

Rockefeller a Heartless Thief

A truly marvellous story of treachery and duplicity is told of John D. Rockefeller in his dealings with James Corrigan, of Cleveland, by Miss Ida Tarbell, in McClure's. Says Miss Tarbell:

"Mr. Corrigan was one of the many with Mr. Rockefeller, whether he is building a corporation or dealing with a friend. That is, the end with him is not the completion of a great idea, it is money. Take the incident of his acquisition, in 1895, of 2,500 shares of Standard Oil stock which had belonged to one of his boyhood friends, James Corrigan of Cleveland. The tale is public property, being all written in legal documents.

Mr. Corrigan was one of the many enterprising young men who, like Mr. Rockefeller, took advantage in the sixties of the discovery of petroleum, to build up a plant for its refining. He brought to the business something even Mr. Rockefeller himself never was able to give it—the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the born inventor. The process he devised made him prosperous—so prosperous that he attracted the attention of the Standard Oil company, and about 1877 he began to have trouble. He could not get the crude oil he bought on Oil creek shipped to Cleveland. The railroads refused him cars—delayed to run them, even if they were loaded. It was not only getting oil which began to trouble him, it was disposing of his product. At last, tired of opposition, he leased his works to the Standard Oil company, and went to Europe to look up the oil business there. In 1883 he returned and sold his plant for 3,000 shares of the Standard Oil Trust certificates.

After selling his oil property, Mr. Corrigan embarked in the iron business. He and Mr. Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D., bought the Franklin mine, in the Lake Superior region, a mine rich in Bessemer ore. He put \$300,000 into a fleet of lake propellers and schooners, and he went into other similar enterprises all of which were prospering when, early in the '90's the hard times in the iron business came on. Mr. Corrigan saw himself obliged to have money. What more natural friend, John D. Rockefeller, the brother of his principle partner? Mr. Rockefeller seems to have loaned freely—first \$46,000, then \$80,000 then \$45,000. It was a good investment for Mr. Corrigan paid him 7 per cent interest, and secured him with shares of Standard Oil trust certificates and a mortgage on his vessels; so good that when Mr. Rockefeller learned that Mr. Corrigan had borrowed \$25,000 from the Citizen's Savings and loan association of Cleveland, giving 1,200 shares of Standard Oil trust certificates as collateral, he offered to take up the loan. The result was that he soon had all of Mr. Corrigan's interest in the trust in his hands. About the same time Frank Rockefeller found it necessary to borrow money from his brother, and Mr. Corrigan was asked to endorse the note he gave, and a little later to secure this endorsement by depositing 4,930 shares of Franklin mining stock, the sum total of his holdings in that property. Mr. Corrigan did so, not reflecting at the time, probably, that this put all the property he owned under Mr. Rockefeller's control.

The hard times of 1893 became a panic. Mr. Corrigan was terribly pushed. In October he had no money with which to meet the interest on his notes, none to pay the note for \$46,000 now due. In his stress he laid his case frankly before

his friend, Mr. Rockefeller. "I owe you, with accrued interest, \$402,000," he wrote in substance. "You have fully \$700,000 as collateral in my Standard and shipping stock. Surely that is enough to cover the loan. Can you not release my Franklin mining stock (held as collateral for his endorsement of the loan to Mr. Rockefeller's brother), in order that I may meet my outside obligations? If you do not, I fear I must make a personal assignment." And Mr. Corrigan claimed, in the letter he wrote Mr. Rockefeller making this request, that it had been stipulated that he could get this collateral at any time that he needed it; that his leaving it with Mr. Rockefeller was a wise precaution in Mr. Corrigan's own interest.

Mr. Rockefeller's reply was entirely businesslike. He could do none of the things Mr. Corrigan requested. He could not release the mining stock. Nobody at 26 Broadway remembered that any arrangement for releasing it had ever been made. Besides, he must also have the dividends on the Standard Oil certificates. Mr. Corrigan's case was desperate. He felt that his property much more than covered his debts. Iron ore in the ground, and good boats in a dock may temporarily lose value, but their intrinsic value cannot be destroyed. There were already signs that values were recovering. If he could but get hold of his mining stock! Mr. Rockefeller was firm and he began gently to hint that there was one way out of the trouble, if Mr. Corrigan would sell him his Standard Oil trust certificates, that would wipe out whatever of the debt that was due, give him the ready money he needed and enable Mr. Rockefeller to give time on his other loans. Mr. Corrigan would not listen to the idea. The Standard holding represented the work of his early manhood. It was his largest dividend earner; that he could not give up. He called in Frank Rockefeller to plead for him. The interview broke up without a decision, but as Frank Rockefeller left the room John called him back "Corrigan is going to the wall, Frank," he said "I might as well have his stock as anybody. Persuade him to sell it, and you get his mining stock."

By the fall of 1894 Mr. Corrigan was desperate. He must have money, would not Mr. Rockefeller help him? There were interviews, pleadings, promises, but always they ended in the same impasse—"sell me your Standard Oil trust certificates and that will help you," and to further his plan, Mr. Rockefeller now began to apply his favorite process of creating a panic. After all Standard Oil was very uncertain in its value. One could never tell what would happen. Beside, the mining stock was of little value. According to Mr. Rockefeller, all of Mr. Corrigan's property was doubtful. Nevertheless, he would buy the Standard holdings to help an old friend!

Now some time before this Mr. Corrigan had made an assignment of equities in his Standard Oil trust certificates and shipping interests to Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland his council, and an associate in business. Judge Burke believed that the property in Mr. Rockefeller's hands was ample to extricate Corrigan, and he decided to try to negotiate a loan upon his equities in the securities. To do so, however, it was necessary to be able to show to lenders of money what the Standard stock was really worth. Mr. Corrigan was unable to give him any definite information on that point; he

had no report showing its property, its earning power, its investments, and hence it was a mere guess as to what the property ought to sell for. Accordingly Judge Burke wrote Mr. Rockefeller asking a "definite statement as possible, first, of the total amount of stock outstanding; second its assets, including all its investments, its earnings gross and net for say the last five years, and any other information which will enable any one to understand definitely the value of the property."

Judge Burke got no answer to his letter. He wrote a second time: "I must now ask you as president of the company to furnish me with a definite and specific statement of the assets and liabilities of that company, together with any facts which may enable me to negotiate a sale or pledge of the stock, of the equity in the stock, in your hands. You know full well that it is in my power to obtain this information, but I trust that your own good business sense and judgement and your sense of fairness and right is such that will not force me to resort to any other measures than application to yourself for that to which I am so clearly entitled."

But still no answer. He and Corrigan twisted and turned, came to New York, begged for a valuation on the Standard stock, a chance to save it, but Mr. Rockefeller was firm. Finally putting some of his own collateral with that of Corrigan. Burke

secured a promise for enough money from a New York bank to pay the entire debt to Mr. Rockefeller, and thus free the collateral. Mr. Rockefeller refused to accept the money! The greater part of the debt was not due. He never did business in that way!

