

Operators' Lost Strike Reviewed

Some time previous to the Great Northern-Northern Pacific telegraphers strike, the Montana News asked me to write an article for its columns, giving a detailed account of the strike, in its different phases. I, therefore use a letter written by me to Comrade Warren of the Appeal to Reason, on August 7th, that in my opinion, as a preliminary, fits the case. The letter which is self-explanatory, was addressed to Comrade Warren, who cannot spare the space for publication, giving as his reasons, that it is not the policy of the Appeal to enter into a discussion of tactics in the Socialist movement, further stating that he gave space to two articles, written by Comrade Debs and Simons on behalf of industrial unionism. Comrade Warren has entered into an extended argument, in his letters to me, asserting that though we were thoroughly organized industrially, with the four million unemployed, (including those who will take the strikers place at the call of the capitalist class), we would still lose with the powers of government in the hands of the capitalist class.

I do not agree with him in this particular instance, or other cases where skilled labor (more or less) is required, and where the system of organization is correct. And even if we would lose, I cannot see how a Socialist is justified in opposing industrial unionism.

Comrade Warren points out to me that the reason we won the '94 Great Northern strike, was because of competition existing between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways at that time.

This is true in a measure, but not as pertinent in the matter as the fact that in the '94 struggle, there was no competition among the railway employees.

His assertions of "no competition" in the railroads then only strengthens my premise as to the necessity of no competition in the unions now.

H. L.

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Madison, Wash., Aug. 5, 1905.
Fred Warren, Gerard Kas.

Dear Comrade Warren: Let me improve this opportunity of stating to you that I think you are one of, if not the best writer on statistics in the Socialist movement. That you make a special study of, and have mastered the dry, long list of statistics, there is no question. Your sledge-hammer parallels against the arguments of capitalists are not only timely, but always bristling with logic.

However I have just read your answer to Debs, in which you take issue with him, in which you style his "enthusiasm in the new union, the I. W. W." You seemed to have satisfied in your mind that the unemployed problem will do away with all unions, to the extent, that it is a waste of time for a Socialist to bother his head about any union. This opinion is generally shared among the Socialist writers, who have served little or no time in unions. As to the matter of this unemployed problem, and when it will mature, you and I widely differ. We are not going to be swallowed up with it in the immediate future. We must take cognizance of the union question whether we like it or not, for the reason that the union proposition will not let us alone.

Now the question is: What grade of unionism ought we Socialists align with? You will agree that the Gompers style and practice of unionism is little better than no unionism at all, on the whole. To me it appears as just that much debris in the true path of the working class.

That part of it is unnecessary for me to explain to you why.

Now in the matter of the unemployed problem, you will agree with me that before we get Socialism, the capitalist class will do everything under the sun to prevent the unemployed problem. They will build canals, railroads, and what not in order to take care of the unemployed problem, and in the outlay of these millions, who will pay for it? The worker, of course.

Again referring to the matter of craft unionism, we operators of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are now out on strike. I am simply lying on my oars to be relieved here as agent. We have about as much show of winning this strike, as I have of going to Seattle tomorrow and draining the Pacific ocean with a spoon before sunset. I knew this, as I presume all Socialists in the employ of the two companies did, and of course voted and worked as hard as I could against the strike suicide. The officials of the O. R. T., prepared the strike vote, so that the unsophisticated pure and simple O. R. T., member, could not with any degree of loyalty, refuse to vote for the strike. Now what have these O. R. T., leaders to lose by this, or obviously what do they care? They have done this right in the face of their losing on the "Katy" and on the Santa Fe, and every strike they have participated in for the last ten years; their glowing reports in their Journal, to the contrary notwithstanding. Now how long are we Socialists, who have studied this question, and know our ground, to put up with this kind of work?

The odium of the word "scab" is hurled at us, if we refuse to slaughter ourselves, while these labor leaders encourage "scabbery" at the ballot box with impunity. In fact our constitution says that "no politics will be admitted to the union or Journal." The result of this is that the telegraph operators are the most ignorant craft of any, along the line of their economic interests. This dawned on me plainly, when I was running for secretary of state on the Socialist ticket in Montana last fall and made the rounds of the state.

The night operator, working opposite me is in a stranded condition; being 67 years of age, with a family of eight; four of his own and four of his daughter's to care for, the eldest under twelve years of age. He is a Socialist, intelligent and realizes the idiocy of this work, but from a moral standpoint "went out." He cannot get a job on any railroad in the United States, on account of old age, and failure to pass physical examination.

He has worked in the rail-road service for over thirty five years. Again I ask of you, and other Socialists who are apparently opposing the industrial movement: "Is there no Balm in Gilead" for we, of the labor movement, who are honest in labor's cause, and must we eternally and consciously take the worst of it?

I wish you were on the ground here, and see what antics are carried on in the name of "unionism," engendered by the Gompers style. Fellow employees, actually gloating, in childish glee, over our apparent discomfiture.

Now we have struck to stop traffic on these two roads, and who are "scabbing" against us? The engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, watchmen, sectionmen, carpenters, bridgemen, shopmen, and every mother's son of them, who are not out on strike with us. And they are making Trojan efforts to keep the trains moving because the

constitutions and by laws of craft-unionism instructs them to do this.

Would you believe that it is a daily occurrence for me to see brakemen and conductors, kicking off their trains, like a dog, "hoboes" who mayhap are miners, or other laborers, who have been placed upon the tramp, without money or means, by corporations, on account of their loyalty to their unions. Now tell me how in the world have we telegraphers a ghost of a show to win this strike, or how are you going to inoculate Socialism in trade unions, without changing the character of the union from a capitalistic craft union to one which means "the interest of one is the concern of all." Tell me that; then you will have rid-dled industrial unionism.

We are not only fighting the corporations, and the non-union men but the pity of it all, our fellow employees, due to a very defective system (if not worse) of trades union. Most of the employees of other crafts, it is true, sympathize with us, but that is cold comfort; what we want now is action—federated action, and not sympathy to win this strike. We are a long ways from that.

This is the second time that I have been in strike on this road, and what a contrast and retrogression this strike is to that of 1894, under the leadership of Comrade Debs in the A. R. U., trouble, when we were all federated together, from the sectionman to the engineer (if you will excuse the expression) and which ended in the complete capitulation of Jim Hill, who himself remarked "that the mountaineers in Montana are together so well, that you can't see smoke coming out of an ash pile."

Parenthetically, I may state, that this was the only and most complete railroad strike won in America, and by the American Railway Union, which was destined to be the only effective railroad organization practical, had the board of directors taken Com-

rade Debs advice to "make haste slowly."

