

TEDDY & MINE OWNERS CUT WAGES

Nine companies of United States soldiers with machine guns are now camped in Goldfield, Nevada, and doing picket duty around the mines of that camp and are prepared to give the mine owners every assistance to break the strike and reduce wages.

The strike was called by the miners' union owing to the corporations paying the men their wages in scrip, something that is entirely unlawful in this country. The scrip is a bogus money, in fact, is counterfeit and therefore illegal, but the corporations and banks can do anything they desire and have the protection of the government in carrying on their lawlessness.

The scrip that the mine owners were paying their employees with would not pass as currency in Goldfield. The railroads would not accept it in payment for transportation, the banks would not give cash for it and the United States government would not accept it in exchange for postage stamps, yet this same government sends soldiers to shoot down the miners who refused to accept the scrip in wages that the government itself would not accept.

The mine owners have taken advantage of the strike to secure troops on pretext that their property was in danger and have declared for the open shop and twenty per cent reduction in wages.

Must Leave Union.

At a meeting of the mine owners association the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That no member of this association employ in or around his mine or around his mill any member of Goldfield Local Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of any union connected with or affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners, and that all men hereafter employed by any member of this association, in or around his mine or mill, be required, as a condition of his employment, to sign a written contract which contains an agreement that the miner is not now and will not be during the time he is working, a member of the Goldfield Miners Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of a union in Goldfield or elsewhere that is directly or indirectly affiliated with or has any connection of any kind, nature or description

with said Western Federation of Miners.

"Resolved, That the mines of the Goldfield district resume operations at 7 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, with men who agree to the foregoing conditions and that all old employees of the members of this association be given the preference at all mines, providing such employees present their applications either at the office of this association or of the mines formerly employing them before 7 a. m. of Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, and that the office of this association and said mines be opened for the purpose of receiving said applications from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each day until said time."

Teddy, the Terrible, who is the father of the open shop, has given the officer in command of the soldiers orders to see that the mine owners have every assistance in carrying out their resolutions.

The miners are law-abiding and no violence has taken place so far and the sheriff declares that he was amenable to control the situation without the aid of the soldiers.

A curious state of affairs exists in Goldfield and that while no rioting has occurred and martial law never declared, yet the soldiers are acting as watchmen and guarding the mines.

It is hard to say at this time what the developments will be in the next few days. The corporations with the assistance of the Pinkerton thugs may stir up trouble and in order to give the soldiers an opportunity to shoot down union men.

The situation as it now presents itself is this. Is the scene of Russian tyranny and methods to be transferred from Colorado and Idaho to Nevada?

Working men of the entire country take the lesson to heart. Teddy, your idol, has followed the foot steps of Grover Cleveland when he sent soldiers to Chicago in 1894 to break the American Union Railway strike. Strike at the ballot box and vote the socialist ticket. Now as never before the necessity for socialists in congress is apparent.

Federation Statement.

Denver, Dec. 8.—The executive board of the Western Federation of

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THE SECOND TRIAL AT BOISE

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Monday morning, Dec. 2, the court reopened. The prosecution seems to be pressing this case against the Federation with all its old-time vigor, apparently undaunted by the fact that not a conviction has been secured against the Federation in either Colorado or Idaho. All the august machinery of the law is put forth in the desperate effort of the "law and order" appropriators of society to destroy the Western Federation.

There will be more taxes, the grand play, a great hullabaloo, dust thrown in the eyes of the people, and nothing accomplished after all. The county is being impoverished, and enormous expense bills being run up to keep a lot of parasite blood suckers on the trail of the largest lobar organization of the Rocky Mountain region.

Great Public Interest.

There seems to be as much public interest manifested in the trial as in Haywood's last summer. The courtroom is full at every session.

Pettibone does not look quite so bad and ghastly as he did last summer, although it can be plainly seen that he is a sick man. He sits at the table used by the defense, and is in constant consultation with the attorney in regard to the jurors chosen.

Mrs. Pettibone sits beside her husband in the courtroom. She is tastefully and stylishly gowned in a costume of very dull green and brown. She appears paler and more careworn than during the summer.

The defense attorneys present are Clarence Darrow, John F. Nugent, who has been ill but has sufficiently recovered to be present at the trial, Edgar Wilson of Boise, J. K. Perky of Boise and Leon Whitsell. President Moyer sits and advises the attorneys.

This is really a remarkable feature in the case that a man under indictment on so serious a charge, a fellow prisoner for so long, and out on bail, should sit and direct a trial, with his own in similar manner looming immediately before him.

Moyer's Hand on the Lever.

And Moyer directs the affair. He is the mainspring of the whole business. The attorneys take orders from him. Gloomy and taciturn, he is the master mind that moves the machine.

The prosecution attorneys present are James Hawley, Gooding's counsel, G. A. Stone of Caldwell, Prosecuting Attorney Van Duna of Canyon county, and Charles Cavanaugh, law partner to Senator Borah. Borah is sitting on the right hand of the strenuous capitalist administration at Washington, but his firm is still fighting labor in the west, while he is joined with the persecutors of the "undesirables" in the east.

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The working class cannot down. All else may pass away, but they will not pass away, and they will not always be ruled and controlled either by the institutions of others, but they will rule and control.

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Boise, Dec. 5.

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BUTTE WOULD MOVE STATE FAIR

Representatives of unions of Montana metropolis adopt resolutions against Helena merchants and seek to invoke initiative and referendum on proposition to establish State Fair in friendly city; war to be carried to the ballot box.

