

Lawson's Story of The Crime of Amalgamated!

An unparalleled story of swindling by the promoters of the most powerful of America's corporations is graphically told by Tom Lawson in 'Everybody' magazine for June, says the Butte Evening News, a paper radically opposed to the Amalgamated. For merely attempting one-half as much as Lawson charges, Rogers and company with having carried to consummation, Whitaker Wright was brought up with a short turn in England, yet the extraordinary story of crime as recited by Lawson has scarcely created a ripple in the public mind.

Lawson, by his own statement, was a party to the crookedness he describes; he benefited by it. He would have it appear that his conscience was lulled to sleep by the sophistries of Henry Rogers.

CLEARING HIS SKIRTS

He evidently believes that his public prominence will exonerate him for his part in the deal, in the face of the fact that he admits that he was suspicious of his co-partners in crime, and assisted by means of carefully worded advertisements, and also in the published list of officers of the monumental swindle, so that when the crash came he would not stand alone.

The last chapter in "The crime of the Amalgamated" is not mere assertions on Lawson's part. He has given facts and figures in support of his charges. Regardless of his being a notorious liar; regardless of his having been as deep in the mud as those whom he denounces, he has presented a damning indictment of Rogers, Rockefeller and Stillman, and one under which they are compelled to keep silent. The charges are such that to ignore them is a confession of guilt.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

In dealing with the organization of the company Lawson recounts, in vivid language, the struggle between himself and Rogers, the point at issue being whether Lawson should assume the responsibility for the swindle or whether the real promoter, the Standard Oil Co., should assume its share. Lawson won, to the extent that he was allowed to prepare advertisements for the sale of stock, which he did in such a way as to make Rockefeller's bank sponsor for the company.

He then suggested putting Rogers in the presidency of the Amalgamated, but was told the place had been promised Marcus Daly. Rogers took the vice-presidency, and worked in William G. Rockefeller for third place, because out-of-town people would think it was William Rockefeller himself, instead of his son. How much of this was promoted by motives of business on Lawson's part and how much of it was for the purpose of getting suckers to bite readily, is known only to Lawson and Rogers.

THE OFFICE BOY PURCHASE

The story that the Amalgamated was organized by Standard Oil office boys and bookkeepers is repeated in the June story. The office boys and bookkeepers bought the stock of the Amalgamated for \$75,000,000, using a check, which was again used to buy the stock back from them by Henry Rogers and William Rockefeller. He then takes up the advertisements, showing how the city bank was committed to the scheme, and the stock subscriptions.

The conversations between himself and Rogers on these points in the gigantic plan to rob the stock buyer, are given in detail. Here is a sample of Lawson's arguments to Rogers.

THE CITY BANK

"We will print three advertisements—a plain notice of the City bank, which must be signed not only with the usual 'National City Bank,' but 'James Stillman, president.' This will immediately follow the com-

pany's advertisement, which I shall so word that the enormous properties composing the consolidation will be set forth, yet without details of the extent of our holdings in any of them. In its own advertisement offering the stock the City bank will refer to the advertisement of the Amalgamated as though all particulars had there been given, and I will see that it reads openly and frankly and yet contain nothing that need scare Stillman. Then there will be a third advertisement, signed by myself, in which, in the plainest and strongest terms at my command, I shall tell what the company is and what it proposes to do."

ACTED AS AGENT

Rogers agreed to this, and then Lawson set about getting a written proof of his agent in the following manner: "There is one more thing" I (Lawson) went on. "It cannot openly be put forward that I am the authorized agent of the Amalgamated company and the City bank—well, I must have the equivalent of this. It must be shown by inference. If I insert these three advertisements in the paper and pay for them, and the company pay for them, it will be proof positive for all time that I acted as the authorized agent of not only the company and the City bank, but of Marcus Daly, yourself, William Rockefeller's son and James Stillman, and therefore that whatever my advertisement says will be binding upon them. Remember, though, it will be your hunt whether you tell them of it or not."

This, too, was finally agreed to by Rogers. Discussing the advertisements and the stock subscriptions, Lawson says:

A LEGAL CONTRACT

"The terms of these advertisements prescribed the conditions under which subscriptions for the stock of the Amalgamated Copper company must be made to the National City bank, and bound the bank to accept the subscriptions presented in compliance therewith. In fact they constitute a legal contract binding the National City bank, an institution doing business under the national banking laws of the United States, to allot to every subscriber whose subscription was not rejected in full his proportion part of the 750,000 shares of the capital stock of the corporation, his proportionate part being the ratio his subscription bore to the entire subscription received at the National City bank before 12 noon of Thursday, May 4, 1899.

LAI D ITSELF OPEN

"On receipt of official notification from the National City bank that he has been allotted twenty per cent, of his subscription, or one share in every five subscribed for, the subscriber that had a right to think he knew that the total subscription to the stock had been five times \$75,000,000—\$375,000,000—or five times 750,000 shares—3,750,000 shares; and that before noon May 4th, the National City bank had in hand certified checks to amount of \$18,750,000. The public, including the shrewdest Wall Streeters, have since the subscription closed, believe the subscription totaled the figures given above. Indeed, no one has ever suspected anything to the contrary, because it was clear that if the allotment was conducted under conditions other than those contracted for in the advertisement, the National City bank had laid itself open to a charge of fraud and was liable to each subscriber for the proportion of shares of which he had been deprived.

"The actual amount of the subscriptions received on or before noon, May 4th, 1899, at the National City bank was but \$132,067,000, and the amount of the five per cent, certified checks received in the

institution up to noon was only \$6,603,370, or \$5 per share on a total of 1,320,675 shares.

DE FRAUDED TWO SHARES EACH

"The meaning of this is that every legitimate subscriber—and I expect the millions of subscriptions which the bank decided were illegitimate and rejected, as they had a perfect right to do under their contract with the public—was defrauded of two shares of each three to which he was entitled. Before me, as I write, is the original allotment of the National City bank to the—subscribers, which I propose to print later as part of this indictment, showing that the figures are exactly as I have stated."

HUNGRY FOR SUCKERS

In further support of his charge of fraud against the City bank, Lawson avers that the public confidence was abused again by violation of the agreement that only five million dollars worth of stock was to be sold.

Rogers became so hungry for sucker money that he caused the bank to sell \$15,000,000 worth instead of the sum originally agreed. This was done, Rogers argued, because \$5,000,000 would not satisfy the demand, and the disappointed subscribers "might start an investigation," which would hurt the Amalgamated on the stock market, if, indeed, it did not expose the rottenness of its organization. He promised that every dollar received from the excess sales was to be kept intact. The dishonest feature of the \$10,000,000 excess stock is to be found in this that because of the large quantity of stock sold the interest of the purchasers could not be protected and depreciation of the stock, in the light of its heavy capitalization, was an inevitable result.

