

THE VETERANS OF INDUSTRY

Victor L. Berger Introduces Old Age Bill Pension in Congress.

(By National Socialist Press) Washington, July 31.—Completing his measure with a radical clause forbidding the United States Supreme Court to pass upon its validity, Victor L. Berger, the Socialist representative introduced in the house a bill to pension the veterans of industry.

The bill provides for a pension of \$4 for every man and woman more than 60 years old.

"The old working men and working women," declares Berger, "are entitled to a living outside of the poor house and without the aid of private charity. If the old parties and the supreme court do not realize that fact, they will be wiped out of existence, together with the old constitution.

Referring to a precedent established by Congress on March 27, 1868, Berger's bill provides that "the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the federal courts upon the validity of this act is hereby expressly forbidden."

It is the belief of the Socialist representative that this old age pension bill is perfectly constitutional. "But some of the capitalistic Supreme Court justices may hold different opinions," says Berger. "The bill furnishes a good opportunity for testing the power of the Federal courts to annul necessary legislation passed by Congress."

In his statement Berger points out the fact that the old age pension laws have been passed in the principal nations of Europe, in the Antipodes and even in one American nation.

He asserts that through a thousand complex ways the country spends a greater amount to relieve the destitution of the aged than what his bill asks. "It is time now," he says, "that we met the problem in a scientific and economical way."

Berger also introduced a bill to-day providing for the creation of a commission composed of members of the three parties in Congress to compile detailed data on the subject of old age pensions. The commission is to settle the details of administration.

The Socialist congressman expects to wage an incessant campaign for the passage of this measure.

MR. BERGER STATEMENT ON HIS OLD AGE PENSION BILL. The working men and working women of this country—the men and women who create all the wealth and make civilization possible for everybody—are entitled to be taken care of in their old age. Most of them receive in return for their labor so small a part of what they produce that all of it is expended in merely keeping alive. Since the average wage in our country is probably not more than \$400 a year, it is obvious that it is impossible for three-fourths of the population to save up from their wages anything for old age.

pensions. It is because soldiers render service on the field of battle which is considered dangerous to life and limb. But very few people realize that the number of men killed and maimed every year on the railroads, in the mines, factories and other industries in our country is approximately equal to the number killed and wounded in any one year of our great Civil war, with all its terrific battles.

Moreover, the work of the soldier of industry is infinitely more necessary than the bloody work of the soldier on the battle field. Most of the labor performed must be performed every day and every hour, or our civilization would stop.

The old-age pension bill which I introduce is therefore a measure of simple justice. It is also an expression of the growing demand for the taking care of the veterans of industry—many of whom have become invalids through occupational diseases which were the inevitable consequences of their toil.

My bill does not go into the administrative details and does not try to provide for the many complex situations that may arise in the operation of such a law.

The details will have to be settled by a commission to be appointed for that purpose I am introducing at the same time a bill for the creation of such a commission.

Four dollars a week is to be the basic figure of the pension for every man and woman.

The ratio of persons more than 60 years old in the 1900 census, when applied to the 1910 census, would give about 5,800,000 persons.

It is assumed that 1,000,000 of these are foreign born or have not been citizens sixteen years.

It is further assumed that 1,500,000 of these, either by the ownership or use of property, or the receipt of incomes above the limit designated, or because they are already in receipt of civil, military, or naval pensions, or because they are in some way disqualified, will not come under the terms of the act.

Approximately 2,500,000 of the remainder are married and living together, and as such married couple counts only as one person and a half, there would be a further reduction of 625,000 persons. This would leave a remainder of 2,675,000 persons to be pensioned.

As the average pension would range somewhere about \$2.50 a week, the cost of the pension scheme would be about \$347,000,000 yearly.

good folk who may worry about the constitutionality of the bill. I believe that this old age pension bill is perfectly constitutional, but some capitalistic Supreme Court justices may hold different opinions. The bill furnishes a good opportunity for testing the power of the Federal courts to annul necessary legislation enacted by Congress. I have therefore put at the end of the bill a clause based on a precedent furnished by Congress in Reconstruction times, and held constitutional at the time, forbidding the Federal courts to question the validity of this measure.

The old working men and women are entitled to a living outside of the poor houses and without the aid of private charity. If the old parties and the Supreme court do not realize that fact, they will be wiped out of existence, together with the old constitution.

New times require new laws.