I am well satisfied that the decrease in the ranks of organized labor given by your quotation of statistics in proof thereof, emanates more largely, from a universal discontent among the union men and workers generally, on account of apparent inefficiency and corruption pregnant in the Gompers unions, than to the lessening of jobs.

Candidly I think that if some of the Socialist editors, who, I think are sincerely combatting the new industrial movement, and whose unionism has been confined to typographical union experience, which heretofore has met with little, or no opposition, by the capitalist class, or even in unions embodying so-called skilled or professional crafts, could be reduced to the ranks of railroad unionism, which is unionism de facto, or with a vengeance; where to take part in organized labor means the hounding over the country via the railroad blacklist, with the same degree of efficiency that the penitentiary blood-hounds seek a murderer, I think they would realize the necessity of industrial unionism.

However, I am rather constrained to think, that some of our Socialist editors, are prone to let their personal prejudices stand in the way of working-class interests.

Why is it Comrade Warren, that Eugene V. Debs stands in the labor world without a blemish? For the reason that when the time arrives, and upon all occasions, he is willing to meet friend and enemy alike, in the interest of the working-class. Note his manly action at the late industrial union, in the midst of his supposed enemies.

The time has long past Comrade Warren, when we Socialists must refuse to point out fearlessly, and with an unerring hand, defects, foolhardiness, and even unscrupulousness in the labor unions on the ground of "sympathy for the union." The

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Beattie Stand Up and Explain

E. W. Beattie, the United States surveyor general in Montana, legislative agent for the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Jim Hill railroad companies, also chief lieutenant of Tom Carter, was the author of the petition to the council in opposition to issuing a saloon license on Park and 6th Ave. It so happens that Beattie owns some property on Clore street where nocturnal festivities are the occasion of high rents for very small but lively quarters.

It is queer, isn't it? Ask Beattie about it. We wonder if Beattie objects to the close proximity of the "Bucket of Blood" saloon to his Clore street property. If one, why not the other.

During the summer of 1904 it was discovered that there was something rotten in the U. S. marshal's office, that money had been stolen, that false vouchers had been filed, that a deputy U. S., marshal had charged mileage when traveling on passes, that this same U. S., deputy marshal had charged for assistant guards when none had been employed, that same deputy had accumulated thousands of dollars while receiving legitimately only a moderate salary. It was investigated by a special agent of the government, and this and other deputies resigned. Yet nothing was said in any Montana papers and no one was prosecuted by the government. The U. S., district attorney undoubtedly has now, or did have the report of the special agent yet he did nothing to prosecute these embezzlers. We ask why? Was he held back by some one with a Washington pull? If so, who is

the man with the pull? Tom Carter has been assiduously advertising for these many years, that he, Tom Carter, was the sole owner of the biggest pull ever pulled within the confines of America, that there was no other pull worth mentioning, to whom, then, does the finger of suspicion point, but to this same Tom Carter? The News proposes to expose this entire transaction if it takes the entire term of this slippery individual in the U. S. senate to do it. A crime of huge girth has been committed right in our midst, and these criminals are basking in the salubrious clime of Tom Carter's protecting pull. Does Teddy Roosevelt know about it? If so why does he not prosecute?

If these deputies are innocent, why did they scamper in so many directions so spontaneously? If they are guilty, we again ask, why have they not been put behind the bars, and the abettor of their crime exposed to the lime light of an outraged people?

Come out Mr. U. S. District Attorney Rasch, and tell us all about it. We want to know—we propose to know, or know the reason we are not shown.

Alderman Streets says: "Clore street is a disgrace to the city of Helena. It is impossible for strangers to drive through the business portion of the city without being 'shocked.' They ought to be put in one part of the city. The 'social evil,' as it exists in Helena is more shameless and more open than in any city I know of, not excepting Butte. We should do something

Jardine Ruled by An ex-Convict!

Nature has made Jardine one of the most beautifully situated towns in Montana. It nestles picturesquely amid green mountains some five miles above Gardner, the gateway of the National Park. It is the finest, and the richest gold camp in the state. When a receiver had a hold of the company, he was paid \$10,000 out of the product of the mine, and large dividends were declared beside. But the name of Jardine can hold pleasant associations only for the non-resident stockholders of the company. The town is the scene of the most crushing and degrading tyranny over labor that exists within Montana.

On going into the camp to speak, I was told that the manager reigns supreme over the lines, and the words and the thoughts of the men and everybody in the camp for that matter, and that it was dangerous to go in with any word of freedom, or plans for bettering the condition of the wage-working part of humanity.

However, where freedom is the greatest stranger, there it is that the Socialist message must be most persistently carried. If freedom and opportunity are a possible goal of humanity, the slaves toiling in ignorance, and helpless submission, must be aroused to possible manhood, and courageous resistance.

On arriving I started out to distribute the bills announcing the meeting, I approached a bull-headed looking individual who promptly told me the bills were wasted on him. I told him I thought I would give him the same chance as the rest to learn something, whereupon he thanked me. I then started over to the mill. Presently I heard someone calling, and looking around saw this same obnoxious individual making frantic gestures, and trying to say something. I waited until he came up when he said that he wished I wouldn't go through the mill. Surmising at once that he thought he was the supreme ruler over the

men that were working for him, I told him that his wishes were nothing to me, but inquired if he forbade me to go through the mill. He replied that he did, and I told him I would see that the men were informed that he wished to interfere with what they listened to, or any discussion of politics. He said all right, and I went on distributing my bills to the different houses. Sitting in the shade of a saloon, were four men whom I approached to give bills to. One of them was the general manager of the company, though of course unknown to me. He said he wanted me to go after the bosses and get the mento strike. When I told him that the only strike that did any good was the strike that was made at the ballot box, and the bosses were the victims of a vicious system as well as the men, he looked sort of non-plused. I had discovered that it was rumored that a dance was to be held after the meeting, and went to inquire as to the arrangements from the proprietor of the hall. He said no arrangements had been made, but the hall would cost me \$5. I said the street was good enough for me, and learned afterwards that the man had said he would charge me \$5 for the hall, and the young people could have a dance afterwards—making amusement for the town at the expense of the Socialist. But the Socialist wasn't built that way—or rather, we are on to the curves of the capitalist system.