LAWSON IS DISCARDED

When the subscription had reached a sum that made failure impossible, Rogers notified Lawson that he was to be thrown over and Roswell P. Flower given the job of stock manipulator. Lawson threatened to go to the newspapers and bluffed Rogers into allowing him to hold the place a little longer.

The total subscriptions to the stock as reported by Sullivan were \$412,000,000 and about \$7,500,000 has been paid in. Rogers and Stillman needed the money, and determined to hold it.

25 PER CENT

"To effect this they decided to allot each subscriber just the number of shares of Amalgamated necessary to render the amount of money accompanying his subscription equal to about a 25 or 30 per cent payment on his whole subscription. This would constitute such a large margin as to assure the payment of the other 70 or 75 per cent due.

"For instance, a man who applied for a hundred shares accompanied his subscription with a check for \$500. He was allotted 20 shares, valued \$2,000 on which his \$500 check represented a payment of 25 per cent. If the conditions of the National City bank's advertisement had been complied with, he was absolutely entitled to three shares of every five subscribed for, or 60 in all.

ROGERS' SUBSCRIPTION

"To bring about the proportion which Mr. Rogers wanted, a bogus subscription of five or six times the unallotted balance was put in by him and this is where the fraud was committed.

"The National City bank was in duty bound to protect the public from any such bogus subscription, and to see that fair treatment was accorded to all subscribers. Yet unfaithful to the trust, it permitted this bogus subscription to be put in eleven hours after the bids had been opened.

"It utterly failed to comply with the conditions of its advertisement, and was thus a direct party to the fraud perpetrated by its president and Mr. Rogers.

"The exact amount of the bogus subscriptions could not be decided until the exact figures of the subscriptions has been compiled, so the figures I gave out that night were only estimates. Within the next few days it was ascertained that the genuine subscriptions totaled \$132,067,500, upon which an allotment of one share in five, or \$26,413,500 of stock altogether, was made to the public.

A BIG CLEAN UP

"In this way the conspirators secured from the public \$26,413,500 of the original cost, \$39,000,000 and yet retained over \$48,500,000 of the authorized stock of \$75,000,000. In other words the public paid two-thirds of the purchase price, and the conspirators retained nearly two-thirds of the property.

"Considerations of space forbid my treating here the immediate disastrous results of the crime, the death pall that fell upon the market, the brutal insensibility of 'Standard Oil' to the frightful situation its treachery had caused.

THE BANK BOOKS ARE PROOF

"The fraud thus perpetrated amounts to this: Every subscriber legally entitled to three shares of Amalgamated stock was deprived of two of them by the National City bank, and the proof is to be found in the books of said National City bank. My readers may say here that this constitutes a fortunate condition, rather than a crime to be punished, for the less Amalgamated a man had, the better he was off, as the stock afterward declined. This conclusion is a false one, however.

"Here, in simple terms, is an illustration of what was done in Amalgamated and of what the wrong was:

AN ILLUSTRATION

"B had a valuable race horse and decided to dispose of him in five shares. He offered these five shares for public subscription and advertised that if over five were subscribed for he would split up the shares and allot them pro rata. There were on the final day seven subscriptions. Instead of turning over the horse to the seven subscribers to own and race in their own way, B notified them that 21 subscriptions had been received, and that for their seven he had allotted them a one-third ownership, while the other subscribers would retain two-thirds.

"In the two thirds resided the right to manage and drive the horse and the seven had no say whatever in his direction. The seven honest subscribers, not suspecting that B had simply sold them one-third of his horse at its actual cost, and that he still retained a two-third ownership in him, supposed that 14 others had subscribed on the same terms as themselves. If the horse were really able to race and thereby earn large sums of money, by his arrangement it was in B's power to make him appear so worthless that the seven bona fide subscribers would be inclined to turn over their ownerships to B at his own figure.

"Contrariwise, B could so dose the horse as to make him appear more valuable than he really was, and use the advantage to dispose of his fourteen shares for fictitiously high prices."

In conclusion Lawson says:

WORK OF TWO MEN

"The first crime of Amalgamated is a matter of mathematics. It involved plain fraud and misrepresentation, the insertion of a bogus subscription and the disruption of solemn pledges, but the commission of it was a mere matter of arrange-

ment between two men, one the master of the greatest of all business organizations bank of the United States. The consequence were world wide. That night no bomb was thrown, but a seed sown for the cruelest harvest of crime, dishonor, unhappiness and desolation ever reaped within the confines of our republic."

Two News Items That Need No Comment.

Tries to Freeze with Baby—Woman Evicted on Coldest Day of Season.

Special to the Record.

New York, Jan. 27.—Evicted on the coldest day of the season and weak from hunger and exposure, Mrs. Elizabeth Dietz, with her four small children, sought death by freezing shortly after midnight under a factory stoop in Moore street, Brooklyn.

"I had no home and could not bear to hear my babies cry," she told a policeman who found the starving family, "so I thought the best thing to do was to freeze. I got the children as warm as I could, so they would go to sleep, and I hoped that none of us would waken alive."

Policeman Mahoney heard the faint whimper of a child and found the family under the stoop of a molding factory at No. 250 Moore street. Three of the little girls were unconscious from the cold, while Mrs. Dietz lay huddled in front of them with her 15-months-old baby clasped to her breast. It was the baby girl's cry that saved the family.

Mrs. Fish's Society Show—Vaudeville in an Apple-Blossom Ballroom Orchard

Special to the Record.

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish amused society to-night with one of the most original entertainments ever given in New York. One hundred and sixty guests enjoyed a roof-garden show in the white-and-gold ball room of the Fish house.

Mrs. Fish planned an artistic decoration for the occasion, and her florist had a contract to transform the ball room into a garden with artificial apple trees in blossom and with trellises hung with wistaria. The details were perfect, and even the polished floor was covered with artificial grass. Tables and chairs, painted green, were sprinkled about, and supper was served to the guests while the performers sang and danced.

It was 11:30 when the green velvet curtains that hid the stage parted. Not since Mrs. Fish had the Chinese Honeymoon company at her house has such an elaborate vaudeville been given privately. Her guests said the apple-blossom orchard was a triumph in floral decoration.

Sympathetic Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted by the W. F. of M., convention the other day in Salt Lake, which shows the trend of the workers in uniting for support and effective results, regardless of "trade affiliations."

