor wherever convicts compete with free labor, whether with the pick and shovel or as printers. Moreover if convicts were to be used as printers in the penitentiary, and there were a scarcity of competent printers in the pen, then some poor printers would be railroaded to the pen to fill the vacancy.

It is a fact and organized labor has evidence and the Montana News can produce witnesses to prove that all over the country, honest law abiding citizens have been railroaded to the penitentiary to act as foremen or instructors of convict labor.

If the convicts are to be used in building highways in Montana, then section men and section foremen will be in danger of being railroaded to the penitentiary in order that they may take charge of a crew of convicts on the state highways.

Organized labor knows the danger from experience, and will continue to fight convict labor from the drop of the hat and to the last ditch and will fight every politician who supports convict labor and we hope that labor will boycott every paper that advocates the use of convicts in competition with free labor.

Some people may not agree with us when we say that men will be railroaded, to the penitentiary. Such things have happened. We are well acquainted with the personal character and records of many men who have been and who are County Attorneys and District Judges and know them to be damn scoundrels, who have committed acts of injustice and let public grafters go free.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS.

By E. H. Thomas, The Milwaukee Socialists have called the bluff of the enemy.

For months the Anti-Socialist minority in the Milwaukee City Council has been making all sorts of charges against the Socialists, except the charge of graft. Even the capitalist press, while abusing them in every conceivable fashion, has always had to admit that they are strictly honest, or as one paper puts it, "the graft of the Milwaukee administration would not fill your hollow tooth."

But now one of the Anti-Socialist Aldermen has made charges of dishonesty against the Socialists. He called their purchase of the Milwaukee River Park "the biggest steal ever perpetrated in the history of the city." Right away, the Socialist Aldermen in the council demanded an investigation of the entire transaction. They called upon the alderman making the accusation to present his proofs to the city attorney, at the earliest possible moment, "in order that immediate action be taken in the matter, the grafters caught, prosecuted to the limit, and impeached in office, that the reputation of the city may be cleared from the blot which the allegations have brought upon it."

This resolution, introduced by a Socialist Alderman, was passed by a almost strictly party vote, only two non-socialist Aldermen voting for it. Moreover, a resolution, introduced by another Anti-Socialist Alderman, and calling for a grand jury investigation, was promptly put through by the Socialists without discussion.

The district attorney has accordingly begun proceedings. He has subpoenaed this alderman to appear before him and tell all he knows.

Thus the bluff of the enemy has been called most completely.

This puts the Anti-Socialists in an especially awkward plight, because the Anti-Socialist Alderman making the charge of a "steal" was the very man whom they want to run for mayor next spring on the Anti-Socialist ticket. This foolish move on his part has considerably damaged his prospects by putting him in a very ridiculous light.

The capitalist press accordingly show their chargin by complaining of the extravagance of the Socialists in voting for "a grand jury probe for the sake of establishing something about which 'there is no question.'" For, says one of the papers most bitter against us, the Socialist Administration "may lack sound judgement and it may dream idle dreams, but beyond doubt it is honest in money matters."

This prompt action of the Socialists has thus taken the wind out of the

enemy's sails. Meanwhile the Milwaukee Socialists keep on sawing wood. They are especially pushing the sale of the bonds for the Milwaukee Socialist Daily, which is the prime necessity of the Milwaukee Socialist movement.

Last week the subscription to the bonds for the daily averaged \$1,000 a day. Over \$20,800 have now been subscribed for bonds, or over one fifth the amount required. We feel that with persistent pushing we may launch the daily next fall.

The smashing of the paving trust by the Milwaukee Socialist Administration was the subject of debate before the West Side Neighbourhood Club last week. The meeting was held in the West side High School, and the Anti-Socialist Aldermen who were present were asked some hard questions.

The Anti-Socialist Alderman who under the last administration had been chairman of the committee of Streets and Alleys was in an especially awkward position when the discussion touched the point of where the money went that Milwaukee formerly spent for paving? The saving under the Socialist Administration amounting to \$1.95 per square yard, what became of this big graft under the former administration?

This Alderman thought the best way to answer this inconvenient query was to bolt the meeting with his crowd—consisting mostly of boys and newspaper reporters.

Now here is the curious part of this story. Next morning the capitalist papers reported that the "meeting broke up in a row"—and severely censured the club for unfair treatment of the bolting Alderman. But they said not one word about the smashing of the paving graft!

And yet this is one of the biggest events and one of the most interesting pieces of news that they could give the people of Milwaukee. But to mention it would have been to give credit to the Socialists. The capitalist press would suppress the most important news rather than admit the splendid efficiency of the Milwaukee Socialist Administration.

The Milwaukee City Council at its next meeting will take up the business of establishing a municipal electric lighting plant. The injunction which barred the inauguration of this much-talked-of plant is no longer in the way. Immediate steps will now be taken towards its inception.

MAN'S GREATEST ENEMY.