CONGRESS VS. SUPREME COURT.

On March 27, 1868 Congress passed a law prohibiting the Supreme Court from passing on the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws which it had passed after the Civil War. This law was passed over President Johnson's veto.

The cause of this defiant position of Congress was the fact that the Attorney General had expressed an opinion that the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional. He also refused to appear against one McCordie, of Mississippi, who had an appeal for a habeas corpus writ before the Supreme Court. McCordie had been arrested by the military authorities for criticizing their conduct in a news-

paper. The law railroaded through by the republicans, had its desired effect. When the McCordie case afterward came up before the Supreme Court on April 12, 1869, Chief Justice Chase, in the opinion of the entire court, said: "It is quite true, as was argued by the council for the petitioner, that the Appellate jurisdiction of this court is not derived from the acts of Congress. It is strictly speaking, conferred by the constitution. But it is conferred with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make."

Also: "We are not at liberty to inquire into the motives of the Legislature. We can only examine into its power under the constitution, but the power to make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction is given in express words."

"What, then, is the effect of the repealing act upon the case before us? We cannot doubt as to this: Without jurisdiction the court cannot proceed at all in any cause. Jurisdiction is power to declare the law, and when it ceases to exist, the only function remaining to the court is that of announcing the fact and dismissing the cause. And this is not less clear upon authority than upon principle."

Also: "It is quite clear, therefore, that this court cannot proceed to pronounce judgement in this case, for it has no longer jurisdiction of the appeal; and judicial duty is not less fitly performed by declining ungranted jurisdiction than in exercising firmly that which the constitution and the laws confer." The foregoing decision clearly shows that the Supreme Court can not have jurisdiction unless it is granted by Congress.

TEXT OF OLD AGE PENSION BILL

The following is the old age pension bill introduced by Representative Berger:

BE IT ENACTED by the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Sec. 1. That every person who makes satisfactory proof before the authorities hereinafter designated that he (or she) (a) Has reached the age of 60 years, and (b) Has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen consecutive years, and (c) Has not been convicted of a felony, and (d) If a husband, has not without just cause failed to provide with adequate maintenance his wife and such of his children as are under sixteen years of age, and (e) Is not in receipt of an income from any source, exclusive of the pension herein provided for, which for the twelve months previous to the filing of his application, has averaged \$6.00 per week.

shall be placed upon the pension roll of the United States and be entitled to receive until death a pension from the United States Government provided by an annual appropriation by the Congress. Such pensions shall be graded according to the following schedule:

Table with 2 columns: Rate of Pensions per week, Means of Pensioner. Rows show pension amounts from \$6.00 to \$9.00 and corresponding means of pensioner.

Sec. 2. Every person claiming a pension under this act shall file with the Department of the Interior an affidavit containing such statements as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall also make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. In computing the term of residence above required, such periods of absence from the boundaries of the United States as have been undergone by the claimant while in the service abroad, either civil or military, of the United States, or of any state or territory thereof, shall be counted as

though the claimant had lived within the United States.

Sec. 4. In ascertaining the income above mentioned account shall be taken—

- (a) Of any pension which claimant is already receiving from this or any other government. (b) Of the yearly income which might be expected to be derived from any property belonging to that person, which, though capable of investment or profitable use, is not so invested or profitably used by him. (c) Of the yearly value of any advantage accruing to that person from the ownership or use of any property which is personally used or enjoyed by him. (d) Of the yearly value of any benefit or privilege enjoyed by such person.

Sec. 5. In calculating the means of a person being one of a married couple living together, the means shall not in any case be taken to be less than one-half the total means of the couple. Provided, that when both husband and wife are pensioners, except where they are living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation, the rate of pension for each shall be three-fourths of the rate given in the above schedule.

Sec. 6. The pension hereunder may

Table with 2 columns: Rate of Pensions per week, Means of Pensioner. Rows show pension amounts from \$6.00 to \$9.00 and corresponding means of pensioner.

be increased or decreased every 12 months, whenever the pensioner's income decreases or increases according to the terms of the schedule; and the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful regulations for providing for this change of rating.

Sec. 7. This act is amendatory of, and supplemental to, all existing statutes touching pensions, and all such statutes in all respects are hereby declared to apply to, and to protect claimants under, this Act, precisely as though they had been in form incorporated herein.

Sec. 8. The said pension shall be (Continued on fourth page.)