"Whereas, There exists in the city of Seattle a condition of affairs of such great magnitude as to attract the attention of all affiliated bodies of organized labor, and

"Whereas, The lock-out now in force in the city of Seattle is of such importance and magnitude, that it devolves upon all members of all organized labor, irrespective of local or national affiliations to use their best endeavor to assist our brothers by assuring them of our moral and financial aid and support against any reduction of wages. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates in the thirteenth annual convention

W. F. of M., assembled, do at this time offer and pledge to our brothers in the above named city, our moral support and financial aid in this, their present struggle for existence, and sincerely hope that victory will crown their every effort in this great battle for labor's cause, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Brewers' union of Seattle, and that the same be given to the press of the country."

Socialist News From State Headquarters.

Local Chico sends \$7.00 to help pay off the old debt.

J. H. Walsh had a good crowd at his meeting in East Helena last week.

Dates for Mother Jones are as follows: Red Lodge May 30, Billings May 31, Livingston June 1, Friday June 2, Aldridge June 3, Chestnut June 5, Bozeman June 6, Butte June 7 other dates will be announced later.

D. Burgess a veteran soap boxer of Washington will fill dates in Montana during June. Send your applications for dates to headquarters at once.

We would like to secure a few more dates in Cascade county for Comrade Walsh and his stereopticon. Judging from reports received at headquarters, this summer will witness more soap boxers at work in Montana than was ever known before. All that is now lacking is a little finance to start the work.

There is a large quantity of literature at headquarters for sale. Keep a supply on hand to sell at the meetings.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

Red Lodge, May 25.—Memorial exercises of an interesting nature will occur at the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday evening, the Rev. J. A. Smith, pastor of the church, having extended an invitation to all old soldiers and to company D. Montana national guard, to attend. Captian E. E. Esselstyn has accepted the invitation for the guard, who will assemble at the armory at 7:30 Sunday evening and attend in full uniform. Confederate as well as union veterans are invited to attend the service.

Two relics of an insane system—a fake preacher and a tin soldier—will parade with the tinsel and trappings of armory and church to fool the people as to the real truth of the situation. Comrade (?) Rydberg will be there with his gun to explain the Socialist philosophy, and shoot the science of proletarianism into them with soft wads or steel jackets, as no soft-nose bullets will be permitted by the bourgeois.

Will some dear brother arise and tell how the Carpenter of Nazareth assembled the soldiers and talked to them. Or will the minister that preaches, but don't practice, tell of "beating the sword into a plow shear?"

The militia is supposed to be present in "full uniform," which means more of the gilded colors of capitalism displayed on the back of some wage slave that is ignorant of his real mission in this world.

While the preacher and the militia are uniting, the Socialists are going straight ahead teaching the brotherhood of man.

Lee Mantle is the next Montana man to go to the senate. We offer this modicum in order to save W. A. Clark enough to buy another bronze factory.—Forsyth Times.

Not your tin type. W. A. Clark is the Amalgamated capitalist tool, backed by Tom Carter and the whole capitalist gang, who is to be returned. It will cost something like five times as much for the coming election as the former. His seat that he nows holds cost him something over a million dollars.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



More subscriptions are needed at this office.

Hustle a sub or two for the News and send in the money.

Have you got any subs for the Montana News of late?

Opportunism is the pipe dream of minds that sleep in a lethargic stage.

Three bank failures in one day last week is pretty good for republican prosperity.

If the plutes can't teach the workers to unite at the ballot box by their campaign in Chicago, then they can't be taught.

Guess Fakir Gompers of "pure and simpledom" didn't settle much in the Chicago strike affair. He probably made peace with a few drinks.

We haven't heard any Joe Toole organs preaching lately of the need of a railroad commission. Why the wherefore of this whichness?—For-syth Times.

The labor fakirs of Helena will trick Socialism in, before its time, and at the expense of the citizens' alliance contributions. Comrade Reydberg of Red Loeye joins the militia and would "shoot it in."

On our desk lies the front page of a daily paper that contains eleven muders, one rape case, two suicides and a column and a half about the Russian-Jap war. Is that the kind of news a Socialist member of the militia likes to read?

It is said that W.A. Clark will again have his son manage his United States Senatorial campaign. Through this dear boy, he got the seat for something like a million. This time it will cost much more for the little grafters have "wised up."

Secretary of the navy, Paul Morton must have made an awful impression when he stepped forward to speak the other night at the Chicago bankers banquet, to paralyze Graeme Stuart, former republican national committeeman, who was taken out of his chair dead. Possibly Mr. Stuart fell dead when he thought of Morton's railroad rebate record and nerve to get up before an audience.

A dispatch from San Francisco of the 25th says:—The first tangible step toward municipal ownership of public utilities in San Francisco was taken last night, when the finance committee of the board of supervisors presented its budget for the next fiscal year. The budget called for an appropriation of \$7,587,000, of which \$716,000 is for permanent improvements. This includes \$350,000 for the reconstruction and conversion of the Geary street railroad to an electric road with underground conduit system. This appropriation will permit the actual operation of the road in the early part of the fiscal year of 1906-07 by the purchase in that year of the

necessary rolling stock and other equipment. The road runs from the junction of Market, Kearny and Geary streets to Golden Gate park, and it is at present operated by cable.

There is great rejoicing among the advocates of municipal ownership here today over the action of the supervisors.

While the above dispatch shows the trend of the public mind, it also shows clearly the opportunistic idea of the people in general. The municipal ownership, under capitalism, of the different means of production and distribution will be of no benefit to the working class. They must learn the lesson however through experience.

LABOR FAKIRS.

What is a labor fakir? That is a question often asked by people who are not thoroughly versed in the philosophy of Socialism and who have not made a study of the labor question.

A labor fakir is one who fakes in the labor movement. According to Webster a fakir is one who tricks, cheats or fools and does not do what he assumes to do.

A labor fakir is one then who does not do what he assumes to; but who tricks, fools, cheats or deceives the rank and file of the workers. In doing this he gains for himself some of the material wealth of this world; if not in cold cash, in some other form that happily satisfies his desires and aims in life.

A labor fakir may be a fakir ignorantly, or he may be a fakir intelligently. If ignorantly he never makes a success of his fake deals, for he is not posted sufficiently upon the obstacles that will arise and which will thwart his purposes and ignorantly laid plans. He is to be excused and will be found in the right place when sufficient education has entered his eranium and his mind becomes clear upon these questions.

The intelligent fakir has no excuse to offer except that he is made that way by the hand of nature. Like a kleptomaniac who steals unconsciously articles of no use or value to him, the labor fakir, fakes because of an uncontrollable desire to lead his fellow men into a jack-pot that will return good to the fakir.