He had Corrigan in his grip and in February, 1895, the 2,500 shares of Standard Oil company stock were sold to Mr. Rockefeller for \$168 a share. But the fact that he had been obliged to part with what was his most profitable possession—with stock which was the first fruit of his early struggles as a refiner, with the results of the processes he had developed, and the benefit of which the Standard Oil company had been reaping for 15 years, made Corrigan bitter in the extreme and his bitterness was increased by the rise in the value of the sale. Before a month had passed Standard Oil stock was selling at \$185. Judge Burke was particularly incensed and it was under his advice that some weeks after the sale Corrigan raised a question as to Mr. Rockefeller's right to buy the stock after refusing repeatedly to give an accounting which would allow him to judge of its value:

"You have been the trustee of my property, my representative," he wrote Mr. Rockefeller in substance. "You have always held my proxy. It was your duty to advise me of all matters pertaining to the company

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Operators Side Of The Strike

A most insignificant statement was brought to Fourth Vice President Dermody today which that gentleman believes shows how near victory is for the striking railway telegraphers. An auditor of the Northern Pacific railroad, engaged in checking up the stations between Livingston and Missoula, remarked that of the imported men between those points, not one was capable of holding the positions, and such of them as remained at work when the strike was broken, would not be further employed.

He said that the best men had either been induced to quit or had been frightened away. The others he said, were grossly incompetent. The statement was witnessed by two friends of the strikers.

The meeting of the Trades and Labor assembly, which was to have been held Sunday night, has been postponed until Wednesday night to allow it to be more largely advertised.

Fourteen pickets were sent out from Helena yesterday, including

two ladies. That number will be further increased by six today.

Reports received by Chairman Dermody this morning from all points along the lines of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, were that the miners are taking a lively interest in the strike, and are demanding that imported operators desert their places. Liquid persuasion is being used in some cases in case they cannot be made to see the error of their ways otherwise.

Patrolman Rodgers telegraphed this morning from Bearmouth as follows:

"Put the run on two 'scabs' here today. All locked up again. Nothing doing here for 'scab's'."

From President Perham the following cheering words were received: "Main lines remain firm. Pickets pulled sixteen yesterday. General situation excellent."

T. M. LaPointe of Sand Coulee has been allowed by Chairman Dermody to attend to station work there upon condition that he does not do telegraphing until the trouble is over.

No superstitious fears were felt today among the striking operators. Although the thirteenth day of the greatest labor struggle of its kind in the history of railroading, the men showed the utmost confidence, and professed to believe that the end is near, with victory honorably and honestly won.

"Not a single desertion from our ranks, and more than a dozen new recruits," was the report handed to Fourth Vice President Dermody.

Mr. Dermody waxes enthusiastic when asked to talk of the strike both prospective and retrospective.

"Since the men deserted their keys in the struggle for nearer living wages, there has been but one case of violence or attempt at intimidation," said Mr. Dermody. "On the other hand our pickets have been 'bully-ragged' and threatened by deputies and officials of the company we have met the issue smilingly and gone steadily on showing the strike-breakers the error of their ways, with uniformly good success.

"The doubling of our picket and patrol system is working well," continued Mr. Dermody. "On the Montana and Rocky Mountain divisions of both roads more stations were locked up last night, and this morning than at any time since the strike was inaugurated. At Logan the night operator has been induced to join headquarters. The two imported operators at Bearmouth were taken out last night. The two men at Blossberg notified the pickets that they were ready to quit. Austin has been deserted. Strike-breakers located at Winston and Townsend have quit their keys and their places have not been filled."

Good situations were provided yesterday for three of the men who are out, and they entered into their duties this morning. Other positions have been offered to those who wish. These places have been filled by men brought west by the company, thus precluding any chance of Northern Pacific officials to induce them to return to the company's employ.

To what despicable means the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway companies have resorted to deprive their faithful employees of fair wages and a means of making a living, is shown by the statements made by the telegraph operators brought from the east to break the strike.

The great moguls of northern rail-

Lime Light On Old Party Affairs of Graft in Helena

The people of Helena are confronted with a water question. The fact is, the people of Helena are in the same predicament as are all the people of America, and Europe, and Asia, and Africa, and the odd corners of this earth where missionaries, whisky, opium and other death dealing agencies of our system of profit, interest and rent have been projected. So where we read in the morning-Neill Amalgamated-Heinze the ravings of its imported maniac, we hear the voice of a de-ranged system. The people of Helena and of all "civilization" have been and are being robbed, and they are the victims, the same as in all lands, of the same old class, the class of grafters who arrogate to themselves all that is holy and great; supporting these thieves is the church, in Helena as in all the world; in all periods of history the church and profit mongers have co-operated to squeeze and enslave the people. The water question in Helena illustrates the general condition. The morning Neill is issuing daily "bulls" commanding the people to do business through a water commission with a priest as president and a job lot of superannuated merchants as members.

What we would like to know is: What does a merchant, or money-changer know about hydraulics? The trouble lies in the rottenness of this infernal system of graft; then profit-tom-carter once said of the Philippines, "will it pay?" Tom-Carter is a master hand at the business of "will it pay" and he knows.

The sole inspiration of the ruling class in all things pertaining to the good of all the people is; "will it pay" not the people, but will it pay the ignorant class to whose fingers sticks the gum of graft-of-profit? What does a sheep-goods man know about a water supply for a city? The entire proposition smacks of Neill. It has a medley of smells that would do justice to a Chicago stock yard.

As Raftery, in affect said in his ravings: Helena has been held back by the gang which is now attempting to secure control of pumping rights. All civilization has been throttled by the same gang everywhere. In selecting a commission

to handle this water question, we advise that some of the small householders of the city—the laboring

producers of wealth be selected then and not until then, will honest results be secured. The News will comment from week to week upon these questions and will handle them, and the "vested interests" in a manner that will open the eyes of its readers to the shape of things.

The suppression of news regarding the doings of the Lewis and Clark county commissioners and the Helena city council is worthy of notice. The county commissioners have been sitting for some time as a board of equalization. There is no doubt that the corporations, banks, and individuals having large possessions of cash, and property, have had dealings with this board, yet, not one word has been reported by the daily papers. It is known that two of the board are in full touch and sympathy, with our pet banks and corporations, and it looks queer that the actions of the board have not been noticed.

Last year Messrs. Cory and Hutchinson reduced the Tom Marlow assessment \$144,000. After the adjournment of the board the News will take up the question and deal with it, and the corporation favorites as they deserve.

On the 7th inst., the Helena city council passed an ordinance compelling the steam railroad companies, and the Helena power and traction company to light, at their own cost, all street crossings along their lines. This will save the city about \$3,000 per year, yet the papers in question, said nothing about it because they are corporation papers. They do not like to encourage onslaughts upon corporation graft. The News will keep the people informed hereafter upon these subjects.