THE SAVAGES STILL BUSY

Sleuths Carry On Their Brutal warfare - Attacks Girl's Character.

(By National Socialist Press.) Los Angeles, Cal., Aug 5.—Detective W. J. Burns, who is directing the prosecution of the McNamara brothers accompanied by some of his assistants in Los Angeles, arrived last night and he was met by the operatives who have been working on the case in Los Angeles. Guy Biddinger of the Chicago police department came with Burns.

The first utterances of the detective were in his characteristic bombastic style. "The brains and the actual operators of this crime are in custody. I will state positively that we were after the men who did the job and we have got them right here under arrest," said Burns.

In commenting upon the statement of Burns the local Socialist paper said this morning:

"Burns' statement shows that he is unprincipled and will go to any length to carry out his part of the plot to convict the striking structural iron workers. District Attorney John D. Fredericks said, 'any person who expresses belief in the innocence of the McNamaras is guilty of contempt of court.'

"That was after Fredericks had made a statement to the New York World that the men were guilty; and would be convicted.

"Judge Bordwell says he is too busy to read the newspapers but he is much annoyed by publications that are expressing opinions of innocence or guilt of the men.

"Loud have been the shouts that the imprisoned workers should be given a fair trial. Now comes Burns who says that the imprisoned men are guilty and that he can state positively that they did the dynamiting. His statements are given the widest publicity.

"Is this the way to assure the people that these men will be given a fair trial? When the hired blood hounds of capitalism seek to give workers a 'fair trial' they usually start in by kidnapping the victims and rushing them out of the state in violation of all law, by force and by fraud and against constitutional guaranty of rights. This case lacked nothing in such detail.

"The McNamaras were kidnapped. Requisition papers were obtained by perjured affidavits, based on a lying telegram sent by Burns.

"On this foundation of felony and fraud the men are imprisoned here. A grand jury known to be prejudiced against labor, some of its members actually employes of H. G. Otis, the arch-enemy of the working class, others who have been guests of this man, brought the indictment against the McNamaras who are now promised a 'FAIR TRIAL!'

"In the public press Burns tries and convicts his prisoners. Is that the preliminary step in a fair trial? "Can a fair trial be based on a foundation of lies, perjury, felonies and fraud?"

It is known that the district attorney's office in Los Angeles regards Burns' statement that Schmidt and Caplan are in London and will be captured as merest moonshine. It was said there at the time Burns announced from England with great flare of trumpets that the men were in custody, Burns was four flushing, seeking notoriety and making a general mess of the case.

Burns was strong in his commendation of Detective MacLaren who has been giving Ortie McManigal instructions and training him for his coming ordeal as star witness in the McNamara trial. The detective placed his seal of approval upon the way Mrs. McManigal has been treated. He

chuckled when he was told that the woman had swooned under the third degree and that she was lying in a hospital in a semi paralyzed condition.

Women of Los Angeles are circulating a protest and proclamation in which they denounce in most emphatic terms the inhuman treatment of Mrs. McManigal. They express their abhorrence of the Burns method of handling helpless prisoners and women and children.

Mrs. McManigal's children have been taken to Chicago. The woman lived in constant fear that her babies would be kidnapped or killed by the detectives who have hounded her every hour since she came here.

George Behm, uncle of Ortie McManigal has been one of the chief figures in the McNamara case this week. Almost every day he has been summoned to the requisitorist chambers by the grand jury which has been kept in session since last October for no other purpose than to intimidate and brow beat witnesses for the defense according to Attorney Clarence Darrow who made a scathing arraignment of the grand jury and its methods when arguing the case of Behm.

Behm, who is a Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Member, says he does not care how often he is summoned by the grand jury and that it can ask Judge Bordwell to send him to jail if it wants to. He was expected to tell something of his interviews with the self alleged gymnast who will be the chief witness for the prosecution.

Mrs. Emma McManigal still lies in the Pacific Hospital, her future condition a matter of conjecture, according to the physicians. A stranger series of police brutalities is linked with her case. While she has been and is being hounded by Burns detectives, the regular city police have been in business equally as reprehensible.

Charles Pfister, almost a shadow of a man, 80 years of age, weighing barely 80 pounds, took a five cent bottle of stale milk set out to be returned from the doorstep of a grocery near the fashionable home of Gen. Otis. Policeman Nelson saw him and promptly proceeded to break the vengeance of the outraged state of California and city of Los Angeles upon the feeble old man who, it developed later, intended to share the pitiful supply of pilfered milk with a cat left to starve by a rich family when it left for the seashore.