"Pure and simple" union men are living signs of the ignorant labor fakir; the Chicago strike and trouble among the workers is self evident truth of this assertion. Union leaders who live on fat salaries wring from the pockets of the workers, and still persist in trades unionism of the pure and simple kind are usually intelligent fakirs, for they know that their plans are not necessarily for the worker, but for their own pockets first. Business men of opportunistic ideas are always labor fakirs for they know that their interests are not identical with the worker.

The business man whether large or small is the same in the economic stand; it is the same as Montgomery Ward of Chicago today. It is his business to force the worker to take less for his daily toil. It is his business to graft the public for all the profit he can. Every class conscious Socialist in the business world understands this proposition too well.

The business man who assumes to stand with the union man—understand this is meant in the sense of classes, and the exceptions to the rule are the proof of the rule—which stands for higher wages, shorter hours, etc., is a fakir. If he stands for the union it is because he expects the union men to trade with him whereby he reaps the reward. He expects to pay a small monthly due to receive a large monthly business. He is a fakir.

The man that aligns with the citizens' alliance is not a fakir. He is consistent and stands aligned upon the side that he believes his interests lie. He is an open enemy of organized labor and a prince compared to a labor fakir.

As examples of what we have attempted to explain, let us say that the Gompers-Mitchell stripe stand out as labor leader fakirs. Mayor Dunne of Chicago and Governor Deneen of Illinois stand out as political labor fakirs; they faked the laborer for their votes at the last election—and mark the point they got them—and now they give them the policeman's club and promise them the militia. This is all because of material interests. Property must be protected. It would be sacrilegious to destroy property, but legal to allow the worker and his family to suffer the tortures and crimes of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta.

The man or organization that

fighters the worker in the open and makes him suffer these troubles, is an open enemy. But the man or organization that assumes to be with the workers before election—that the fakir may get into office—is a traitor to the class he assumes to represent.

Under the new organization of Industrial unionism the labor fakir must, and will, go down and out.

THE BUSINESS END.

The important part of a Socialist paper is the business end of the gun. Whether the office fires a little weekly, severely criticised by many "who could publish a much better paper," or a 13-inch shell, makes but little difference so far as the financial part is concerned.

All the Socialist papers are forced to keep ringing into the ears of the Socialists the absolute necessity of continued effort. Even the Appeal does this with all of its thousands and thousands of dollars of investment; and so with all, whether large or small. In fact, the success or failure of any Socialist publication in the United States today depends upon the rank and file of the party, and the death of the many publications is caused by non-support. It is, in brief, in the hands of the party membership.

Some time ago, the Montana News sent out a letter urging support, and assuring the loyal workers who have stood back of this paper and made it what it is, that we would attempt the lecture field and put the paper on its feet or give up the fight. We will not give up the fight. But, Comrades, the paper has not been put on its feet as yet. In the past two months the circulation has not increased at it should have. Your co-operation is needed. The future of the paper and its value to the cause depends upon your co-operation. The editor and his wife can't do all there is to be done to make a Socialist paper a success. Don't say that the paper is not what it ought to be. We all know that. It is what the working people make it. Their support does not warrant as good a paper as we are publishing. Keep this well in mind.

In conclusion, let us say that we desire the renewed efforts of all the Comrades over the state to do three things.

Sell stock shares to get the press. Secure new subscribers.

Contribute more articles for publication.

Now, comrades, let us have a hearty comrade from the workers and with the sale of the press stock the increase of the circulation, the installing of the machinery needed, the Montana News will emerge weekly, second to no Socialist publication in the country.

Don't throw this aside and go to sleep. Don't say to-morrow, but let us be up and at it.

While you're preaching co-operation, practice co-operation.

CUSTOMARY RESOLUTION.

The latest in the resolution line is one adopted last Sunday night by the Helena Trades and Labor assembly, which clothed in the proper begging resolution language, will be sent to the citizens' alliance mayor and citizens' alliance aldermen, all of who are furnished free street car transportation because of their devotion to the cause of labor, "requesting," "yes," "requesting," "urging," "begging," the capitalist servants of the people to "hire resident teamsters and local teams in connection with the paving of Main street."

This is an opportune time for some "pure and simple" union or union men to break in with the old "customary resolution," begging of the capitalist class,—whom they have elected—to give them the crumbs that fall from the table.

It recalls a few weeks ago when nearly every union in this city by a majority, and some a unanimous vote, declared for the Socialist school and city tickets, but scabbard on election day as the returns truly show, elected the capitalists, and are now on their knees with the customary begging resolution.

In Chicago the same kind of a thing prevails, only the workers are getting the limit or will probably in a few days. They did not go it so strong in Chicago as here in endorsing the Socialist municipal ticket, but they scabbard at the polls and as a result are not preparing any petitions to the council, but are accepting the big end of the policeman's club on the head through the installment plan. This to be followed by the militia if necessary.

There they voted for "municipal" opportunism. They got it! They are getting it! In Helena they voted the capitalist citizens'

alliance men into office, and now they are padding their knees to climb the steps of the city vatican pleading to have a few crumbs brushed to certain ones.

When another election comes around they will repeat the dose.

THE CHICAGO EMBROGLIO.

Under the above caption the Helena Independent contained an editorial a few days ago that asks a few questions of striking interest, considering the fact that they are asked by a graduate of the Parry citizens' alliance school, and the further fact that this same paper appears to have a great deal to say derogatory to unionism. While unionism is very faulty in organization at the present, it is not necessary for a paper like the Independent to make false charges when the truth upon such can be as easily ascertained. The editorial opens with the following:

"Each day's news confirms the statement in these columns that, so far as the public knows, so far as the employers admit, so far as the strikers declare, the only remaining obstacle to the ending of the strike is the fact that the express companies will not give back places to the striking express drivers.

"Why won't they reinstate the striking drivers? Because they so stated when the men, having no grievance of their own, quit in what is called 'sympathy' with other strikers.

"Why did the express managers utter this ultimatum to their drivers?"

"Because the drivers had signed a contract which had not been violated and the purport of which was to settle any possible dispute without a strike if possible. There was no dispute. The express drivers struck. They repudiated their signed contract and confessed a lie.

"They claim that they are living up to the union rules, regulations and by-laws. The inference resultant scandalizes labor unions. It signifies that a contract with a labor union isn't worth the paper which it is written on. It signifies that the union encourages falsehood, duplicity, bad faith and treachery. That's what it signifies.

"Are these indications truthful?"

The Independent would make a mountain out of a mole hill. It did not tear its hair and rant and rave with a column editorial against Montgomery Ward & Co., when they violated their contract with union employes, and which violation precipitated the great strike trouble in Chicago today, and which has been raging for two months.

Possibly the union above mentioned violated their contract. If they did the News supports them in their violation based upon the fact that the example was set by one of the highly respectable capitalist business firms. In this kind of trouble one evil will answer to justify another. Such has been the case, will be the case, and it is conceded to be "fair play."