The general manager and the superintendent are the Ryan Brothers who are chief stockholders in the company. They own the hotel, and almost everything in the town. The landlady gave me permission to speak in front of the hotel, and it was a wonder to every one that I was allowed to do so. I mounted a chair with about half a dozen people in sight, and stated that I had no dynamite, and if there were any in town who were not so completely

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and at once." Yet the "eminently respectable" citizens and their friends of the eminently respectable class who have most occasion and the automobiles, and spanking turn-outs in which to go to the mines back of Helena, are the people who own the "cribs" and other houses on this same Clore street where lives this "undesirable element." The fact is most of the owners of Clore street houses own the finest carriages in the city and entertain "strangers" in the most sumptuous style. One of them is a vestryman in one of the most fashionable churches, two others are rich subscribers to Peter's Pence and bow in humble submission to a certain big toe; others make no particular claims to respectability, and bow only to the terrible dollar, whether tainted by profit on Clore street or in any other business transaction.

Should these women be concentrated in one pen, these eminently respectable owners of Clore street dens would lose their income and the houses would have to be sold. Their property would be confiscated. Vested rights would suffer, and action would lie for damages in vast sums. Now to whether these women constitute a desirable or undesirable element depends upon the point of view. From the owners standpoint these tenants are very desirable, not because they enjoy the spectacle of abandoned wretches flaunting their finery in the faces of the more fortunate, but because these respectable church-going landlords enjoy the rent money they receive as a divvy from the business. But we desire to know from what stand-

point this element is desirable? If undesirable in one place, why desirable in another? If some people are "shocked" by them on Clore street why should these same highly shockable people be shocked by the knowledge that these poor miserable women exist in this city or elsewhere? Why would the concentration of these women in an out of the way street, out of view of the church votaries relieve their nervous tension? And now that the subject is up, we ask the "eminently respectable" class to tell us the cause for the existence of this Clore street element. There is surely a cause, and is it not the duty of the 30 priests and preachers with the 25 congregations to whom the preachers minister, to ascertain the cause and to find the remedy? Some priests and preachers say, "there is no remedy," if so, then why spend millions of wealth and energy in support of "religious" institutions that have no other excuse for existence? Of all the millions of women in the world who have fallen, there is not one who was not at one time innocent. How did they fall? In addition to these dens, are 61 saloons in Helena occupying rooms owned mostly by this same "respectable" class. These saloons have back doors leading into wine rooms, where it is known some very "respectable" members of a very "respectable" class, both male and female, do congregate as do young girls. These landlords are, in some instances the same as own Clore street dens, and in other instances are others of the same class. What are you going to do about it?

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

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Another share on the press was sold this week.

When you want any thing in the printing line send your order to this office.

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

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

The Montana News wants a correspondent in every Socialist local in the state. See that you elect one at the next local meeting.

Well, Socialism is dead! The Montana Federation of labor dealt the death blow last week at Great Falls. Oh, my!

Every Socialist should belong to the Industrial Workers of the World. It is the only true class-conscious union in America today.

Don't forget this office when you want nicely printed letter heads, envelopes, bill heads and any other thing in the printing business.

Don't read that little article we have published for the last month about buying a press share, because you might get in the notion of buying one.

M. J. Haggerty of Butte in an interview to the Butte Evening News says that although the Montana State Federation of Labor was in session a week, practically nothing was done. But the question arises: What right have men like Haggerty and other Socialists in a body that is composed of a great extent of labor fakirs?

Some of the comrades have a crude idea of what is meant by the request for "short articles" for the News. We have some few dozen now on the copy hook, but all will be published as soon as we can get to them. Oh! How we need that press and linotype to handle the business. It can't be done by hand any longer. All the articles will appear, the perishable first and the ones that will be just as good a few weeks from now as at the present, will appear later. Do you not see the necessity of having a press and linotype? Have you taken a share? Do you intend to help?

Comrade Rev. Paul H. Castle of Central Park this state delivered a lecture last night at the Unitarian church to a small but appreciative audience. His subject was "Christianity and Socialism." His lecture was good from start to finish, and while it may seem to some a long stretch the economic question with that of Christianity, he proved himself to be revolutionary and showed conclusively that the church today was not teaching the same teachings that it did when started centuries ago. Comrade Castle will make several lectures in the state for the Socialist cause in the near future.

Comrade D. Burgess was arrested in Havre the other night for talking Socialism. It appears from reports

that Comrade Walsh so stirred the business grafters that they declared no more Socialist orators should be permitted to use the public streets. He was taken to the police headquarters and turned loose. Mr. Burgess told the police that he was going to talk, and that the party stood back of him and a hundred speakers would be sent there but what we would speak on the streets. The policeman asked him for a match at headquarters and then turned him loose. He returned to the soapbox and went at it again. This is false imprisonment and the local of Havre should make a move to bring an action, if possible, against the city of Havre and its officers. An action against a few of the cities where this unconstitutional work is practiced will begin to bring the capitalist officials to their senses.

ANOTHER SPEAKER NEEDED.

During the summer months the Socialists of Montana have done very well in regard to keeping three speakers going much of the time. But as the fall months are coming it is necessary that a little more push be exercised and another speaker added to the force. At least two speakers should be kept on the soapbox in this state during September.

One learns, when they go out into the state, that there is an enormous amount of territory to cover, and that the state is not organized by a long way. When once this new territory is entered and organization perfected, then a regular income will flow to the state headquarters. The hard proposition, however, is to get into this new territory with the limited means at hand.

Comrades let us try and collect more money for the cause and send it at once to the state secretary. With your assistance on the financial end of the game the speakers will get into this unorganized country and organize the same. This work is important if you expect to see the party make a showing at the next election. All together! Push on the finances!

RECEIVED THEIR BRIBE

Great Falls, Mont, Aug. 24 1905. Editor, News: For four days I have attended the Montana Federation of Labor convention now in session at this place.

The fine Italian hand of the masters is plainly visible. The labor lieutenant is present in sufficient numbers to mark this convention as distinctly a corporation auxiliary.

The capitalist papers of the Falls have scented their friends in the convention, and as a result this convention, as do all conventions that subserve capitalist interests, gets extended and flattering notice, in wide contrast to the treatment accorded Socialist conventions.

I do not charge that all, or even many of the delegates are dishonest, but it is very manifest that the capitalist agencies feel that this convention is eminently safe, safe and sound.

Up to date no legislation in the interest of the toilers has been enacted, and to all friends of labor it seems improbable that anything substantial be done for those for whom the convention was supposed to be called.

As time speeds, it becomes more and more evident that the toiler has nothing to hope for from the pure and simplers.

Although professing to be anti-Gomperis, this convention adhere strictly to Gomperism. Many of the delegates who hesitated to endorse Socialism, stand aghast at the impotency of the state Federation of labor.

Its chief achievement up to date has been self adulation, and the delegates who do the least to secure substantial results for the workers are the most pronounced in their efforts to substitute the ashes of flattery for real achievement.

The convention has been prompt and servile in its acceptance of bribes in the form of cigars, excursions, beer, etc.

