

Preamble and Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World

PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage-wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore we, the working class, unite under the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as "The Industrial Workers of the World."

Sec. 2. (a) And shall be composed of thirteen (13) International Industrial Departments, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The subdivision International and National Industrial Unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the General Executive Board shall have power to control these Industrial Unions in matters concerning the interest of the general welfare. These departments shall be designated as follows:

- Department of the Mining Industry.
- Department of the Transportation Industry.
- Department of the Metal and Machinery Industry.
- Department of the Glass and Pottery Industry.
- Department of the Foodstuffs Industry.
- Department of the Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry.
- Department of the Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries.
- Department of the Building Industry.
- Department of the Textile Industries.
- Department of the Leather Industries.
- Department of the Wood-Working Industries.
- Department of the Public Service Industries.
- Department of the Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

(b) Central Bodies.—Central bodies composed of seven (7) or more local unions in two (2) or more industries and shall be known as Industrial Councils.

(c) Local Unions.—In such industries as are not organized and represented on the General Executive Board.

(d) Individual Members.—In such places where there is not a sufficient number of workers to organize a local union in any industry, by complying with the following Constitution and paying such dues and assessments as may hereinafter be provided for.

Sec. 3. The financial and industrial affairs of each International Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said International Industrial Department, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said International Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the International Industrial Departments, of International Industrial Union, or Unions, involved.

Sec. 4. Industrial Councils shall have jurisdiction in local affairs over the unions of which they are composed, but shall at all times be subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World and submit a copy of their constitution to the General Executive Board for approval.

Sec. 5. Local Unions, as provided for in Art. 1, Sec. 2 (c), shall be directly subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and a local constitution for their government must be approved by the General Executive Board.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS—HOW SELECTED AND THE DUTIES THEREOF.

Section 1. The officers of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be: A General President, a General Secretary-Treasurer, and a General Executive Board, composed of the above named officers and one member of each Industrial Department.

Sec. 2. The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the Convention and the three (3) candidates for each respective office receiving the greater number of votes in the Convention shall be submitted to the general membership of the Organization for election.

DUTIES OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Sec. 3. The General President is the Executive Head of the Industrial Workers of the World and its chief Executive Officer. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and installed. He shall preside at all Conventions and meetings of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and he shall be only a delegate-at-large to the General Conventions. He shall convene the General Executive Board when, in his judgment, it is to the interest of the Organization, and he shall convene the General Executive Board when requested in writing by a majority of the members of said Board. He shall, upon the written request of one hundred (100) local unions, representing not less than three (3) industries with a total membership of not less than 15,000 members, call a special convention of the Industrial Workers of the World at such time and place as designated by the General Executive Board.

If, in his judgment, the official action of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or a member of the General Executive Board, is detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, he shall make a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges, and shall convene the General Executive Board within ten (10) days to investigate said charges and take action thereon. If the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, sustain and justify the President in making said complaint, they may suspend or expel the member of the General Executive Board, or the Secretary-Treasurer, as the case may be, and shall fill any vacancy that may occur in either office, provided that,

in case it is a member of the General Executive Board, his Industrial Department shall be advised of such action and be requested to fill said vacancy within ninety (90) days, provided the person selected by the General Executive Board shall be empowered to act with like power of any other member of the Board until the Industrial Department shall elect a person to fill the place, who shall immediately be installed in office; but in case it is the General Secretary-Treasurer, the person selected by the General Executive Board shall fill the office until the next General Election, unless removed for cause.

The General President shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the Organization, watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction. In this he shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World. He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, appoint such organizers as the condition of the Organization may justify.

All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General President. All organizers, while in the employ of the Industrial Workers of the World, shall report to the General President in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services such sum, or sums, as shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

The General President shall at each General Convention render a report in detail of the work of his office since the last Convention and shall make such recommendations as will, in his judgment, advance the interests of the Organization.

He shall travel throughout the jurisdiction whenever the affairs of the Organization will permit of his doing so and he shall be empowered to examine the books and workings of any Union, or organization, of the Industrial Workers of the World, when able to do so, is complying with the General Constitution.

He shall be empowered to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. The remuneration for clerical help employed by the General President shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

He shall be held liable for all official acts or documents emanating from his office, whether done personally or by a clerk or stenographer. He shall sign all vouchers drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersign all checks before any monies are drawn from the treasury. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall receive as compensation such sum, or sums, as the Convention or General Executive Board may determine.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Sec. 4. The duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when his place shall be filled as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3, under the "Duties of General President."

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the Organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each Convention a statement of the financial standing of each International Industrial Department, Industrial Council and Local Union.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of February for each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the General Executive Board and a quarterly financial report to the general membership, through the General Executive Board, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each Annual Convention.

He shall attest the signature of the General President to all official documents and shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all monies for charters, dues, assessments and supplies from International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils, Local Unions and Members-at-Large; he shall receipt for same and care for and deposit all monies as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank, or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the Organization, and then, only after bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditor when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him, after which, he shall present it, together with the bill, to the President for his counter-signature.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody.

He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall at all times be under the supervision of the General President and the General Executive Board and shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be fixed by the Convention or the General Executive Board, which shall be paid out of the funds of the Organization in the same manner as is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Remuneration for such employes shall be fixed by the General Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall convene the General Executive Board as hereinafter provided for in Art. II, Sec. 5.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Sec. 5. The General Executive Board shall be composed of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and one member from each International Industrial Department, as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 1. The General President shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, except in case of vacancy, which shall be hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, except in case of vacancy, when he shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3. The other members of the General Executive Board shall be elected by their respective International Industrial Departments, in accordance with their prescribed rules, except in case of a vacancy, when such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3, all of whom shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed.