As to the violation of contracts on the part of the unions, there is an important point. The unions and the membership are provincial, while the capitalists are universal. This is so aptly illustrated in the coal miners' union. A contract is made with the miners of Washington covering such a period; the one made by the same mine owners, but different unions in Montana expires sooner than the one in Washington. This is pre-concerted by the capitalists. So, in the event of a strike at the expiration of the Montana mine contract, with the same capitalists that own the mines in Washington, the Washington miners would continue under their contract to furnish coal for Montana and as a matter of fact be the means of breaking the strike in this state. This is no fault of the rank and file, but shows the poor weak organization that they have and then their leaders are in a position to truckle with the civic federalists, receive rewards for their perfidy to the workers and renew contracts that are a violation of true union rules. The workers are awaking to this and stand ready to violate their tricked agreement.

Then the article asks:

"But who is responsible for the rioting, the bloodshed, the disorder, the crime which characterizes this strike?"

"Is it 'sympathy,' the sympathy of otherwise decent, law-abiding, peaceful and progressive citizens?"

"If the labor union leaders and the labor union members are not responsible for the anarchy of the Chicago strike situation, who is?"

One word could answer all those

Special Sale

Broken lines of all our \$18 and \$20 Suits at **\$15**

All this Spring's Newest Styles.

Sale ends Saturday night

See Big \$15 Suit display in our 6th Avenue window.

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CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

Ladies' and Misses'

Accordion Pleated Skirts

We have just received by express a line of Ladies' and Misses' Accordion Pleated Skirts in a fine quality of Scicilian cloth in black, white, cream navy blue, cardinal and reseda green.

The skirt lengths are 36 to 42 inches **\$4.80 & \$4.45**

The prices are only Ladies, these skirts are tailor-made garments, and come from one of the best makers in New York City. We can confidently recommend them to you. At the low prices marked we feel sure that they will not stay long with us.

Butcher & Fowler

24 and 56 South Main Street

Mail orders solicited and carefully and promptly filled.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE!

Values Swept Away Profits swept Away
Surplus Stock Swept Away

Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory; at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue.

The New York Store

Comrades!

We need your help for New Subscribers!

questions, and possibly be laid at the door of the workers—ignorance.

By trickery and chicanery the worker is lead to the booths on election day and votes away his rights; in continuing this process, he finds what Carrol Wright says, that he is left with scarcely the necessities of life after creating about ten dollars worth of wealth per day. He then sets out on an ignorant, unscientific mission to right the wrongs inflicted upon himself. The "law-abiding," "peaceful" and a few other brands of citizens are only an allegorical people. The workers are the citizens; the workers are the people; the parasite or one who does not work has no right on earth.

Then the article says:

"The 'scabs' only want a chance to fill the jobs made vacant by the strikers."

Upon the above assertion, and understanding generally by the public, and often found in the minds of union men, arises the question, why should not the scab be allowed to go to work? Let us see why he should not be allowed to go to work. Canon Moufnag said in 1871: "There has been a crisis, a depression in trade, I am no longer in a position to pay you the high rate of interest agreed upon. I shall give you a third or two-thirds of the sum," what answer would the capitalist make him? Why, he would refuse to accept any reduction and for what reason? Simply because he is well aware that the law supports his claim. But let us suppose the speculator saying to his workmen: "There has been a heavy depression in trade, I cannot pay you more than a third or two-thirds of your present wages," what resource is left to the workman? There is no alternative for him, he must either accept the pay offered him or throw up his place, which latter course means starvation. Why, therefore, should the law not guarantee the workman as it does the capitalist, protecting what is but just and right? There is no greater infraction in one case than in another."

Every man has the right to the full product of his toil. Suppose that a new place is to be hewn out in the forest. The workman

who does the daily toil receives scarcely enough to get along on, and finally in a collective body they declare to strike that they may receive more of the benefits of the community and mill or factory that they have builded. The capitalist then claims the right to bring in the scab, and the union claims that the scab has no right to go to work. From a legal standpoint the capitalist is right; from a moral standpoint the unionist is right. Father T. J. Hagerty in Economic Discontent says:

"Moreover, whoever goes to take the place of the workman is an interloper, a purloiner of other men's goods, a thief who plunders the rights of the man who is out of the place under protest: for the output of the mill belongs to the actual producer, to the workingmen whose intelligent craft has given it prestige and whose wife and children share with him in that result of his toil which is the need of his specialized cleverness of hand and eye and brain. But the law, always on the side of the capitalist, speedily dispossesses the locked-out worker of the last remnants of his rights."

However, it is not in the category of the Independent editorial department to "toat fair."

Its columns are given openly to abusing the unions and deriding the working class on one hand while it sounds the praises of the capitalist system, fails to mention their violations of contracts and sees nothing but justice and right in the citizens' alliance deals from the bull pens of Colorado to the violation of the contracts that precipitated the Chicago strike.

A new unionism is coming, however. It is the outgrowth of the intelligence of the workers. It is the union that will solve the problem. It is the unity of the workers at the ballot box; it is the last strike that will be needed; it will put to rest all capitalist hirings of whatsoever kind; it will bury deep such editorial utterance as above quoted. It is the only solution offered while papers like the Independent offer no remedy to the unions, but proffer a great amount of weak criticism when it is 'considered that the same is doled from the hand of a hired wage slave.

G & K
CLOTHING

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

Gans & Klein
HELENA, MONT.

ged and coaxed, and appealed to with tears before you will go down in your jeans and dig up a dime for the grand old cause. Don't wait to see what some other Comrade will give before you throw in your mite. Don't wait for some one else to make a start—start the thing yourself. Cut out some little pleasure and toss in a half a dollar and you will feel better and the sun will look brighter to you. Take a sheet of paper, a box lid, a shingle,—anything that comes handy; put down your name and the amount opposite, then start out and shove it under the nose of every member of your local. It's dead easy when you go at it right. I know. We have raised \$6.50 for the old debt fund in Local Chico and we have only 12 members—most of us paupers, too.

Do something! Do something! For the sake of Humanity, for the sake of your family, for your own sake; do something! and do it NOW. PAY for your freedom or remain a slave.

Fraternally,
J. F. MABIE.

The Greatest Graft of Modern Times.

Clancy Mont., May 24, 1905
To the Montana News:

The constitution of the United States guarantees every citizen the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the right to bear arms. The right to bear arms as I understand it is that a man has a right to take his gun and go forth in the mountains and kill bear or any other wild animal in the season prescribed by law all same Teddy Roosevelt.