This convention will go into history as most successful, from the masters point of view.

Socialism received a mighty impulse in this town last night. Com-

rade W. A. Doyle had gotten upon the box to introduce the speaker of the evening. He was complimenting some of the eminently respectable exploiters on their possession of elegant homes. Out of the crowd came a chubby faced, rotund bodied, slick, well fed, well groomed, exploiter and with curses and blows he rushed upon Comrade Doyle, shoving him off the box, roaring like a mad bull. His representative of "law and order" evidently feels disgraced by living in a home he did not build and could not build. Such endorsement of Socialism was not expected from such a source, but wonders never cease.

This eminently respectable business man was insulted, it seems, by a most kindly reference to his name.

When the writer hereof took the box, this same ruddy faced gentleman (?) rushed up to the speaker, and fiercely warned him not to use the name of the exploiter. Such warning, however, was entirely needless, as I could not and cannot yet pronounce his name.

One might think from the frenzied protest of this representative of the purity of the home, that there is something sacred about his name. The police from the city evidently believe there is something sacred about the polluted body of this meat cutter for they permitted him to strut, curse, and swear, until he was exhausted by his futile efforts to silence the advocates of a system that will make such parodies as he impossible.

D. BURGESS.

More News From Bellingham Washington.

Bellingham, Wash., August 21, '05. Editor Montana News:

Am in receipt of your issue of the 16th containing the Bellingham local resolutions and letter of Arthur Morrow Lewis in reply thereto, and desire to express the thanks of the comrades for your thoughtfulness in sending us a bundle.

Lewis says: "I deny the charge involved by the word 'slandrous.'" Comrade Irene Smith stated before Bellingham local and in the presence of Lewis, that she did not use palmistry to tell fortunes, that fortune telling was not scientific palmistry, that scientific palmistry was character reading. Consulting the Standard dictionary we find palmistry divided under two heads, that of Chiromancy, the art of telling fortunes by inspecting the hands, and that of Chiromony, the art of determining character by the shape or lines of the hand. Lewis being such a thorough student, certainly cannot plead ignorance and the charge of willful malicious slander stands.

Lewis says: 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 the committee, I did not wish to prejudice his case one way or the other, etc." Lewis had no business in any event to act the lie and endeavor to make the comrades believe that he had the authority of Spargo for the supposed Spargo-Smith incident, and he very quickly threw Comrade Kennedy down when he found he could no longer maintain the deception, proving that denial No. 2 is simply another falsehood.

Lewis says: 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."

The statement is certainly absurd, but when Lewis now realizing the absurdity of his statement makes denial, he merely utters another bare faced falsehood. Bellingham local will not knowingly state anything but actual facts, and not a single member of the local present when the resolutions were passed, dissented as to the facts, but all agreed that the facts were correctly stated, and any number of affidavits will be made to that effect at the proper time.

Lewis says: 4. "There are one or two other garbled statements, etc."

The resolution presented a clear and ungarbled statement of the facts, and Bellingham local desires to pre-

sent the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Does Lewis' action show that that is his position? Yours for the working class movement. CHAS. S. WALLACE.

The following resolutions were passed August 16, 1905 by central branch local Seattle Socialist party: Whereas, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of the state of California has been engaged by the Socialist party of the state of Washington as state lecturer for the purpose of carrying on the propaganda of Socialism and furthering the organization of the Socialist party, and

Whereas, The said Arthur Morrow Lewis has seen fit to interest himself in a current referendum for the election of national committeeman to the extent of engaging in an active campaign against the election of certain candidates and in favor of the election of others, and

Whereas; we, the members of central branch of local Seattle of the Socialist party of the state of Washington consider that whenever any member is engaged by the party of the state for the purposes above set forth he then becomes a representative of the membership as a whole and any activity on his part in favor of any faction which may exist against any other faction or against any other faction or any intermeddling in the internal affairs of the party is prejudicial to good-will and harmony among its members, inimical to the progress of further and better organization and therefore destructive of the very ends, for the accomplishment of which, he is employed by the party of the state, be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the said central branch of local Seattle of the Socialist party of Washington, hereby call upon the state committee to cancel all arrangements for the tour of the said Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis, and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members or said central branch do not recognize as the issue in this case any particular comrade for the position of national committeeman, but take issue with Comrade Lewis solely on the ground that while working for the Socialist party of the state he should confine his efforts to the propaganda of Socialist philosophy and economics, leaving the management of the party's internal affairs to its members, they believing themselves fully competent to assume that function. Be it further,

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the state office, locals of the state and the Socialist press for publication.

We need more names. What are you going to assist us in this work?

Socialist News From State Headquarters

National bulletins for July have just arrived and will be sent to local secretaries during the week.

The charter of local Canyon Ferry has been returned to headquarters. All the members of the local have left there.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett has had good meetings at Norris, Jeffins and Virginia City. She advocates the sending of another speaker over that route and advises that more time be given to that country as there is a considerable number of places that should be visited by a speaker. Her dates are: Whitehall (unorganized) August 30 and 31; Butte September 1; Anaconda September 2; East Helena September 5; Baxendale September 6.

During the past week D. Burgess assisted by Comrades Haggerty and McMahon of Butte held four successful street meetings in Great Falls.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

When you sell the sub cards for the News send in the money as we need it bad, indeed we do.

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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.	Lennepe	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

Kellogg, Idaho, August 27, 1905.
Dear Comrade: I enclose \$1 for the Montana News for one year. I am a member of local Chico, Chico, Montana, and it was through Comrade J. F. Mabie that I have subscribed for your paper.

Yours fraternally,
E. J. LANGLOIS.

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.

Sheridan, Wyo., August 29, 1905.
Editor Montana News:

I enclose manuscript and postage stamps for some extra copies of your excellent little paper. It has the right ring and I wish it abundant success.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN B. McNAIR.

P. S. If you wish to have some papers distributed in Deitz, Carney and Monarch I will look after the matter.

Surely that comrade is one of the hustlers that helps to make the Socialist movement what it is, and we are always pleased to hear from the ardent supporters of the News and revolutionary cause.—Editor.

Kayell, Wyo., August 20, 1905.
Dear Comrade: Please hold my papers for the present as I am on the move now and do not know where I will again locate, and as I do not want to miss any numbers of the paper I will write you when settled; then you may mail me the paper from date of my subscription.

Yours for the Revolution,
JAMES ETTIEN.

Como, Mont., August 20, 1905.
Comrade: Enclosed please find postoffice order for \$1 to pay another year's subscription to the Montana News. I wrote to State Secretary Graham in care of box 908 last week as I could not find his address in your paper. He should keep a line in a prominent place in your paper giving his address. I wrote to you several weeks ago in regard to your proposition to buy a press; have heard nothing as yet from you, and am liable to place my means at any time where I can not get at them readily.

