

PETTIBONE ON TRIAL AT BOISE

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 15, 1907. Promptly at ten o'clock this morning the court convened and the case of George Pettibone was taken up. Attorneys James H. Hawley, leading prosecutor for the state, and County Attorney Van Duyn of Canyon county were present for the state and Clarence Darrow of Chicago, Peter Breen of Butte, Fred Miller of Spokane, K. J. Perky, Edgar Wilson of Boise and Leon Witzel of Wardner represented Pettibone.

Pettibone was brought into the court room in charge of Guard Ras Beemer and entered with a quick elastic step, nodded and smiled to his attorneys as he took his seat. Pettibone looks anything but a well man, his cheeks are pale and sunken, his whole appearance is that of a man whose health is completely broken down. On the lapel of his coat he wore a four-leaf clover and in reply to a remark made by Darrow relating to it, he said "It was for good luck and a speedy trial."

Judge Woods asked the council for the defense, if they were prepared to give any further information regarding the condition of Pettibone. Darrow replied "All we have to say your honor, is that the defendant is here and ready for trial."

Judge Woods said that was not an answer to the question of the court and asked that if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days of the defendant.

Darrow replied, "I think we have nothing to say further than has been said."

"I wish to notify you then," replied Judge Woods, "that the trial will be postponed upon the court's own motion to Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and if the defendant's condition has improved by that time the trial will proceed."

Darrow made exception to the motion and stated if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days longer for his personal convenience as he desired to leave the city and would not be able to get back in time. After considerable parleying the judge announced that the trial would be postponed until Monday, October 28, at 10 a. m. Judge Woods stated that he desired to notify the attorneys that as the condition of the weather would be different than at the time of Haywood's trial and as the court house would not be uncomfortably hot, that he intended to hold longer and night sessions so as to finish the trial in as short a time as possible.

Last Saturday night in company with his wife, Pettibone left the hospital and returned to the county jail, where he stated that he desired to re-

main and that he would go to the hospital daily for his meals and treatment.

This action was taken by Pettibone on his own responsibility as he is very anxious to have his trial proceed as soon as possible and as long as he is an inmate of the hospital Judge Woods will not proceed with the case.

The prosecution is up against the expense bill of the trials and should Pettibone's condition become such during the trial that it would prevent the trial from finishing, this would cost the state considerable more money as the jurors would have to be sent home and in all likelihood the case would never be called again.

On the other hand public opinion everywhere in Boise is that the prosecution does not want to give Pettibone a trial and are anxiously looking for an opening to drop the case gracefully.

Everywhere all over the state of Idaho, no matter where one goes and at all hours of the day, groups of men can be seen discussing the trials and bitter complaining of the costs to the state. The sentiment seems to be that the state has no grounds to further carry on the prosecution and that Gooding is only making a grand stand play to recover his laurels lost in the Haywood trial.

At the present writing Pettibone is taking exercises on the court lawn, pitching quoits. Mrs. Pettibone is with him all the time and doing her best to encourage and nurse him back to health again. She spends the days with him at the jail, adorning the walls of the cell with pictures to make the surroundings more attractive, reads books and daily papers aloud to her husband and urges him all the time to take outdoor exercises and accompanies him in all his walks around the court yard lawn.

Watching Pettibone in his heroic effort to regain back his health, one cannot help but feel sorry for him, remembering that it is nearly two years since he was kidnapped from his home in Denver and facing a charge that is liable to end his life on the scaffold, with ever occurring delays in the commencements of the trial, it is no wonder that his health is being undermined. Capitalism may not be able to convict him, it may never be able to murder him on the gallows tree, but one thing the horde of capitalism is surely doing and that is to wreck the health of George Pettibone. Should he be set free to-day, from his present indications it will be a long time before he has regained his old vigor, if he ever does.

The mine owners may not hang Pettibone, but they are slowly but surely making away with him, through the long period of confinement that he has been forced to undergo.

SOCIALISTS SCORE AT SEATTLE

City Bastille Condemned From Exposures Made by Imprisoned Socialists—Chief of Police and Mayor Worst

The Socialists of Seattle are going around with a broad smile on their faces these days. The mayor, one Moore, and the chief of police Wappenstein, familiarly called "Wappy" by the revolutionists, have sworn that the socialists shall not speak on the streets of Seattle and have been conducting a campaign of persecution against the speakers that is a fit parallel to the deeds of Russian barbarism. The following paragraphs are taken from the "The Socialist":

Fall of the City Bastille.
The whole city of Seattle is laughing at the mayor and his chief of police. They have been outwitted by the socialists.

"Labor Mayor" Moore hates the socialists. He has decided they shall not speak on the streets of HIS city. His chief of police shoved the socialists into the lowest dungeons of the city bastille. Now those socialists have told what they found in that awful jail.

Result: The board of health condemns the city jail and orders it disused.

Now the mayor and his twin, Wappenstein, are in a hole, a worse hole than their own jail. They can't use their own jail. The chief says he can do nothing. He must put his prisoners somewhere. He appeals to his twin, the mayor, to help him out.

The mayor storms. He threatens to remove HIS board of health for doing their duty—because the socialists forced the situation.

And the whole town looks on and laughs.

The mayor and his chief, Billy and Wappy, both put in the hole by the socialists, unable to use their hell home to imprison the socialists. It is too funny.

And the worst of it is, the socialists are right. That's what hurts.

How It Started.

At their meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 1, the anti-fusion socialist club of Seattle decided to send the following committee to the board of health: Herman F. Titus, Jas. D. Curtis, Sam Williamson, John Downie, B. Kubaski.

The first three members of this committee met the board of health Monday evening, Oct. 7. Reporters from all the daily papers were there and made very full reports, from some of which we quote.

No Pyrotechnics.

"The board held a meeting last night in the offices of Dr. Grant Calhoun, in the Alaska building. It was a short meeting and there were no pyrotechnics, but there was evident at all times a determination to bring to an end the reign of disease over the city prison.