Whereas, The business men of Helena have allied themselves with the enemies of organized labor and have given their support to government by injunctions; and

Whereas, The unions of Helena acted in good faith, we believe, when they decided not to boycott the Montana State Fair, and the business men of Helena have given the unions of Helena the double cross; and

Whereas, We believe that the malignant and vituperous attacks against the Montana Federation of Labor, of which we are a part, that have been and are now appearing in the Helena Independent are inspired and printed at the behest of the Citizens' Alliance and Commercial Club of Helena; and

Whereas, The federal court injunctions have tied the hands of organized labor of the state and prohibits us from resenting the attacks of the allies of our enemies, while they are free to heap all the insults on us they desire; and

Whereas, There is one place where no court can enjoin us and one place where the union man is superior to any court or corporation, and that is at the ballot box, where we will settle this question, if necessary; and

Whereas, The constitution of the state of Montana gives the power of self-government to the people collectively, as expressed through the initiative and referendum; and

Whereas, The legislature has created by law a state fair commission and designated that the state fair shall be held in the city of Helena, Lewis and Clark county, and owing to the hostile attitude of the Helena Commercial Club and the business interests generally to our brother unionists in Helena and toward the trade unions of the entire state and nation, and their hold-up policy of the public in general during fair week, we, as union men of the city of Butte respectfully

petition the Montana Federation of Labor to commence by proper petition, circulated throughout the state, to have submitted at the next general election, in 1908, a law repealing the act establishing the State Fair in the city of Helena, and removing the same to Great Falls, Cascade county, for the reason that Great Falls by that time will be easy of access from all parts of Montana, and as the citizens of Great Falls are broad-minded we feel that they will in the future as in the past appreciate the fact that the working men have undeniable rights, and that there will never be occasion for the visitors to Great Falls to complain of being held up, or overcharged; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Butte Central Labor Council, in regular session convened, That we request the executive board of the Montana Federation of Labor to have the said repealing law submitted to the qualified electors, and that preparation be made by the Federation at the next convention to provide the necessary funds to carry on an active campaign, to the end that after 1908 the next State Fair will be held in a city where the people appreciate the efforts of the working men in the development of our great commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the various labor organizations throughout the state, with the request that they be endorsed; to the press of the state for publication; to the Mayor of Helena, and to the secretary of the Helena Commercial Club.

The foregoing resolutions have been sent to the unions throughout the state and it is reported that the Trades Assemblies of Billings, Great Falls, Livingston and Red Lodge will endorse them.

This action is a sequel to the telephone war in which the merchants of Helena and the Citizens' Alliance supported the scab phone company and endorsed government by injunction.

The executive committee of the Montana Federation have already the matter under consideration and are preparing to carry out the instructions given them by the affiliated unions.

This will be the first time that the initiative and referendum law will be put in operation in this state on a state law.

Official figures just issued show that New York socialists polled 17,565 votes (not including Richmond borough) as against 13,354 last year. The increase amounts to 31 per cent. The socialists have begun the campaign of 1908.

WAS EXPLODED BOILER DOPED?

Missoula, Dec. 7.—The Northern Pacific officials have received word that the engine of passenger train No. 79, on the Zurke and Wallace branch of that road, blew up yesterday morning, killing Fireman Buls, Brakeman, Hodges and an engine wiper, name unknown and fatally injuring Engineer Copenhaven.

No details of the accident were received. Engineer Copenhaven is one of the old time engineers on that division.

This is the first boiler explosion on the railroad since the boilermakers strike began and if the strike continues we can expect to have more of them.

There are various causes that would make the boiler blow up. The engine may have been in need of boiler repairs that could not be given it owing to the strike of the boilermakers or there could have been not enough water in the boiler and the latter is the most likely to have been the cause of explosion. It is quite likely that this engine had been treated to the Tin Can Boilermaker Dope, a liquid that looks like black oil and about two gallons of it at one dose is put into the boilers through the injectors, for the purpose of stopping leaks in the boiler, that can not be stopped otherwise owing to the railroads being unable to secure boilermakers because of a strike.

This liquid that is used, closes up all holes in the boiler, provided the holes are not too large. The holes in the attachments of the water glass and in the gauge cocks that are used for the purpose of determining how much water is in the boiler, becomes clogged up after the liquid is put in the boiler, so that it is impossible for the engineer or fireman to tell how much water is in the boiler or if the water in the boiler is below the danger line.

It is quite probable that this was the cause of this particular explosion that has caused four deaths.

The Northern Pacific have stopped using this tin can boilermaker dope on the division east of here, since the News published the facts of the case, but both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways are using it in the other parts of the state. It is

high time that the commissioners were getting busy and putting a stop to such criminal practices on the part of the railroad before any more lives are sacrificed to corporation greed.

Let the railroads get boilermakers and they won't have to use the boiler liquid that is more dangerous to human beings than ever was claimed by the Pinkertons for Pettibone dope.

The strike of the boilermakers is still playing havoc with the railways. At Livingston it is reported that at least two dead engines are towed in there each day, and the railroad had to put one man to work to keep the track at the round house clear of dead engines that need the attention of a first class boilermaker, that is impossible for the railroads to hire at the present time.

Ambrose Does Good Work

After five years single-handed fighting in the city council of Butte, Comrade Ambrose has succeeded in getting passed one ordinance that is of benefit to the people of this city.