Apropos to street lights—it has cropped out that the city has been paying for arc lights of 2000 candle power, and getting from 400 to 800 candle power. This is but a sample

of what the people are getting under the present system. Under Socialism the people will illuminate the streets and parks at one fifth the cost and there will not be a nook or crevice in all our city where one cannot see as in the day.

Last Monday night Persell—Tom Carter's mayor—delivered himself of a "message" upon the subject of 5 cent street car fares, claiming he had induced the new owners to reduce from ten cents. The fact is Hauser had announced the reduction, it being entirely voluntary on the part of Hauser but Tom Carter's mayor is a candidate for re-election next spring, and he needs political capital of some kind. Socialists keep this in mind.

It seems the city council issued a licence for a saloon opposite the federal building and at a recent meeting of the council a petition, from such moral gentleman as Tom Power, A. M. Holter, E. W. Beattie, W. G. Bailey, George Freeman, and Frank D. Miracle was presented, in opposition to it, on the ground that it is bad for the neighborhood and the sale of poison should be confined to Main street, 6th Ave., and the business portion of the city. It transpires that W. G. Bailey is proprietor of a saloon building on Main street, Holter on Clore street, and Tom Power on 6th Avenue. Would any of them object to a Park Street saloon if they had property to rent there?

It so happens that the workingmen's club on Park Ave., has a bar the same as the Montana club has on 6th Ave., and the Lamb's club on Main street. Perhaps these moral gentlemen are after the workingmen's trade. Under Socialism there will be no saloons for boys and girls to slink into, for the profit of "moral" landlords.

Speaking of landlords—some of our best church pillars, own houses of ill repute and are living off the sorrows of the inmates. The News may undertake to publish a list of these places and the owners some day. It would be interesting reading.

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THE MONTANA NEWS.

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J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

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AN ASSININE EDITOR.

This article is clipped from the Joliet, Carbon county, Journal, in which the poor ass that runs the paper attempts to be smart:

Among the time-killing diversions furnished the Jolietites during the past week was a snake show and a female stump speaker of the Socialist persuasion. The first named gave an exhibition Sunday evening and quietly folded their tent and stole softly away in the gloaming, and the last named held forth, standing on a chair in the street, on Monday evening, where she gave a splendid exhibition of human endurance reaching the limit in two hours and fifty nine minutes by timekeeper Charley Young's watch and chain, who so kindly acted as referee and bottle holder. Those of our citizens who attended both spectacles, claim they were a standoff. The first did not last long but was interesting, while the more than made up in quantity what it lacked in interest—simply a multiplication of words, committed to an excellent memory which, together with a tireless tongue, forms a combination that drives strong men to hard drink. When we remember that Father Adam was beset upon by the combined wiles of a female stump speaker and a snake show, we no longer wonder why he left the reservation.

If this was nothing but a multiplication of words, and the author of the above is so wise we challenge the editor (?) to meet any Socialist in debate, and if he don't look like thirty cents worth of dog meat before he is through with the debate, then the News will concede that he is "IT." However, it is laughable to see some fellow who is only large enough to run a country cross-roads paper where the best reading matter is patent guts, attempts to criticize a speaker of the reputation of Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett. It reminds one of the "fiste," barking and running to keep out of danger.

KAUTSKY AND FATHER GAPON

Some time ago we gave prominence in the Leader to a letter from Father Gapon—the exiled Russian leader. In that letter he asked the Socialists of Europe to join with him in urging all the Russian Socialists to sink their sectional differences, and unite in common battle against the autocracy.

The letter was issued and authenticated by the International Secretariat in Brussels. In commenting upon Father Gapon's statement we pointed out the important differences of principle or policy could not be dissolved in response to a mere sentiment of unity. We joined heartily, however, with Father Gapon and the International Secretariat in appealing to the Socialist bodies in Russia to act unitedly in the present terrible crisis, leaving matters of difference aside till the conflict was over.

It appears, however, that Karl Kautsky, the foremost exponent of the Marxist movement in Europe, has strongly protested against Father Gapon's appeal. The grounds of his objection are (1) that in issuing the appeal the International Secretariat appropriated to itself the name

of the International Socialist Bureau which was not consulted; and (2) that in issuing the appeal, Father Gapon could have only one object in view, that of making the Social Democratic section in Russia appear as opposed to unity. Kautsky further complains that his protest was addressed to "Vorwaerts," but was refused publication.

The fact that Kautsky entertains the idea that the Social Democrats either in Russia or other parts of Europe are being struck at not only by Father Gapon, but by the International Secretariat, and "Vorwaerts," would seem to show that the Marxist section in Europe are are by no means so assured of unity or so disposed towards unity as some of their proclamations might encourage us to believe.—London Labour Leader.

An itinerant Socialist orator held forth on a Main street corner for an hour and a half Friday night. The speaker failed to make much of an impression on the crowd, and the picture he drew of the starving workmen and labor "slaves" did not seem to appeal very strongly to those who stopped to listen. Lewistown is a mighty poor field for the exponent of Socialistic vagaries to work.—Argus.

It is a cinch that the worker's condition is of but little interest to the grafter, and the poor fellow that penned the above squib is either a grafter or the hireling of a grafter. Of course such as he cares but little about the prevailing conditions of the country, and give no heed of them as long as he is able to fill his belly. But there is a time coming when he will be ground down and out, and it is then that he will realize the true conditions of a majority of the people. The large crowd present, as described above is evidence of the great growing interest taken by the populace in the philosophy of Socialism.

All along the Pacific coast the Socialist speakers are being arrested and thrown in jail by the capitalists. That's good! It signifies that Socialism is growing. In fact growing so strong that capitalism is becoming scared.

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 soapboxer.

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.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

During the past week the following donations to the special organizing fund have been received. Local Stark, St. A. B. Carlton, \$2. Dr. J. Calder, \$5.

D. Burgess' dates are Monarch, Aug. 17; Kirby, Aug. 18; Nelhart, (unorganized) Aug. 19 and 20. Great Falls Aug. 21, 22, and 23.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's dates are: Belgrade (unorganized) Aug. 19; Norris, (unorganized) Aug. 21; Meadow Creek (unorganized) Aug. 22; Jeffins (unorganized) Aug. 23; Virginia City (unorganized) Aug. 24; Alder (unorganized) Aug. 25; Sheridan (unorganized) Aug. 26. Comrade Hazlett's meeting at Fritley was a decided success; considerable literature was sold and the collection was \$9.66. We expect to keep Comrade Hazlett lecturing in the state until January 1st, and then she will not have covered the entire state.

The tour just completed by J. H. Walsh was a great success, as well as organizing two new locals, he opened up a route over which no Socialist speaker has ever been before, and the next speaker who goes over that route will be able to visit other places that Comrade Walsh was unable to reach.

Comrade Hazlett will start to open up a new route over which no speaker has ever traveled before. She will leave the main line of the N. P., at Sappington, speak at Norris, then travel up the Madison to Virginia City, returning to Whitehall on the main line of the N. P., via Twin Bridge branch; on this route she will visit all the mining camps in Madison county and blaze a trail for other speakers to follow.