Pfister was handcuffed. His spirit was broken. He was thrown into jail with huge gashes in his weakened wrists where the manacles had cut him under pressure exerted by the six foot officer. Then in the dark of the night the old man hung himself with his necktie.

Officer Nelson has been discharged but it is rumored there will be a special berth for him in the Burns agency. They need that sort of men. He will make a good "operative" to work with women when they need the "third degree."

No more had public indignation gotten over the shock of the brutality in Pfister's case than the story of Lillian Higgins, pretty and 18, came to light. Lillian is a striking cracker factory worker. Since the lockout in February the Central Labor Council has given her a little work that brings her five dollars a week. She has managed to live and has kept up her end of the struggle bravely and without complaint. She is a true working class fighter. One night two men entered her room at her boarding house. She told them to go, indignant and

(Continued on Page 3.)

ISSUED WEEKLY.

GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers. OFFICE 19 PARK AV. P. O. BOX 908 Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second-class rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS: One Year \$06 Six Months 25c

In the federal court in Helena, Robert M Reichel was sentenced to serve 18 months in Leavenworth penitentiary for forgery and embezzlement.

Reichel is a printer by trade, and a republican in politics. He was always opposed to Socialism, ridiculed the Socialists and made fun of their attempts to carry an election.

Reichel was a ward heeler and during campaign times, at republican smokers, it was his function to pass the cigars, hand out the sandwiches and dill pickles, and ladle out the beer.

Some years ago Reichel moved to the northern part of the state, became part publisher in a country weekly paper, and then got promoted politically.

Reichel did not think he was doing wrong, he thought this graft was legitimate and payment for services rendered his party.

Reichel had worked on a republican paper, he knew at one time the publisher of the paper he was employed on, had received \$500. to keep silent on a franchise grab.

Reichel looked on all this as something that was quite right, these men had worked themselves up politically and they were now getting pay for services rendered their party.

Promotion came to Reichel and he felt, he was not smooth enough, his grafts did not exceed \$50. at one time.

Reichel did not wait until he had been promoted high enough before he commenced seeking remuneration for services rendered to the republican party.

He took less than \$200. and gets 18 months in jail. While serving sentence, his wife and three babies must suffer, the eldest baby being 5 years old and the youngest three weeks.

Isn't it a most beautiful system that we are living in, where wife and babies are made to suffer, when husband and father is rewarded for doing the work of a republican ward heeler.

A fine bunch of subs were received from Clancy a short time ago, and likewise Deer Lodge.

The War Of The Interests

There is a great contest on in Bozeman at present between the Northern Pacific Railway, the city council and the people, in which the people have brought into operation the referendum law in an attempt to prevent the city council from granting the Northern Pacific a franchise to build a track through a certain part of the city.

For sometime there has been a battle royal on, between the Hill-Morgan combine and the Standard Oil. The Hill-Morgan interests control the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways; and the Standard Oil represented by the Milwaukee Railway.

The interests are at war, and the cause of the war is which interest is to gobble up the natural resources of the Northwest.

The battle has been fought in every part of the state. Surveying crews of opposite interests have raced with each other. Claim agents of both sides have been at work quietly buying up land that was desirable for right ways.

And the people, the great jelly fish, called the public were looking on with excitement and admiration, not being aware that they were being robbed of certain natural opportunities.

Not only has the fight between the great interests been fought out in railroad construction, but for the control of the great power dams as well.

Two years ago the Standard Oil set to work to get control of all the dam sites in the state, and it is reported that ex-senator W. A. Clark lost five million dollars in fighting the Standard Oil for control of the power dams.

Litigations in form of damage suits were piled up against the Clark street car lines in Butte, and judgement given against the street car company, until Clark was ready to hand over the railway to the Standard Octopus at its own figures.

Clark had to give up all his lumber interests in Western Montana to the Standard Oil. The saw mill town of Lothrop is dead, the machinery dismantled and moved to the Standard Oil mills at Bonner.