"The board was addressed by Dr. Hermon F. Titus, who spent two days in the worst cell the jail has to offer, for enunciating the socialistic doctrine on the public streets; by Professor J. D. Curtis and by Sam Williamson, speaking for the working class, who also spent a day in jail for having used the highway for a forum."

Titus Tells Experience.

"Dr. Titus addressed the board dispassionately. He gave a calm recitation of the facts as he found them, and during the course of his remarks he was seconded by Health Officer Calhoun, who read the strong letter he had already addressed to Mayor William H. Moore upon the subject.

Dr. Titus recounted the loathsome and intolerable conditions which obtain, and pointed out no less than four instances in which the city of Seattle is violating its own ordinances every day that it permits a prisoner

in the jail under the present state of affairs.

"The city jail," declared Dr. Titus, "is a place of detention and not of punishment. The man incarcerated there goes in with the presumption of innocence upon him and not the verdict of guilty. Such men as are sent there for punishment are minor offenders. They have transgressed only the ordinances protecting the peace and quiet of the community, and yet I say to you, as fellow physicians, that a sentence to that awful place is often a sentence to death."

"I am informed upon authority that the county jail has accommodations for 100 or more prisoners than are at present housed there. Chief Wappenstein declares that if the city jail is closed he can keep the prisoners in greater comfort and in better health in an old stockade he has his eye on. If this is so, gentlemen, what is to prevent you condemning that plague-stricken hole as a nuisance? No one will object to such action. The police themselves favor it; it is killing many of them. Wherever you go you will hear the people demand it. It would be humane and a popular act."

"We do not ask anything impractical at your hands. We do not ask you to turn these prisoners loose upon the streets, although God knows it were better to do that than keep them where they are."

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"If there was a private stable in this city conducted in as unsanitary a fashion as the city jail, you gentlemen would not tolerate it one day," said Mr. Curtis. "Mr. Osborne is a blind man and a cultured gentleman, and he was forced to stand for eight-hour hours, because there was no place for him to sit and his self-respect would not permit him to lie down amid the filth of the floor, reeking with disease. In all that time, while he was given a kind of food and coffee, he was not given a drop of water, which was monstrous."

Cozy Place For Socialists.

"There will always be a cozy place around here for these socialist street speakers, no matter how much they condemn this jail," said Chief of Police Wappenstein last night. "It may be all right to condemn this place. I do not say that it is sanitary. But there certainly must be some provision made for a jail for the city prisoners."

"This agitation at this time is due to the socialists and they believe they can cripple us so that we cannot handle their cases. They can take it from me that if they hold street meetings here Oct. 15, as they say they will, there will be a jail somewhere for them to be taken to. It is up to the council to provide me with a jail that is satisfactory to the health board. Until they do that I guess the old one will have to do."

Wappy Walls.

"It will be almost impossible for us to conduct business at the county jail," said Chief of Police C. W. Wappenstein this morning before the action of the board, "in the event that the board of health orders the city jail closed. When we are making from thirty to forty arrests a day we couldn't drag every prisoner up that hill. There must be plenty of office room and we couldn't get that at the county jail."

"If the old jail is closed at once there will be only one thing to do and that would be to establish a stockade and guard the prisoners within the enclosure. Now, that the cold weather is coming on, I don't see how we could do that."

A Helena Reverend

At the confirmation school of the German Protestant church the theme was "Idol Worship." The pastor explained that there was a coarse and a fine idolatry. The heathens created their own gods, he said, and believed in them—that is coarse idol worship. The union men also created their gods—their leaders; and what they bid, the men had to do. The union men have blown up Gov. Steunenberg, also mines and depots, being ordered to do so and paid for it by their leaders. That is fine idol worship. When the pastor had concluded, a little bright boy arose and addressing the teacher said: "That is a lie." The pastor made no reply. The pastor was Rev. Mertz of Helena.

Japan.

"Heimin Shimbun", the socialist paper published in Osaka, in its last issue received statements that among those arrested under suspicion of being ringleaders in the Ashio mine disturbance several months ago were a number of socialists. These learned while the trial was going on that a few workmen who presented themselves as witnesses in the court, proved that it was planned to break the miners' union for the sake of the capitalists. "Heimin Shimbun" says it believes further information will show secret work similar to that in Colorado and Idaho by Pinkerton spies in the unions.

AMERICAN TAFF VALE CASE

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company adopted another foreign and un-American method of fighting organized labor. Not content with trying to run the state and the government by injunction plan, it now is trying to use the English plan of breaking up the unions by attacking their treasuries.

In the past corporations used the Russian methods to break strikes by securing the militia to do the dirty work, but conditions are changed now, the day of the militia in strike breaking is past, and to the courts the corporations have turned to secure the doing of the dirty work, via injunction and union treasury robbery.

The Bell Telephone company which is commonly known as the scab phone, has commenced suit in the Federal courts for \$75,000 damages against the Montana Federation of Labor, the Helena Trades & Labor assembly and all affiliated unions of both organizations, which practically means a suit against the majority of the unions of the state exclusive of the Western Federation of Miners.

This method of fighting organized labor originated in the heads of English capitalists and was first put in practice some years ago by the British railroads, when the Taff Vale railroad sued the railway men's union and received damages to the amount of \$250,000.

The railway men fought the case through every court in the British Isles until it reached the House of Lords which is the highest court in Britain and the noble lords, bishops, some of whom are inmates of lunatic asylums, rendered a decision in favor of the corporation, thereby making a new precedent in English jurisprudence.

Anything that is good for English corporations is not long in being adopted by the American corporations, especially if it is an effective weapon in fighting labor.

After the Taff Vale decision the corporations were not slow in adopting the same methods and damage suits were commenced by corporations all over the country against labor unions, mostly for small amounts, until the present suit which is the largest amount of damages that a union in this country has been sued for.

Should the Telephone company be awarded damages, the case will be appealed and carried to the U. S. Supreme court if necessary.

The Taff Vale decision awoke the British workers and they immediately began electing socialists to the House of Commons and every election sees more socialist members of parliament in the Commons.