Trail blazing is the kind of work the speakers have been doing in Montana this summer. This work costs money; but we have hopes that the efforts expended along this line will give results that will build up a movement that the party will be proud of. There are seven new routes to be opened up, or trails to be blazed for other speakers to follow. This is work that must be done and will be attended to as fast as finances will permit.

There is a number of locals that have not yet elected their representative on the state committee. Locals will please attend to this and act as soon as possible, as we want a full membership on the state committee.

The receipts for August from dues and donations should reach \$150 to enable us to meet all obligations. Local secretaries should make out a list of members in arrears and have a committee appointed to try and get members to pay up.

There is still \$32 owing on the old debt. J. D. GRAHAM.

Operators Side Of The Strike.

(Continued from page 1.)

roading and their little cohorts are guilty of:

Obtaining men under false pretenses.

By Bribery.

By threats.

By intimidation.

The strike of the railway telegraph operators for living wages on the N. P. and G. N., was called 15 days ago. For a month prior to the ordering of the strike—or lockout—call it what you please—the two great corporations controlled by Jim Hill, had agents in the east hiring men to fill the places of men who had served them long, honestly and faithfully and well. And for what?

That the companies might be relieved, if possible, from paying wages that were commensurate with the knowledge, skill and experience obtained through years of service.

The minimum pay of a telegrapher upon these roads is \$55 per month—a wage that the merest "bum" scoffs at. Every operator holds the lives of countless thousands of passengers within the grasp of his fingers just as surely as the engineer who pilots the locomotive through the rocky passes of the great mountains. The telegrapher is a man of great responsibility, and many a one has broken down from nervous prostration through the awful strain which he has to undergo.

It was to increase the wages a paltry \$5 per month that the telegraphers struck for. This insignificant sum of \$5—scarcely the price of an official's breakfast—was denied them and they were allowed to desert their keys and place the lives of passengers in jeopardy, through the installation of inexperienced men who knew naught of the art of telegraphing except that they were expert in taking reports for commercial telegraph companies or press associations. And these are the men who make and unmake the nation.

The public is not allowed to know the true conditions. The big newspapers, owned and controlled by the moneyed interests, as heartless and soulless as the two great railway corporations, are not permitted to publish the situation as it is. If a story of the strike is printed at all, it is to the effect that the operators have lost, that trains are running in full numbers and on time; that the old men will not be allowed to return upon any terms whatsoever, except such as the companies shall dictate.

The truth remains however, that not a man would have been brought from the east to take place of a striker had the railroads not resorted to tricks and artifices that would shame a confidence man whose brazen trade filches the hard earned dollars from the granger who would buy his wares. By the use of money, force and lies, they obtained men to come west, promising them positions which they knew they could not and would not provide.

Agents were located in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Springfield, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville. Advertisements were inserted in daily papers, carefully guarded, that the true purport might not be discovered and applicants rushed to get the jobs, hoping to secure employment and bread for wives and children.

The seekers for work were told that they were to be placed in blocks a plan of safety for operating trains that is much in vogue in the east. Upon showing their capabilities those hired were to be promoted and transportation furnished their families. Nothing was said about becoming "scabs" and taking the food from the mouths of their brothers whom they have sworn to support and succor.

Under these conditions a number of men signed contracts.

If the applicant was loth to accept the terms, the agent was ready with money to tide over any little financial difficulty which stood between him and the position he was seeking. In at least one instance \$50 was handed an operator as an inducement to sign a contract, and leave his happy home for the uncertainties of the far west. Free transportation was another inducement which

was handed out to the sucker to bite at.

Some men signed. Others did not, when the agent would not state the location which was to be provided.

The day upon which the strike was ordered the agents in the different cities were telegraphed to ship their men west. Three were sent from Baltimore, four from Philadelphia, eight from New York and four from Boston. They were all placed in a tourist car, and then the operators knew that they had been hired, not by legitimate means, but by underhand methods and that the agents were Pinkerton detectives.

The trip was begun under unfavorable circumstances. As soon as the train started both doors of the car were locked and the operators not allowed to even as much as put their heads out of the windows. Meals were provided either in the dining car or through the Pinkerton man, who would often drop off at a stopping place and provide sandwiches.

At Pittsburg, Chicago and Omaha a number of men tried to get away, but they were held like slaves, by the hired thugs of the corporations. They were compelled, against their will, to accompany the "Pinks" to Billings, where they were turned over to officials of the railroad companies, and distributed to different points.

The trip from the far east to the line of the N. P., was made over the Burlington route, as the company feared to carry the imported men over their own road. No opportunity was given the imported operators to see any one except railroad men.

They were placed at work at different points along the lines, and closely guarded by deputy sheriffs, hired and paid by the two great railway companies. The pay of the operator was from \$2 to \$2.36 per day. The wages of the deputies secured to guard him was fixed at \$5—more than double that of the men who held the safety of life in their grasp, and often five deputies guarded one man.

Only in a stealthy and clandestine manner is a strikebreaker—if he may be called that—allowed to talk with a man of the world. So afraid are the railway officials that their iniquity may be made known, that they back the deputies up to assault any one who may dare to address a man who has been forced to take the place of a striker.

This has been proven in a number of cases during the present week. A picket sent out from local headquarters was assaulted at Garrison; another picket was held up and roughly handled at Blossburg. Still another picket was struck at Livingston by Superintendent Boyle, on Monday, according to reports telephoned Fourth Vice President Dermody, of local headquarters. These pickets were passengers holding first-class tickets and entitled to every courtesy of the road.

These are a few of the means that the N. P., and G. N., roads' officials have adopted, to gain their ends and keep the noses of their former employees to the grindstone. The whole story is much too long for publication in this issue, and another installment will be provided for our readers next week.

Socialistic Jews Protest.

Basle, Switzerland, July 31.—The Socialist sections of the Zionist congress have issued a circular to the Jewish people protesting against their treatment during the meetings of the congress. They met today and expressed their disagreement with the decision adopted by the congress yesterday not to accept the offer of Great Britain of a tract of land in East Africa for the formation of a Zionist colony. They decided to form a special organization with the view of taking over territory. Meanwhile the main body of the congress elected an organization committee of which Dr. Henry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, and Dr. J. M. Magens, of Brooklyn, were appointed members. During the discussions of the program Dr. Magens on behalf of the American delegates requested the reconsideration of the British proposal.



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We do not want to carry over a single garment of this description if price will sell it. They are all this season's stock and we offer them to you at a sacrifice to us, at a gain to you

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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.

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TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 8:45 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:40 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 1:10 p. m.	
Arrive 11:55 a. m.	Summit	Leave 12:50 p. m.	
Leave 12:26 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:25 p. m.	
Leave 12:55 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:40 a. m.	
Leave 1:25 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 11:10 a. m.	
Leave 2:00 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:35 a. m.	
Leave 2:40 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:57 a. m.	
Leave 4:00 p. m.	Garneil	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 5:00 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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Correspondence

The Montana News, Helena Mont.
Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith I send you express order for \$1 to pay subscription on News.