Even then the Standard Oil interests were not satisfied, they controlled the road Commissioners forced the Northern Pacific Railway Commission, and the Northern Pacific railway, which is controlled by the Hill-Morgan combine, to reduce its freight rate, and the Commissioners made a special ruling in favor of the Standard Oil interests and classified the sawmill machinery at Lothrop as second hand machinery and dictated the freight rate in favor of the Standard Oil interests.

All that W. A. Clark is allowed to control in Montana is the zinc mines in Butte, the power dam on the Missoula river at Bonner, the street railway in Missoula, and electric light and power lines in Missoula and Ravalli counties.

Ex-senator Clark the man with the greatest mansion in the world, located in New York and costing nine million dollars, was beat to a frazzle by the Standard Oil interests in Montana.

The Standard Oil forces split the democrat party, caused a senatorial deadlock which lasted until a few hours before the legislature adjourned, and the deadlock was broken by the Standard Oil cock crowing victoriously.

Walsh a lawyer and Conrad a banker were rivals for the Senatorial plum, and neither of them were acceptable to Standard Oil.

Early in February a special ambassador left Helena for 23 Broadway New York, to plead the cause of Walsh, but Standard Oil would not yield.

On February 28 the Conrad forces were notified by the Standard Oil representatives that they must elect their man the next day or the deadlock would be broken by the Standard Oil men.

Continuous balloting for senator took place from noon until after 6 P. M. on March 2. The time was up, and then an unassuming old hay seed who has worked hard all his days, who lives down on the banks of the Yellowstone, in Park county arose and voted for Myers, in a voice scarcely audible.

Bankers, lawyers, professional men, merchants, and working plugs all broke loose, yelled themselves hoarse, and wept tears of great joy, Montana was saved, the state would be represented at Washington by two senators and a few dampfoot working men who vote the democratic ticket, struck out for town, and celebrated by setting ingloriously drunk.

The real situation is, Standard Oil has one more representative in the U. S. Senate and the Hill-Morgan interests have one less.

The scene of warfare changes and now the fight is centered in the Gallatin Valley.

A couple of years ago a company was formed to build and operate an electric railway in the Gallatin Valley, which was to be a loop around the entire valley. The chamber of commerce of Bozeman boosted the road, a franchise was given the electric rail, way to lay its tracks on the streets of Bozeman and farmers were persuaded into deeding free gratis, a right a way through their property, to the electric railway.

After the road was built, but before wires were strung through the valley, the electric railway was transferred to the Milwaukee railway and called a steam instead of an electric railway.

When the Northern Pacific built through the Gallatin valley 25 years ago, Villard, a robber baron from the Rhine, was at the head of the Northern Pacific, and the farmers of the Gallatin refused to give the robber baron from the Rhine, free gifts of land for the railroad right a way, this roused the ire of Villard, and the railway did away, although an easier grade would not touch Bozeman but was a mile have been obtained had the railway built into Bozeman, no station was built to accommodate the people of Bozeman, although it was then a city of 3,000 inhabitants, and passenger trains would not stop to allow passengers to get on or off at Bozeman, in order to punish the people of the Gallatin valley.

With the appearance of the Milwaukee in Bozeman, the Northern Pacific endeavours to overcome the blunders of Villard and proposes to build a dept in the heart of the city, a fight then takes place between the rival roads, the Milwaukee endeavours to block the N. P. section men from laying a track, the fight is carried into the courts and likewise into the city council, the council desires to treat both roads alike, and the fight is a draw, then the representatives of both roads get together back in Chicago, and reached an agreement. The N. P. to get its right away into Bozeman business center without interferences from the Milwaukee.

The city council met and gave the Northern Pacific a franchise to use certain streets and alleys in Bozeman. Property owners attended the meeting of the council and representatives of the railroads also. The property owners, mostly working people who own their own homes and gardens, protested against

the council granting the franchise until such time as the railroads settled with the property owners, whose property was to be condemned for the railroad's right a way.

The people of Bozeman are ultra-conservative, and before the Initiative and Referendum became law, they looked upon any one advocating Direct Legislation as a sort of freak, or an escaped inmate from the insane asylum.

The people of Bozeman are ultra-conservative, and before the Initiative and Referendum became law, they looked upon any one advocating Direct Legislation as a sort of freak, or an escaped inmate from the insane asylum.

La Follette in his lecture trip through Montana a little over a year ago, made the following statement repeatedly:

"The greatest battle in American history is being fought out today in Montana between the great corporate interests for control of the natural resources of the state. At present the fight is carried on under the surface and is not apparent to the mass of the people, but it will soon break force into public view and envelope the entire nation."