The English corporations realized

what a blunder they had made, and no large corporation to-day tries to get damages from labor unions for the socialists in the House of Commons forced a law through parliament exempting treasuries from damage suits. Should the Bell Telephone company be awarded damages the unions of Montana can foot the bill, but just as sure as the scab phone gets a verdict in its favor just as sure will the union men turn towards the socialist party and commence to put socialists into office. The attack of corporations in this country upon the union treasuries, has not kept down the militant spirit of the union men. The unions that have suffered most by damage suits are to-day better organized and their treasuries in better condition than at any previous time. If the corporations will only sue often enough and for large sums it will not be long until socialists will be carrying credentials from the various states to the seat of our national government.

Keep up the fight scab phone, you are doing fine educational work. The workers of Montana will follow the example of their brothers across the water and beat you by electing socialists who will see to it that corporation judges become useless tools and franchises of trusts and corporations are annulled.

Vincent St. John Goes Free.

Salt Lake, Utah.—A special from Goldfield, Nevada, says that upon motion of the district attorney, Judge Langan dismissed the cases against Vincent St. John and six other members of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of conspiracy to murder Silva, the restaurant keeper.

Two men, Preston and Smith, are now serving five and ten-year terms, respectively, in the penitentiary for murder. The district attorney said in making his motion to dismiss that some of the witnesses were out of the state and that the state could not hope to convict on the evidence at hand. St. John has been out on bail.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have at last won out in their fight for an elective school board. The school book trust and their tools have made an obstinate struggle for an appointed board, which can be more easily swung for the trusts and various crooked interests. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council the Social-Democratic resolution in favor of a school board election carried by a large majority, many of the old party aldermen not daring to vote against a measure which has been demanded by mass meetings of the citizens.

COMMISSIONERS BLUFFING

The railroad commissioners have been very busy lately making the railroad company clear up the side tracks and keep freight mowing. In a week's time they succeeded in reducing the number of cars lying in the Livingston yards from fifteen hundred to one thousand and considered this a great showing, and are credited with making a statement that the Northern Pacific railroad has secured a large number of new locomotives during the past year and is in splendid shape to keep the freight moving.

One thing the railroad commissioners over looked and that is the boiler-makers' strike. The railway company can keep on adding locomotives to its equipment, but unless there are competent boiler-makers to care for them no freight will be moving and the traveling public must suffer as well as the shipper.

In every round house along the line of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific can be found from eight to twelve dead engines that must have the services of some competent boiler-makers before they are ready for service.

Coal cannot be moved, freight can not be moved, and the stock cannot reach the eastern market without considerable shrinkage owing to the time consumed enroute and all this is owing to the fact that the railways will not treat with the boiler-makers.

The other day the midnight train east which starts from Helena was delayed one and a half hours in starting, leaving Helena with two engines pulling four coaches when ordinarily one is necessary, the train was late four hours in reaching Logan in a distance of seventy-five miles, the train being stalled three times owing to the boilers being unable to generate enough steam to move themselves, not

to mention the train. The train reached Livingston at 9 p. m., the passengers being on the cars exactly nine hours and had only traveled one hundred and twenty-three miles.

This is reloading on the Northern Pacific without the services of boiler-makers. The railroad commissioners have been making great bluffs of what they would do and have given the people considerable taffy about what they have done. We would like to hear from the commissioners why it is that passenger trains cannot be moved on schedule time in this state. Seeing that the locomotive boilers are leaking so bad, perhaps the commissioners do not care to interfere in the boiler-makers' strike, as they might be gathering data for a paper to be read at the next National Irrigation Congress entitled "Irrigation Along the Railroad Track."

The railroads are sending a large number of strike breakers into the west to fill the positions of the striking boiler-makers. The scabs are from the wharfs of the Atlantic sea ports and present a horrible specimen of human degeneracy; none of them are boiler-makers, but only the scums of the slums of eastern cities picked up to do the dirty work of the corporations for a few pennies and some booze.

A new publication, The Jewish Labor World, will start about Jan. 1. All those interested are requested to write L. Teiger, 167 Hastings street, Chicago, Ill.

"The Modern Sons of Marx" is the name of a new fraternal society that is spreading through out Michigan. Only those who subscribe to the doctrines of socialism are permitted to join.

INTO STETSON SLAVERY

We give below a copy of the contract that the Stetson Hat company forces its apprentices to sign. The Stetson company is known all through uniondom as the big scab hat manufacturers. If one imagines that slavery has passed from history he has but to read this contract. The masters have the sole power of breaking this agreement at will. The apprentice work for the master's interest, not his own, night and day, cannot marry, go to play, take his sweet heart out, or conduct himself as an individual human being while he is learning an industrial trade. And all this for four years at \$2 a week. Can anybody see how much the company will get out of the apprentice? And there are eight apprentices to every work man.

No wonder the Stetson company finds a scab shop profitable.

"This indenture witnesseth, That Alexandra Zaccaria, born Nov. 1, 1883, by and with the consent of James Sands, his friend, hath put himself, and by these present doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord put himself Apprentice to The John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, to learn the art, trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said John B. Stetson Company and during and to the full end and term of his apprenticeship, which will be the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1904 next ensuing.

The said masters reserving the right to terminate this agreement if said apprentice shall refuse to obey their proper commands, or he shall be found physically unable to attend to his work. During which time the said apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve his master faithful-

ly, keep their secrets and obey their lawful commands; that he will do them no damage himself, nor see it done by others without giving them notice thereof, that he will not waste their goods, nor lend them unlawfully; that he will not contract matrimony within the said term; that he will not play at cards, dice or any other unlawful game, whereby his masters may be injured; that he will neither buy nor sell, with his own goods nor the goods of others, without license from his masters; that he will not absent himself day or night from his masters' service without their leave nor will haunt ale houses, taverns, or play houses but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during said term. He shall conform to and abide by all rules and regulations now in force, and herein after adopted by his masters for the government of their apprentices. And the said masters on their part do covenant and promise that they will use the utmost of their endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and he shall receive as compensation when working two \$2.00 dollars per week.