The greatest enemy to good is ignorance, for ignorance is sin. That is, the primary meaning of sin being, "to miss the mark", ignorance is a continuous missing the mark and hence is a continual sin. For all involuntary ignorance there is charity, but, for all voluntary ignorance here is no excuse, but rather condemnation.

If the above be true an analysis of life will reveal its truth and emphasize its importance. The normal desire of every human being is for good. No one deliberately chooses that which he knows to be harmful, unless a course of ignorant living has confirmed him in that which has become a habit of mind or life and because of the cumulative impulse, he continues to act contrary to his better judgement. But, even these persons at times manifest a desire to return to the good.

Why then, do men follow a line of life that is harmful? Simply because they believed it to be harmless and conducive to pleasure and good when they began. Every one starts out in life ignorant of all things. He knows nothing only as it has become to him a matter of experience, either by personal contact or by observation. In observing things, there are so many elements entering into, events and experiences, that it is often difficult to see just which ministers to good or which to evil. Because of this men hold various opinions as to what is evil or good. Did men but truly know, were they truly informed as to any matter, their better judgment would accept and abide by it. Hence, to me, it seems that the greatest enemy to progress is ignorance, a wilful shutting of eyes to the light, a closing of heart to the truth.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again" is not only true but very sad; for when truth is crushed, with it are crushed human hopes, human happiness, human joys and beauties, human progress and possibilities.

Jesus Christ brought to mankind the most needed truth, "The real brotherhood of man", and through the succeeding ages this great truth has been struggling to rise to its throne; but it has been crushed and mutilated. Nevertheless it is the truth for humanity.

The mind of the race has been so clogged by selfishness that this im-

What of the Donohue Militia Bill?

Ten weeks have passed since the petitions for the referendum on the Donohue Militia law were first circulated, in that time approximately 5,000 names have been received. Ten thousand signatures will be required before the referendum can be enforced and only eight weeks are left to obtain the same.

At present, indications are that unless an active, aggressive campaign is carried on for the next few weeks, the referendum will fall on account of not enough signatures being received.

There is considerable opposition developing against the use of the referendum on the Militia law.

Reports coming in from different parts of the state inform us that even certain union men have refused to sign the petitions for the referendum.

In one instance where petitions were left in the union hall for signatures, one of the petitions containing signatures was mutilated and obscene language written across the petition, another instance petitions containing signatures were stolen from the union hall. All this gives us reason to believe that the corporations have some one active inside the ranks of organized labor in Montana and that we must carry on a greater campaign of education and agitation to waken up the lethargic members of the unions to the dangers of the Montana Militia law.

To assist in arousing up a sentiment against the Militia law and to advance the demand for a referendum on said law, the MONTANA NEWS will issue a special ANTI-MILITIA edition on June 29.

This edition will further attack the Donohue Militia law and show up other bad features of the bill, and will also contain a write up of all labor measures defeated by the recent session of the Montana Legislature, together with information concerning the treatment of labor by the Legislatures in such a style that will arouse the wage workers of Montana to action.

A bill to further strengthen the militia of the various states has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Joe Dixon of Montana. The Dixon Militia Bill will also be written up.

The entire paper will be taken up with articles showing the war preparations going on in the United States to fight organized labor in the

interest of corporate wealth. Every union should order a bundle for distribution and thereby help to create a demand for a referendum on the Donohue Militia law.

If your union does not order a bundle, order a bundle of one hundred copies personally and distribute same.

The price of the Montana News in bundles will be one cent per copy. Every community should be covered with the issue of the Montana News of June 29.

Address all orders to Montana News Box 908 Helena, Montana.

Do you know that the Dick Military law gives the President of the United States power to take the militia out of one state and into another for the purpose of strike breaking?

Do you know that the Dick Military law is a dead letter unless the various states pass legislation to organize the state militia?

Do you know that a law the same as the Donohue Militia law passed the legislature of South Dakota two years ago, but the people demanded a referendum on it and that the people of South Dakota by their votes defeated the bill at the election last November?

Do you know that an attempt was made this year to have a bill the same as the Donohue law pass the California legislature, but the attempt was defeated through the efforts of Organized Labor?

Do you know that if the Donohue law is not defeated, that in case of a railroad strike any where in the United States that the President can call on the governor of Montana for the militia and that the governor can draft railroad men into the Militia to be shipped out of the state to break railroad strikes else where in the country, thereby making the State of Montana a scab recruiting agency?

The Donohue Militia law is a very vicious law and should be opposed by every wage worker, until its defeat is accomplished.

Do you know that Montana was the first state to have a military war map made to be of service to the military forces in case of a strike?

For further information read the Montana News of June 29.

It was intended to issue the Anti-Militia edition on June 22 but we have postponed it one week and it will appear on June 29. Get in your order for extra copies without delay.

important truth has hardly been able to knock at the door of man's consciousness. Occasionally it has attracted attention, but was so utterly out of fashion that it received but scant, contemptuous notice. Even the church, that received it from her Lord and Master, chloroformed and embalmed it and laid it away as one of her beautiful possessions, too good for ordinary and daily use, and to be taken down carefully and dusted for exhibition on special holy days.