Last night the council passed Health Ordinance No. 801. This ordinance provides for a milk and meat inspector whose duty it shall be to inspect all meat killed and sold within five miles of the limits of the city of Butte, inspect all dairies within five miles of the city limits, test all milk sold in this five miles limit and have general supervision of all meat markets, confectionary stores, grocery stores, fruit stands, and other places handling food products. It prohibits the hanging of meat in the open air or the hauling in open wagons where it can gather dust and germs and flies, and provides that all foods displayed in grocery stores, bakeries, or confectionary stores shall be in glass cases. It prohibits the feeding of stable manure to dairy stock, and the sale of hog-fed on the refuse of slaughter houses, and provides that all dairy stock shall be inspected by the state veterinary surgeon every six months. The test of milk is raised from three to three and seven-tenths per cent in butter fat. There is no doubt that the proper enforcement of this ordinance will do much to remove the danger to public health.

PINKERTONS AMONG UNION MEN

Reports of Pinkerton Detectives Operating Among the Railroad Employees.

Dear Sir:—No. 17 reports:

Sparks, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907. I met Machinist Nuthall today at the round house. I watched him at work robbing engine 1785 of a driver spring to put into another engine. He said, "While I'm doing this I'm not doing nothing else, but it doesn't pay the company very well." I asked him if he and the other round house men had to do much of this "robbing". He replied, "Yes, all the time. Supplies were always short at the store house Sparks has always robbed Peter to pay Paul, that the company seemed to ignore Sparks and consider it of little importance and this robbing made double the work which was one of the principal reasons there were dead engines and break downs, because the men were doing too much dead work, overwork, that he had worked forty-five hours straight the latter part of the week."

I met Foreman Barrett today in a saloon, the first time I ever saw him visit such a place. He asked me how I was feeling and told me to take care as there was an epidemic of la grippe and pneumonia and many were dying with both here in the valley. I told him I was feeling some better, but was very weak yet and was expecting to be back at work soon. He said he would be pleased, as he was short-handed, but to take no chance of a relapse.

I discontinued at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:—No. 6 reports:

Carlin, Friday, Feb. 8, 1907. I arrived here at 9 a. m., called at the round house and saw Foreman Bob Pancake and asked him if he was putting on any machinists. He said, "No, I have got only two men on day and two at night and I have no chance for you, though would like to put you on." I said, "Do you think there would be a chance in the next few days if I would wait?" He said, "You might wait a month and then there would be no chance as all the men are sent here from Sparks." He said, "This is a hell of a place any-

how, both to live and work in. Those suckers at Sparks (meaning Master Mechanic Smith and General Foreman Whelan) won't give me any tools or men to do the work with and are giving me hell for the failures and what can a man do here, but if they don't give a damn I ain't going to worry myself about the damn work as I am sick of it here." I said, "It is only light running work you do here." He said, "Yes, if we don't do any washing out or blown down, only change water and that is not much good and the other fellows don't do anything at Winnemucca or Montello." He also said, "Why, I have got only one clerk and even have no one to look after the store room. I have been asking for an engine inspector for a few months, as the engines go out of here and are not inspected, as the machinists won't inspect them, only doing the work that the engineers report and the consequence is, out goes the engine not inspected and fails or something breaks off or drops off and causes a wreck and these fellows give me hell and what can I do?"

The men speak all well of Pancake. Seeing no chance of getting a job and no accommodations to stay there, as the place is only 300 population, I thought it might create suspicion, so I took second No. 4 and went to Ogden. While enroute to Ogden, the engine that was furnished for second No. 4 at Carlin failed at Wells on account of hot driving boxes, and a freight engine took the train from Wells to Montello. The engine that failed was the 1700 class, I think 1777. It was dark and I could not see the last number, but the conductor told me it was a 1700 class. Losing forty minutes at Wells, at 4 p. m. I arrived at Ogden and went to the Healy hotel and discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:—No. 26-O reports: Friday, Feb. 1st until Thursday 7, 07 Sparks, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1907 This evening Secretary Ross of the I. A. of M., Cain, Wilkeson and myself went to Reno. Ross told me that Foreman Breen and the gang foreman

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WHITE SHIRT ANARCHIST TROUBLE

Mayor Lindsay of Helena is having trouble with the unions of Billings and Carbon county is in the market for an injunction to compel union men to purchase his wares.

Lindsay has been very active during the telephone strike in giving the scab phone company all the assistance his official position of Helena would command, such as putting policemen on top of cabs that carried operators home, and had the policemen walk home with a scab hello girl, although to the honor of the policemen no mashes were made.

When the Citizens' Alliance and the white shirt anarchists of Helena met in mass meeting and advocated the recreation of a vigilance committee for the purpose of hanging the active union men of Helena, Mayor Lindsay was there and was very prominent in his advocacy of lawless methods. The unions outside of Helena, believing that an injury to one was the concern of all, and that an insult to the union men of Helena was an insult to all organized labor, proceeded to boycott Lindsay's goods and

Lindsay finding that union men will not patronize him, is squealing and is telling the courts that the entire trade in Bear Creek is lost and is rapidly fading away in Billings and that the courts should drum up his lost trade for him.

Lindsay is learning his lesson and may take it to heart, while the unions are weak in Helena, they have the support of the entire labor movement in the United States.

We can not see what good his appealing to the courts will do him. If laboring men will not buy his goods who will force them to do so. In a mining camp near Helena, if the stores had continued to handle Lindsay's goods, the union would have opened a commissionary and got all their food supplies from Butte. The union men did not want Citizens' Alliance wares and were determined not to have them, therefore the stores, to do business had to cut Lindsay out.

Can an injunction judge compel people to buy what they do not want or buy from people that they have no desire to do business with? Nil!