WM. POWERS.

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

Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 12 1905.
The Montana News: Enclosed find order for \$3 for which send the News to enclosed addresses.

Yours truly,
C. C. MCHUGH.

Have you done your duty in assisting the state secretary in getting into the new field for organizing.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 11 1905.
Editor Montana News.

Dear Sir and Comrade: I send you express order for one dollar for my subscription to the News for one year. Hoping the News will keep pleading the cause of the workers I am,

Yours truly,
C. W. PEACOCK.

The state secretary is looking for contributions from you to assist in organizing the unorganized places.

Clancy, Mont., Aug. 13, 1905.
Dear Comrade Walsh: Enclosed herewith I send you a postoffice order for \$1 for my subscription to the News, which I enjoy most thoroughly. Wishing you success I am,
Yours for the revolution,
LLEW ROBERTS.

SITUATION WANTED—Sewing by the day. 124 Edwards St. Call after 6 p. m.

Butte Mont, Aug. 10 1905.
The Montana News, Helena Mont.
Gentlemen: Enclosed please find money order for one dollar for one years continuance of your valuable paper. Trusting you will receive the enclosed O. K. I remain,
Yours truly,
O. STENBERG.

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

Mc Cain, Wash. Aug. 5, 1905.
Montana News, Helena, Mont.

Comrades: At the opportune time I will contribute a synopsis of the Great Northern—Northern Pacific telegraphers strike in perhaps two sections. The article will be written from a Socialist Industrial-unionist standpoint and will spare neither friend or foe, dwelling upon the inefficiency and dismal failure of craft unionism. While the strike is a good one from an operators standpoint we are doomed to inevitable defeat, as all craft union strikes are.

I think the Weekly People will run the discourse, as I have offered it to them for propaganda work, and also have sent notice of it to Secretary Wm. Trautman of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fraternally yours,
H. LYNCH.

If you get a copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Don't let us have to invite you over a thousand times.

Ripe For Revolution.

While the United States may not be as ripe for revolution as some of the nations of the old world, the present administration is doing everything possible to bring on a social and political cataclysm.

The underhanded and shameless methods employed by the present administration to suppress or destroy the little Socialist journals or newspapers that are starting up all over the land, is a case that should command the attention of all fair-minded people. Every one of these papers is demanding and struggling for the betterment of social and industrial conditions, and should receive the hearty support of all well wishers of humanity in general.

Instead of giving financial aid and moral support to the great journals that are growing fat off the present nefarious system, the proper thing to do, is to assist by all fair means those newspapers that are trying to correct the economic con-

ditions, unless the seeds are finely scattered or sown, we cannot expect to reap an abundant harvest.

It may take years or it may take decades before we may get a return for our efforts but as God lives it will come in due time, and will be commensurate with our efforts. Every nickel, every dime, and every dollar consecrated to Socialism will come back to us perhaps a hundred fold.

The kings of the earth are conspiring together to circumvent the will of the people and to keep them enslaved, and monarchs are trembling in their weakness and impotence. The throne and sceptres shall be broken up and destroyed. It may take physical force, as gun powder and dynamite, to bring it about but it will be diamond cut diamond and force against force. Militarism, barbarism and capitalism are doomed, and Socialism is moving on with the force of an avalanche. It is already here, and the "world shall be shaken like a reed at the touch of the rod, and the kingdoms of time shall awaken at the voice and the summons of God."

No more through the dim of the ages
Shall warnings and chidings divine,
From the lips of my prophets and sages
Be trampled like pearls before swine.

Ye have stolen my lands and my cattle,
Ye have kept back from labor its meed,
Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle,
When they knelt at your feet in their greed.

And when clamors of hunger grow louder,
And the multitude prayed to be fed,
Ye have answered with poisons and powder,
The cries of your brethren for bread.

As Cleveland and Roosevelt have done in the past, and every representative of capitalism will do in the future that the laboring class elects to office.

Yours for the revolution,
M. A. C.

It will soon be a year ago, comrades, since we started to sell press shares to raise sufficient money to get a paper press of our own. Only 19 of these shares have as yet been sold. According to that you Socialists are not very deeply interested whether we have a Socialist paper in the state of Montana or not. The proposition was to sell press shares at \$10 each. As soon as enough were sold to buy the press, install it; and then begin to pay the shares off as fast as possible. They are numbered consecutively and will be paid off in the same manner. Comrades let us sell these press shares. You get your ten dollars back. You are out nothing but the interest. But why let this deal drag so long? Will you take a share at once? Let us hear from you. They must be sold. It is necessary that we own our press then this plant will be complete. Will you help out? Take a share.

A Homely Criticism.

"Uncle Joe Cannon is sometimes too homely and direct and harsh in his comments," said a young journalist. "I was not at all pleased with the remark he made to me while I was speaking at the X banquet."

"Of course I am an inexperienced speaker. I can't rattle off words like the veterans of the senate and house. I admit that I began my address in a faltering way. I began, if I remember:

"Gentlemen, my opinion is that the generality of mankind in general is disposed to take advantage of the generality of—"

"Here Uncle Joe interrupted me. 'Sit down, son,' he said. 'You are coming out of the same hole you went in at.'—Kansas City Journal.

A Quick Witted Hero.

Bismarck had to confer the iron cross on a hero in the ranks one day and, thinking to try his humor—which was of the elephantine order—on the man, said:

"I am authorized to offer you instead of the cross 100 thalers. What do you say?"

"What is the cross worth?" quietly asked the man.

"About 3 thalers."
"Very well, then, your highness, I'll take the cross and 97 thalers."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Aged Literary Men.

The publication of Dr. Weir Mitchell's new novel, so closely following the author's seventy-fifth birthday, attracts attention to the fact that our American authors have been and are today a long lived class. Dr. Holmes attained the age of eighty-five. Whittier and Harriet Beecher Stowe died at eighty-four, Bryant at eighty-three, Emerson at seventy-eight, Irving at seventy-six and Longfellow at seventy-five. Of authors still living and, with one or two exceptions, actively at work Julia Ward Howe will be eighty-six in May, Edward Everett Hale is eighty-three, Moncure Conway is seventy-two, Mark Twain is sixty-eight, and William D. Howells is sixty-eight. Holmes and Whittier both did some of their best work after seventy-five. — Chicago Journal.

Two Times.

The expressions "time" and "right time," as used by the North sea trawlers, were explained by the managing director of the gamecock fleet at the board of trade inquiry at Hull concerning the firing by the Russians upon the English fishermen.

The clocks on the fishing trawlers are set an hour faster than Greenwich time in order that the catch of fish may be delivered to the receiving boat and reach the Hull market promptly.

The witness was asked what the fishermen would gain if they knew the clocks were fast.

The manager answered that it was an old custom and that such traditions have great weight with fishermen.

New Issue Raised In Washington

Bellingham, Sta. A. Aug. 9 1905.
J. H. Walsh, Helena, Mont.