I am glad that this blessed truth is being resurrected; that the chloroform has lost its strength, that the embalming fluid of the church has proven harmless and that this great truth, of the central truth of life and progress, is now awaking to lead the toiling millions into true and pleasant relationships. May it snap every fetter, crush every opposition, march through the world and liberate every slave, free every prisoner, destroy every navy, disband every army, regenerate every government, convert the church, stop the extravagances and fearful wastes of life, open up the doors of opportunity and power to the repressed souls of men, hush the crying of hungry children, bring sun, shine and joy to the homeless and homeless, put songs of gladness and content into the hearts and mouths of the worlds burden bearers, and bring peace and plenty to every son of man privileged to be born into this beautiful and glorious life.

And why may this not be? Who shall say nay? There is but one voice, but one in the wide world, that speaks against this greatest good to all. Listen! Who is it that speaks? It is the voice of Selfishness, speaking through the preacher; the voice of Selfishness speaking through the mouth of the talented; The voice of Selfishness speaking through the mouth of the rich; the voice of Selfishness speaking, always, everywhere no matter whose mouth he may be using. And Selfishness! Ah! Selfishness is the quinte-essence of sin. And sin is ignorance, black damnable ignorance.

I know that many call selfishness by a pleasanter name, prudence if you

please, or acquisitiveness, they always call it good; but if you look closely you will find that its fruit is damnation, that there is bitterness and death in the cup of selfishness. It is selfishness that is paralyzing the church, corrupting judges, bribing lawmakers, building navies, maintaining armies, and crushing the poor under the grinding heel of poverty.

Brotherhood, true brotherhood divides, is willing to sit at the common table and share the Father's bounties and cheerfully grants that the best be given to those most needy that they may be more quickly restored to the full companionship of the family service, sacrifice and in joy.

BURNHANS.

MISSOULA SOCIALIST TICKET.

The Socialists of Missoula have nominated the following ticket to be voted on at the coming election to held under the Commission Form of Government.

FOR MAYOR.

ROBERT P. MERCER.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FRANK HALL.

JOHN W. REELY.

Read the Montana News, the Dreadnought of the Montana Working Class.

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

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

White slavery springs from wage slavery. Abolish wage slavery and white slavery would cease to exist.

Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and liberty? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

Patrick Henry.

THE TRULY GREAT.

Who are in spirit great,
Where are earth's noblest found?
Not in the halls of stat;
Not among men renowned,
Not in the mansions fair
Where wealth, proud wealth resides;
They toil in vain and light despair
In homes where, Want abides.

The classes count success.

As robbers count their spoil,
Nor heed wealth's cost and stress
Borne by the mass who moil;
'Tis these who stand th strain
Of earth's great load and need,
Yet aith and manless maintain
While pressed by devilish greed!

And these, like gods, shall grow,

With visions of the free—
Their rigats and wrongs shall know,
Their power in unity.
The classes, men, shall stand
The masses, men, shall stand
With honest grasp and use of power,
And all God's good command.

G. H. Gibson.

READJUSTING TAXATION IN MILWAUKEE.

By Carl D. Thompson.

The Socialists of Milwaukee have made another notable achievement. By readjusting the basis of taxation they have been able to abolish the custom of issuing bonds for street improvements and docking and dredging.

Now that seems innocent enough, until it is discovered that as a result there is a saving to the people of the city of \$77,118.00 annually.

Heretofore the city has issued bonds for its street construction, docking and dredging. Now every dollar's worth of work that is done with money that is raised by bonds, costs the city \$1.40 before all of the interest is paid and the bonds retired. In this way, under former administrations, the city has been issuing bonds that run for twenty years for docking and dredging work which should have been paid for each year. It has been issuing bonds for street construction. The payments would last about five years, and then another set of bonds would be issued to pave the same street. That would last about five years and then another set of bonds would be issued. So that in some cases the city was actually paying interest on three sets of bonds on one street. And as the city grew, the amount issued for street construction increased, and with it the interest charges on the bonds. This interest charge alone grew from \$2,500 in 1893 up to \$90,000 in 1910. And every year it would have increased had not the Socialists halted the custom.

But the present administration took the bull by the horns, discontinued the issuing of bonds, and by readjusting the tax basis, provided that the city shall henceforth pay cash for its street improvement and docking and dredging.

The total interest charge on the money which the city has raised by bond issues for docking and dredging and street construction, reaches the enormous total of \$1,620,400.

This is an illustration of how the old administrations have wasted the resources of the city. The present administration has halted the custom and henceforth bonds will not be issued for this purpose.

Roosevelt's
Honest Man.

(Continued from page one)

that Sunday morning, was the sensational charge of Ryan. Rappaport also gave a detailed account of the lawlessness of the agents of the Erectors association on that day and evening. Every effort that he had then made to get these detectives to observe the laws governing arrest and search proved fruitless, he said.