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I discontinued at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

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how, both to live and work in. Those suckers at Sparks (meaning Master Mechanic Smith and General Foreman Whelan) won't give me any tools or men to do the work with and are giving me h—ll for the failures and what can a man do here, but if they don't give a d—n I ain't going to worry myself about the d—n work as I am sick of it here." I said, "It is only light running work you do here." He said, "Yes, if we don't do any washing out or blown down, only change water and that is not much good and the other fellows don't do anything at Winnemucca or Montello." He also said, "Why, I have got only one clerk and even have no one to look after the store room. I have been asking for an engine inspector for a few months, as the engines go out of here and are not inspected, as the machinists won't inspect them, only doing the work that the engineers report and the consequence is, out goes the engine not inspected and fails or something breaks off or drops off and causes a wreck and these fellows give me h—ll and what can I do?"

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(Continued on Page 4.)

WHITE SHIRT ANARCHIST TROUBLE

Mayor Lindsay of Helena is having trouble with the unions of Billings and Carbon county is in the market for an injunction to compel union men to purchase his wares.

Lindsay has been very active during the telephone strike in giving the scab phone company all the assistance his official position of Helena would command, such as putting policemen on top of cabs that carried operators home, and had the policemen walk home with a scab hello girl, although to the honor of the policemen no mashes were made.

When the Citizens' Alliance and the white shirt anarchists of Helena met in mass meeting and advocated the recreation of a vigilance committee for the purpose of hanging the active union men of Helena, Mayor Lindsay was there and was very prominent in his advocacy of lawless methods. The unions outside of Helena, believing that an injury to one was the concern of all, and that an insult to the union men of Helena was an insult to all organized labor, proceeded to boycott Lindsay's goods and

Lindsay finding that union men will not patronize him, is squealing and is telling the courts that the entire trade in Bear Creek is lost and is rapidly fading away in Billings and that the courts should drum up his lost trade for him.

Lindsay is learning his lesson and may take it to heart, while the unions are weak in Helena, they have the support of the entire labor movement in the United States.

We can not see what good his appealing to the courts will do him. If laboring men will not buy his goods who will force them to do so. In a mining camp near Helena, if the stores had continued to handle Lindsay's goods, the union would have opened a commissary and got all their food supplies from Butte. The union men did not want Citizens' Alliance wares and were determined not to have them, therefore the stores, to do business had to cut Lindsay out.

Can an injunction judge compel people to buy what they do not want or buy from people that they have no desire to do business with? Nil!

TEDDY & MINE OWNERS CUT WAGES

Nine companies of United States soldiers with machine guns are now camped in Goldfield, Nevada, and doing picket duty around the mines of that camp and are prepared to give the mine owners every assistance to break the strike and reduce wages.

The strike was called by the miners' union owing to the corporations paying the men their wages in scrip, something that is entirely unlawful in this country. The scrip is a bogus money, in fact, is counterfeit and therefore illegal, but the corporations and banks can do anything they desire and have the protection of the government in carrying on their lawlessness.

The scrip that the mine owners were paying their employees with would not pass as currency in Goldfield. The railroads would not accept it in payment for transportation, the banks would not give cash for it and the United States government would not accept it in exchange for postage stamps, yet this same government sends soldiers to shoot down the miners who refused to accept the scrip in wages that the government itself would not accept.

The mine owners have taken advantage of the strike to secure troops on pretext that their property was in danger and have declared for the open shop and twenty per cent reduction in wages.

Must Leave Union.

At a meeting of the mine owners association the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That no member of this association employ in or around his mine or around his mill any member of Goldfield Local Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of any union connected with or affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners, and that all men hereafter employed by any member of this association, in or around his mine or mill, be required, as a condition of his employment, to sign a written contract which contains an agreement that the miner is not now and will not be during the time he is working, a member of the Goldfield Miners Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of a union in Goldfield or elsewhere that is directly or indirectly affiliated with or has any connection of any kind, nature or description

with said Western Federation of Miners.

"Resolved, That the mines of the Goldfield district resume operations at 7 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, with men who agree to the foregoing conditions and that all old employees of the members of this association be given the preference at all mines, providing such employees present their applications either at the office of this association or of the mines formerly employing them before 7 a. m. of Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, and that the office of this association and said mines be opened for the purpose of receiving said applications from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each day until said time."

Teddy, the Terrible, who is the father of the open shop, has given the officer in command of the soldiers orders to see that the mine owners have every assistance in carrying out their resolutions.

The miners are law-abiding and no violence has taken place so far and the sheriff declares that he was amenable to control the situation without the aid of the soldiers.

A curious state of affairs exists in Goldfield and that while no rioting has occurred and martial law never declared, yet the soldiers are acting as watchmen and guarding the mines.

It is hard to say at this time what the developments will be in the next few days. The corporations with the assistance of the Pinkerton thugs may stir up trouble and in order to give the soldiers an opportunity to shoot down union men.

The situation as it now presents itself is this. Is the scene of Russian tyranny and methods to be transferred from Colorado and Idaho to Nevada?

Working men of the entire country take the lesson to heart. Teddy, your idol, has followed the foot steps of Grover Cleveland when he sent soldiers to Chicago in 1894 to break the American Union Railway strike. Strike at the ballot box and vote the socialist ticket. Now as never before the necessity for socialists in congress is apparent.

Federation Statement.

Denver, Dec. 8.—The executive board of the Western Federation of

Continued on Page 4.)

THE SECOND TRIAL AT BOISE

Special to the Montana News.—

Boise, Ids., Dec. 3.