Immediately upon adjournment of each Convention, the General Executive Board shall convene and designate some one of their members, other than the Secretary-Treasurer, as President pro tem, who shall, in case of emergency, assume the duties of General President until such a time as the General Executive Board can be convened to

fill the vacancy in the office of President.

Any member of the General Executive Board may, if in his judgment he finds the official action of the President detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, file a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges. If said complaint is signed by two or more members of the General Executive Board, it shall be filed with the General Secretary-Treasurer, who shall, within ten (10) days after serving a copy of such charges on the President, convene the General Executive Board to hear the case. If the charges are sustained by a majority vote of the General Executive Board, they may suspend or expel the General President from his office, provided that, before the suspension or expulsion of the President be permanent, the question shall be submitted to the entire membership of the Organization and their decision thereon shall be binding and final.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the Organization between conventions and their decision on all matters pertaining to the Organization, or any subordinate part thereof, shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the Organization, provided that, in case of a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate, or sub-department, part of the Organization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be borne by the Organization taking the appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then, the expense shall be borne by the General Organization.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils and Local Unions, as provided for in Art. I, Secs. 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c). They shall also have power to charter and classify unions, or organizations, not herein provided for.

In case the members of any subordinate organization of the Industrial Workers of the World are involved in strike, regularly ordered by the Organization, or General Executive Board, or involved in a lockout, if in the opinion of the President and General Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union, or unions, or organization, they shall have full power to do so.

Any agreement entered into between the members of any Local Union, or organization, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which may occur between them, shall not be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The General Executive Board shall meet twice within a fiscal year to audit the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer and transact such other business as may come before them.

The General Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the condition of the treasury makes such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed 50 cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same shall have been approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership, provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local Unions and International Industrial Unions chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of Unions, or Organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment.

The General Executive Board shall have full power and authority over the Official Organ and guide its policy. They shall, by a majority vote, elect an Editor, who shall receive such compensation as in the judgment of the General Executive Board is just and proper.

The Editor shall hold his office at the pleasure of the General Executive Board and shall at all times recognize the authority of the General Executive Board over him as Editor of the Official Organ. The Editor may, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such help as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Revenue of the Organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for International Industrial Departments shall be \$25.00. Charter fees for District Councils and Local Unions shall be \$10.00.

Sec. 2. International Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World the rate of 8 1-3 cents per month per member; Industrial Councils shall pay a flat rate of \$1.00 per month for the Organization; Local Unions shall pay 25 cents per member per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 4.

Sec. 3. Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the Organization as provided for in Art. I, Sec. 2 (d), on payment of \$2.00 initiation fee and 50 cents per month dues, together with such assessments as may be levied by the General Executive Board as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 4, all of which shall be paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer, provided Members-at-large shall remain such so long as they are outside the jurisdiction of a Local Union subordinate to the General Organization; but on moving within the jurisdiction of a Local Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, or any of its subordinate organizations, they shall transfer their membership from the union-at-large to the Local Union in whose jurisdiction they are employed.

The initiation fee for members of Local Unions, as provided for in Art. I, Sec. 2 (e) and Art. II, Sec. 5, shall be \$2.00. The monthly dues shall be 50 cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 5, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the Union.

All International Industrial Unions, subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, shall charge for initiation fee in their respective Unions not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$5.00, as in their judgment the conditions will justify.

All International Industrial Departments, subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, shall collect from the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the rate of 25 cents per member per month, provided that no part of the above mentioned monies shall be used for sick, accident or death fund, but shall be held in the treasury of International Industrial Departments for the purpose of paying the legitimate expenses of maintaining the organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

DEFENSE FUND AND HOW MAINTAINED.

Section 1. The dues received by the General Organization shall be divided as follows: 2 1-3 cents of the 8 1-3 cents per month per member received from International Industrial Departments shall be placed into a defense fund, the remaining 6 cents to be placed into the

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

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CLASS CONSCIOUS MINISTER

Rev. Geo. E. Littlefield of Massachusetts gave the following reasons sometime ago for being a Socialist:

First: Socialism means economic security to every worker; substituting co-operation and equal opportunity for competition and class privilege. No "dividing up," as the "Standard Oil crowd" does it, no drones, and saving the present enormous waste will assure all an easy and plenteous livelihood.

Second: Socialism will prolong human life and make it happier. The worker averages 39 years; capitalist 55 years. When the people is its own capitalist, treadmill of toil and the worry of loss will be eliminated, so that the average life will be nearer the Psalmist's three-score-and-ten, and happier on account of all these reasons.

Third: Socialism will foster nobler incentives. When our present chief incentive—the desperate scramble for the dollar—ceases, the incentives of art, truth, craftsmanship and social service will be released. Rational emulation will displace brutal competition.

Fourth: Socialism will help evolve a higher individualism. As the plant unfolds its beautiful individuality in a carefully cultivated garden better than when cast along the stony, trampled wayside, so humanity—God's soul-flowers—will develop best in the social garden of Socialism.

Fifth: Socialism will advance morality. The present system is dishonest, for it allows a cunning capitalist class, by means of rent, interest and profit, to exploit the toiling masses, and breeds every form of corruption, graft, swindling, gambling, robbery and murder, as well as national sneak-thievery—sneaking through Panama and thieving from the Filipinos. Socialism will cease plastering and patching a rotten system and substitute justice for injustice, placing the premium upon the Golden Rule instead of on the anarchy of "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Sixth: Socialism will make religion real. (Every known form of religion, including Christianity, at a certain stage of its development, has been perverted to sanction the social system of some ruling, exploiting class. The perversion causes the grossest materialism and atheism under sacerdotal disguises. This hypocrisy will be removed, and the soul of man will naturally flower out toward divine love when economic righteousness is established.)

Seventh: Socialism will secure the home, save women from shame, and stop the sacrifice of children to the Moloch of commercialism.