Dear Comrade; Enclosed please find copy of resolutions passed by Bellingham local at its last regular Sunday night meeting.

The question is not so much on the truth or falsehood of the supposed conversation related by Mr. Lewis in which your name is mentioned, but the fact that a national lecturer would make a business of electioneering, and relating things as facts, the truth of which he then knew nothing, or had no knowledge.

Also his position as to the "Educational Qualifications" necessary to hold any position in a working class movement, appears to Bellingham local to be absurd.

Would you kindly inform us as to how much truth there is in the supposed conversation between yourself and Comrade Spargo.

Yours for the working class, may they ever be right, but right or wrong the working class. And when any party ceases to represent that class, but a few self-appointed dictators who imagine the rank and file must look to them for all knowledge, then it is time to drop such a party, or drop the would-be dictators.

Fraternally,
CHAS. S. WALLACE,
Secretary Bellingham Local.

Bellingham Local Resolutions

Bellingham, Wash., August, 6, '05.

Whereas, This local arranged with State Secretary Martin for a week's propaganda work by Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco, employed by the state committee of the state of Washington to lecture in this state; and

Whereas, This local agreed to, and did pay to said Arthur Morrow Lewis the sum of \$25, being for services and expenses for the week's propaganda work; and

Whereas, On the second day of his arrival in this city, said Arthur Morrow Lewis began to personally electioneer among individual members of local Bellingham, against the candidacy of a nominee of the state convention of the Socialist party of this state for national committeeman viz: Comrade Irene M. Smith of Tacoma, Washington; stating to members individually: That said Irene M. Smith, when she attended the late national convention of the Socialist party held in the city of Chicago, was the laughing stock and butt of the convention, and everywhere referred to as "the lady of the four sciences;" that during said convention she singled out Comrade Spargo of New York and openly charged him and the New York delegates with being in the pay of the capitalist class, and in her speeches sarcastically referred to him as "My dear Spargo" so much so that the other delegates made a jest of the expression. That at the close of the convention, Mrs. Smith finding she was without standing in the convention and among the delegates, went to Comrade Spargo and in tears said: I have wronged you, I wanted to and thought I was getting in with the majority of the delegates, but I find I was deceived—the people to whom I talked had no influence or standing in the convention. Now I am here, stranded, without a friend to go to for aid. I have great confidence in you, Comrade Spargo; what would you advise me to do? and could you let me have \$40 to get home? Comrade Spargo replied: "My dear woman, I haven't seen \$40 at any one time for months and could not loan it to you if I would, but if you have confidence in me and want my advice, this is it: From this day on never call yourself a Socialist. If you should see a Socialist coming down the street, cross over and don't recognize him. Go among your spiritualist friends and tell them that from this on you will have nothing to do with Socialism and that you will teach spiritualism only." Com-

rade Lewis left the impression that he received the information direct from Comrade Spargo, stating that he (Lewis) would take Spargo's word for anything he would say.

Comrade Lewis also stated that Mrs. Smith's education was very limited; she could not possibly be a scientific Socialist, for one not versed in the sciences could not possibly be a Marxian Socialist. That it was all verp well for such as Mrs. Smith to be members of the party, but to be placed on the national committee, or the state committee, or even secretary of a local, was ridiculous and lowered the party, and that he as a national lecturer would do all he could to prevent such a disgrace to the party.

His electioneering became so outrageous that the demand was made that the charges be made openly before the local. Comrade Lewis' engagement with the local closed Tuesday night and he consented to stay over one night and make an open statement before the local the next evening as to Mrs. Smith's unfitness to be national committeeman. Without consulting Comrade Lewis, a telegram was sent to Mrs. Smith requesting her presence in Bellingham Wednesday evening. After a short street meeting and a propaganda meeting in Socialist hall, at which a collection of \$5 and some few cents was taken and turned over to Comrade Lewis on account of his staying over the extra night, a business meeting of the local opened and the following resolution was adopted: (Mrs. Smith having by this time arrived at the hall.)

Whereas, Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco, California, employed by the Washington state committee of the Socialist party, and under pay of this Bellingham local as a propaganda lecturer, has been spreading reports as to Comrade Irene Smith's unfitness to act as national committeeman, said Irene Smith having been nominated for said position by the state convention of the Socialist party, or in other words electioneering among the individual members of this local against said Irene Smith,

Resolved, That Comrade Lewis state openly to this local in the precise words and same meaning attached that he used to the individual members why Irene Smith is an improper person to represent the state of Washington as national committeeman.

Comrade Lewis then practically reiterated the charges he had made to members personally, except he stated he had received his information from Comrade Kennedy of Seattle, and that Comrade Kennedy was a party to a conversation with Comrade Spargo and Comrade Walsh of the Montana News, in which Comrade Spargo gave the above information. Comrade Lewis stated that spiritualism, phrenology, astrology and palmistry were fakes and none of them could in any way be termed a science, but were incompatible with science; that any one believing in any one of them could not be a Socialist; that they were all in direct opposition to the principles of Socialism, and any body of representative Socialists would so decide, and that he knew what he was talking about. He charged that Mrs. Smith had sold books on palmistry when lecturing on Socialism, and he had a book of Mrs. Smith's that had so been sold with name of purchaser thereon. It developed that said book did not have any date of sale on it, and might have been purchased ten years before, or any time for that matter.

Mrs. Smith being called upon denied the Spargo story from beginning to end, and cited her published speeches in the report of the convention as proof of her position. She stated that she believed in spiritualism and looked upon astrology, phrenology and palmistry as sciences and

(Continued on page 4)

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Rockefeller a Heartless Thief

(Continued from page 1)

which should show the value of my property. I want an accounting showing the value of the property—its surplus, etc.," and he added, "When I have received the accounting asked for, I will then decide whether to annul our last deal or allow it to stand."

Mr. Rockefeller's reply was plausible. "The affairs of the Standard Oil trust have been presented at the public meetings held from time to time at which meetings all share holders had a right to be present. As to surplus there was none, all the funds have been paid out in dividends. Mr. Corrigan knew very well how much a stockholder leaned at the public meetings of the Standard Oil trust. He knew that ever since the trust had been formed Mr. Rockefeller's policy was to let nobody know what was doing. Both he and Mr. Rockefeller say that they repeatedly asked in the years between 1882 and 1894 for accountings of the property, and they had repeatedly been told it was better for them not to know anything about the inside workings of the trust. "Congress and the state legislatures are after us. You may be subpoenaed. If you know nothing, you can tell nothing. If you know about the business you might tell something which would ruin us."

Mr. Corrigan also doubted Mr. Rockefeller's statement that there was no surplus, as he was right in doing. The balance sheet of the Standard Oil company for December 1894, less than two months before Mr. Corrigan sold his stock, showed total undivided profits of \$44,840.-371.02.

Mr. Corrigan was not satisfied. He still insisted on seeing the balance sheet. Mr. Rockefeller was deeply hurt by his insistence.