It appearing upon satisfactory proof furnished to said John B. Stetson Company that said minor has been properly educated in reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to render further schooling unnecessary.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements, aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In witness thereof, the said John B. Stetson Company has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and individual parties set their hands and seals, done at Helena, Montana, this 24th day of October, 1907.

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Keep up the fight scab phone, you are doing fine educational work. The workers of Montana will follow the example of their brothers across the water and beat you by electing socialists who will see to it that corporation judges become useless tools and franchises of trusts and corporations are annulled.

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In every round house along the line of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific can be found from eight to twelve dead engines that must have the services of some competent boiler-makers before they are ready for service.

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No wonder the Stetson company finds a scab shop profitable.

"This indenture witnesseth, That Alexandra Zaccaria, born Nov. 1, 1883, by and with the consent of James Sands, his friend, hath put himself, and by these present doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord put himself Apprentice to The John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, to learn the art, trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said John B. Stetson Company and during and to the full end and term of his apprenticeship, which will be the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1904 next ensuing.

The said masters reserving the right to terminate this agreement if said apprentice shall refuse to obey their proper commands, or he shall be found physically unable to attend to his work. During which time the said apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve his master faithful-

ly, keep their secrets and obey their lawful commands; that he will do them no damage himself, nor see it done by others without giving them notice thereof, that he will not waste their goods, nor lend them unlawfully; that he will not contract matrimony within the said term; that he will not play at cards, dice or any other unlawful game, whereby his masters may be injured; that he will neither buy nor sell, with his own goods nor the goods of others, without license from his masters; that he will not absent himself day or night from his masters' service without their leave nor will haunt ale houses, taverns, or play houses but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during said term. He shall conform to and abide by all rules and regulations now in force, and herein after adopted by his masters for the government of their apprentices. And the said masters on their part do covenant and promise that they will use the utmost of their endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and he shall receive as compensation when working two \$2.00 dollars per week.

It appearing upon satisfactory proof furnished to said John B. Stetson Company that said minor has been properly educated in reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to render further schooling unnecessary.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In witness thereof, the said John B. Stetson Company has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and individual parties set their hands and seals, done at Helena, Montana, this 24th day of October, 1907.

PETTIBONE ON TRIAL AT BOISE

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 15, 1907. Promptly at ten o'clock this morning the court convened and the case of George Pettibone was taken up.

Attorneys James H. Hawley, leading prosecutor for the state, and County Attorney Van Duyn of Canyon county were present for the state and Clarence Darrow of Chicago, Peter Breen of Butte, Fred Miller of Spokane, K. J. Perky, Edgar Wilson of Boise and Leon Witzel of Wardner represented Pettibone.

Pettibone was brought into the court room in charge of Guard Ras Beemer and entered with a quick elastic step, nodded and smiled to his attorneys as he took his seat. Pettibone looks anything but a well man, his cheeks are pale and sunken, his whole appearance is that of a man whose health is completely broken down. On the lapel of his coat he wore a four-leaf clover and in reply to a remark made by Darrow relating to it, he said "It was for good luck and a speedy trial."

Judge Woods asked the council for the defense, if they were prepared to give any further information regarding the condition of Pettibone.

Darrow replied "All we have to say your honor, is that the defendant is here and ready for trial."

Judge Woods said that was not an answer to the question of the court and asked that if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days of the defendant.

Darrow replied, "I think we have nothing to say further than has been said."

"I wish to notify you then," replied Judge Woods, "that the trial will be postponed upon the court's own motion to Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and if the defendant's condition has improved by that time the trial will proceed."

Darrow made exception to the motion and stated if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days longer for his personal convenience as he desired to leave the city and would not be able to get back in time. After considerable parleying the judge announced that the trial would be postponed until Monday, October 28, at 10 a. m. Judge Woods stated that he desired to notify the attorneys that as the condition of the weather would be different than at the time of Haywood's trial and as the court house would not be uncomfortably hot, that he intended to hold longer and night sessions so as to finish the trial in as short a time as possible.

Last Saturday night in company with his wife, Pettibone left the hospital and returned to the county jail, where he stated that he desired to re-

main and that he would go to the hospital daily for his meals and treatment.

This action was taken by Pettibone on his own responsibility as he is very anxious to have his trial proceed as soon as possible and as long as he is an inmate of the hospital Judge Woods will not proceed with the case.

The prosecution is up against the expense bill of the trials and should Pettibone's condition become such during the trial that it would prevent the trial from finishing, this would cost the state considerable more money as the jurors would have to be sent home and in all likelihood the case would never be called again.

On the other hand public opinion everywhere in Boise is that the prosecution does not want to give Pettibone a trial and are anxiously looking for an opening to drop the case gracefully.

Everywhere all over the state of Idaho, no matter where one goes and at all hours of the day, groups of men can be seen discussing the trials and bitter complaining of the costs to the state. The sentiment seems to be that the state has no grounds to further carry on the prosecution and that Gooding is only making a grand stand play to recover his laurels lost in the Haywood trial.

At the present writing Pettibone is taking exercises on the court lawn, pitching quoits. Mrs. Pettibone is with him all the time and doing her best to encourage and nurse him back to health again. She spends the days with him at the jail, adorning the walls of the cell with pictures to make the surroundings more attractive, reads books and daily papers aloud to her husband and urges him all the time to take outdoor exercises and accompanies him in all his walks around the court yard lawn.

Watching Pettibone in his heroic effort to regain back his health, one cannot help but feel sorry for him, remembering that it is nearly two years since he was kidnapped from his home in Denver and facing a charge that is liable to end his life on the scaffold, with ever occurring delays in the commencing of the trial, it is no wonder that his health is being undermined. Capitalism may not be able to convict him, it may never be able to murder him on the gallows tree, but one thing the horde of capitalism is surely doing and that is to wreck the health of George Pettibone. Should he be set free to-day, from his present indications it will be a long time before he has regained his old vigor, if he ever does.

The mine owners may not hang Pettibone, but they are slowly but surely making away with him, through the long period of confinement that he has been forced to undergo.