Judge Wood's court had adjourned Wednesday evening before Thanksgiving to allow the sheriff to bring in an extra venire of 100 men in the trial of George C. Pettibone, honorary member of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Pettibone is tried on a conspiracy charge in which he, Haywood, Moyer and Jack Simpkins, member of the W. F. M. executive board, were jointly indicted.

Monday morning, Dec. 2, the court reopened. The prosecution seems to be pressing this case against the Federation with all its old-time vigor, apparently undaunted by the fact that not a conviction has been secured against the Federation in either Colorado or Idaho. All the august machinery of the law is put forth in the desperate effort of the "law and order" appropriators of society to destroy the Western Federation.

There will be more taxes, the grand play, a great hullabaloo, dust thrown in the eyes of the people, and nothing accomplished after all. The county is being impoverished, and enormous expense bills being run up to keep a lot of parasite blood suckers on the trail of the largest lobar organization of the Rocky Mountain region.

Great Public Interest.

There seems to be as much public interest manifested in the trial as in Haywood's last summer. The courtroom is full at every session.

Pettibone does not look quite so bad and ghastly as he did last summer, although it can be plainly seen that he is a sick man. He sits at the table used by the defense, and is in constant consultation with the attorney in regard to the jurors chosen.

Mrs. Pettibone sits beside her husband in the court room. She is tastefully and stylishly gowned in a costume of very dull green and brown. She appears paler and more careworn than during the summer.

The defense attorneys present are Clarence Darrow, John F. Nugent, who has been ill but has sufficiently recovered to be present at the trial, Edgar Wilson of Boise, J. K. Perky of Boise and Leon Whitsell. President Moyer sits and advises the attorneys.

This is really a remarkable feature in the case that a man under indictment on so serious a charge, a fellow prisoner for so long, and out on bail, should sit and direct a trial, with his own in similar manner looming immediately before him.

Moyer's Hand on the Lever.

And Moyer directs the affair. He is the mainspring of the whole business. The attorneys take orders from him. Gloomy and taciturn, he is the master mind that moves the machine.

The prosecution attorneys present are James Hawley, Gooding's counsel, G. A. Stone of Caldwell, Prosecuting Attorney Van Duna of Canyon county, and Charles Cavanaugh, law partner to Senator Borah. Borah is sitting on the right hand of the strenuous capitalist administration at Washington, but his firm is still fighting labor in the west, while he is joined with the persecutors of the "undesirables" in the east.

Greater Determination to Convict.

All the signs point to the fact that a more determined effort to convict Pettibone even than was evinced in

the Haywood case. There are many assertions that the jury is to be packed and the faces in the box seem harder and more set than in the trial of last summer.

Acquittal for Pettibone seems purely illusory.

As we see these forces of the state hurled upon the working class one is moved to ask—how long can they stand up before it?

But the answer comes—Always, because of their great mass.

The working class cannot down. All else may pass away, but they will not pass away, and they will not always be ruled and controlled either by the institutions of others, but they will rule and control.

Socialism Still in Evidence.

Since Pettibone is a democrat, we do not hear so much of socialism as in the Haywood trial; but the jurors are still asked as to whether they read socialist papers.

Monday forenoon the prosecution had passed the jury for cause. Most of the jurors admit bias and prejudice, but Hawley keeps trying to run them in on the jury anyhow by asking them if they wouldn't go by the evidence. Nearly all of the talesmen are called from Boise.

Tuesday morning the defense had passed the jury for cause, and the peremptory challenges commenced. The headway that is being made with the jury is astonishing every one. Monday evening the court held a night session to expedite matters.

Reporters Scarce.

The press outside Boise seems to be taking no particular interest in the case, and is apparently contending itself with the Associated Press dispatches. No strange reporters are present with the exception of Mrs. Jessie M. Myer of Eugene, Oregon. She is catching significant points in the trial and preparing them for various socialist publications. The Statesman, true to its parasite policy, is loudly proclaiming the absurdity of claiming that this is a capital and labor fight, and is attacking the defense counsel.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett,

Boise, Dec. 5.

The rapidity with which the Pettibone jury is being formed is a surprise to all who have been familiar with the Federation trials. All jurors in the box have been passed for cause and but four peremptory challenges remain to each side out of the ten allowable.

There is every evidence that the trial will begin in earnest next Monday. Judge Wood announced from the bench that he expected the prosecution to be ready with its evidence Monday morning, and the judge has telegraphed Senator Borah who is now in Washington to that effect. So that Borah will be here to take charge of the case.

The complexion of the jury looks much more favorable at the present writing than we had hoped from the venire. Most of the venire was drawn directly from Boise where the feeling has been the bitterest against the Federation. The least that could have been expected was that the talesmen should have been summoned from re-

(Continued on Page 2.)

BUTTE WOULD MOVE STATE FAIR

Representatives of unions of Montana metropolis adopt resolutions against Helena merchants and seek to invoke initiative and referendum on proposition to establish State Fair in friendly city; war to be carried to the ballot box.

Whereas, The business men of Helena have allied themselves with the enemies of organized labor and have given their support to government by injunctions; and

Whereas, The unions of Helena acted in good faith, we believe, when they decided not to boycott the Montana State Fair, and the business men of Helena have given the unions of Helena the double cross; and

Whereas, We believe that the malignant and vituperous attacks against the Montana Federation of Labor, of which we are a part, that have been and are now appearing in the Helena Independent are inspired and printed at the behest of the Citizens' Alliance and Commercial Club of Helena; and

Whereas, The federal court injunctions have tied the hands of organized labor of the state and prohibits us from resenting the attacks of the allies of our enemies, while they are free to heap all the insults on us they desire; and

Whereas, There is one place where no court can enjoin us and one place where the union man is superior to any court or corporation, and that is at the ballot box, where we will settle this question, if necessary; and

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(Continued on Page 4.)