That the Indianapolis newspapers had the story of McNamara's arrest in type hours before it took place, was another sensational charge made by the union's attorney. The whole affair was prearranged for the widest publicity, he said.

The Rules Committee, with the exception of Madison, the Insurgent Republican seem to be very much impressed with the testimony. Madison seems to be adverse to any action by the committee on the ground that it has no jurisdiction in this case.

At this writing the hearings have not been concluded.

State Insurance in Montana

As there is considerable talk going on relative to working men's compensation and Stat. Insurance, we publish this week the Montana Coal Miners State Insurance law.

The law was drafted by Alex. Fairgrieve, while he was president of the Montana Federation of Labor. While the law may have some features about it that are disagreeable to the miners, yet, the defects can be removed and the law improved.

Montana is the first State in America to put State Insurance into operation, a similar law is in operation in New South Wales, Australia, and working very successfully.

The Hill-Morgan interests which control a number of coal mines in Montana are fighting the law and have refused to pay their monthly assessments. State Auditor Cunningham has brought suit in the courts against the Northwest Improvement company, which operates the N. P. Ry. mines at Red Lodge, to force the company to comply with the law. The case was tried in the District Court in Butte and the corporation was beat, but appealed the case to the Supreme court and a decision will be made by that court early in July.

The fact that the corporations are fighting the law speak well for it. In the fight that is coming up for Workingmen's Compensation, State Insurance will be a large factor to be considered. Indeed the present insurance law for coal miners can be improved and made the basis for State rial activity. The corporations are compensation, in every field of industry and see far ahead and undoubtedly they fear that the Miners' Insurance law will lead to something of far greater importance to the work-

The following is the Coal Miners' act in the shape of State compensation, State Insurance Law in full.

"Section 1. All workmen, laborers and employes employed in and around a coal mine, or in and around a coal washer in which coal is treated, ex- office employees, superintendents and general managers, shall be insured in accordance with the provisions of this Act, against accidents occurring in the course of their occupation.

"Sec. 2. All corporations, partnerships, associations or persons engaged in the business of operating any coal mine or coal washers in the state of Montana shall pay to the Auditor of State, within five days after the monthly wages at the particular mine shall have been paid, one cent per ton on the tonnage of coal mined and shipped, or sold locally, or having been mined as ready for shipment or sale during the month for which the wages were paid; and all persons mentioned in Section 1, employed in and about coal mines shall allow to be deducted from their gross monthly earnings, one per cent thereof, the deduction to be made by the agent, manager, or foreman of any corporation, association, partnership, person or persons engaged in the business of operating any coal mine or coal washer, and paid to the State Auditor within five days after such monthly wages have been paid.

"Sec. 3. The agent, manager, foreman, or accountant of any corporation, partnership association, person or persons, engaged in mining coal in Montana, shall, on or before the fifth day succeeding the pay-day at his respective mine, make a report under oath to the State Auditor as to the tonnage mined and subject to the payment of one cent per ton thereon; and stating the gross earnings subject to the one per cent deduction as provided in this act, accompanied by a certified check in full for the amount of the tax provided in Section 2 of this act.

"It shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employee, corporation, partnership, association or union to make any contract waiving, avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this act.

"Sec. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the State Auditor to receive all moneys as provided for in this act and to send a proper acknowledgment to the person making such remittance. The auditor shall pay all moneys so received by him to the State Treasurer who shall keep such sums in safe custody in a distinct fund, to be known as the Employers' and Employees' Cooperative Insurance and Total Permanent Disability Fund.

"The State Treasurer must invest the surplus of this fund in safe convertible state, county or city bonds, or bonds of United States.

"All interests accruing from such investments shall be credited to this insurance fund. The bond of the State Treasurer shall be liable for

such funds, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate accounts of the receipts and disbursements of such money.

"Sec. 5. The Auditor of the State shall keep full statistics of the operation of this function of his department. In the event of the death by accident of an employee insured under this act, who shall have come to his death in the course of his employment and by causes arising therein, the Auditor, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of his death, shall issue a warrant upon the State Treasurer to persons dependent upon the deceased. These warrants to issue in the following order: (1) To surviving wife and child, or children be alive, then (2) to surviving parents who are dependent, or partially so, upon the deceased as survive him and are dependent upon him, in the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) Dollars.

"A workman receiving injuries which permanently incapacitate him from the performance of work shall receive a compensation monthly, not to exceed one (\$1.00) dollar a day for each working day. Compensation for permanent injury shall not be allowed until after the expiration of twelve weeks from the time such injuries were sustained, provided that the medical practitioner examines and pronounces the injuries as being permanent, compensation may then be allowed from commencement of disability.

"The Auditor of State, however, may, when in his judgement he deems it advisable, use so much of the funds as it is necessary in the procuring of a medical practitioner, for the purpose of examination or treatment under this act. For such injuries as herein mentioned compensation shall continue during disability, or until settlement is affected as provided for in section nine of this act. Total or permanent disability shall consist of the loss of both legs or both arms, the total loss of eyesight or paralysis, or other conditions incapacitating him from work, caused by accident, or injuries received during employment as specified by this act; provided, that if death, as a result of injury, ensues at a period not longer than one year from date of accident the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars shall be paid the deceased workman's dependents as hereinbefore provided.