Yours very respectfully,
HIRAM PLATT.

Your first letter stated that when sufficient shares had been sold to get the press, lacking ten or twenty dollars to call on you for that amount. Your letter was filed and it is hoped that we may call on you in the next few weeks.—Editor.

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

Basin, Mont., Aug 20, 1905.
Editor Montana News:

Inclosed postoffice order for \$1. Please send along the News. Wish every working man in the state would take the News. If so they would know better how to vote on election day. Very truly yours
G. G. PLATT.

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.

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.

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

This is My Dream.

In my slumbers I dreamed that I was out in a fine field of corn, and it was wilting for want of moisture, and in my dream, I dreamed that about four inches of new soft snow had fallen on the nice field of corn which was parching for want of moisture. So in my dream, I thought out a plan for stirring the nice pure four inches of snow in the soil to do the greatest good for the field of corn. So I harnessed up my old horse and took a propaganda stirrer and went at stirring the nice pure snow (propaganda) into the soil on which the fine growth of corn was growing. I in my dream thought I had given the propaganda snow a good stirring in the soil on which the nice new growth of corn was growing. I then in my dream, after I had finished my task of stirring the propaganda snow in the soil, started down and out of the nice field of corn and after this the corn stretched up and was looking fine. And behold! when I started down from the field, I had to go down a steep precipice on which there was nothing only to my left an old dead cottonwood (democratic party) and as I stepped on the dead debris it gave away. I then jumped to the right. Some brush and shrubs were clinging to the slippery rocks trying to live from the moisture of the melting snow which had fallen on the beautiful Socialist corn field, and when stepping and stumbling from one old rotten, decaying mass to another, I slightly awakened, and lo, and behold, there was another corn field down in a basin surrounded by walls of debris and trying to live from the melting snow moisture that had fallen on the Socialist plane, and then my eyes were opened and I interpreted my dream in this way: The nice field of corn was the Socialist party and the four inches of pure snow that had fallen was propaganda and it was stirred in with the Socialist stirrers (speakers) and the old dead cottonwood tree I stepped on was the dead democratic party. On the right was the mass of brush and shrubs which represented the republican party of filth and rottenness, trying to keep alive from melting Socialist snow. And, lo, what does that corn in the basin represent? It represents the populist party trying to live from the same melting snow that had fallen on the Socialist corn field. But it is dying never to revive, likewise the old fallen cottonwood (democrat party).

M. L. BAKER.

Livingston, Mont., August 27, 1905.

Sell your sub cards.

Help From California.

Arcata, Cal., August 21, 1905.
Editor Montana News:

I have been getting your paper for several months and I like it very much. I am unable to tell who I am indebted to for sending it to me, but I think it is Comrade Scurlock of Canyon Ferry, Mont. I have been corresponding with him lately and he is all right. I only wish that every man that claims to be a Socialist was as clear on the subject and understood his duty as a Socialist as clearly as Comrade Scurlock does; there would be less mixing matters with the capitalist grafters and labor fakirs. We have a great many people who claim to be Socialists but are not class conscious; they seem to think that Socialism is a reform movement instead of a revolutionary one. You mention the word revolution and they think it means a gun and a pool of blood; but I want to say right now that one or the other two revolutions is not far distant. The only thing possible that will stop a bloody revolution is a revolution of thought in the minds of the masses. When the working class understand just what the trouble is and are ready to vote as they strike, the bloody revolution will be a thing of the past.

You will find inclosed in this letter 50 cents to pay for the paper to be sent to Lyman Scribner and Ed. Davis of Arcata, California. Now, comrade, you may think it strange that I did not comply with your request before, and send you the coin card with 50 cents, but I could not because I was peeling tan bark up the river, and besides I don't like to send money that way.

Fraternally,

THOMAS M. HITCHINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Fowler are rejoicing over the birth of a bouncing boy at their home, 721 Broadway on Monday August 14.

Glasgow, Mont., August 27, 1905.
Dear Comrade: Enclosed you will find what you were looking for. They are coming like trained pigs up this way, but the boys on the road are unable to get together and effect a permanent organization.

We have our charter and all are anxious to get a membership card, but until we can get enough in town that can be there all the time and keep the books straight and hold meetings at regular intervals. I am afraid that things will not go along as smooth as we would wish.

This habit of eating, places a person in such a position that it is some times impossible to do as much as we would like to. C. W. Kampfer

has opened up a Socialist news stand and it is interesting to see the people who are looking for pointers. That lawyer that you were talking with on the street that night is one of the most interested ones in the bunch and he buys some kind of a book every day. If we can get the people in town interested, and especially the ladies, so they will keep the books and arrange for meetings, we can keep the financial end up, and do more good at the present time for the cause than we could by being too radical and the cause would lose our financial support in case any of us should lose out.

They are coming so fast lately, I am afraid that we will be unable to educate them. They put me in mind of sheep following one another.

Yours for IT,

H. U. COSTER.

Literature for Industrial Workers

Fellow workers: Labor day affords the best opportunity to reach the ear of the working people, when they start out in parades or picnics. This day should impress upon their minds, more than any other day, an idea of the might and power they would wield if they were organized on the right lines and would control the affairs of their unions by their collective knowledge. This is not the case today. Many are longing for truth, if handed to them in the right way.

A better form of labor organization has been proposed and is in rapid process of construction. The masses have to be made acquainted with the principles underlying the movement inaugurated by the Industrial Workers of the World. The manifesto, although sent to all craft unions in the United States and Canada, was suppressed by labor officials; now you have to reach the workers in the open.

For this reason, a leaflet has been prepared, embodying the forms, methods and aims of the Industrial Workers of the World. In several localities the members have already organized themselves for the purpose of distributing these leaflets. Systematic propaganda is needed everywhere to accomplish results. The membership of this organization should show how things are done. Don't wait until your next meeting! Order leaflets at once! State quantity needed! Volunteers should come to the front to do the work. Don't rely on your other fellow worker; he might do the same then nothing would be done! Resolve that you will do it! Then all will perform their duties.

Blank space is left on the leaflets for announcements, meetings, addresses of organizers, information bureau, etc., to be filled out by the local officers. Announce meetings on that leaflet so that the wage earners of this country may learn the power of the forces and principles making progress for this organization. All printed matter of the Industrial Workers of the World will be translated into all languages; so that all that are treated with contempt by the aristocrats of labor or by those wise men who consider them inferior or backward may read the message of a labor organization which embraces every honest toiler who works with muscle or brain and debars every fakir, no matter under what flag he may be sailing. Organize your committees at once! Order the leaflets, stating how many you want. Orders will be promptly filled.