"Is it possible," he wrote, "that Jim Corrigan should be willing to write me such a letter, after my uniform kindness to him for a life-time? Mr. Corrigan's answer was very much to the point:

"I shall always be ready to recognize gratefully any act of kindness which you have extended to me. But I am obliged to say in regard to the matter in hand, that I am unable to see that you have been either kind or fair. From my standpoint it appears that you have taken advantage of your position and knowledge to take from me my stock at much less its value. You were my agent and representative in regard to this stock. You know its value and you concealed from me all useful knowledge in respect to it. You not only were my agent, by the fiduciary relation which you sustained in the trust, but you were also my agent appointed to represent my interest in dealing with the trust after the decision in Ohio and New York. It was therefore, your legal as well as moral duty to take no advantage of your situation to my detriment. No one understands better than yourself the duty of an agent to his principle, and you know that in dealing with me you have not supplied me with information which put me upon an equality with yourself."

Mr. Rockefeller was face to face with a very disagreeable legal question, but he was not disposed to give up his stock, particularly now when it was going up by leaps and bounds; and, when dividends of 12

per cent, it carried when Mr. Corrigan parted with it, rose to 17 per cent, 1896, to 33 per cent, in 1897 he refused to consider the matter. Corrigan refused to acknowledge him owner of the stock and thus matters went for three years until finally, in 1898, it came to trial before a board of arbitrators, and then it was that the letters quoted above were brought out.

Judge Burk's whole argument in this trial was that Mr. Rockefeller betrayed his trusteeship. That Mr. Rockefeller was Mr. Corrigan's trustee was easy to show much as the defendant's council might squibble over it. Now, Mr. Rockefeller could not legally barter with stock he held in trust, and again he must according to law, keep the man whose property he held, informed of its value. He had not done this—and more, he had even attempted to depreciate the stock in Mr. Corrigan's mind—at least Mr. Corrigan claimed, and at this point came one of the rare episodes we have in which Mr. Rockefeller plays a dramatic part. Mr. Corrigan had told of an interview with Mr. Rockefeller in which the latter had told him that the trust was earning no money, that they were having the worst competition they ever had that the certificates were not worth \$125—that they had no surplus funds. Mr. Rockefeller denied saying anything of the kind—denied having an interview on the date mentioned—denied ever having more than one interview in the period in question. Judge Burke tried to refresh his memory. He knew the interview had taken place, had a witness to it to fall back on in case of need, but Mr. Rockefeller could not or would not remember, and when pressed he sprang to his feet and drawing himself to his full height; with uplifted hand he cried: "I call God as my judge that I never had an interview with him after the 29th. I call God to witness that." Yet later when Judge Burke mentioned the name of a person present in the ante-room to that interview, Mr. Rockefeller remembered.

Mr. Corrigan lost his suit. The arbitrators did not deny Mr. Rockefeller's trusteeship—that is they acknowledged he had no right to take advantage of Mr. Corrigan's ignorance of the value of the property and the earning power of the Standard oil trust to buy his holdings at less than their value—had no right to refuse him information about the condition of the concern, but they gave Mr. Rockefeller the suit, because Mr. Corrigan had not elected promptly, after he sold his stock whether to rescind or not, because, as they asserted, he had "played fast and loose."

After telling the story of Rockefeller's treachery to James Corrigan, Miss Ida Tarbell, in her story of the oil magnate in the July McClure's continues as follows:

This story has not been told to prove that the arbitrators were wrong in their decision. That is a matter for the learned to decide. One who has only the ordinary equipment of common sense and morality should not presume to venture to decide on legal matters. The arbitrators were all men of experience and learning—the Hon. Wm. G. Choate, William D. Guthrie, William A. Lynch. This decision was no doubt, in accordance with the rules of the game they play.

The tale has been told merely to illuminate Mr. Rockefeller's ideas of business. There can be no manner of doubt that Mr. Rockefeller could, without loss, have carried Mr. Corrigan through his crisis. There can be no manner of doubt that Mr. Corrigan could, with Mr. Rockefeller's help, have extracted himself and saved his Standard Oil stock—even with the sacrifice he had to make he has been able to recoup and is, today, several times a millionaire. But to spare a man's property, even if that man be his life-long friend, to spare a man's property which, by squeezing you can get and make money from is not business in the sense John D. Rockefeller understands it. That is in Mr. Rockefeller's practice, mutual helpfulness has nothing to do with trade. "Might makes right," not generosity, not justice, not humanity. It is a far cry from this creed to the one of that religion which Mr. Rockefeller holds up to the world as his most priceless possession—the religion whose very essence is in bearing one another's burdens.

Mr. Corrigan's case is not exceptional. It is typical. Stories like his are current in every community in which Mr. Rockefeller does business.

The man who in Cleveland, Ohio, who allows himself to become a debtor to Mr. Rockefeller is a laughing stock to the initiated. Even in his own church men say of him: "He's a good Baptist, but look out how you trade with him!" "I have been in business with John D. Rockefeller for 35 years," one of the richest and earliest of Mr. Rockefeller's colleagues once told me in a moment of forgetfulness, "and he would do me out of a dollar today; that is, if he could do it honestly!"

These then are the tactics which for 35 years John D. Rockefeller has been applying to business. Is it strange that he has grown richer and richer as the years went by until today he is called the richest man in the world? How rich he is

nobody knows—perhaps he does not know himself. Twelve years ago, in 1892, when the Standard Oil Trust was dissolved, Mr. Rockefeller owned certificates for 256,854 shares of the stock, between one fourth and one fifth of the entire trust. His dividends on this amount were in that year over three million; in 1896 nearly eight million; in 1900 over twelve million. How much more stock he has nobody knows, for no body knows how often the Corrigan manoeuvre has been repeated. And this Standard Oil stock is only one of his dividend earners. Mr. Rockefeller's personal property in Cleveland, Ohio, outside of Standard Oil interests amounts to probably \$10,000,000, and includes mortgages from \$200 up to \$500,000, real estate from remote city lots to his beautiful Forest Hill park of over 400 acres, besides stocks and bonds of all sorts.

Mr. Rockefeller has not squandered his income. He has applied it for 35 years to accumulating not only oil property but real estate—railroad stock, iron mines, copper mines, anything and everything which could be bought cheap by temporary depressing and made to yield rich by his able management. For 35 years he has worked for special privileges, giving advantages over competitors; for 35 years he has patiently laid net-works around property he wanted; until he had it surely corralled and could seize it; for 35 years he has depreciated values when necessary to get his prey. And today he is still busy. In most every great financial manoeuvre in the country is felt his supple, smooth hand with its grip of steel, and while he directs that which is big, nothing is too small for him to grasp.