Eighth: Socialism will make for temperance. The saloon will go out of business when the incentive of profit is removed, and when men will less crave stimulants when we have more wholesome conditions of life.

Ninth: Socialism will purify politics and perfect true democracy. The efforts of the "outs" to get in and of the "ins" to stay in, and the bribery of business, besides the fact that their is but one office to some

400 seekers, corrupts politics. When all are "ins"—every one has a governmental position—and the social ideal of civil service is raised, and business cannot bribe, politics will become truer to the definition: "The public welfare." Government of the rich, by the rich, for the rich will be replaced by government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Tenth: Socialism will abolish war. International comrades in a world-wide co-operative commonwealth will not kill one another.

Eleventh: Socialism will settle the labor question and thus avert another possible civil war. Industrial partners will not strike against themselves.

Twelfth: I am a Socialist because Socialism is inevitable. Capitalism and wageism, like two cobras, will crush each other. Besides, economic evolution shows that as slavery gave way to feudalism, and feudalism to modern capitalism must give way to Socialism. Economic evolution also points out that first came the single proprietor; then partnership in business; then the corporation or partnership of partners; then the trust or partnership of the corporations; and now finally must come the merging of the trusts into a greater partnership, through the greater public ownership of all the means of production and distribution—the people's trust, or Socialism. Either this, or else the world goes back into the melting pot through another dark age of despotism.

CONVENTION IN NEBRASKA

The comrades in Nebraska have held their state convention and adopted the following platform after a short statement of the cause of the class trouble:

Therefore, we call upon all workers to organize under the banner of the Socialist Party with the object of conquering the public power for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the working class as follows:

1. The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of capitalist property in the means of wealth production (natural resources, factories, mills, railways, etc.) into the collective property of the working class.
2. Thorough and democratic organization and management of industry by the workers.
3. The establishment, as speedily as possible, of production for use instead of production for profit.

The Socialist party of Nebraska, when in office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party of Nebraska pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in the hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class alone.

The platform is supplemented by these resolutions:

Whereas, Public attention has been called to the fact which has been recognized by the highest officials of the government that the private ownership of the means of distribution and production is mainly responsible for the evils arising at the present time, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of Nebraska, appeal to the voters to ask themselves if it is possible to remedy such evils as long as the government and the means of distribution and production are owned and controlled by the capitalist class. The only way to rid themselves of the burdens you now bear is to abolish the capitalist wage-system and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth by voting the Socialist ticket.

Resolved, that we, as Socialists, recognize that the individual can only secure conditions necessary to his best interests and welfare by securing such conditions equally for all.

Resolved, That in order to attain this end we use every reasonable

effort ourselves for intelligent qualification as voters and workers that we desire to see in others.

An important problem with which the Nebraska comrades are confronted is, the new capitalist primary law which was fully explained in the columns of the News a few weeks ago. The convention decided to give the comrades of Douglas county financial assistance to fight the same in the courts. It is hardly possible that they will win for a capitalist law is probably to be received favorably in a capitalist court.

To see the weakness of pure and simple unionism, it is only necessary to call a strike. At the same time the worker is rapidly learning that the "injury of one is the injury of all," and in order to protect themselves against capitalism they must perfect the machinery of Industrial Unionism. Separate organizations are a farce and the worker is learning it. Capitalism is centralizing not only nationally, but internationally, and the working class must organize upon the same plan.

The farmer is beginning to realize that Socialism will not confiscate his farm. He is learning that the banker is the fellow who already owns his farm, and that he is the cheapest slave the world has ever known. Just keep sending the speakers before the farmers and flooding their homes with literature and the battle will soon be won. He may be hard to wake up, but the great wage slave giant is awaking and in a few years he will awake break his chains and blow away the chaff of capitalism.

Some of the labor papers that are tinged with Socialist thought, and whose editors are drawing a good salary from the poor devil who gets in two of three shifts a week, are finding many weak points in the Industrial Union that was launched at Chicago a few weeks ago. Industrial Unionism will knock the socks off of some of those editorial chaps who are drawing \$100 to \$150 to edit a paper in the interest of the proletariat.

If all other states are making the advance in the Socialist cause that Montana is, the capitalists will get a terrible jar at the next election.

For Socialism in China

Dr. Sun Yan Sen recently visited the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels to bring word that there exists a Socialist Party in China and that it would affiliate with the international Socialist organization and would be represented at the next international congress. He is quoted as saying that there already exist fifty-four Socialist papers in the Chinese Empire and that Socialism in that country is no longer in its infancy.

He compared the rule of the Manchu dynasty and nobility over the Chinese to the Russian domination over Poland, and said that the Chinese Socialists stood for "China for the Chinese" and "Out with the foreign oppressors!" He pointed out that the Chinese land system is organized on a communistic basis and spoke of the guilds, which are so important an element in the social and economic system of that country, as a factor that would make the transition to a Socialist regime comparatively easy. He remarked that machinery is but little used in China, and said that the condition of the working people is in many respects better than in Europe, the contrasts of wealth and poverty being much less marked. The workingmen's guilds have strenuously opposed the introduction of modern machinery. The Socialists are trying to show them that the evil is not inherent in machinery itself, but in the private ownership of it, and to bring about the adoption of modern labor saving methods of production under a co-operative organization which would assure its benefits to the workers. They think that by a remodeling of the taxation system it will be possible for China to pass directly from its present semi-communistic small industry to a collective order using the means and methods of large production without passing through capitalism as an intermediate stage, as all the Western peoples are doing.

The future development of this movement will be watched with hopeful interest by the Socialists of the whole Western world.—New York World.

It is estimated at present by good authority that there are 5,000 idle workmen in this country today.

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HEADQUARTERS ORDER RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS

Grand Central Hotel, Helena Mont., August 5, 1905.