One by one individual corporations are being forced to capitulate. Heinze and Clark have both been gobbled up by the Octopus. The fight at present is a straight one between the Hill-Morgan interests and the Standard Oil and sooner or later, as the Socialist party develops the people will fight both these interests in a battle to the finish.

In the fight between the big interests the odds at present seem to be in favor of Standard Oil. The Hill forces seem to be following the lead of F. Augustus Heinze by recognizing that the greatest asset a corporation can have, is the votes of the mass of the people.

Louis Hill, a chip off the old block, is a mixer and when he goes out he is one of the boys alright. Recently at a convention of the Northwest Development League in Helena, Louis Hill was the central figure, the Black Eagle band was brought over from Great Falls and at night the band paraded the streets of Helena, Louis Hill with two Great Falls' parasites attached to his arms failed the function of drum major, and headed the band into a saloon, the common herd following until standing room was at a premium, every body was invited to drink, Hill allowing nobody to pay while he was in the saloon, the rabble guzzled the beer, and between gulps they sang "Has any body here seen Louie?"

After the common herd had been beered, Louie and the upper ten adjourned to the Montana Club and at two o'clock in the morning automobiles were busy carrying home the drunks.

In this way Jim Hill and family hope to get the masses on their side, and thereby be in a position to dictate the terms of their own capitulation to the Trusts of Trusts.

After committing some ordinary piece of thievery, it is a customary thing for a capitalist to have a law passed making that outrageous act legal.

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

Have you signed the petition for the referendum on the Donohue Militia Law?

THE POWER OF PUBLICITY.

All up and down, over and across the American states, a hot campaign and a hard war has been waged against "The Deadly House Fly."

There are about ten thousand American daily newspapers that have shouted and blazoned this command during all the warmer months of two years.

The power of publicity is colossal, strange far-reaching. Yet it one of the most certain and practical of all the real conditions with which we are compelled to deal.

Publicity—the power to get the ear of the public and tell it what to do and what not to do—it is a power long ago recognized by Karl Marx.

These nine daily papers against us in Milwaukee have only two messages for the people of the city.

1. Swat the fly. 2. Destroy the Socialists. We can not give the working class reply in the right way with a weekly paper or with leaflet distribution.

The ground gained is your ground, working class ground. That is why you must get busy and do your share. You must start on this daily, \$100,000 will be needed. Of this \$45,000 has been raised by the sale of ten dollar bonds.

The United States Constitution and Socialism, by Elias Hood, price ten cents a copy or 25 copies for \$1.75 Just the thing to hand to your neighbor, order a dozen from the News.

Comrade Fee remembers the News and sends in \$5.50 to do the needful. Povel County will be one of the first counties in the state to be carried by the Socialists. All that is necessary is to organize that county thoroughly.

WAR, WHAT FOR?"

By George R. Kirkpatrick, is the greatest book on economics by any living American author. It is a book that fairly bristles with sharp points that puncture the hide of capitalism and makes this old monster squirm and hunt cover.

When old Sherman said "War is Hell" he was just mildly pointing out part of the truth so as not to shock the people with its reality.

"War, What For?" is the most cutting, the keenest analysis of modern Capitalism yet presented, and the most convicting. It doesn't leave the "Master Class" a leg to stand on.

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

Keep your eye on the Montana News, the Dreadnought of the working class.

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.

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

THE BEAUTIFUL KARL MARX PIN

Exact model of original pin worn by Marx, and now in possession of Comrade French of Washington, D. C. Reg. tag device, beautifully enamelled. Solid, durable and handsome. 25 cents each. Five for One Dollar. Worn by thousands of Socialists.

Wilshire Book Company. 113 East 26th Street, NEW YORK, "Clearing House for all Socialist Literature."

THE OLYMPIAN THE COLUMBIAN THE ALL "STEEL" TRAINS-THE "SAFE" TRAINS VIA THE Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. AND THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Specially constructed "All-Steel" Standard sleeping and tourist cars of the world-famed "Longer-Higher-Wider" berth variety. Steel dining cars, luxuriously furnished. A service of the very highest class, and a cuisine that offers the choicest and best that the market affords. If you want to travel east or west the safest and shortest way, as well as the way of greatest pleasure take one of these new standard flyers. LOW SUMMER EXCURSION now in effect to practically all points East and on the Pacific coast. Long Return Limits—Liberal Stopovers. Detailed information regarding Rates, Train service, etc., cheerfully furnished. W. P. WARNER, A.G. F. & P. A. Butte, Montana. "The New Steel Trail." GEO. W. HIBBARD, General Passenger Agent.