Now along comes a set of grafters known as representatives and pass a law making it necessary for a citizen to procure a license to carry a gun which the constitution says he has a right to carry without a license. What are we coming to anyhow?

A man has got to give a description of himself and his fathers and forefathers away back to the time when Julius Caesar's grandmother was a little girl in short dresses and then pay a dollar for the privilege of catching a sucker three inches long or shooting a hell-diver; of all the jackasses that ever went to the legislature the 9th legislative assembly takes the cake and then some.

Probably the voting mule will take a tumble after a few more thousand years and vote for some one who is not sold body soul and breeches before they are elected, but who will make laws for the benefit of the common people and not for the highest bidder like the grafters do under the present rotten form of government.

JOHN BRACK.

Pure and Simplifiedum

(By Albert Ryan.)

Political and social questions without number have occupied the attention of society at intervals. Each in its own time was the all-absorbing topic, and, as a rule, the greater its intensity the shorter was its existence.

But there is one issue—the economic question—which has at all times agitated the human race. It began when man first sought by superior cunning, skill or strength, to appropriate to himself a certain portion of that which others produced. This portion was limited only by his ability to expropriate, or the worker's capacity to produce in excess of the cost of his existence.

This economic inequality became more intensified as society advanced through the different stages. The simple hand tool developed into the complex machine of modern civilization. Man by his ingenuity has subdued and harnessed the forces of nature and utilized them in the production of wealth. Under the laws of capitalist accumulation the separate capitals are centralized in the giant trusts and monopolies. The development of modern industry has transformed the small workshop into the huge factory, has substituted social for individual production and reduced the working class to the state of a well-disciplined army of producers of wealth for the private owners of the machinery of production.

As the capitalist class combined to strip the worker of his product the latter found it necessary to organize with his fellows for mutual protection. This brought into existence the voluntary workingmen's associations known today as trade unions. They have always fought an unequal battle against organized capital and a survey of labor conditions at this time will convince any fair-minded man that a radical change in union tactics is absolutely necessary if the workers are to gain any betterment through their economic organizations or to make any progress to what ought to be their ultimate goal—the full product of their labor.

While capital in the process of evolution into the modern twentieth century form of ownership and methods of production has adapted itself to the changing conditions labor still seeks to protect itself with the same crude form of organization and obsolete weapons that it used when capital was divided. In the present social conflict those weapons are as crude as the bow and arrow with which our primitive ancestors procured their subsistence compared with the Krag-Jorgensons of the militia or the 13-inch guns of the navy used in the subjugation of foreign lands for commercial exploitation.

On account of the narrow and short-sighted policy of division of the workers into craft organizations which is especially a characteristic of the American Federation of Labor, each trade selfishly seeks to advance the economic interests of its members through strikes, grievance committees and trade agreements with employers. They try to maintain an exclusive standard of wages for themselves by constituting themselves a labor or "job" trust and attempt to stifle competition by excluding from membership with them those who cannot pay the exorbitant initiation and membership fees which they demand. They blindly ignore the economic law that no man is secure in his employment while another man is idle and willing to work, and they reap the results of their folly when, on striking to enforce some demand refused by the employers, their places are taken by those whom they had previously excluded and they in turn become "job chasers."

In many instances the unions form "trade agreements" with employers whereby they bind themselves to work for a certain length of time for certain wages and under certain conditions. This, while of no practical advantage to the union, enables the employer to defeat any attempts on the part of other bodies of organized workers to secure better conditions. It has frequently happened that in large establishments where men of a certain craft were compelled to strike to enforce their demands, they lost because other unions, bound by "trade agreements," continued to work, thus actually scabbing on their fellows, violating the cardinal principles of true unionism, and aiding the capitalists to crush their own class. This is union scabbery and can not be disguised by any other name. It is a noteworthy fact organized labor lost every big strike of the past few years on account of this pure-and-simple policy of craft division and trade autonomy.

Another serious defect in the present form of union organization is the fact that all the power is centralized in the hands of a few men who are practically autocrats between conventions, and who control

(Continued on page 4)

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Short Skirt Styles Are the Present Rage.

NOW USED EVEN FOR DANCING.

Fancy Buttons Will Decorate Severely Plain Tailored Gowns—Wash Silk Petticoats—Voile Made Up Over Opalescent Silk.

There is a perfect craze for the short skirt. This spring all materials are suitable to be made up into the short skirt styles, and the most elaborate lines—cloth, veiling, silk, muslin, linen, lace embroidery—are all treated alike. For evening wear silks, satins, gauzes, nets, tulle and chiffons share the same fate.

In pongee, linen and taffeta costumes with plaited skirts and either short or three-quarter jackets the short skirts are by far the smartest.

The short skirt for dancing has come into favor, and there is much to recom-



DOTTED TAFFETA SILK GOWN.

mend it. But for dinner gowns, which are just as elaborate and expensive, the long train is required.

Fancy buttons will play a prominent part on severe tailored gowns. Gold, silver, enamel, rhinestones and sometimes real jewels are being used.

The smart gown illustrated is of dotted taffeta silk. The skirt is box plaited, and just above the knees the plaits flare out and a knife plaited fan is inserted. Holding the box plaits in place are embroidered designs worked in silk and a rounded pattern done in braid.

SARTORIAL TRIFLES.

Jewelers say that one of the most salable of their novelties just now is a garter buckle in the shape of a locket which opens and discloses either the picture of one's fiancee or some cherished friend or relative. These buckles are favorite bridesmaid gifts at smart spring weddings and in dull Roman gold are very handsome.

Wash silk petticoats are to be worn with dainty summer dresses. A charming model is of white liberty silk trimmed with two graduating flounces of accordion plaiting in which insertions of lace are inset.

Accordion plaited skirt flounces are not possible to launder, and where a skirt is to be "tubbed" they should be avoided.

A sensible as well as pretty way to make a wash silk petticoat is to trim it with a deep gathered flounce of the material edged with a ruffle of three



MOHAIR SKIRT.

inch val. In the center front of the ruffle is embroidered a spray of cherry blossoms.

Voile in the softest of grays is charming made up over opalescent silk, which is also used as a trimming on the gown, possibly deep flounce and girde and long narrow strips, which hang in panel effect down the back and resemble sash ends.

Serge messaline is a new material with all the luster of silk and the weave of serge.

The inexpensive petticoat illustrated is of mohair at the top. It is perfectly fitted about the hips and extends to the knees. At this point begins a series of plaited ruffles of silk. A beading insertion threaded with narrow satin ribbon conceals the union of the flounce with the skirt.

MILLINERY NOTES.