TO THE PUBLIC AND PATRONS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAYS:

In order to correct false impressions and misleading rumors regarding the conditions leading to the strike and the cause thereof, the following statement is respectfully submitted to the public, in order that they may see clearly that we have waived everything possible in the interest of harmony, that we could, and yet save the life of our organization, and command the respect and confidence of the public, and kindred organizations, on the above mentioned roads.

The following are the rates of pay now in effect on the various divisions of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways which operators and agents are working under. 12 hours constitutes a days work, and 7 days constitutes a weeks work. The company compels us to furnish a bond and to pay the premium thereon.

- Rates of pay: St. Paul to Mandan and Minot..... \$50.00 per month.
 Mandan or Minot to Spokane..... 60.00 per month.
 All stations west of Spokane..... 55.00 per month.
 Relay telegraph offices..... 65.00 per month.

1. We have offered to waive our request for a straight seniority rule.
2. We have offered to waive our request for a rule relative to promotion to dispatcher.
3. We have offered to waive our request for an eight and one half hour day for relay telegraphers, a rule that has been in effect on the Northern Pacific for over 3 years.
4. We have offered to waive our request that we be not required to attend switch lamps, rug pumps, or handle United States mail, but that we be paid a small increase above the present rate for the runnins of pumps.
5. We have offered to waive our request for quarterly transportation, something which is furnished conductors and engineers.
6. We have offered to waive our request for a rule asking that agents be not held responsible for the acts of helpers.
7. We have offered to waive our request for an indemnity release clause, and we have offered to waive our original request for an increase of five dollars over our present monthly minimum rate of salary, notwithstanding all these waivers, the companies still decline to settle only on their own terms. They have declined to allow us to represent exclusive station agents positions, they have declined to agree to an equitable rule in regard to overtime paid for Sunday work. Even though we offered to amend our Sunday rule as originally presented, so that its annual cost to the Company would not exceed fifty per cent of the original request, and we have therefore found it necessary in order to assert our manhood and to continue to live in the manner in which we have been accustomed to. And in view of the increased cost of living and the higher prices of all commodities to ask a slight increase in wages that we may have something more than a bare living in order to lay something by, for the coming day, when we will be unable to work.

We would ask the public to remember that we have handled trains on the lines of these Railways for many years, faithfully and carefully. Your loved ones have passed through Montana under our charge and orders many times, and we leave it to yourselves to say whether, or not, we have fulfilled our trust.

The physical character of this state, its mountains, canyons and tunnels, require the utmost care in the handling of trains. New men coming from the east would be like a ship at sea without a rudder, in attempting to handle trains in many parts of Montana. We feel that you know this and ask you, do you care to trust your loved ones to the hands of such incompetent and inexperienced men? We have no doubt of your answer, and consequently ask for your sympathy and support.

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Correspondence

A Young Rebel.

She is a southerner of course. She lives at Maryville, Tennessee, and her name is Mary Beals. She has written the most exquisite contribution to American Socialist literature that has come from the pens of any of our young amateurs. The name of her book is, "A rebel at large." It is a gem, and should be in the hands of every woman, (and man too) who is interested in overthrowing the hideous caricature of human life that we call civilization.

The revolt of this young rebel has none of the crudities with which we are familiar in the agonizing efforts of the American proletariat to scale the sublime heights of Mt. Olympus at a bound; We are glad the proletariat has bestirred itself that it is shaking its main and beginning to growl. At the same time the "poem" with halting feet and cross-roads grammar, however brilliant their conception, the novels with climaxes that never "arrive" the Whitmatized celluloid cases for genuine cut glass aspirations are becoming oppressively monotonous in the desert waste of American Socialist art.

The little rebel blows across these barren plains like a morning breath from the rose gardens of Arabia. Here is the pure artist, expressing the pure struggle of humanities soul, in pure English in a clean-cut, elegantly conceived vehicle. I think the stories, in their way, are as fine as Olive Shreiner's, "Dreams." The point the young author is making always gleams forth clear and scintillating as a star.

Take for instance "The crushing of a strike." The timid little

mother with her babe in her arms just beginning to comprehend that maternity should be a function of individual maternal desire, the big lustful husband with loud-mouthed emphasis on his "rights," and the pocket-book threat that finally effectually crushes the incipient domestic strike all limn to the understanding as nothing else I have ever seen, the inherent of the capitiastic "marriage."

Then there is the pathetic letter of the little convent girl to her lover telling of the fright at the "fatherly love" of the confessor. And there are the two young people at the coal mines whose happy romance is perforce fallen into dust and ashes because of the uncertainty of support of the coal miner, the wrong of the murder of unborn babes, and Love goes mourning and in tears because the Masters of Life have locked up their store.

And then we have the tall, straight, beautiful goddess who spurned the man she loved with scorn because he, while recognizing the science in the interpretation of the world process, preaches the dogmas of the superstitions of the barbarians for "ambition."

Yes, Mary Beals is worth while, and I want every Socialist in America to know it and encourage her. We have not yet gotten to the top-lofty and superlative pinnacle where we can afford to stone the prophets, Leave that to the capitalistic Solomons for awhile.

The little rebel is throwing her beautiful mind, and indomitable perseverance into the struggle for labor for freedom. My last order kept her from a trip to the pawnshop. I quote from a letter before me not meant for public eyes.

"I have started to the summer school in Knoxville. I arrived without a penny and spent most of the first day trying to get a crowd for Goebel, who spoke that night. He bought three of my books and that encouraged me, and I sold some more, and collected a dollar that was coming to me, and managed, I don't know how, to raise the tuition fee—six dollars—and sailed on. I intend to go up to Kentucky next week, and then the miners meet in Knoxville, and I shall be busy and happy for some time."