The Prohibitionist Smell Beer in Milwaukee.

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

Nearly every class of capitalistic paper has taken its turn at publishing scandalous reports about the Socialist administration of Milwaukee.

nor are we exponents of the methods proposed by the Prohibitionist. The Prohibitionist claims that Milwaukee is the worst town in the world.

After perusing the interesting report of the Prohibitionist on the conditions in Milwaukee, I asked the Chief of Police to give me his authority for the statement he had made. He replied by calling my attention to what he said were the latest reliable and complete statistics on the subject, the statistics of cities compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, prepared in 1907, found on pages 410 and 418.

And so far as the social evil is concerned, the Chief of Police declares: "The conditions in Milwaukee are certainly no worse, if not better, than in any large city in the world. This assurance is based on observations and information acquired from a period of twenty years. No reliable statistics are obtainable on this subject."

Some day the Socialist party perhaps will secure a sufficient control in the city of Milwaukee and in the state legislature to get control of the police department. When this happens the Socialist party may then be held responsible.

Then will he drink and be drunken? Life, liberty, joy! Let's try these on the working class for once, just to see how it will work.

home-cured ham and bacon, chicken, eggs, buttermilk, preserved fruits and berries in abundance, all gave mute evidence of the economic value of the women of earlier days.

But what a change has come over the home of a century ago! To-day one-half of the people live in cities, towns, and villages and home conditions in the families living outside of these modern centers of population have been so changed that little difference exists between the city and country home.

Under her loving eyes they grew to maturity, learning day by day the useful household industries that fitted them to be self-supporting and independent men and women.

But the change in the methods of industry was followed by a revolution in the household. Industries that were once home industries have become factory industries.

Modern industry and modern conditions of life have separated the family. Where once they worked together as a harmonious unit, each one knowing of the activities of the other, and each one bearing his or her own share of the family burdens, they are now almost strangers.

The father leaves home at an early hour, often before the children are awake, and returns late at night, often after they are asleep. The mother sees little of her children during their school days, and still less when they go out into the world to earn their living, what the atmosphere—physical and moral—is of the school, factory, shop and mill in which they find a place to work or study, she does not know.

Text of Old Age pension Bsl.

(Continued from page one.)

paid in thirteen instalments in each year in advance. It shall begin on the date when the claim is filed; and the arrears from that time to the time of allowance shall, if the claimant be then living, but not otherwise, be paid in a lump sum.

Sec. 9. In case any person entitled hereunder is an incompetent or is incapable under the law where such person resides, the claim for the pension of such person may be made and the pension may be collected for such person by any person or persons appointed under the local law as guardian, conservator, tutor or the like, of such claimant.

Sec. 10. This Act shall be liberally administered to effect its purpose, which is to provide out of the public purse sufficient income for the old to

enable them to enjoy the last remaining years of their lives in such freedom from the fear of want as they have earned by a long service for society as citizens of the Republic.

Sec. 11. In accord with Par. 2, Sec. 2, Article 3 of the Constitution, and of the precedent established by the Act passed over the President's veto, March 27, 1868, the exercise of jurisdiction by any of the Federal courts upon the validity of this Act is hereby expressly forbidden.

For Old Age Pension Commission.

The following is a Joint Resolution for appointment of commission to investigate the matter of old-age pensions, which was introduced by Representative Berger:

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a commission be and it is hereby created, consisting of two members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives (no two of whom shall belong to the same political party) to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, for the purpose of collecting and compiling detailed data on the subject of old-age pensions, said commission to submit a report through the President to the Congress of the United States not later than the second Monday in March, nineteen hundred and twelve; and any vacancy occurring on said commission shall be filled in the same as the original appointment.

To carry out the purpose of this resolution the commission hereby created is authorized to employ persons who are familiar with the subject, and take such other steps as are necessary to make a thorough examination in the matter.

In submitting its report the commission shall recommend to Congress such legislation as to the commission seems advisable.