WHITE SHIRT ANARCHIST TROUBLE

Mayor Lindsay of Helena is having trouble with the unions of Billings and Carbon county is in the market for an injunction to compel union men to purchase his wares.

Lindsay has been very active during the telephone strike in giving the scab phone company all the assistance his official position of Helena would command, such as putting policemen on top of cabs that carried operators home, and had the policemen walk home with a scab hello girl, although to the honor of the policemen no mashes were made.

When the Citizens' Alliance and the white shirt anarchists of Helena met in mass meeting and advocated the recreation of a vigilance committee for the purpose of hanging the active union men of Helena, Mayor Lindsay was there and was very prominent in his advocacy of lawless methods. The unions outside of Helena, believing that an injury to one was the concern of all, and that an insult to the union men of Helena was an insult to all organized labor, proceeded to boycott Lindsay's goods and

Lindsay finding that union men will not patronize him, is squealing and is telling the courts that the entire trade in Bear Creek is lost and is rapidly fading away in Billings and that the courts should drum up his lost trade for him.

Lindsay is learning his lesson and may take it to heart, while the unions are weak in Helena, they have the support of the entire labor movement in the United States.

We can not see what good his appealing to the courts will do him. If laboring men will not buy his goods who will force them to do so. In a mining camp near Helena, if the stores had continued to handle Lindsay's goods, the union would have opened a commissionary and got all their food supplies from Butte. The union men did not want Citizens' Alliance wares and were determined not to have them, therefore the stores, to do business had to cut Lindsay out.

Can an injunction judge compel people to buy what they do not want or buy from people that they have no desire to do business with? Nil!

TEDDY & MINE OWNERS CUT WAGES

Nine companies of United States soldiers with machine guns are now camped in Goldfield, Nevada, and doing picket duty around the mines of that camp and are prepared to give the mine owners every assistance to break the strike and reduce wages.

The strike was called by the miners' union owing to the corporations paying the men their wages in scrip, something that is entirely unlawful in this country. The scrip is a bogus money, in fact, is counterfeit and therefore illegal, but the corporations and banks can do anything they desire and have the protection of the government in carrying on their lawlessness.

The scrip that the mine owners were paying their employees with would not pass as currency in Goldfield. The railroads would not accept it in payment for transportation, the banks would not give cash for it and the United States government would not accept it in exchange for postage stamps, yet this same government sends soldiers to shoot down the miners who refused to accept the scrip in wages that the government itself would not accept.

The mine owners have taken advantage of the strike to secure troops on pretext that their property was in danger and have declared for the open shop and twenty per cent reduction in wages.

Must Leave Union.

At a meeting of the mine owners association the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That no member of this association employ in or around his mine or around his mill any member of Goldfield Local Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of any union connected with or affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners, and that all men hereafter employed by any member of this association, in or around his mine or mill, be required, as a condition of his employment, to sign a written contract which contains an agreement that the miner is not now and will not be during the time he is working, a member of the Goldfield Miners Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of a union in Goldfield or elsewhere that is directly or indirectly affiliated with or has any connection of any kind, nature or description

with said Western Federation of Miners.

"Resolved, That the mines of the Goldfield mining district resume operations at 7 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, with men who agree to the foregoing conditions and that all old employees of the members of this association be given the preference at all mines, providing such employees present their applications either at the office of this association or of the mines formerly employing them before 7 a. m. of Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, and that the office of this association and said mines be opened for the purpose of receiving said applications from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each day until said time."

Teddy, the Terrible, who is the father of the open shop, has given the officer in command of the soldiers orders to see that the mine owners have every assistance in carrying out their resolutions.

The miners are law-abiding and no violence has taken place so far and the sheriff declares that he was amenable to control the situation without the aid of the soldiers.

A curious state of affairs exists in Goldfield and that while no rioting has occurred and martial law never declared, yet the soldiers are acting as watchmen and guarding the mines.

It is hard to say at this time what the developments will be in the next few days. The corporations with the assistance of the Pinkerton thugs may stir up trouble and in order to give the soldiers an opportunity to shoot down union men.

The situation as it now presents itself is this. Is the scene of Russian tyranny and methods to be transferred from Colorado and Idaho to Nevada?

Working men of the entire country take the lesson to heart. Teddy, your idol, has followed the foot steps of Grover Cleveland when he sent soldiers to Chicago in 1894 to break the American Union Railway strike. Strike at the ballot box and vote the socialist ticket. Now as never before the necessity for socialists in congress is apparent.

Federation Statement.

Denver, Dec. 8.—The executive board of the Western Federation of

Continued on Page 4.)

THE SECOND TRIAL AT BOISE

Special to the Montana News.—

Boise, Ids., Dec. 3.

Judge Wood's court had adjourned Wednesday evening before Thanksgiving to allow the sheriff to bring in an extra venire of 100 men in the trial of George C. Pettibone, honorary member of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Pettibone is tried on a conspiracy charge in which he, Haywood, Moyer and Jack Simpkins, member of the W. F. M. executive board, were jointly indicted.

Monday morning, Dec. 2, the court reopened. The prosecution seems to be pressing this case against the Federation with all its old-time vigor, apparently undaunted by the fact that not a conviction has been secured against the Federation in either Colorado or Idaho. All the august machinery of the law is put forth in the desperate effort of the "law and order" appropriators of society to destroy the Western Federation.