And I want you Comrade Editor to order a lot of these "Rebels." They sell like hot cakes. I can sell them as fast as she sends them to me. Women read them and know what slavery means; and begin to catch dim glimpses of the immensity of the cause, that is destined to smash into atoms the base conventions of a vicious class rule, to fling wide the gates of humanity's

night, and prop them open with the morning star to recreate and vitalize the art of the world.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Clancy, Mont., Aug. 6, 1905.
To the Montana News.—The Rev. Sheedy says in his attack on Socialism: "If the theories of Socialism were carried out the working man would be the first to suffer. Without property he cannot exercise his innate rights to personal comforts, in pursuit of happiness, and to the development of his faculties. If this is the case then 83 per cent of the population of this glorious prosperous republic cannot exercise their rights to personal comforts, in the pursuit of happiness and to the development of their faculties as 17 per cent own all the property. The system Mr. Sheedy upholds is surely growing."

It has got so it can give 17 per cent of the people's rights to personal comfort and so forth in the short period of six or seven thousand years. Surely this is a great system and shows it has life and is growing. Of course it will take a hundred thousand years or so to give all the people those rights but they will all get them if they have the luck to live long enough. This proves the system to be a howling success, and reminds me of strolling down a shady lane also.

A man must provide for the future and therefore he has a right to lay by something for a rainy day. He must have the wherewithal not only for his present needs but must put aside for the future. So says Mr. Sheedy. Well let us see. The average wages is about \$437 per year, that is when a man is lucky enough to have work. Now we will say for a family of seven children and a wife, which, by the way, is the size of my family, this would give us something less than \$1 per head per week. Oh! yes we could lay up a lot for a rainy day. I should say we could. Flour is only \$4 per hundred and sugar \$7.50 and bacon at 20 cents per pound, and representatives at \$20,000 to \$50,000 per grafter. A man who could not lay up money under those circumstances is not fit for a member of the legislature.

The Reverend gentleman also says "The heart of the church is always with the honest workingman." Had he said the hand of the church is always in the pocket of the honest workingman, he would have struck the keynote. I have worked in in Butte, and I have seen the dear sisters come to the mines to collect and every man was supposed to donate one days pay to the church per

month, and if he did not do so, he was very soon dismissed. I can prove this to be a fact. This is how the church loves the honest workman. Personally I have nothing to say against any church but they will have to be taken out of the hands of the grafters who are running them at present, or they will always be a burden on the backs of the honest workingmen.

Those who oppose Socialism either know nothing about it or they know that it will put an end to their graft and this is why they are against it.

JOHN BRACK.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 7.—The Plain Dealer tomorrow will say:

"Orders were issued Monday afternoon from the headquarters of the International Association of bridge and structural iron workers will quit work. Bridge McNamara for a strike against the American Bridge company from Maine to California. It is estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 bridge and structural iron workers will quit work. Bridge work may be tied up in many parts of the country and a number of big building projects will be delayed. The strike of the iron workers when it comes will affect thousands in the building industry."

The following is a copy of the order which was sent out to 90 locals of the union in the United States and Canada by Secretary McNamara of the executive board:

"The executive board orders a general strike against the American Bridge company, to take affect Wednesday, Aug. 9. Order includes all jobs where American Bridge company has a first contract for erection."

"The general strike, according to Secretary McNamara, was the outcome of trouble between the union and the American Bridge company over the subletting of a contract to a Boston concern which the union claims is unfair."

One cannot give much consideration to the utterances of a man like Haywood who voted to give himself a salary of \$200 per month and then opposed giving the office girls over \$50 and said they could be hired in Denver for as low as \$30 per month. Such is pretty poor unionism.

Reports to this office show that the correspondence and short articles are what are read all over the state with great interest. Let us have more of these short articles.

The operators strike will be at least another educational lesson.

A Fight for Straight Tactics

Minneapolis, Minn., August 1.—The fight for straight tactics and uncompromising principle is to seat Comrade Van Lear and on in earnest in Minnesota. It is a fight for a principle and not one of a personal nature which many of the opponents of straight tactics would have "those who do not know", believe.

The first skirmish in the battle occurred away back in March, when local Minneapolis nominated, at the request of J. E. Nash and S. M. Holman, Comrade L. D. Rose of Two Harbors for Minnesota's additional national committeeman. It was learned shortly after the nomination that Comrade Rose was holding two or three elective and appointive jobs in Two Harbors. It was also learned that Comrade Rose had not been elected on the Socialist ticket and was therefore not entitled to membership in the party. Comrade Nash, who placed Rose in nomination, admitted that he was aware that Comrade Rose was holding such positions.

A letter of inquiry written to Comrade Rose by the undersigned brought forth a reply in which he (Comrade Rose) over his own signature held such offices. It was at this point that local Minneapolis instructed its members on the state committee to investigate and if they found the facts to be as related in the letter that said committeeman be requested to vote to request that local Two Harbors expel Rose. Comrade Rogers and Parker were then local Minneapolis' representatives on the State Committee. The next day Comrade Parker resigned from the party. Comrade Rogers has never made a report to local Minneapolis to this day as to what was done in this matter. About six weeks later Comrade Lucas was elected in his place.

The April town and village elections rolled around. Comrade H. E. Bowen of Fergus Falls induced the comrades of that local to refrain from making nominations for alderman in a certain ward. This was done in face of the protest of Comrade G. Downing who said he would supply the money to get the candidate on the ballot. Boen then announced himself as an independent and used his paper, the Fergus Falls Globe, to elect himself to office. He was elected. Comrade Van Lear reported this fact to the state secretary. Comrade Lucas heard of the matter and demanded an investigation. The state secretary failed to report to the executive committee what Van Lear had told him. He, instead, wrote to the secretary of Fergus Falls local. He replied that the comrades did not consider Boen's action out of line with Socialist tactics. At this point Comrade Lucas moved that local Fergus Falls be requested to expel Boen. Miller, Morledge, Nash, Holman and Rogers were present but the motion was not seconded. Rogers, occupying the chair, declared that he could not. This is not the first offense of Boen. Last October he advocated the election of a Republican judge "because he was a personal and lifelong friend of Boen's and as the Socialists did not have any ticket." His paper was used to support this capitalist candidate for judge a la Berger style. The state committee failed to take this matter up so far as any one knows. Until the first meeting in June the state executive committee never reported their actions to the locals throughout the state.