SOCIALISTS SCORE AT SEATTLE

City Bastille Condemned From Exposures Made by Imprisoned Socialists—Chief of Police and Mayor Worst

The Socialists of Seattle are going around with a broad smile on their faces these days. The mayor, one Moore, and the chief of police Wappenstein, familiarly called "Wappy" by the revolutionists, have sworn that the socialists shall not speak on the streets of Seattle and have been conducting a campaign of persecution against the speakers that is a fit parallel to the deeds of Russian barbarism. The following paragraphs are taken from the "The Socialist":

Fall of the City Bastille.
The whole city of Seattle is laughing at the mayor and his chief of police. They have been outwitted by the socialists.

"Labor Mayor" Moore hates the socialists. He has decided they shall not speak on the streets of HIS city. His chief of police shoved the socialists into the lowest dungeons of the city bastille. Now those socialists have told what they found in that awful jail.

Result: The board of health condemns the city jail and orders it disused.

Now the mayor and his twin, Wappenstein, are in a hole, a worse hole than their own jail. They can't use their own jail. The chief says he can do nothing. He must put his prisoners somewhere. He appeals to his twin, the mayor, to help him out.

The mayor storms. He threatens to remove HIS board of health for doing their duty—because the socialists forced the situation.

And the whole town looks on and laughs.

The mayor and his chief, Billy and Wappy, both put in the hole by the socialists, unable to use their hell home to imprison the socialists. It is too funny.

And the worst of it is, the socialists are right. That's what hurts.

How It Started.

At their meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 1, the anti-fusion socialist club of Seattle decided to send the following committee to the board of health: Herman F. Titus, Jas. D. Curtis, Sam Williamson, John Downie, B. Kubaski.

The first three members of this committee met the board of health Monday evening, Oct. 7. Reporters from all the daily papers were there and made very full reports, from some of which we quote.

No Pyrotechnics.

"The board held a meeting last night in the offices of Dr. Grant Calhoun, in the Alaska building. It was a short meeting and there were no pyrotechnics, but there was evident at all times a determination to bring to an end the reign of disease over the city prison.

"The board was addressed by Dr. Hermon F. Titus, who spent two days in the worst cell the jail has to offer, for enunciating the socialistic doctrine on the public streets; by Professor J. D. Curtis and by Sam Williamson, speaking for the working class, who also spent a day in jail for having used the highway for a forum."

Titus Tells Experience.

"Dr. Titus addressed the board dispassionately. He gave a calm recitation of the facts as he found them, and during the course of his remarks he was seconded by Health Officer Calhoun, who read the strong letter he had already addressed to Mayor William H. Moore upon the subject. Dr. Titus recounted the loathsome and intolerable conditions which obtain, and pointed out no less than four instances in which the city of Seattle is violating its own ordinances every day that it permits a prisoner

A Helena Reverend

At the confirmation school of the German Protestant church the theme was "Idol Worship." The pastor explained that there was a coarse and a fine idolatry. The heathens created their own gods, he said, and believed in them—that is coarse idol worship. The union men also created their gods—their leaders; and what they bid, the men had to do. The union men have blown up Gov. Steunenberg, also mines and depots, being ordered to do so and paid for it by their leaders. That is fine idol worship. When the pastor had concluded, a little bright boy arose and addressing the teacher said: "That is a lie." The pastor made no reply. The pastor was Rev. Mertz of Helena.

in the jail under the present state of affairs.

"The city jail," declared Dr. Titus, "is a place of detention and not of punishment. The man incarcerated there goes in with the presumption of innocence upon him and not the verdict of guilty. Such men as are sent there for punishment are minor offenders. They have transgressed only the ordinances protecting the peace and quiet of the community, and yet I say to you, as fellow physicians, that a sentence to that awful place is often a sentence to death."

"I am informed upon authority that the county jail has accommodations for 100 or more prisoners than are at present housed there. Chief Wappenstein declares that if the city jail is closed he can keep the prisoners in greater comfort and in better health in an old stockade he has his eye on. If this is so, gentlemen, what is to prevent you condemning that plague-stricken hole as a nuisance? No one will object to such action. The police themselves favor it; it is killing many of them. Wherever you go you will hear the people demand it. It would be humane and a popular act."

"We do not ask anything impractical at your hands. We do not ask you to turn these prisoners loose upon the streets, although God knows it were better to do that than keep them where they are."

Professor Curtis Protests.

"If there was a private stable in this city conducted in as unsanitary a fashion as the city jail, you gentlemen would not tolerate it one day," said Mr. Curtis. "Mr. Osborne is a blind man and a cultured gentleman, and he was forced to stand for eight-hour hours, because there was no place for him to sit and his self-respect would not permit him to lie down amid the filth of the floor, reeking with disease. In all that time, while he was given a kind of food and coffee, he was not given a drop of water, which was monstrous."

Cozy Place For Socialists.

"There will always be a cozy place around here for these socialist street speakers, no matter how much they condemn this jail," said Chief of Police Wappenstein last night. "It may be all right to condemn this place. I do not say that it is sanitary. But there certainly must be some provision made for a jail for the city prisoners."

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It appearing upon satisfactory proof furnished to said John B. Stetson Company that said minor has been properly educated in reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to render further schooling unnecessary.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements, aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In witness thereof, the said John B. Stetson Company has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and individual parties set their hands and seals, done at Helena, Montana, this 24th day of October, 1907.

PETTIBONE ON TRIAL AT BOISE

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 15, 1907. Promptly at ten o'clock this morning the court convened and the case of George Pettibone was taken up. Attorneys James H. Hawley, leading prosecutor for the state, and County Attorney Van Duyn of Canyon county were present for the state and Clarence Darrow of Chicago, Peter Breen of Butte, Fred Miller of Spokane, K. J. Perky, Edgar Wilson of Boise and Leon Witzel of Wardner represented Pettibone.