There will be more taxes, the grand play, a great hullabaloo, dust thrown in the eyes of the people, and nothing accomplished after all. The county is being impoverished, and enormous expense bills being run up to keep a lot of parasite blood suckers on the trail of the largest lobar organization of the Rocky Mountain region.

Great Public Interest.

There seems to be as much public interest manifested in the trial as in Haywood's last summer. The courtroom is full at every session.

Pettibone does not look quite so bad and ghastly as he did last summer, although it can be plainly seen that he is a sick man. He sits at the table used by the defense, and is in constant consultation with the attorney in regard to the jurors chosen.

Mrs. Pettibone sits beside her husband in the courtroom. She is tastefully and stylishly gowned in a costume of very dull green and brown. She appears paler and more careworn than during the summer.

The defense attorneys present are Clarence Darrow, John F. Nugent, who has been ill but has sufficiently recovered to be present at the trial, Edgar Wilson of Boise, J. K. Perky of Boise and Leon Whitsell. President Moyer sits and advises the attorneys.

This is really a remarkable feature in the case that a man under indictment on so serious a charge, a fellow prisoner for so long, and out on bail, should sit and direct a trial, with his own in similar manner looming immediately before him.

Moyer's Hand on the Lever.

And Moyers directs the affair. He is the mainspring of the whole business. The attorneys take orders from him. Gloomy and taciturn, he is the master mind that moves the machine.

The prosecution attorneys present are James Hawley, Gooding's counsel, G. A. Stone of Caldwell, Prosecuting Attorney Van Duna of Canyon county, and Charles Cavanaugh, law partner to Senator Borah. Borah is sitting on the right hand of the strenuous capitalist administration at Washington, but his firm is still fighting labor in the west, while he is joined with the persecutors of the "undesirables" in the east.

Greater Determination to Convict.

All the signs point to the fact that a more determined effort to convict Pettibone even than was evinced in

the Haywood case. There are many assertions that the jury is to be packed and the faces in the box seem harder and more set than in the trial of last summer.

Acquittal for Pettibone seems purely illusory.

As we see these forces of the state hurled upon the working class one is moved to ask—how long can they stand up before it?

But the answer comes—Always, because of their great mass.

The working class cannot down. All else may pass away, but they will not pass away, and they will not always be ruled and controlled either by the institutions of others, but they will rule and control.

Socialism Still in Evidence.

Since Pettibone is a democrat, we do not hear so much of socialism as in the Haywood trial; but the jurors are still asked as to whether they read socialist papers.

Monday forenoon the prosecution had passed the jury for cause. Most of the jurors admit bias and prejudice, but Hawley keeps trying to run them in on the jury anyhow by asking them if they wouldn't go by the evidence. Nearly all of the talesmen are called from Boise.

Tuesday morning the defense had passed the jury for cause, and the peremptory challenges commenced. The headway that is being made with the jury is astonishing every one. Monday evening the court held a night session to expedite matters.

Reporters Scarce.

The press outside Boise seems to be taking no particular interest in the case, and is apparently contending itself with the Associated Press dispatches. No strange reporters are present with the exception of Mrs. Jessie M. Myer of Eugene, Oregon. She is catching significant points in the trial and preparing them for various socialist publications. The Statesman, true to its parasite policy, is loudly proclaiming the absurdity of claiming that this is a capital and labor fight, and is attacking the defense counsel.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett,

Boise, Dec. 5.

The rapidity with which the Pettibone jury is being formed is a surprise to all who have been familiar with the Federation trials. All jurors in the box have been passed for cause and but four peremptory challenges remain to each side out of the ten allowable.

There is every evidence that the trial will begin in earnest next Monday. Judge Wood announced from the bench that he expected the prosecution to be ready with its evidence Monday morning, and the judge has telegraphed Senator Borah who is now in Washington to that effect. So that Borah will be here to take charge of the case.

The complexion of the jury looks much more favorable at the present writing than we had hoped from the venire. Most of the venire was drawn directly from Boise where the feeling has been the bitterest against the Federation. The least that could have been expected was that the talesmen should have been summoned from re-

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BUTTE WOULD MOVE STATE FAIR

Representatives of unions of Montana metropolis adopt resolutions against Helena merchants and seek to invoke initiative and referendum on proposition to establish State Fair in friendly city; war to be carried to the ballot box.

Whereas, The business men of Helena have allied themselves with the enemies of organized labor and have given their support to government by injunctions; and

Whereas, The unions of Helena acted in good faith, we believe, when they decided not to boycott the Montana State Fair, and the business men of Helena have given the unions of Helena the double cross; and

Whereas, We believe that the malignant and vituperous attacks against the Montana Federation of Labor, of which we are a part, that have been and are now appearing in the Helena Independent are inspired and printed at the behest of the Citizens' Alliance and Commercial Club of Helena; and

Whereas, The federal court injunctions have tied the hands of organized labor of the state and prohibits us from resenting the attacks of the allies of our enemies, while they are free to heap all the insults on us they desire; and

Whereas, There is one place where no court can enjoin us and one place where the union man is superior to any court or corporation, and that is at the ballot box, where we will settle this question, if necessary; and

Whereas, The constitution of the state of Montana gives the power of self-government to the people collectively, as expressed through the initiative and referendum; and