Then came the case of L. N. Keller of Biwabie. Comrade Van Lear spoke in that place during the winter. There were five persons who said they were Socialists. One was a justice of the peace elected on the republican ticket. They wanted to organize. He refused to organize them because he was unable to secure five to sign a charter who were eligible to membership, the fifth person who wanted to sign being L. N. Keller, who was holding the office of justice of the peace, to which office he was elected on the republican ticket.

That ended the matter until Carl D. Thompson entered the state against the protest of local Minneapolis. He organized Biwabie during the latter part of May and this republican justice of the

peace was admitted. Thompson knew this and made an "explanation" to the state committee. The state executive committee granted a charter without question. Lucas voted no. At the next meeting he made a motion that action be taken to revoke the charter because there were but four charter members who were eligible to membership. His motion was not seconded.

It was then that local Minneapolis, tired of being misrepresented, by their servant M. N. Rogers, removed him. Then State Secretary Nash circulated a protest against this action and claimed he had the signatures of 16 delegates. Many of these, by the way, were secured by misrepresentation. Nash told the signers that the petition was for a referendum vote. Thomas Van Lear was elected in his place. The state executive committee refused seated Rogers, giving as an excuse that they had received a protest of 16 delegates and declaring that they would refuse to seat Van Lear until a referendum vote was submitted. This proceeding was wholly illegal for the reason that Comrade Rogers did not demand a referendum vote. Three branches are necessary.

During all these proceedings local Minneapolis dared to pass a set of resolutions on the Berger case. Comrade Holman sent a statement to the national secretary and caused, through his official position, the circulation of what local Minneapolis declared a false statement. He said they were "railroaded through". Personally I know this to be untrue. Local Minneapolis censured Comrade Holman for so acting.

A statement was issued by the state executive committee and sent to all of the locals of the state. This statement being slanderous and misleading had a tendency to cause discord among the locals in the state against local Minneapolis. It was circulated by the executive committee. There were found to be many falsehoods circulated by the use of the official positions of Comrades Holman and Nash, who are elected by a general vote of the state membership, and Miller and Morledge of St. Paul. Rogers was not present and Lucas voted no. The latter were representatives of local Minneapolis.

Local Minneapolis then made a request for a referendum vote for the removal of Holman and Nash from office, which was seconded by two other locals, as required by the state constitution. This action was taken July 10. On July 13 a special meeting of the state executive committee was called, but before this call was issued, and the very next day after local Minneapolis demanded this call for a referendum vote for the removal of Holman and Nash, Comrade J. E. Nash commenced to organize a rival local. Then came the special meeting. Local Minneapolis was not notified. None of the other locals were, so far as I know. Now let me quote Article III, Section 4, State Constitution, which says: "THAT NO CHARTER BE REVOKED WITHOUT NOTICE BEING GIVEN ALL OF THE STATE LOCALS." Local Minneapolis was not notified, therefore all locals were not, even if the others were. The special session was called to order. "I move you that we dispense with the reading of the minutes", was the first motion made by one of the St. Paul members. The motion was seconded and carried. Comrade Nash then made a motion that "we revoke the charter of local Minneapolis". Holman seconded the motion. Lucas was given 15 minutes to talk. During the talk he was interrupted by Carl D. Thompson, national committeeman from Wisconsin, member of the Wisconsin state executive board, state organizer of Wisconsin, who declared that, "I am state organizer of Minnesota". The farce was then carried out, Rogers, member of local Minneapolis, acting as chairman of the meeting and J. E. Nash, state secretary, and S. M. Holman, National Committeeman, taking part in further action after the illegal motion to revoke local Minneapolis' charter was declared car-

(Continued on page 4)

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(Continued from page 3)

ried. Of course the action cannot be called legal, but for the sake of argument, let me assume that it was for the time being.

If local Minneapolis is expelled, is not the seat of S. M. Holman vacant?

If local Minneapolis is expelled, is not the position of state secretary vacant?

If local Minneapolis was expelled how could Rogers act as chairman of the meeting after his local had been expelled and he was therefore not a member of the Socialist party?

There is no way by which, so far as I can see, that any man can hold office in the Socialist party unless he is a member thereof. Perhaps my views are somewhat different from Comrade Lamb's of Michigan.

Another question. The state executive committee could not issue a membership card to Comrades Nash, Holman and Rogers, as members of the State at large until after the local charter of the city in which they live had been revoked. Then they could not apply for membership afterwards for the reason that there are but two members of the state executive committee and that is not sufficient for a quorum. Now I do not desire that anyone shall construe that I am of the opinion that local Minneapolis has been expelled. For they have not. I only use the above illustration to bring the attention of the national committee to the situation in this state.

Now, a word or two why such action was taken by the state executive committee.

In a conversation with Comrade W. L. Beeman, J. E. Nash, state secretary, said: "It is about time that we expelled local Minneapolis."

"Then in your judgment", replied Comrade Beeman, "you think it for the best interest of the party to expel local Minneapolis because that local has called for a referendum vote to remove you and Holman from office?"

"Yes, it is about time," answered Nash.

Another reason—In a conversation with Comrade Beeman, Fred Miller of St. Paul, said: "Well, I have not any harsh feelings toward you or local Minneapolis but the reason that I voted as I did was because I have got it in for Lucas." Lucas and Miller had some trouble over personal matters about a year ago.

The reasons of the other members have not been ascertained. Local Minneapolis has not been officially notified of the farce, but having learned of the attempt of Comrade Nash to organize a rival organization in Minneapolis, called a special meeting Sunday and passed resolutions informing the members in the city and the state of the exact occurrence.