Despicable Methods

If there is any thing that ought to make an American citizen ashamed of his country and his government it is the despicable methods employed by the present administration to suppress any paper or magazine that demands and honest decent control of public affairs. The shameful conditions that now exist are owing to the placing in office such men as Messrs. Roosevelt, Bonaparte, Cortelyou, Burton, Marterson and men of that stripe and character. Men who are no more fit to represent the real public interests than any other plutocratic tool or hireling. Such men represent only one class and the interests of that class—the capitalist. They cannot and will not serve two masters. They are the high priests and servants of capitalism and with

them in office government is a farce, and a misrepresentation.

Capitalism is doing everything that lies in its power to perpetuate the present infernal system of robbery and exploitation.

It is seeking to overturn our present public school system and to so educate or mould public opinion through its Carnegie libraries, Rockefeller and Vanderbilt universities which are a curse and menace to popular liberty. No country can be free when such institutions exist and are patronized by the people. Instead of thanking and honoring the thieves and miscreants that established these institutions punishment should have been meted out and to them rendered their just deserts. This reverence for the millionaire thief and robber must cease or the nation is doomed.

In our blind, insane worship for money or wealth we have lost sight and respect for the commonest principles of justice and ethics; and when a people becomes so corrupted and besotted that these principles are not recognized it is lost. The great sin and mistake of the American people or of any other people is in electing to office a class of individuals who are not entitled to be called men, a class of political degenerates whose sole purpose and aim is to thwart good government and baffle every attempt at reform on the part of the people. Such a class has control of our public affairs at the present time and it will require a tremendous effort to dislodge them. The only way it can be done is through the united efforts of the exploited class, combining into one strong, revolutionary party and sweeping them out of existence politically.

There can be no compromise or half-way measures. The life of our beloved nation is at stake. The only party that offers any remedy or redress for the evils or wrongs that so beset us is the Socialist party. The party that stands for justice to all. The party that represents 90 per cent of the American people. The party that knows no compromise or fusion. The party that should have the vote and the earnest efforts of every toiler in the land.

There is no use trying to tinker up the present wornout, slavish system. New conditions demand new measures to meet our requirements. This is an age of progress and when our political and industrial system do not work in harmony all things go wrong. J. B. M.

Judging from reports it look as if the printers contest for a universal 8-hour day to open on January 1 will be started by the capitalists at once. Hundreds of printers are out.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6 1904, makes a book of 317 pages 6 x 9 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates, the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages; list of all delegates with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00. In paper cover, 50c. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Jardine Ruled by ex-Convict

(Continued from page 1)

scared that they dare not show themselves I would like to talk to them for a little while on Socialism. Finally about 75 people had the courage to gather around, and sit in the shadows. Both bosses were there. I made as clear an explanation as I could of the capitalist system of exploitation. They listened for an hour and a half, but when I went to sell some literature and take a collection, they slunk away like mist before the sunshine, back to their alleys and byways, lest they should be seen talking with a Socialist.

Aldridge, a coal camp, ten miles away, has been on strike for a year. This is the only coal camp that is affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners. On the last election a majority of all the votes in the camp was cast for the Socialist party. There they had the band out for the meeting, and even drove up to Gardiner to furnish the music there. They are nobly resisting all unjust demands, are being supported by the Federation commissary, and today, Mahoney, of the Federation executive board, told me terms had been made with the operators, that they would have better conditions than ever before, and work would begin at once.

In Jardine the town casts a republican vote, but 11 Socialist votes being cast there, and the workers are being crushed into the earth by as contemptible a gang of capitalist desperados as ever robbed the working-man of everything that makes life worth living.

Ryan is turning all Americans off and bringing in foreigners and scabs. He boasts he is going to make a scab town of the place. He has violated the Montana law for eight hours work in the mill, and has lowered the wages until the men are now getting \$2.50 and \$3 for twelve hours work instead of \$3 and \$3.50 for eight hours. Some of the men get only \$2.75. Additional irony is added to the fact in that the union obediently votes to accept whatever is offered. Aldridge calls it a "scab union."

Many men had built houses on the ground. Ryan charges them \$5 ground rent, and then refuses to give them a days work, and he has told the new men brought in, that he will fire them if they rent houses of these men. Some of them be will Socialist who fails to do this fails to do his duty in the case of the wage-worker. He not only deceives himself, but all others.

I have given this union question as it applies to Socialism, much study of late, and I cannot conceive of a revolutionary, class-conscious Socialist movement, while the workers are apart at the machine.

I have done with the ballot; be sure of that. You do not take cognizance of the fact that it may be some time before we will have Socialism, and that in the interim, we must have unions.

Now the question that concerns we Socialists is: What kind must it be—craft unionism or industrial allow to work if they will climb a mountain four miles, and hang their heads low enough. They thus have to board away from home. He begins a campaign of persecution against every one in the camp who displeases him, bringing people in,

and after they got fixed and bought furniture, discharging them summarily, and thus working great hardships upon them. One young couple was just leaving as I came in, whose trip on his promises had cost them \$50. The woman who keeps the superintendent's house, said to be his "clerk" and who speaks of the business as "our property," told me the "ignorant Finns were getting all they deserved."

And this fellow, Ryan, who holds the destinies of so many human beings in his hands, is a brute and a sot, an ex-convict who has served time in the penitentiary for stealing, a man who cannot look you in the eye, and who is so universally hated, that it is openly said that he will make his exit down the mountain feet first. His own class even despise him so, that he cannot get 15 cents worth of freight at Gardiner, without the cash, or ten cents worth of groceries. Even the banks will grant him no favors.

Yet such monstrosities as he must run the industries of civilization, and men must demean themselves to him in order to live. How do you like it Mr. Voter? We Socialists are voting that we, the workers, shall own the industries ourselves.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Operators' Lost Strike Reviewed

(Continued from page 1)

unionism, which?

Yours for industrial unionism on the economic and Socialism on the political field.

HENRY LYNCH.

Great Northern Division No 70, Order Railway Telegraphers.

Later—On August the 19th the strike was officially declared off by the Order of Railway Telegraphers, merely as a measure of preserving intact the order. The loss on the "Katy" and Santa Fe has made it impossible to continue the strike without suffering irretrievable loss to the organization, as to further hold out would compel a great many of the union men who have lost out on these two roads to scab or starve. The "calling off" of the strike is a complete capitulation of the order; the men now being entirely at the mercy of the company. The operators on the whole, who during the progress of the strike have by means of daily bulletins from the officials of the order, been fed on buxcombe and wind, anent their invincibility and the failure of the company to secure men to take their places have been struck, as if by lightning, and as I have witnessed in strikes before, that have been attended with reaction, are in a disgruntled mood and charges and counter charges of treachery and "selling out" on the part of the leaders are in the air. To a Socialist, who understands his weakness on the economic field in craft unions this is sheer rot.