Pettibone was brought into the court room in charge of Guard Ras Beemer and entered with a quick elastic step, nodded and smiled to his attorneys as he took his seat. Pettibone looks anything but a well man, his cheeks are pale and sunken, his whole appearance is that of a man whose health is completely broken down. On the lapel of his coat he wore a four-leaf clover and in reply to a remark made by Darrow relating to it, he said "It was for good luck and a speedy trial."

Judge Woods asked the council for the defense, if they were prepared to give any further information regarding the condition of Pettibone.

Darrow replied "All we have to say your honor, is that the defendant is here and ready for trial."

Judge Woods said that was not an answer to the question of the court and asked that if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days of the defendant.

Darrow replied, "I think we have nothing to say further than has been said."

"I wish to notify you then," replied Judge Woods, "that the trial will be postponed upon the court's own motion to Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and if the defendant's condition has improved by that time the trial will proceed."

Darrow made exception to the motion and stated if the trial had to be postponed that it be for a few days longer for his personal convenience as he desired to leave the city and would not be able to get back in time. After considerable parleying the judge announced that the trial would be postponed until Monday, October 28, at 10 a. m. Judge Woods stated that he desired to notify the attorneys that as the condition of the weather would be different than at the time of Haywood's trial and as the court house would not be uncomfortably hot, that he intended to hold longer and night sessions so as to finish the trial in as short a time as possible.

Last Saturday night in company with his wife, Pettibone left the hospital and returned to the county jail, where he stated that he desired to re-

main and that he would go to the hospital daily for his meals and treatment.

This action was taken by Pettibone on his own responsibility as he is very anxious to have his trial proceed as soon as possible and as long as he is an inmate of the hospital Judge Woods will not proceed with the case.

The prosecution is up against the expense bill of the trials and should Pettibone's condition become such during the trial that it would prevent the trial from finishing, this would cost the state considerable more money as the jurors would have to be sent home and in all likelihood the case would never be called again.

On the other hand public opinion everywhere in Boise is that the prosecution does not want to give Pettibone a trial and are anxiously looking for an opening to drop the case gracefully.

Everywhere all over the state of Idaho, no matter where one goes and at all hours of the day, groups of men can be seen discussing the trials and bitter complaining of the costs to the state. The sentiment seems to be that the state has no grounds to further carry on the prosecution and that Gooding is only making a grand stand play to recover his laurels lost in the Haywood trial.

At the present writing Pettibone is taking exercises on the court lawn, pitching quoits. Mrs. Pettibone is with him all the time and doing her best to encourage and nurse him back to health again. She spends the days with him at the jail, adorning the walls of the cell with pictures to make the surroundings more attractive, reads books and daily papers aloud to her husband and urges him all the time to take outdoor exercises and accompanies him in all his walks around the court yard lawn.

Watching Pettibone in his heroic effort to regain back his health, one cannot help but feel sorry for him, remembering that it is nearly two years since he was kidnapped from his home in Denver and facing a charge that is liable to end his life on the scaffold, with ever occurring delays in the commencements of the trial, it is no wonder that his health is being undermined. Capitalism may not be able to convict him, it may never be able to murder him on the gallows tree, but one thing the horde of capitalism is surely doing and that is to wreck the health of George Pettibone. Should he be set free to-day, from his present indications it will be a long time before he has regained his old vigor, if he ever does.

The mine owners may not hang Pettibone, but they are slowly but surely making away with him, through the long period of confinement that he has been forced to undergo.

SOCIALISTS SCORE AT SEATTLE

City Bastille Condemned From Exposures Made by Imprisoned Socialists—Chief of Police and Mayor Worst

The Socialists of Seattle are going around with a broad smile on their faces these days. The mayor, one Moore, and the chief of police Wappenstein, familiarly called "Wappy" by the revolutionists, have sworn that the socialists shall not speak on the streets of Seattle and have been conducting a campaign of persecution against the speakers that is a fit parallel to the deeds of Russian barbarism. The following paragraphs are taken from the "The Socialist":

Fall of the City Bastille.

The whole city of Seattle is laughing at the mayor and his chief of police. They have been outwitted by the socialists.

"Labor Mayor" Moore hates the socialists. He has decided they shall not speak on the streets of HIS city. His chief of police shoved the socialists into the lowest dungeons of the city bastille. Now those socialists have told what they found in that awful jail.

Result: The board of health condemns the city jail and orders it disused.

Now the mayor and his twin, Wappenstein, are in a hole, a worse hole than their own jail. They can't use their own jail. The chief says he can do nothing. He must put his prisoners somewhere. He appeals to his twin, the mayor, to help him out.

The mayor storms. He threatens to remove HIS board of health for doing their duty—because the socialists forced the situation.

And the whole town looks on and laughs.

The mayor and his chief, Billy and Wappy, both put in the hole by the socialists, unable to use their hell home to imprison the socialists. It is too funny.

And the worst of it is, the socialists are right. That's what hurts.

How It Started.

At their meeting Tuesday night, Oct. 1, the anti-fusion socialist club of Seattle decided to send the following committee to the board of health: Herman F. Titus, Jas. D. Curtis, Sam Williamson, John Downie, B. Kubaski.

The first three members of this committee met the board of health Monday evening, Oct. 7. Reporters from all the daily papers were there and made very full reports, from some of which we quote.

No Pyrotechnics.

"The board held a meeting last night in the offices of Dr. Grant Calhoun, in the Alaska building. It was a short meeting and there were no pyrotechnics, but there was evident at all times a determination to bring to an end the reign of disease over the city prison.

"The board was addressed by Dr. Hermon F. Titus, who spent two days in the worst cell the jail has to offer, for enunciating the socialistic doctrine on the public streets; by Professor J. D. Curtis and by Sam Williamson, speaking for the working class, who also spent a day in jail for having used the highway for a forum."

Titus Tells Experience.

"Dr. Titus addressed the board dispassionately. He gave a calm recitation of the facts as he found them, and during the course of his remarks he was seconded by Health Officer Calhoun, who read the strong letter he had already addressed to Mayor William H. Moore upon the subject.

Dr. Titus recounted the loathsome and intolerable conditions which obtain, and pointed out no less than four instances in which the city of Seattle is violating its own ordinances every day that it permits a prisoner

in the jail under the present state of affairs.