On a small, piquant face and with a beautifully neat coiffure the small hats of the season are very fetching, but the majority of women have to be careful how they adopt millinery of this kind. Modifications both in the tilt and in the height of the bandeau will have to be employed and the width of the brim graduated in accordance with the shape of the head



LEAF GREEN STRAW HAT.

and the manner in which the hair is arranged for these shapes to be successfully worn.

These small hats should not be over-trimmed. Indeed, a few bunches of flowers where the brim curves or a rosette or so of ribbon is sufficient.

A delightful little morning hat is a close fitting turban in two shades of brown straw, with a little piping of brown velvet. A knot of velvet appears in the front of the model, which is tilted with a rather exaggerated incline over the eyes. Two shaded brown feathers at the back come low on the hair.

As the season advances there will be an attempt to revive the mushroom shape in a small size, trimmed with a folded scarf of embroidered gauze or fine lawn and a high bandeau of dark colored ribbon or velvet.

The hat illustrated is of leaf green straw. The brim is a double affair, between the edges of which are placed tiny button pink roses and their foliage. About the low crown is a twist of shaded green and rose ribbon, which ties in two smart bows at the side of the hat where it is slightly indented.

STYLES FOR WEE FOLKS.

The tub frock for "very best" wear is of openwork embroidery for tots of from three to six or seven years. They are made with a long bodice and short standing out skirts. A noticeable model designed for girls from six to ten years is arranged with the dearest little directoire coat of fine linen over an



DIRECTOIRE MUSLIN DRESS.

underdress of filmy embroidered muslin, with soft falling collar and sleeve ruffles of embroidery.

Sleeves in juvenile modes are as startling in their development as in the new grownup gowns. For coats they are large picturesque affairs, with the fullness at the top all gathered into the seams. This sleeve stamps a model as of the hour.

On frocks the elbow puff sleeve is carrying all before it, and short sleeves and slightly decollete necks are coming into vogue for baby girls.

In hats there is a strong feeling for bonnets of the most fascinating description.

A tuscan model, for example, is in a sunburnt tint, wreathed with roses and raised off the face by a bandeau that is softly ruffled with pink chiffon.

The little manikin this spring will wear the comfortable loose coat of the Russian blouse style in pale blue cloth, belted with a white kid band and arranged with three shoulder capes, crowned by a Napoleon hat of blue straw.

The dainty costume in the cut is a directoire frock for a tot of seven years. A dainty little tricorn hat of white chip trimmed with slightly curled ostrich tips is the smart piece of head-gear that goes with the dress.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

B U T

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Fine Worsteds and Cheviots at

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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Boots and Shoes--New Line

We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade--will figure on your bill at any time.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Montana Railroad Company

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 7:30 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:02 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 12:55 p. m.	
Arrive 11:30 p. m.	Summit	Leave 12:30 p. m.	
Leave 12:01 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:00 p. m.	
Leave 12:40 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:20 a. m.	
Leave 1:06 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 10:53 a. m.	
Leave 1:41 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:23 a. m.	
Leave 2:20 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:55 a. m.	
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Ubet	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 4:58 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

MONTANA RAILROAD CO.,

Helena, Montana

(Continued from page 3)

and regulate the affairs of their organizations regardless of the best interests of the members and usually with an eye single to their own welfare. This is especially true of the heads of the American Federation of Labor and of the larger bodies who are essentially capitalistic minded, believe in the craft division of the workers whom they (mis) represent, and preach the pernicious doctrine of "harmony between labor and capital" and a "fair wage," as though such things were possible or meant anything more than complete enslavement of the workers.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, appeared before the anthracite commission and actually stated that he thought \$600 per year was a sufficient wage for the miners whom he represented. He kept the soft coal miners at work while the anthracite miners were on strike, and was instrumental in having forced on the miners a plan of arbitration which resulted, as usual, to the detriment of the workers and the benefit of the capitalist class. The value of his services were recognized by the presentation of a magnificent gold badge studded with diamonds at the occasion of a banquet given to him on the eve of his departure for Europe to rest after his "labors" while his men were slaving in the pits of Pennsylvania.

No more bitter enemy of organized labor than Mark Hanna ever existed. He pursued the subtle policy of wrecking the unions through corruption of the leaders whom he styled the "labor lieutenants of capital," and on his death Mitchell requested all the miners of his organization to cease work at their own expense during the hour of his burial. The refusal of the miners to do so was a stinging and well-merited rebuke.

The latest instance of capitalist influence and control of the union movement through corrupt leaders was the recent subway strike in New York City. This subway is owned and controlled by the Interborough company of which August Belmont, the American representative of the Rothschilds and one of the cream of the ultra-capitalist class, is president. He is also president of the civic federation, which is a capitalist scheme for the emasculation of the working class organizations. Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell, as vice-presidents of the same federation, did on this occasion prove their right to the title bestowed on them by Mark Hanna as "labor lieutenants." The six thousand employees of the Interborough company had struck against conditions which had become unbearable. The company was fully prepared for the strike, owing to the negotiations which had been carried on between it and the unions of the employes for some months, and availed itself to prepare for the emergency. Through means of its agents it had secured strike breakers who took the strikers' places when the crisis came. As those men were incompetent and the sympathy of the public was with the strikers, they would doubtless have won were it not for the fact that Gompers and Mitchell, as well as Mahon and Stone, men of similar stripe, appeared on the scene and instead of aiding their men in every way in their power actually ordered them back to work under the threat of revoking their charters. This policy was adopted after a half hour's interview between August Belmont

and these worthies. The men were demoralized and the strike was lost. The facts are too fresh in the public mind to declare it settled with the usual "glory."

In recent years some labor organizations realizing the futility of improvement in their economic condition had in a general way endorsed the policy of political action. At this the capitalist class became alarmed and fearing that the sleeping giant, Labor, was arousing from his long slumber and taking the only effective method which could benefit him, Mr. Parry as representative of his class, launched his National Manufacturers' Association, and its subsidiary branches, the citizens' alliance, with the openly avowed intention to smash the unions. At this juncture Hanna became alarmed and urged that the work could be done more effectively by coddling the unions and taking care that they were controlled by trusty "labor lieutenants" who stood for "no politics" in the union and that form of craft unionism which keeps the workers from putting up a solid front to the capitalist class through division on the economic and political fields. The capitalist idea has worked well for them in every great strike. The corrupt leaders refused to allow other unions to strike in sympathy with their fellows and in this way many a battle of the workers has been lost.

The ultra capitalists in control of some of the industries have been able to turn this weakness to a very good account—for themselves—in a financial way. They have found it profitable to stock up with an enormous product—coal, for instance—incite the unions to strike, thus stopping all production, and after disposing of the surplus on the market at exorbitant prices, the miners returned to work on the advice of their leaders pending arbitration of their grievances which were invariably "adjusted" in favor of the employers. Thus, labor was sold again.