Here this installment of the fight for straight tactics in Minnesota ends.

FRANK HICKS.

To the Comrades of Minnesota and the Members of Local Minneapolis of the Public Ownership (Socialist) Party:

We are informed by Comrade Thomas H. Lucas, our member of the state committee, that at a special called meeting of the state executive committee at St. Paul on June 13, 1905, that body of six men, composed of Comrades J. E. Nash, state secretary; S. M. Holman, national committeeman; M. M. Rogers, the deposed member of the state committee who is unlawfully holding his seat in that body against the wishes and will of local Minneapolis, and Comrade Thomas H. Lucas, all members of

local Minneapolis, and Fred Miller and B. F. Morledge of St. Paul, went through the "farce" of revoking the charter of local Minneapolis. Comrade Lucas protested and voted against this illegal action.

In order to show the illegality of this action it is necessary to go back a few weeks and recite the action of this local and that of the state executive committee.

1. Local Minneapolis passed resolutions on the Berger case. Comrade Holman, national committeeman, sent a statement to the national headquarters stating that the resolutions were "railroaded" through. He used his official position to cause that statement to be circulated through the weekly party bulletin. This body was wholly untrue and this body sent a true statement to the national office.

2. Then came the Boen case of Fergus Falls. Local Minneapolis instructed its members on the state committee to vote to have the national constitution upheld and that local Fergus Falls be instructed to take action to expel Boen from the party, he having been elected alderman on an independent ticket after having influenced the members of that local to refrain from placing a ticket in the field. It was at this point that local Minneapolis recalled M. N. Rogers from the state committee.

3. During the meantime the state executive committee sent out a false statement about the action of local Minneapolis. All of the members being guilty except M. N. Rogers, who was not present, and Comrade Lucas, who voted "no." Comrade Nash and Holman being the only members of the state at large who could be removed by a referendum vote of the state, local Minneapolis at its last regular meeting called for a referendum vote to recall them. The last regular meeting was held on July 10. Three days later a special meeting of the state executive committee was called and the "farce" of revoking local Minneapolis' charter was carried out.

4. Before this was done, however, the other members unlawfully refused to seat Comrade Thomas Van Lear, the regularly elected member of the state committee, giving as an excuse, that a referendum vote had not been taken. No referendum vote had been called for by Comrade Rogers. The local constitution requiring that three branches make such a call. State Secretary Nash presented a petition purporting to have the signatures of 16 delegates of the central committee protesting against the removal of Rogers. As a matter of fact many of the signatures were secured by misrepresentation. Nash told those signing that it was simply a request for a referendum vote.

Article III, Section 4 of the state constitution says: "that no charter be revoked without notice being given ALL of the state locals." The locals throughout the state were not notified. Therefore their act is illegal. At any rate this local was not notified, even if others were, and it is illegal for the reason that the word "ALL" means all.

Since such action has been taken we have not been notified.

Not having been notified before this "farce" and having received no notice since we hereby declare that we have not been expelled. If we were we would be entitled to a referendum vote of the state membership before such action would become operative.

The very next day after the meeting of local Minneapolis, and three days before the state executive committee "farce", State Secretary J. E. Nash commenced

work organizing a rival local in Minneapolis, which in our judgment is treason.

Therefore we ask you to refuse to recognize the action of the state executive committee until against.

such time as proper and legal methods have been complied with.

During the meantime we desire to call your attention that this attempt to expel local Minneapolis is a bit of spite-work prompted by M. N. Rogers, who was removed from the state executive committee by this local, S. M. Holman, national committeeman, and J. E. Nash, state secretary, against whom resolutions were passed requesting a referendum of the state membership for their removal.

With this explanation we believe in your fair and honest consideration.

Passed this day in special session, July 16, 1905.

THEO. RICHTER,
CHAIRMAN of Session.
MRS. MARTIN HANSON,
Secretary of Local Minneapolis.
Roll call vote—19 for and 1

Every Socialist should read the Montana News and pay for it besides.

There are one hundred unorganized places in this state. It will take some money and work to land them in the organized column.

Are you doing your share in assisting in getting organizers into the unplowed fields? There are a number of counties that a speaker should be sent into at once.

Why not take up a collection at your next local meeting and send the chunk to the state secretary to assist in sending a speaker into some new field where Socialism has not been heard from a soapbox.

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Watermelons, lb.....	2c
Currants, red or white, basket	8c

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Socialist News From State Headquarters

The following donations to the special organizing fund have been received since the last report. Local Anaconda \$6. Local Helena \$2.

A local with five charter members has been organized at East Helena by D. Burgess.

J. H. Walsh organized a local at Glasgow with six members.

D. Burgess had good meetings at Baxendale and Unionville and reports that those places will soon be ready for organizing.

Owing to a washout delaying the train Comrade Burgess was unable to fill the date at Winston July 31.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's dates are Chico, Aug. 11; Livingston, Aug. 12; Chestnut Aug. 13, 14 and 15. Bozeman, Aug. 16, 17, and 18. Belgrade, (unorganized) Aug. 19. Norris (unorganized) Aug. 21.

Dates are being made for Comrade Burgess in Cascade county. He will fill dates at Great Falls Aug. 11; Stockett (unorganized) Aug. 12, 13. Sand Coulee, (unorganized) Aug. 14; Belt, (unorganized) Aug. 15, and 16. Monarch, Aug. 17; Kibby, Aug. 18; Neihart, (unorganized) Aug. 19, and 20.

Dates for J. H. Walsh are being made for the latter part of August and all through September, covering Jefferson and Madison counties. He will travel as far east as Glendive, and may work for one week in Butte.

There has been a large amount of literature sold by speakers. The state office has been kept busy sending out literature until the supply is exhausted.