"The city jail," declared Dr. Titus, "is a place of detention and not of punishment. The man incarcerated there goes in with the presumption of innocence upon him and not the verdict of guilty. Such men as are sent there for punishment are minor offenders. They have transgressed only the ordinances protecting the peace and quiet of the community, and yet I say to you, as fellow physicians, that a sentence to that awful place is often a sentence to death.

"I am informed upon authority that the county jail has accommodations for 100 or more prisoners than are at present housed there. Chief Wappenstein declares that if the city jail is closed he can keep the prisoners in greater comfort and in better health in an old stockade he has his eye on. If this is so, gentlemen, what is to prevent you condemning that plague-stricken hole as a nuisance? No one will object to such action. The police themselves favor it; it is killing many of them. Wherever you go you will hear the people demand it. It would be humane and a popular act.

"We do not ask anything impractical at your hands. We do not ask you to turn these prisoners loose upon the streets, although God knows it were better to do that than keep them where they are."

Professor Curtis Protests.

"If there was a private stable in this city conducted in as unsanitary a fashion as the city jail, you gentlemen would not tolerate it one day," said Mr. Curtis. "Mr. Osborne is a blind man and a cultured gentleman, and he was forced to stand for eight-hour hours, because there was no place for him to sit and his self-respect would not permit him to lie down amid the filth of the floor, reeking with disease. In all that time, while he was given a kind of food and coffee, he was not given a drop of water, which was monstrous."

Cozy Place For Socialists.

"There will always be a cozy place around here for these socialist street speakers, no matter how much they condemn this jail," said Chief of Police Wappenstein last night. "It may be all right to condemn this place. I do not say that it is sanitary. But there certainly must be some provision made for a jail for the city prisoners.

"This agitation at this time is due to the socialists and they believe they can cripple us so that we cannot handle their cases. They can take it from me that if they hold street meetings here Oct. 15, as they say they will, there will be a jail somewhere for them to be taken to. It is up to the council to provide me with a jail that is satisfactory to the health board. Until they do that I guess the old one will have to do."

Wappy Walls.

"It will be almost impossible for us to conduct business at the county jail," said Chief of Police C. W. Wappenstein this morning before the action of the board, "in the event that the board of health orders the city jail closed. When we are making from thirty to forty arrests a day we couldn't drag every prisoner up that hill. There must be plenty of office room and we couldn't get that at the county jail.

"If the old jail is closed at once there will be only one thing to do and that would be to establish a stockade and guard the prisoners within the enclosure. Now, that the cold weather is coming on, I don't see how we could do that."

AMERICAN TAFF VALE CASE

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company adopted another foreign and un-American method of fighting organized labor. Not content with trying to run the state and the government by injunction plan, it now is trying to use the English plan of breaking up the unions by attacking their treasuries.

In the past corporations used the Russian methods to break strikes by securing the militia to do the dirty work, but conditions are changed now, the day of the militia in strike breaking is past, and to the courts the corporations have turned to secure the doing of the dirty work, via injunction and union treasury robbery.

The Bell Telephone company which is commonly known as the scab phone, has commenced suit in the Federal courts for \$75,000 damages against the Montana Federation of Labor, the Helena Trades & Labor assembly and all affiliated unions of both organizations, which practically means a suit against the majority of the unions of the state exclusive of the Western Federation of Miners.

This method of fighting organized labor originated in the heads of English capitalists and was first put in practice some years ago by the British railroads, when the Taff Vale railroad sued the railway mens' union and received damages to the amount of \$250,000.

The railway men fought the case through every court in the British Isles until it reached the House of Lords which is the highest court in Britain and the noble lords, bishops, some of whom are inmates of lunatic asylums, rendered a decision in favor of the corporation, thereby making a new precedent in English jurisprudence.

Anything that is good for English corporations is not long in being adopted by the American corporations, especially if it is an effective weapon in fighting labor.

After the Taff Vale decision the corporations were not slow in adopting the same methods and damage suits were commenced by corporations all over the country against labor unions, mostly for small amounts, until the present suit which is the largest amount of damages that a union in this country has been sued for.

Should the Telephone company be awarded damages, the case will be appealed and carried to the U. S. Supreme court if necessary.

The Taff Vale decision awoke the British workers and they immediately began electing socialists to the House of Commons and every election sees more socialist members of parliament in the Commons.

The English corporations realized

what a blunder they had made, and no large corporation to-day tries to get damages from labor unions for the socialists in the House of Commons forced a law through parliament exempting treasuries from damage suits. Should the Bell Telephone company be awarded damages the unions of Montana can foot the bill, but just as sure as the scab phone gets a verdict in its favor just as sure will the union men turn towards the socialist party and commence to put socialists into office. The attack of corporations in this country upon the union treasuries, has not kept down the militant spirit of the union men. The unions that have suffered most by damage suits are to-day better organized and their treasuries in better condition than at any previous time. If the corporations will only sue often enough and for large sums it will not be long until socialists will be carrying credentials from the various states to the seat of our national government.

Keep up the fight scab phone, you are doing fine educational work. The workers of Montana will follow the example of their brothers across the water and beat you by electing socialists who will see to it that corporation judges become useless tools and franchises of trusts and corporations are annulled.

Vincent St. John Goes Free.

Salt Lake, Utah.—A special from Goldfield, Nevada, says that upon motion of the district attorney, Judge Langan dismissed the cases against Vincent St. John and six other members of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of conspiracy to murder Silva, the restaurant keeper.

Two men, Preston and Smith, are now serving five and ten-year terms, respectively, in the penitentiary for murder. The district attorney said in making his motion to dismiss that some of the witnesses were out of the state and that the state could not hope to convict on the evidence at hand. St. John has been out on bail.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have at last won out in their fight for an elective school board. The school book trust and their tools have made an obstinate struggle for an appointed board, which can be more easily swung for the trusts and various crooked interests. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council the Social-Democratic resolution in favor of a school board election carried by a large majority, many of the old party aldermen not daring to vote against a measure which has been demanded by mass meetings of the citizens.