All expenses of said commission, for all time in which said commission shall be actually engaged in this investigation, shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on a certificate of the chairman of said commission, who shall be selected from the membership of the commission named under this resolution, and the sum necessary for carrying out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated: Provided, That the total expense authorized by this resolution shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which shall include the compensation herein authorized.

To carry out and give effect to the provisions of this resolution, the commission hereby created shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, summon witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and receive testimony taken before any proper officer in any State or Territory of the United States.

News From Milwaukee

What can a Socialist coroner do? It seems like a dead office, one in which the liveliest Socialist could accomplish no work for the movement.

Until the Socialists carried Milwaukee, the coroner's office rendered verdicts very convenient for the corporations. The deaths of corporation employees were usually reported as "accidental," and that ended the matter.

The first semi-annual report of our Socialist coroner shows for instance, thirty-three cases. In fifteen of these, the railway companies were charged with negligence. In nine of the cases, the district attorney was called.

For the same period in 1910, under an old-party coroner, forty-two rail way cases were reported, and every one was reported as "accidental!" The district attorney was not called once.

This shows what it means to have the working class represented in any office, even the least important. When workmen care so little for their own interest that they vote for capitalist party officials, is it to be expected that these officials will take much interest in the safety of workmen? Who is to blame if the lives of workmen are held to be of little value?

A thorough investigation of all cases in which workmen lose their lives, and complete publicity given to all cases in which the employing corporation or firm has been negligent of its employes, can only be secured through the activity of the coroner. If he brings out all the evidence possible, the case will be rigidly investigated. Otherwise it will be hushed up.

The results of activity on the part of the coroner will be twofold. The

employers will become more careful. The people, having these painful facts brought to their attention, will demand a radical law for workmen's accident compensation. Thus here we have another illustration of how important it is for workmen to put their representatives even into the minor offices.

The opposition in Milwaukee is doing its best to hamper and harass the Socialist administration. Mayor Seidel is now being sued for slander, because he is alleged to have said "It is always possible to find one man on a bench dirty enough to do a political trick." Of course, the dignity of the courts should be upheld, even when they come to the rescue of the asphalt trust!

But the people of Milwaukee are beginning to see through these tricks in behalf of the grafters.

E. H. THOMAS.

Ed Carlton orders six copies of the United States Constitution and Socialist.

Orders for job work from unions are coming in rapidly, six coal miners' unions and one machinists' union sent in good orders during the past week.

Seven subs from Livingston during the past week.

W. S. Baker sends in his sub and asks for prices on job work.

Comrade Schnieder orders a bundle of the News for distribution among members of the militia.

Our old friend Cady of Wickes fires in a dollar for subs. Cady is not a Socialist yet, but awful near it.

Henry Wickhorst remembers us by sending in a sub. The Northern part of the state is developing lots of active Socialists.

The railroad boys on the N. P. Ry. are rallying to the support of the News, and scarcely a day goes by but what some of the railroaders fire subs at us.

Not only the N. P. R. R. boys are boosting the Montana News, but likewise the boys on the U. P. R. R. and the Oregon Short line, and O. R. and N. These roads belong to the Harriman system, and should labor trouble take place the boys know that the News will support them to the last ditch.

Are you a Reader of THE MONTANA NEWS

You are interested in its EDITORIAL POLICY. You read it for things that are NOT found in other papers.

You read it because it is a SOCIALIST publication. You are interested in the SOCIALIST and LABOR CIRCLES.

POINT OF VIEW.

But you ought to know and you want to know more.

You want to know all the NEWS of the Socialist. You want to know and you ought to know the significance of current events from a Socialist and Labor standpoint.

To get this news you must read a DAILY paper with the SAME EDITORIALS AS THE MONTANA NEWS.

There is such a paper. That paper is the

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

It is different from other Daily papers. It is different BECAUSE

It tells the truth.

It is a workman's paper. Its business is human Progress.

It is PUBLISHED FOR THOSE WHO DARE TO THINK.

If you are a Progressive Socialist, and want to keep in touch DAILY with what goes on in the World of Labor—want to feel the pulse of the entire Socialist and Labor movement of America—Send in your subscription.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

- 1 year\$3.00
6 months\$1.50
4 months\$1.00
1 month\$.25

At least send in a quarter and try it for a month.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

207 Washington Street Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED-A RIDER AGENT
J.L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Includes images of bicycles and tires, and promotional text for a rider agent position and Hedgethorn tires.