But, "as you sow, so shall you reap," the labor leaders, who have used their utmost energies in keeping the rank and file of the operators from real working-class literature etc., and thus far succeeded in keeping the working class divided into craft unions, are receiving what they bargained for. And, as if to add insult to injury, the operators are now confronted with an order from the Grand Moguls or chiefs of the Order of Railway Conductors to

their members on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways instructing the conductors "on complaint of the management, that some conductors are carrying operators over their divisions, that in accordance with the duties to the order, and to the companies, they will refrain from carrying operators." Thus, the operator who has been struggling to attain a modicum of increase in wages, and has failed through a misdirected, but honest effort on the part of the rank and file, have now the great American right of starving in their tracks, by virtue of the mandates of—not the companies, but a coterie of wage-slaves organized under the ban, of labor union aristocracy. These are the union men who in this class of industry, are given a "fair wage" under this system extracted from other employees of "less skill" and who are pitted against the other crafts by capitalism to keep the workers divided.

These are the Grand Chiefs and Moguls, who at the instance of the railroad corporations, have traveled across the continent on special trains gratis a la Theodore Roosevelt and who recently met in Portland Oregon, at their annual convention and "resolved" against the interference of the government in railroad rates.

In another contribution I will try and set forth reasons, why we lost the strike, not in 24 or 48 hours after the strike was called, as claimed by the railroad managers, but that the strike was lost, as all other strikes of like character must lose, the instant it is called.

H. L.

Spokane, Wash. Aug. 20 1905.

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.

Money is needed at this end of the gun.

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UNIONISM DOES NOT EXCLUDE, BUT INVITES MEMBERSHIP.

Organized Labor Only Interferes With Individual Liberty When That Freedom Is a Menace to the Common Welfare.

There cannot be absolute individual liberty in any association or organization of persons banded together for the purpose of improving the welfare of all. The very fact of organization excludes individual liberty in some directions. Wherever the individual finds himself, whether at work, play, church, school or wherever his efforts bring him into association with others, liberty to do as he pleases is limited. The most cherished individual liberties we now enjoy are the results of associated effort which exercised restraint, often very cruel restraint, upon the individual while those liberties were being secured to him. Movements or organizations are formed the objects of which are the promotion of individual liberties and interests of a limited number of individuals. No matter how willing others may be to conform to every condition of membership they are denied admission. These organizations promote the special liberties of a special few, irrespective of the liberties, interests, rights and opportunities of others.

Other movements or organizations are formed for the purpose of restoring liberties to individuals and securing other liberties the enjoyment of which is now denied because of unrestrained individual action. Such a movement is the labor movement, such an organization is the trades union. It does not exclude, but invites membership; it does not deny, but shares its benefits, which are open to all workers. It interferes with the liberties of the individual only to the extent that those liberties interfere with the common welfare of the workers. Its interference and restraints are always for the purpose of securing more beneficial liberties to the many. Progress in whatever direction has been accomplished in the same manner. Organized labor does not exclude the nonunionist from membership, but seeks to exclude him from his exercise of those nonunion liberties which interfere with the material progress and common liberties, interests, rights and opportunities of the workers.

Unrestrained individual liberty is oblivious of the liberties and rights of others. It is this form of liberty which organized labor seeks to curtail in the interests of the common rights and liberties which all workers should enjoy. These are not and cannot be enjoyed while that form of individual liberty which organized labor seeks to repress introduces every known form of evil arising from cutthroat competition. The workers for centuries have been struggling for that form of liberty which holds out hope of a higher plane of living; not that form of liberty which tramples one down while the other uses him as a stepping stone to his own ends, but that form of actual liberty which best promotes the common welfare of all workers and relieves all workers from the weaknesses and evils of the individual.

That form of liberty which when secured to the individual obtains a higher order of living is the highest form of liberty. In the industrial life it must come through organization of the workers. The material well being of the workers is one of the highest forms of liberty, and the one perhaps above all others they most desire.

A comparison of the conditions of the nonunion and union workers in any trade fairly well organized, or the workers in an unorganized and organized trade, without exception proves the well being of the organized workers to be better, and better protected and maintained. Where unionism predominates conditions of the workers have been improved, and improved conditions certainly promote the highest form of liberty for the many. Unions are not monopolies and do not aim to be. The restrictions they impose are not for the purpose of securing rights, privileges, liberties, interests or opportunities from which others are denied or excluded, but have for their object the subordination of individual license to collective well being. Unions are monopolies only to the extent that nonunionists make them so by striving to exercise the liberty of lower wages and conditions of employment and standards of living, and by the attempts of employers to maintain individual license.

Some of the restrictions imposed by trades unions and made necessary by the conditions prevailing in the trades are essential to the preservation of decent living conditions for the workers, nonunion as well as union, in those trades. These restrictions in some respects resemble the operations of monopolies or trusts, but differ in principles or objects.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

May Abandon Strikes.

Officers of the United Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America have decided to abandon strikes, according to one of the organizers, and a fund is being raised to support cooperative packing plants throughout the country. If supported by the 200,000 members of this union the industry is expected to compete successfully with the beef trust.

The Switchmen's Auxiliary.

The Ladies' auxiliary of the Switchmen's Union of North America, with its principal office in Buffalo, has been incorporated under the membership corporation law of New York, its purpose being to unite the families of the Switchmen's Union of North America and promote their welfare socially.

CHEAP LABOR INFLUX.

Welfare of American Workers Menaced by Europe's Pauper Hordes.

The present heavy immigration to the United States may well give concern to those who appreciate what this continuous stream of low down humanity means to the mass that must assimilate it by a particularly speedy process or be dragged backward to the extent that assimilation is not accomplished.

Stop for one moment and remember that the number we will receive this year is equal to the population of several of our states, that there are but three cities in this country that exceed the number in population, and do not forget that all of this great army threatens your jobs in some form or another. The despised dago may not break into high grade society right off, but he breaks in somewhere and the displaced man must break in somewhere else until finally the bottom heaves through the top and you and the rest who have felt secure in your preferred position, "where the dago could not do the work," will be hustled out and there is nothing left but a job alongside the dago at work you cannot do, for you haven't been brought up that way.