A telegram was received from Comrade Walsh which read: "Express Socialist literature to Malta nothing but Socialists up here."

Literature is constantly being ordered by the state office to fill the demands made by the speakers.

We will soon have a large supply on hand of, Kautsky's pamphlets, "The Capitalist Class," "The Class Struggle," "The Proletariat and the Socialist Republic," "Simon's American Farmer," "Engel's Socialism Utopian and Scientific, and "Hunter's Poverty."

We intend to put a large amount of good literature into circulation in Montana and of as heavy a grade as the average worker can understand.

There could have been a greater amount of literature sold by the speakers, had they been kept supplied and there should be a greater quantity of literature kept on hand at headquarters, but lack of finance is the obstacle.

The more literature sold by the speakers the more effective work done and all the profit from sale of literature goes to help the work of organizing. If funds will permit there will be issued soon a propaganda leaflet that will do good work among the Montana farmers. Also an edition of the constitution of the Socialist party of Montana will be printed soon.

Membership ballots for national referendum A 1905 (Crestline resolution) has been sent all locals in good standing. Local secretaries should be careful that no member vote on this referendum whose due card is not stamped up to and including May (unless sickness or out of work has caused delinquency).

Ballots have not been sent to locals which have not sent in the May report.

Pay your May dues and vote.

The receipts for July were considerable less than the June receipts, while the expenses were much higher in July. It is to be hoped that the comrades will do better during August. I would like the total receipts from dues, donations and supplies for August to reach \$150 mark.

There was more work done in this state during July than was done during the whole of last fall campaign and without doubt the work done last month will produce great results.

We are going to keep this gait up and moreover will endeavor to become more active and get the entire state lined up for the election of 1906.

Will you do your part in helping to keep the fight up? It is up to you comrades. By your deeds we shall know you.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

(Continued from page 1)

Preamble and Constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World

general fund. Sec. 2. Five cents of the 25 cents per member per month received from Local Unions paying directly to headquarters will be placed into the defense fund, the balance to be placed into the general fund.

Sec. 3. Individual members receiving membership cards direct from the General Organization shall pay to headquarters 50 cents per month, all of which is to be placed into the defense fund.

ARTICLE V.

PAYMENT FROM DEFENSE FUND.

Section 1. Whenever a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the General Executive Board shall have power to order payments from the defense fund, for the purpose of conducting the same and supporting those involved, until such strike has been duly and legally declared off by the General Executive Board; but no payments shall be made from the defense fund as donations or contributions, or for any other purpose, except to conduct strikes or lockouts and pay benefits in cases where strikes or lockouts have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

Sec. 2. Strike Pay and Rates Of.—Strike pay shall not be allowed to strikers until they have, in each separate case, been out on a legalized strike, or are being locked out, for a period exceeding seven (7) consecutive days and the strike allowance after seven consecutive days shall be stipulated and regulated by the General Executive Board and shall be paid only to those who were actually working when the strike or lockout began and who were called out, or their lockout caused by such procedures as are in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution; providing, however, that the General Executive Board may make provisions for those who were not working at the time when the conflict started. This authority may be used to a very limited extent in extraordinary cases only.

Sec. 3. Unions—When Suspended.—All Industrial Departments, Local Unions and individual members of the Industrial Workers of the World that are in arrears for dues and assessments for sixty (60) days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are due, shall not be considered in good standing and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments from any funds of this Organization.

ARTICLE VI.

CONVENTION.

Section 1. The Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the first Monday in May of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Sec. 2. Delegates to the Annual Convention shall be as hereinafter provided. To the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Sec. 3. Industrial Departments shall have one delegate for the first 4,000, or less, of its members; for more than 4,000 and up to 7,000 members they shall have two delegates; for more than 7,000 and less than 20,000 they shall have three delegates; for more than 20,000 and less than 40,000 members they shall have four delegates; for more than 40,000 members and less than 80,000 members they shall have five delegates; for more than 80,000 and less than 160,000 members they shall have six delegates, and for more than 160,000 members they shall have seven delegates.

Sec. 4. Local Unions, chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World, shall have one delegate for 200 members, or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union, or International Industrial Union or Industrial Department in the Convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Sec. 6. Representation in the Convention shall be based on the National Dues paid to the General Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year and each union and organization entitled to representation in the Convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50), of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 7. On or before the 10th day of March of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each Local Union and Industrial Department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the Convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

The Unions and International Industrial Departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the General Office not later than April 1st. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the Committee on Credentials when the Convention assembles.

Sec. 8. Delegates to the Convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the Convention; provided, their Local Union has been organized that length of time.

Delegates from Industrial Departments, to have a seat in the Convention, must have been members of their Local Union at least six months and of their International Union at least one year; provided it has been organized that length of time.

The expense of delegates attending the Convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Sec. 9. Two or more Local Unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the Convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 10. There must be a Universal Label for the entire Organization. All unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges and stamps from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design.

Sec. 11. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and any Local Union, or International Industrial Union, or Industrial Department shall accept, in lieu of initiation fee, the paid-up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The General Executive Board, or not less than ten (10) locals in at least three (3) industries, may initiate a referendum on any subject to be submitted to the Convention.

Sec. 2. A majority vote cast shall rule in the General Organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 3. None but actual wage workers shall be admitted as members-at-large.

Sec. 4. So soon as there are ten (10) Local Unions with not less than 3,000 members in any one industry the General Executive Board shall immediately proceed to call a Convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Operators See Gain.

Butte, Aug. 7.—The telegraphers on the Northern Pacific made a distinct gain last night, when the conductors on the Rocky Mountain division in a meeting determined hereafter to refuse to receive train orders over telephone or move trains by "flag orders."

Comrade Walsh has organized locals at Ft. Benton and Glasgow, and at this rate every county in the state can be organized before the winter months.

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