"The representatives of a foreigner, except a widow or dependent children, who were not living within the country at the time of the accident, shall have no claim for the compensation provided for in this act. Such foreign persons shall file their foreign address if married, with the office of their employer with whom they are employed and duplicate thereof for the State Auditor, giving their wife's name and dependant children, and such identifications as may be required by the Auditor of State.

"Loss of any limb, or eye, caused by accident to a workman while employed as provided for in this act, shall be compensated for in the sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, provided that in the event there shall be no funds available in the fund to pay the Auditor's warrant when drawn, the same shall draw interest out of the fund at the rate of ten per cent per annum until such warrant is called for payment by the treasurer, which shall be as soon as the fund is sufficient to pay the same with its interest then due.

"Sec. 6. When a workman is entitled to monthly payments under this act, he shall file with the Auditor of State his application for such together with a certificate from the county physician of the county where he resides, attested by notary of the public.

"Sec. 7. If any person or persons, company or corporation who is then paying into this insurance fund shall believe that any person or persons are obtaining, or have made application to obtain benefits hereunder improperly, or fraudulently, and shall file his written request that such person's claim be investigated, the State Auditor must, upon the receipt of such request, request the Secretary of the State Board of Health to make an examination for the purpose of this act and his certificate as to the condition of the person or persons with reference to their rights to benefit under this act shall be conclusive evidence as to his condition.

"Sec. 8. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation under this act shall be suspended until such examination takes place, and shall absolutely cease unless he submits himself for an examination within one month after being required to do so.

"Sec. 9. When any monthly pay-

ment has been made to a workman for any period whatever, the liability under this act, may on the application by, or on behalf of the workman, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, which in no instance shall be in excess of the amount specified as death indemnity, and all monthly payments made prior shall be deducted from such settlements.

"Sec. 10. The Auditor of State shall report in January of each year to the governor of the experience and business of this function of his department and shall have plenary power, to determine all disputed cases which may arise in his administration, not here provided for, and to recommend in his report the rates or premium necessary in order to preserve such funds, and shall order paid such indemnifications as herein provided.

"He shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this act by regulations not inconsistent therewith and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder and the character of the proofs of deaths, or total permanent disability, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent of this act.

"Sec. 11. No money paid or payable in respect of insurance or monthly compensation under this act shall be capable of being assigned, charged, taken into execution or attached, nor shall the same pass to any other person by operation of law, and the acceptance of pecuniary benefits under the provisions of this act shall operate to release the person or persons, corporations, partnership or association causing such injuries or death for which benefits are so claimed, who shall have paid the assessment provided in Section 2 of this act, and also the employer, officers and agents thereof from liability and claim arising from such injuries or death. The commencement of a suit to recover for such injuries or death shall operate as a forfeiture of the right to benefit under this act.

"Sec. 12. The manager, agent, foreman, person or persons, engaged in mining or managing of coal mines or coal washers in Montana, or person or persons liable for the payments herein provided for who shall violate the intent of this act by inaccurate reports of the tonnage of coal produced by them, or the earnings of employees in their employ or who in any manner hinders or obstructs the Auditor of State in ascertaining facts bearing upon any case provided for in this act, or who may refuse to make out such reports as required by this act, or as requested by the Auditor of State, or submit to its provisions when liable thereof, or who shall fraudulently obtain benefits hereunder shall be fined for each offence the sum of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars nor more than (\$500) dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The proceeds of all such fines shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer and by him credited to the insurance fund.

"Sec. 13. This act to be in full force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and ten, benefits to commence four months thereafter."

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.

Editor Montana News—In your issue of March 30th you refer to the inimitable Teddy as the "square dealer". Do you not think that the name would prove a better fit if slightly transposed? That is, take the first three letters of the first word, and the first letter of the second word and make them change places. We would then have not the "square dealer" but the "dare squealer". From what I have read he certainly is not a "square dealer", but is fully able to make a "loud noise.—Burhans.

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

Where Was Berry?

Missoula is to hold an election under the Commission Form of Government, and among the candidates for councilmen appears the name of W. W. Berry.

Berry was a member of the last legislature, which passed the Infamous Donohue Scab law, which Russianizes Montana and legalizes scabbing in Montana, when performed by the Montana Scab-herders, alias the State Militia, and can make every man in Montana, a scab or scabherd at the whim of the governor.

The records of the legislature show that Berry did not vote when the vote was taken on the scabberding bill—Donohue Militia law. Berry prates about being a member of organized labor, he is reported being a member of two unions, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Berry flashes his union cards around about election time, in order to line up the railroad boys to vote for him, yet, while a member of the legislature, and when a law is about to be enacted that will give the workers and especially the railroadmen, it in the neck, Berry does not vote.