INTO STETSON SLAVERY

We give below a copy of the contract that the Stetson Hat company forces its apprentices to sign. The Stetson company is known all through uniondom as the big scab hat manufacturers. If one imagines that slavery has passed from history he has but to read this contract. The masters have the sole power of breaking this agreement at will. The apprentice work for the master's interest, not his own, night and day, cannot marry, go to play, take his sweet heart out, or conduct himself as an individual human being while he is learning an industrial trade. And all this for four years at \$2 a week. Can anybody see how much the company will get out of the apprentice? And there are eight apprentices to every work man.

No wonder the Stetson company finds a scab shop profitable.

"This indenture witnesseth, That Alexandra Zaccaria, born Nov. 1, 1883, by and with the consent of James Sands, his friend, hath put himself, and by these present doth voluntarily and of his own free will and accord put himself Apprentice to The John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia, to learn the art, trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and after the manner of an apprentice to serve the said John B. Stetson Company and during and to the full end and term of his apprenticeship, which will be the 1st day of Nov. A. D. 1904 next ensuing.

The said masters reserving the right to terminate this agreement if said apprentice shall refuse to obey their proper commands, or he shall be found physically unable to attend to his work. During which time the said apprentice doth covenant and promise that he will serve his master faithful-

ly, keep their secrets and obey their lawful commands; that he will do them no damage himself, nor see it done by others without giving them notice thereof, that he will not waste their goods, nor lend them unlawfully; that he will not contract matrimony within the said term; that he will not play at cards, dice or any other unlawful game, whereby his masters may be injured; that he will neither buy nor sell, with his own goods nor the goods of others, without license from his masters; that he will not absent himself day or night from his masters' service without their leave nor will haunt ale houses, taverns, or play houses but in all things behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do during said term. He shall conform to and abide by all rules and regulations now in force, and herein after adopted by his masters for the government of their apprentices. And the said masters on their part do covenant and promise that they will use the utmost of their endeavor to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed the said apprentice in the art trade and mystery of Felt Hat Sizing and he shall receive as compensation when working two \$2.00 dollars per week.

It appearing upon satisfactory proof furnished to said John B. Stetson Company that said minor has been properly educated in reading, writing and arithmetic, so as to render further schooling unnecessary.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements, aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each unto the other firmly by these presents.

In witness thereof, the said John B. Stetson Company has hereunto affixed its corporate seal and individual parties set their hands and seals, done at their hands and seals, done interchangeably.

COMMISSIONERS BLUFFING

The railroad commissioners have been very busy lately making the railroad company clear up the side tracks and keep freight mowing. In a week's time they succeeded in reducing the number of cars lying in the Livingston yards from fifteen hundred to one thousand and considered this a great showing, and are credited with making a statement that the Northern Pacific railroad has secured a large number of new locomotives during the past year and is in splendid shape to keep the freight moving.

One thing the railroad commissioners over looked and that is the boiler-makers' strike. The railway company can keep on adding locomotives to its equipment, but unless there are competent boiler-makers to care for them no freight will be moving and the traveling public must suffer as well as the shipper.

In every round house along the line of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific can be found from eight to twelve dead engines that must have the services of some competent boiler-makers before they are ready for service.

Coal cannot be moved, freight can not be moved, and the stock cannot reach the eastern market without considerable shrinkage owing to the time consumed enroute and all this is owing to the fact that the railways will not treat with the boiler-makers.

The other day the midnight train east which starts from Helena was delayed one and a half hours in starting, leaving Helena with two engines pulling four coaches when ordinarily one is necessary, the train was late four hours in reaching Logan in a distance of seventy-five miles, the train being stalled three times owing to the boilers being unable to generate enough steam to move themselves, not

to mention the train. The train reached Livingston at 9 p. m., the passengers being on the cars exactly nine hours and had only traveled one hundred and twenty-three miles.

This is reloading on the Northern Pacific without the services of boiler-makers. The railroad commissioners have been making great bluffs of what they would do and have given the people considerable taffy about what they have done. We would like to hear from the commissioners why it is that passenger trains cannot be moved on schedule time in this state. Seeing that the locomotive boilers are leaking so bad, perhaps the commissioners do not care to interfere in the boiler-makers' strike, as they might be gathering data for a paper to be read at the next National Irrigation Congress entitled "Irrigation Along the Railroad Track."

The railroads are sending a large number of strike breakers into the west to fill the positions of the striking boiler-makers. The scabs are from the wharfs of the Atlantic sea ports and present a horrible specimen of human degeneracy; none of them are boiler-makers, but only the scums of the slums of eastern cities picked up to do the dirty work of the corporations for a few pennies and some booze.

A new publication, The Jewish Labor World, will start about Jan. 1. All those interested are requested to write L. Teiger, 167 Hastings street, Chicago, Ill.

"The Modern Sons of Marx" is the name of a new fraternal society that is spreading through out Michigan. Only those who subscribe to the doctrines of socialism are permitted to join.

A Helena Reverend

At the confirmation school of the German Protestant church the theme was "Idol Worship." The pastor explained that there was a coarse and a fine idolatry. The heathens created their own gods, he said, and believed in them—that is coarse idol worship. The union men also created their gods—their leaders; and what they bid, the men had to do. The union men have blown up Gov. Steunenberg, also mines and depots, being ordered to do so and paid for it by their leaders. That is fine idol worship. When the pastor had concluded, a little bright boy arose and addressing the teacher said: "That is a lie." The pastor made no reply. The pastor was Rev. Mertz of Helena.

Japan.

"Helmin Shimbun", the socialist paper published in Osaka, in its last issue received statements that among those arrested under suspicion of being ringleaders in the Ashio mine disturbance several months ago were a number of socialists. These learned while the trial was going on that a few workmen who presented themselves as witnesses in the court, proved that it was planned to break the miners' union for the sake of the capitalists. "Helmin Shimbun" says it believes further information will show secret work similar to that in Colorado and Idaho by Pinkerton spies in the unions.