Why does he do it? What does he want an income of \$25,000,000 and more for? Not to spend like some splendid old Venetian in palaces and galleries, for none of the glories of the fine old world life are known to him. Not to squander in riot. So far as the world knows, he is poor in his pleasures. Not to give away—his charities and bequests are small compared with his wealth. For what then? Why this relentless, cruel, insistent accumulation of money when you are already buried in it. There seems to be only one explanation, that Mr. Rockefeller is the victim of a money passion which binds him to every other consideration in life, which is stronger than his sense of justice his affections, his joy in life, which is the tyrannous, insatiable force of his being. "Money-mad, money-mad! Sane in every other way, but money-mad," was the late Senator Hanna's comment on John D. Rockefeller. And the late Senator Hanna could not be accused of holding money in light regard.

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- FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
- Fancy Plums, basket.....35c
 - Peaches,.....bx. \$1.10
 - New Peas, 4 lb.....25c
 - Wax Beans, lb.....25 1/2c
 - Cucumbers, each.....8c
 - Tomatoes, 5-lb basket.....45c
 - Tomatoes, lb.....12 1/2c
 - Raspberries, case.....\$2.35
 - Blueberries, quart.....17 1/2c
 - New Potatoes, 100 lb.....\$1.75
 - Watermelons, lb.....2c
 - Currants, red or white, basket 8c

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new issue raised in Washington. (Continued from page 1)

that various seats of learning throughout the country upheld her in this view.

She explained fully her position in regard to spiritualism, phrenology, astrology and palmistry; stated that she had not sold a book on these subjects from a Socialist platform for about three years and then only in the city of Olympia, Washington, where she sold two books to help out the expenses and had reported said sale to the state secretary and turned the profits of said sale to him. That since said time she had in no way mixed spiritualism, phrenology, astrology or palmistry with her lectures on Socialism, because she realized Socialism was an economic question, and until the economic question was settled time could not be given to the other subjects, but as soon as the question of Socialism was settled it was her intention to devote all her time to the study of the sciences mentioned. Comrade Lewis was given full opportunity to question and cross-question Irene Smith and also made several speeches in rebuttal of the claims of Mrs. Smith that astrology, phrenology and palmistry were not sciences. Several of the comrades spoke, and it developed that the majority of them never attended a spiritualist meeting, nor had their hands or heads read, or had studied the sciences named and were consequently without prejudice in favor of Comrade Irene Smith, and at the conclusion of the arguments (after one o'clock a. m.) it was evident that Comrade Lewis had not been sustained in a single point and that Comrade Irene Smith was completely exonerated and the charges looked upon as emanating from a malicious source, of which Comrade Lewis may or may not have had knowledge. It being late it was decided that each comrade endeavor to bring in a resolution next Sunday night to be discussed by the local so that proper action be taken in the matter. After a full and free discussion at the regular Sunday night meeting of the local the following resolution was adopted:

1st. That the foregoing explanation or preamble be hereby made a part of this resolution.

Whereas, Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco, California, lecturing in this state under the auspices of the state committee of the Socialist party of the state of Washington and employed by Bellingham local for propaganda work, has seen fit to circulate slanderous tales regarding a nominee of the Washington state convention for national committeeman, and when required by this local to produce evidence, admitted that it was all heresy and that of himself he had no knowledge of the truth of the reports he so circulated; and

Whereas, Arthur Morrow Lewis declares that without a scientific education no member of the party should be elected to the position of national committeeman, state committeeman or even secretary of a local, and

Whereas, This is a working class movement, by the working class and for the working class, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That the action of Arthur Morrow Lewis while employed by the Socialist party of the state of Washington, in personally circulating slanderous tales, the truth of which he admits he has no knowledge, against a nominee of said party, proves that he is unfitted for the responsible position of state lecturer.

2nd. That the position taken by said Arthur Morrow Lewis of Educational Qualifications savors too much of capitalistic politics, machine politics and bossism to find a lodging in a working class movement, by the working class and for the working class.

3rd. That the position of Arthur Morrow Lewis in stating that any one believing in spiritualism, astrology, phrenology or palmistry, or even believing in a God, cannot be a scientific Socialist, is incompatible with the democratic spirit of freedom of the Socialist party, and if allowed to go unchallenged would eventually relegate the rank and file of the party to intellectual bondage to a few self-appointed, bigoted, would-be managers of the party and

Money is needed at this end of the gun.

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make the name working class movement a misnomer and burlesque.

BELLINGHAM LOCAL.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10, 1905.

Dear Comrade: Will you please publish the enclosed letter and if you have received the Bellingham resolutions, will you be kind enough to place them together.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

New Issue Raised in Washington.

(Continued from page 1)

Socialists and Comrades of the United States:

A new and important issue is being raised and is about to be thrust forward from the state of Washington. That issue will be—"Is a professional fortune teller, palmist and astrologer, a fit and proper person to hold a position of such prominence as national committeeman of the Socialist party?" That question is to be fought in this state, around my behavior while acting as state lecturer of Washington. The direct cause of the controversy is Mrs. Irene Smith, who answers in every particular to the proposition above stated.

The position I have taken, am still taking and intend to take, until otherwise instructed, is that the election of such a person to the national committee would be a mark of disgrace to the state so electing. If this is not the view of the vast majority of the Socialists of this country, I should like to know it.

Then arises the further question, "Is a state lecturer, working in a state, where such a person has been nominated, at liberty to express his views on the question and seek the defeat of such a nominee, or is there something in the written or unwritten law of the party, which demands that official lecturers should keep silence."

In European countries, I take it, such a question could never come up, as no European local would ever make such a nomination. It should be stated, in justification of Washington, that the nomination was made by local Breidablick, a local back in the woods, which so far as the state secretary is able to tell me, never had a speaker except the lady palmist in question, and certainly not during the two years of his term, last past.

The reason I put this whole question before the Socialists of the country is that local Bellingham (author of the notorious Whatcom platform) has, I believe, passed resolutions condemning my behaviour in "using my position as state lecturer to oppose the candidature of Irene Smith for national committee."

I have just received notice from Mrs. Smith's local, local Tacoma, that charges of this kind are standing against me there, and I am arranging my dates so as to get there to answer them at the earliest possible opportunity.

I trust the Socialists of this country will take this question up so that party speakers may know what they are expected to do in such cases, by the rank and file of the party membership. That attitude being ascertained I shall be pleased as a party servant to act accordingly.

At this point of writing the mail brings a printed copy of the Bellingham resolutions. As I have only a few minutes to catch my train to Granite Falls, where I speak and must finish now to get the mail, I wish now to make the following brief statements to be followed later by a detailed reply.

1. I deny the charge involved by the word slanderous.
2. The reason I did not give my authority for the Spargo-Smith incident in Chicago, was that Comrade Kennedy being himself a candidate for that committee, I did not wish to prejudice his case one way or the other, I had satisfied myself that he had repeated these occurrences before he had any idea of being a candidate.
3. I did not state that "without a scientific education no member of the party should be elected to the position of national committeeman, state committeeman or even secretary of a local." Such a statement would be absurd.
4. There are one or two other garbled statements, but apart from these, the Bellingham document is my best defense and the reception it will receive at the hands of the Socialists of this country will hardly be the kind looked for by its writers.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.