When the Donohue Scab Herding bill was before the legislature, Berry, if he was a union man instead of a card man, would have taken a stand against the bill and fought it, even if he had to fight the Scab law alone. Perhaps Berry's interest and the corporations' interests were identical or perhaps he could not afford to incur the ill favor of Jim Hill.

Dodging the issue on the Scab Herding law was not the only time Berry refrained from voting. Three days before the legislature adjourned, Berry paired with a republican so that he might escape voting for U. S. Senator.

The democrats were unable to elect a senator, a deadlock was in effect, the corporations were opposing T. J. Walsh for U. S. Senator, and preventing his election. Berry was voting for Walsh, but wanted to switch but could not find an excuse so on the third last day Berry paired with a republican and when the Joint Assembly was in session balloting for a Senator Berry took a hike from the Legislature, roams around other parts of the capitol building and when his name was called, he did not have to vote as he had paired with a republican, and the republican was present but could not vote as Berry was absent. The balloting on this day showed a number of democrats deserting from Walsh to Conrad. This was what Berry wanted, a decrease in the Walsh vote and an increase in Conrad's and when the balloting took place the following day Berry was present and voted against Walsh, and, apparently for the reason, that Walsh had no show and it was better to break the deadlock.

The unions of Missoula supported Walsh, the railroad men generally

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

Some False Doctrines.

By M. M. ALBERT.

Every now and then some one asks me why labor is so antagonistic toward capital and as often as I hear that question I wonder where the enquirer has received his information.

That man has been misguided by a misleading press; that man's intellectual facilities have been lying absolutely dormant.

In the first place labor is not and never was inimical towards capital. Capital is an attribute of labor.

Now if the enquirer asked, Why is the laborer antagonistic towards the capitalist, then, I could easily reply.

This hatred exists because there is no identical interest or mutual goal as outlined by the capitalist himself.

Some ignorant and stupid and an occasional traitorous labor leader insist that the interest is reciprocal to which I ask, How?

The capitalist declares that if labor is unchecked that anarchy will reign supreme.

If the fruits of labor, to use the capitalistic argument, is in accord and harmony to the interests of the capitalists then, logically, anarchy is the result of the capitalist system.

There is no escape from this statement, the fact stands, that is provided the capitalist is giving us his exact opinion and is telling the truth.

That leaves the exploiter and his advice in a perilous position.

The labor traitor with his declaration that the interest is identical is next. Then we ask in what manner is the interest the same between the one who works the most and gets paid the least and the one who works the least and receives the most?

The only identicalness that I can see between labor union and employer is that they are attempting to do one and the same thing—to totally annihilate the other.

One tries to obtain as much labor for as little pay as possible, the other seeks as much wage for as little work as necessary.

This is our identicalness of interest.

The lockout and injunction is legal but the boycott is not. Some more identicalness.

When the moneyed men of one country have a war with the capitalists of another the uninterested fight and the concerned look on.

Did some one say anything about interests.

Why does the laborer go out on a strike? Because of that same identicalness of interest.

Why does the capitalist enforce the lockout? For that same reason.

Why does the laboring man with enmity in his heart and absolute hatred for his master stop his work? Because of the mutual interest he has with his employer.

And why does the capitalist, after the laborer, by the energy of his body, provide the good things of life for his employer and family, the mechanic at the same time with love in his breast for his expecting family and hope for the blessedness of health and happiness, why, I say, does the capitalist, by a thunderous command, close down his industrial plant and hate as a monster all that are employed within?

Why does this boss with the appetite of a glutton for the tribute of the laborers toll, throw men out of employment when he knows that famine, pestilence and crime will follow, when he is absolutely certain that by so doing he has initiated the reptile of destruction over a once loving home? I will tell you why: the interest of the exploiter and exploited is identical.—NOT! Will somebody ridicule this statement?

organization? The purpose of citing the advice of the master class is to insist upon an individual reflection, to match ideas, to meet force with force.

Last month on the M. & I. R. R. a machinist was discharged because he absented himself from duty, without permission of the foreman, to visit his ailing mother.

He was dismissed, but, only until his fellow workers were informed. A demand was made that the unfortunate man be instantly reinstated or a strike would follow.

The demand was granted.

These men had learned that direct action is the strongest argument for immediate use.

We know that because the railroad officials usually discharge any employee advocating it. At the same time that is the weapon used by the same people who discourage us from using it.

Men of labor! Stand ready to exert your industrial power.

SHALL WE HOLD MILWAUKEE.

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

Milwaukee is no mean city.

Not so large as some, but large enough so that the great and vital problems of municipal government are here presented.

Large enough so that all agree that the quality and the value of Socialism in municipal phases may be fairly tested.

All over the nation men of all parties are sincerely watching the progress of Socialism.

If Milwaukee makes good it means a new era in municipal government in America.

And, besides, to hold the official power in Milwaukee means not only to hold for the Socialist party of America the advantage of training a considerable group of our men in the details of government, but it means much more than that.

It means that here will be accumulated a mine of information upon all otherwise this matter will be accumulated and made available.