That the employers have no fear of unions controlled by the antiquated policy of craft division and by pure and simple officers is well proven by the fact that the coal operators actually collect the dues of its members for the United Mine Workers of America! There is little danger of such an entente cordiale between the quartz mine operators of the West and a militant aggressive organization like the Western Federation of Miners which is opposed to the Gompers-Mitchell brand of unionism, believes in and fights for the mutual interest of wage workers and whose officers and members are rewarded with bull pens and bayonet thrusts as against the civic federation banquets and diamond studded badges of appreciation bestowed on the supine, non-resident "labor lieutenants" who betray their followers into the hands of the master class.

Only recently the executive council of the A. F. of L. had the effrontery to send a circular letter to all of its unions asking that they withdraw their financial support from the fighting miners of the West because the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union had taken a prominent part in the movement to form a vast industrial union along the lines of intelligent working class organization. This same circular contained the cheerful announcement that the cloth hat and cap makers strike in New York was "settled with glory." But it failed to state that the terms of the settlement gave the "glory" to the labor leaders and forced the striking cap makers to go back to work as individuals, thus ignoring their union, neither officers to be permitted to visit the shops and employers to hire or discharge whom they saw fit. Unfortunately, many an A. F. of L. strike fought on the principles of craft division has been settled in the same "glorious" manner. It is needless to say that there are but few unions who will withdraw their support from sister organizations at the request of a little coterie who would continue to keep them as a tail to the capitalist kite and who are well content with a system which means to them a fat job and a good salary.

Scores of such similar instances might be quoted to show the inefficiency of the prevailing form of unionism. These are facts, and in stating them nothing is done with malice. We have but the kindest and most fraternal feelings for the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and all other organizations of workers, and realize at all times the identity of their interests and ours as well as our mutual dependence on each other.

The progressive spirits of all the great labor organizations have benefited through the cumulative experience gained in all the great strikes of the past few years culminating in the great class conflict in Colorado which made apparent the necessity for a complete change of tactics, and, as a consequence, a meeting of representatives of organized labor and men whose loyalty to the best interests of the working class is beyond question, was held in Chicago on January 2d to 4th, and a manifesto to the workers of the world was issued by them which is one of the most important documents ever known in the history of the labor movement.

This manifesto sets forth in plain, convincing language the desperate condition of the workers as a consequence of the wage system. It shows the folly of craft division and its attendant union seabbery and calls for a convention of delegated representatives of workers to meet in Chicago on June 27th, there to launch an industrial union providing for "craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy inter-nationally and working class unity generally" with all power vested in a collective membership, and not in the hands of a few unscrupulous "leaders," and, best of all, the organization will be founded on the class struggle. This latter is the key to the entire situation. Given an economic industrial organization of class-conscious workers and the foul brood of whom mention has been made will disappear, together with their ruinous policies, like vapor before the sun.

While placing stress on the ballot which can be used only one day in the year we have been prone to forget the fact that it is in the economic fight which we wage for the other 364 days that we gain those experiences and convictions which, when rightly directed, will be crystallized in a class-conscious vote against capitalism.

In the realignment of forces which the industrial union will tend to bring about, the workers will be formed into the great industrial groups which will doubtless constitute society under a purely working class government. With the proper class sense developed and with the great industrial groups fully organized, if the workers who collectively operate them should decide to collectively own them, how will the private owner say them nay?

The following table shows the official Socialist vote by states and each state's percentage of the total vote:

State	Debs vote	Per cent.
California	29,535	8.911
Montana	5,529	8.705
Oregon	7,619	8.45
Nevada	925	7.633
Washington	9,975	6.952
Idaho	4,949	6.818
Illinois	69,225	6.445
Wisconsin	28,220	6.373
Florida	2,337	5.945
Utah	5,767	5.674
Kansas	15,494	4.773
Minnesota	11,692	4.005
Ohio	36,260	3.619
Wyoming	1,077	3.507
Nebraska	7,412	3.298
South Dakota	3,138	3.093
Iowa	14,847	3.056
Massachusetts	13,591	3.025
North Dakota	2,017	2.874
Connecticut	4,543	2.384
New Jersey	9,587	2.232
New York	36,883	2.23
Maine	2,106	2.182
Missouri	13,008	2.027
Louisiana	995	1.836
Indiana	12,013	1.762
Michigan	8,941	1.721
Pennsylvania	21,863	1.604
Arkansas	1,814	1.557
Vermont	859	1.478
Rhode Island	956	1.408
Colorado	4,304	1.352
New Hampshire	1,090	1.211
Maryland	2,247	1.001
Texas	2,287	.985
Kentucky	3,602	.825
Alabama	853	.783
Mississippi	392	.672
West Virginia	1,574	.654
Tennessee	1,354	.557
Delaware	146	.332
Georgia	197	.143
Virginia	218	.122
North Carolina	124	.059
South Carolina	22	.035

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THE REFERENDUM, is the only Socialist paper in the United States, outside the Montana News, which has taken the stand against the Chicago document, called a Socialist Platform, the immediate demands and the Trades Union resolution. THE REFERENDUM is now the only clear cut Socialist paper out of the whole eastern bunch. It is time a decided stand is taken between capitalist reform and Socialism. Send 35 cents and get The Referendum and News \$1.35 THE REFERENDUM E. B. Ford, Editor, FAIRBAULT, MINNESOTA

NEWS WANT ADS

35. Three insertions in our want column Free of Charge for workers desiring positions, or those desiring help.

Wanted—All piano players to send 25 cents and get the "Brotherhood of Man," the first Socialist March for piano ever published. Address Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—Few more copies at this office of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allen L. Benson. 135 pages for 15 cents. Address The News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—"Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs. 10 cts. Order at once from the Montana News office.

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Dressmaker Appointed Postmaster.

Another woman has been appointed postmaster in Indian Territory by President Roosevelt, Mrs. George Keaton having been placed in charge of the office at Marlow, I. T. Mrs. Keaton is a dressmaker. It is thought that her success was due to the personal influence of one of her relatives with the president. The only other woman postmaster in Indian Territory appointed this year is Miss Alice Robertson of Muskogee.—Kansas City Journal.

Codfish With Oyster Sauce.

Lay a fresh cod in cold, salted water and allow it to remain for half an hour. After it has been dredged with flour put it into a big cloth bag, sew up the end and put it into lightly salted boiling water. A delicate flavor is obtained by adding a few cloves and peppers to the salted water. This requires a good deal of cooking, and the fish is done if the fins come out easily when gently pulled. Remove the bag carefully so as not to break the fish, lay in a platter and cover with finely chopped bits of parsley and oyster sauce.

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