The writer recently visited a town that ten years ago regarded an Italian as a curiosity. Now he is the ruling factor in employment in all of the lower grades, and he is also working himself along into better positions, but is not getting "da mon" for the work. Neither is the skilled mechanic who formerly thought no one else could do the work. A large machinery concern has been employing them to do unimportant work about the shop. They have been taught to handle the smaller machines, tools have also been given them in the less particular jobs, and now Mr. Dago is working at the bench and the lathe and doing his stunt right along for considerably less than the good brother who works alongside him and sees himself in danger of working for dago wages before many more suns have set.

The planters of the south are clamoring for the Italian immigrant, but they want him because he is expected to be cheaper and a harder worker than the negro. This is not a commendable idea for any community, and it is one that will not pay it for making the experiment. The locality that looks for cheap people will very soon become a cheap community. Cheap communities are never good ones, for lack of morals and all the attendant evils naturally follow.

There is more danger in this question than any of us will acknowledge, but let us look this matter squarely in the face and then demand that congress stop this unloading of the worst of Europe's people on us, to the certain end that we will be as bad or worse than they now are. Never mind the influence of the foreign society on election day. Stop this tide or it will overcome you before you know where you are at. It is up to you to see whether you will draw your present pay or whether you will divide it with the dago and the Hun.—Railroad Trainmen's Journal.

THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

Not Likely to Prove Attractive to Real Workmen.

Luke Grant, the labor writer, has this to say about the recent socialistic-labor convention at Chicago:

"The much heralded convention to launch an industrial union is now a matter of history. It closed after a session of eleven days. The new organization will be known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Whether the movement will live or not is a question that only the future can determine. That it will grow and become a power for good to the workers of the country seems improbable. In its present form it seems impossible that it will attract working men and women who want practical results. It may attract visionaries and idealists, but it is bread and butter that the workers of America are looking for and expect to get through organization.

"The constitution of the new organization is a great mass of ideas jumbled together in such a way that the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer would go crazy were he asked to interpret them. The constitution is the work largely of the idealists, the practical trades unionists almost without exception having opposed the form of organization.

"In order to give an idea of the movement it is necessary to quote the form of organization as provided for in the second section of the constitution. The other clauses are of less importance, as the general idea is embodied in the second section, although that did not get the same interpretation from three of the delegates. Some of them candidly admitted that they did not understand it, but to every question "Father" Hagerty was ready with an answer, which was in substance that the general executive board would decide these things later on. It would seem it will have a job on its hands."

Unions and Wages.

P. J. Conlon, first vice president of the International Association of Machinists, recently submitted to headquarters a complete report of the result of his investigation of affairs in the Pittsburgh district. He tells of the heavy reduction in wages a year ago and explains why an advance was granted this year, becoming effective on June 1. The advantages gained by the men in 1902 and 1903, he says, were due to the organizing campaign in the winter of 1901, but the membership fell off in 1904, and employers took advantage of conditions to enforce a reduction in pay.

THE SHIP OF LABOR.

SHOULD BE STEERED BY ABLE AND HONEST CAPTAINS.

Trade Unions Should Put Only Wise and Capable Men in Places of Trust and Then Loyal Support Them in Their Positions.

Writing in the Carpenter on "The Principles of the Labor Movement," William J. Shields offers some sensible advice. He says in part:

However, it can be truly said of the labor movement, while it is sometimes classed in the same sense as the trust and combine, its success can't be realized through the sacrifice of others, but can only be brought about by bringing others up to the standard aimed at. If we, through shortsightedness, use our powers to depreciate the business of the employer, it will naturally follow, and in short order, that the same depreciation will overtake us. The only safe basis of operation in the labor combination is the public interest, the employers' interest and the workers' interest, and I feel it can be safely said of the general labor movement that the results so far achieved have had a beneficial effect on society as a whole.

It is but natural from this viewpoint that the trades unionist should think well of the society that is elevating him intellectually and morally besides enlarging his opportunities and broadening his horizon of usefulness. But back of this it can be said that the labor union is not a matter of choice with him, but rather a matter of deep necessity, or, in other words, organization is forced on him.

The trades unionists do not organize because they enjoy the excitement of contention or because they particularly enjoy the expenditure of time, energy and money necessary to the prosecution of the movement. They claim to be intelligent enough to know that if they don't stand together in this selfish age their interests will be sacrificed. They know they are being fleeced and victimized by a large part of industrial society, from the frenzied financiers down, and being possessed of this understanding, organization appeals to the worker strongly on the lines of assuming the responsibility of extracting themselves from the selfishness of the age.

The concentration and power of wealth are steadily progressing. In the days of competition there was a constant struggle between different moneyed interests to overthrow each other. Now the monopolists do not fight one another, but pool their issues.

The labor classes cannot afford to jeopardize their interests in radical movements, neither can the employing class. We cannot afford to fight where but a single interest is concerned, and here in this country at least we should be too intelligent to do so. We should safeguard the interests of our membership and the interests of general business by exercising every precaution, guarding against open rupture, working along the lines of conference rather than the exercise of might. We, from our experience, believe organization has much to do in preventing those disastrous affairs known as strikes. On these lines we must be more united than we have been in the past, more agreeable to one another at our meetings, more broad minded and charitable to our fellow men in our dealings with them and more determined than ever in the protection of our own best interests.

Our policy should not be one of antagonism to our employers, but, on the contrary, to secure conferences with them, and, through negotiations, conciliations or arbitrations, bring about satisfactory results. A strike should not be resorted to or a lockout ordered until all other legitimate and honorable means have failed, but once called there should be no backing down until success is achieved. Work, and work hard, for that efficiency in management; put your leading minds in the positions of trust, so they may steer the ship of labor clear of the danger spots which have threatened and are still threatening destruction to the hopes of millions of the sturdy sons and daughters of toil. It will require concentrated action and the finest kind of management if the mission of the labor movement is to be realized. The movement must be put on a basis of defending itself, and its defense will only come through a disciplining of its forces and through a thorough appreciation of its principles.

Mitchell Warns Miners.

At the recent session of the convention of the mine workers of the First district at Dunmore, Pa., John Mitchell made one of his most remarkable speeches. He said in part:

"Never in my life have I felt more concerned about the entire mining situation than now. I don't know whether you fully realize what confronts us on April 1 next year. Every miner will be without a contract, every miner will be in a position to demand what he wants; but while we have the liberty to make demands, the operators will also be at freedom to make demands on us. There are external evidences they will have some. On every hand stockades and fences are being built. Places are being filled with every available pound of coal. Indications are that they preparing to resist your demands or make demands on you."

Mr. Mitchell also said that the establishment of the conciliation board was a great achievement, but he felt the board ought to be reconstructed, so that its business can be disposed of more expeditiously.

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