Knowledge and experience in municipal problems is what it will mean to hold Milwaukee.

To know the inside facts in minutest details, from unquestionable sources; to be able to meet the statements of the opposition in all public questions of public ownership; of taxation; of direct employment; of street construction; of budget making, etc.—how vital this is to the American Socialist movement!

We shall get this information no matter what happens, of course. But we shall get it many times more quickly and present it many times more powerfully if we can do so from the vantage ground of the official control of a large city.

We ought to hold Milwaukee forthwith alone, if for no other.

And just now our greatest need to enable us to hold the city is a daily paper.

In fact, a Socialist daily has become indispensable in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Socialists and comrades outside of Milwaukee co-operating with them, have already raised over \$30,000 for this purpose, by the sale of ten-dollar, 4 per cent bonds.

This, by the way, is a good means for comrades, locals, or unions to invest funds while helping forward the cause of Socialism.

Ask Comrade I. W. Bistorius, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis., how to do this.

Shall we hold Milwaukee? Yes, if the Socialists of America will show their Socialist solidarity in the most practical way.

Something Doing in Los Angeles

(Continued from Page 1.)

charge of conspiring to dynamite the Hall of Records in Los Angeles, last September. Bender is an official of the Blacksmiths' Union and is known to be innocent of the charge.

The other two men were little known in strike benefits from the iron workers.

The ball was placed at \$25,000 a preposterous figure for the offence charged.

The reports that Connors made a confession implicating others was refuted by Connors himself who declares all statements to that effect were false.

J. Mansell Parks who was arrested as an accomplice turned out to be a stool-pigeon for Sam Browne, the district attorney's chief detective.

Burns and the local police are furious at the springing of the flimsy Connors case which seems to be a desperate effort on the part of the district attorney's office to justify the expenditure of the county's money for gumshoe work.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10.—This will be a hard fight and there will be a contest at every step, said Clarence Darrow the day after he arrived in California to take up the details of the defense of John J. McNamara and

his brother who are charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building last October.

"I am looking over the points and the defense will reach definite conclusions as to the moves to be taken. The plea of NOT GUILTY will be entered June 1. We will move to quash the indictments at that time.

In the meantime there are multitudinous tasks ahead of us. We shall investigate the construction of the grand jury. There are 1900 photos of testimony to be gone over and that, in itself, is a detail that will consume much time.

"We shall probably not ask for a change of venue because, in the event it were granted, it would compel us to go where the judge sent us and that might not work to our advantage. We shall have to study the case from all these points. I have been here but a few days and have not yet gone over the entire ground. I shall have to get better posted on California law and practice and then can work from a better basis.

I have seen the McNamara brothers several times. They are cheerful, calm and confident. But there is a big fight ahead. There is a strong similarity between the way John J. McNamara was brought here and the way the Western Federation of Miners men were taken from Denver to Boise. I will not go farther into details in that direction at this time.

"Mr. Harriman and the other attorneys have been very busy on the case up to this hour and I find everything in excellent shape. There will be nothing given out about the case to the daily newspapers and few statements will be made."

Mr. Darrow is in excellent health and says he never entered on a big case feeling better.

Attorney Job Harriman has been working on the case since the hour of the arrest of the McNamara brothers. He has had charge of all the large number of cases where striking brewery workers and metal workers have been persecuted under the infamous anti-picket ordinance.

An insight into one of the lines of the defense may be had from a statement made by Mr. Harriman a few days before Darrow's arrival. The attorney is in possession of evidence gathered by Dr. J. A. Holmes director of the United States bureau of mines showing that dynamite could not show that dynamite could not have building. Mr. Harriman said:

"Detective Burns says he has caught the men who dynamited the Times building—that one of them has confessed. Of what value could be a confession of an act never committed. Why give credence to McManigal and his tale of dynamiting a building that was never dynamited. Evidence such as offered by Dr. Holmes is above price and this expert who is held to be the highest authority on explosives in the United States utterly destroys the dynamite theory.

"First, the dynamite asserted to have been used is made by the Giant Powder Company of Berkeley. This brand has been tested by the United States Bureau of Mines and will not set fire to gas. This dynamite will not set fire to ink or oils. An explosion of this sort would not be followed by flames—it would extinguish flame.

"Second, a gas explosion would, on the contrary set fire to links and oils, according to Dr. Holmes, and would be followed by sheets of flame.

"This evidence in itself makes McManigal's confession worthless. There is an abundance of evidence of this sort but this merely one feature. The alleged confession of McManigal looks even thinner today after the Connors-Parks fiasco. The public would do well to disregard all these fake stories of confessions and identifications."

The arrest of Bert H. Connors and J. M. Parks, on a charge of conspiring to dynamite the county Hall of Records last September, has turned out to be the worst sort of a fraud. No one in Los Angeles—aside from the dupes of the Times—placed any credence in the story of an attempt to blow up the Hall of Records.

A drunken man was arrested in the vicinity of the Hall of Records and the next day detective Rico, the professional and authorized bomb finder did his duty and found a stick of dynamite in an alley near the Hall of Records.

This was before the Times explosion and it will be recalled that this same headquarters detective found bombs at the right hour in the places where the Times could make the best stories of them.

Bert Connors was found in the vicinity of the Hall of Records and was arrested and held in jail 52 days without the police finding anything against him. Connors had been a member of the Structural Iron Workers Union and had drawn benefits during the strike. His name appears on the books of the union only as a strike beneficiary.

J. M. Parks was arrested at the same time Connors was taken to jail.

Both the Otis newspapers had pictures and diagrams ready and the arrest was pulled off with great ostentation. A great spread was made of the story and flaring headlines for two days told of the arrest of two bad dynamiters and a woman was mixed in the case.

Now it develops that Parks was a stool pigeon for some obscure amateur detective and that Connors is an amateur detective and that Connors is the man who was so unjustly held several months ago.

The old rigmarole about confessions and identifications was gone through with. Connors was again most unmercifully sweated and told that Parks had confessed and implicated him. Announcement was made that Connors had confessed and names of prominent labor men were handled with the recklessness characteristic of the capitalist dailies.

Parks was told that Connors had confessed and involved him. The truth about Parks' business came to light.

County detective Sam Browne engineer, the whole frame up and he and Assistant District Attorney Ray Horton are accused of having given the third degree to one Maple, a witness who was supposed to be loaded with information concerning the case. The affair has gone a long way towards discrediting the entire persecution of strikers on dynamite charges.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 14.—The eight hour law for women went into effect in California May 22. Frank Miller, proprietor of the Glenwood Hotel of Riverside has been arrested for violating the law and he declares he will have the backing of the Hotel Mens' Association in fighting the measure.

The hotels and laundries, the most merciless exploiters of female labor in California, are the only ones who have made the slightest objection since the passage of the law. The Potter Hotel at Santa Barbara cut the wages of waitresses from \$20 a month to \$25 a month the day the governor signed the bill.

The day law went into effect a further cut to \$18 was made. The proprietor announced the money would go into a fund to be used to FIGHT THE EIGHT HOUR LAW in the courts. It is believed the law will stand the test even in the capitalistic courts of Southern California.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 10.—Socialists of this city, joined by all the trade unions held a mass convention last Sunday and nominated a full ticket for the municipal election next fall. It was the largest gathering of the sort ever held in California.

Job Harriman was nominated for mayor and a strong ticket supporting him was selected.

The Solid labor vote of Los Angeles has been sufficient to elect on many occasions in the past but the Unions and Socialists have never before combined. Thousands have recently joined the Socialist party and declared for political action.

The Socialists have won their way by showing that the interests of all laborers are identical—both on the economic and industrial and political field. The ticket is gaining in strength every day and chances for election are deemed to be excellent.

Strike at Baldwin's Works.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Baldwin's Locomotive Works were closed tight as a drum today, following the strike of its employees on Friday.

The company may try to open on Monday, but the indications are that ever fewer men will report for work than there were in the shops yesterday.

It is doubtful if a more complete tieup has ever been effected by a strike in America. Starting suddenly late Thursday with the strike of a few hundred men in the staybolt shop who refused to work after their foreman had been discharged, the revolt was taken up by practically the entire force of 14,000 workers on Friday.

More than 12,000 men quit the first day of the strike, and it is practically assured that no more than a mere handful will report for work tomorrow while the probability is that the company will not even attempt to open the plant, unless it has been able to get together a few scabs with whom to make a bluff at operation.

The officers of seventeen unions represented in the strike met last night and decided to give their approval to the revolt. The men struck on Friday in direct opposition to the council of their officers, and have conducted the fight without violence or disorder of any kind. To sanction the strike was the only thing left for the officers to do.

It is likely that strike benefits will be awarded the men out in a short time.

One of the Baldwin methods of exploiting the workers was to make the

men work two weeks before they are paid for any work. The result of this is that every Friday the workers have two weeks' wages coming to them, and are paid but one week.

On Friday of this week the strikers will call at the plant, and be paid for the last week they worked, and the strike benefits will not be paid until a week later.

This scheme of the company to exploit the men is in this instance, a weapon in the hands of the strikers, they being able to stay out at least two weeks before they begin to feel the pinch of no pay.

There is every reason to believe that the strikers will remain with ranks unbroken until the company consents to reinstate the 1,200 men discharged on May 26, which was the original cause of the trouble and the battle cry of the men out.

One of the sore spots in the company's skin just now is the fact that there are forty locomotives almost completed in the roundhouse and if the men remained at work a couple of days longer these machines might have been delivered to the railroad.

These locomotives were ordered by the Royal Victoria Railway, of Australia, and inspectors of that company are here urging the Baldwin people

to deliver them without further delay. Meetings were held today by the strikers in the Parkway Building and Ericklayers' Hall at which the men showed a spirit of determination to remain away from the plant until the discharged men are reinstated.

BARBAROUS MEXICO. 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.

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