Whereas, The legislature has created by law a state fair commission and designated that the state fair shall be held in the city of Helena, Lewis and Clark county, and owing to the hostile attitude of the Helena Commercial Club and the business interests generally to our brother unionists in Helena and toward the trade unions of the entire state and nation, and their hold-up policy of the public in general during fair week, we, as union men of the city of Butte respectfully petition the Montana Federation of Labor to commence by proper petition, circulated throughout the state, to have submitted at the next general election, in 1908, a law repealing the act establishing the State Fair in the

city of Helena, and removing the same to Great Falls, Cascade county, for the reason that Great Falls by that time will be easy of access from all parts of Montana, and as the citizens of Great Falls are broad-minded we feel that they will in the future as in the past appreciate the fact that the working men have undeniable rights, and that there will never be occasion for the visitors to Great Falls to complain of being held up, or overcharged; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Butte Central Labor Council, in regular session convened, That we request the executive board of the Montana Federation of Labor to have the said repealing law submitted to the qualified electors, and that preparation be made by the Federation at the next convention to provide the necessary funds to carry on an active campaign, to the end that after 1908 the next State Fair will be held in a city where the people appreciate the efforts of the working men in the development of our great commonwealth; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the various labor organizations throughout the state, with the request that they be endorsed; to the press of the state for publication; to the Mayor of Helena, and to the secretary of the Helena Commercial Club.

The foregoing resolutions have been sent to the unions throughout the state and it is reported that the Trades Assemblies of Billings, Great Falls, Livingston and Red Lodge will endorse them.

This action is a sequel to the telephone war in which the merchants of Helena and the Citizens' Alliance supported the scab phone company and endorsed government by injunction.

The executive committee of the Montana Federation have already the matter under consideration and are preparing to carry out the instructions given them by the affiliated unions.

This will be the first time that the initiative and referendum law will be put in operation in this state on a state law.

Official figures just issued show that New York socialists polled 17,565 votes (not including Richmond borough) as against 13,354 last year. The increase amounts to 31 per cent. The socialists have begun the campaign of 1908.

WAS EXPLODED BOILER DOPED?

Missoula, Dec. 7.—The Northern Pacific officials have received word that the engine of passenger train No. 79, on the Zurke and Wallace branch of that road, blew up yesterday morning, killing Fireman Buls, Brakeman, Hodges and an engine wiper, name unknown and fatally injuring Engineer Copenhaven.

No details of the accident were received. Engineer Copenhaven is one of the old time engineers on that division.

This is the first boiler explosion on the railroad since the boilermakers strike began and if the strike continues we can expect to have more of them.

There are various causes that would make the boiler blow up. The engine may have been in need of boiler repairs that could not be given it owing to the strike of the boilermakers or there could have been not enough water in the boiler and the latter is the most likely to have been the cause of explosion. It is quite likely that this engine had been treated to the

Tin Can Boilermaker Dope, a liquid that looks like black oil and about two gallons of it at one dose is put into the boilers through the injectors, for the purpose of stopping leaks in the boiler, that can not be stopped otherwise owing to the railroads being unable to secure boilermakers because of a strike.

This liquid that is used, closes up all holes in the boiler, provided the holes are not too large. The holes in the attachments of the water glass and in the gauge cocks that are used for the purpose of determining how much water is in the boiler, becomes clogged up after the liquid is put in the boiler, so that it is impossible for the engineer or fireman to tell how much water is in the boiler or if the water in the boiler is below the danger line.

It is quite probable that this was the cause of this particular explosion that has caused four deaths.

The Northern Pacific have stopped using this tin can boilermaker dope on the division east of here, since the News published the facts of the case, but both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways are using it in the other parts of the state. It is

high time that the commissioners were getting busy and putting a stop to such criminal practices on the part of the railroad before any more lives are sacrificed to corporation greed.

Let the railroads get boilermakers and they won't have to use the boiler liquid that is more dangerous to human beings than ever was claimed by the Pinkertons for Pettibone dope.

The strike of the boilermakers is still playing havoc with the railways. At Livingston it is reported that at least two dead engines are towed in there each day, and the railroad had to put one man to work to keep the track at the round house clear of dead engines that need the attention of a first class boilermaker, that is impossible for the railroads to hire at the present time.

Ambrose Does Good Work

After five years single-handed fighting in the city council of Butte, Comrade Ambrose has succeeded in getting passed one ordinance that is of benefit to the people of this city.

Last night the council passed Health Ordinance No. 801. This ordinance provides for a milk and meat inspector whose duty it shall be to inspect all meat killed and sold within five miles of the limits of the city of Butte, inspect all dairies within five miles of the city limits, test all milk sold in this five miles limit and have general supervision of all meat markets, confectionary stores, grocery stores, fruit stands, and other places handling food products. It prohibits the hanging of meat in the open air or the hauling in open wagons where it can gather dust and germs and flies, and provides that all foods displayed in grocery stores, bakeries, or confectionary stores shall be in glass cases. It prohibits the feeding of stable manure to dairy stock, and the sale of hog-fed on the refuse of slaughter houses, and provides that all dairy stock shall be inspected by the state veterinary surgeon every six months. The test of milk is raised from three to three and seven-tenths per cent in butter fat. There is no doubt that the proper enforcement of this ordinance will do much to remove the danger to public health.

PINKERTONS AMONG UNION MEN

Reports of Pinkerton Detectives Operating Among the Railroad Employees.

Dear Sir:—No. 17 reports:

Sparks, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907. I met Machinist Nuthall today at the round house. I watched him at work robbing engine 1785 of a driver spring to put into another engine. He said, "While I'm doing this I'm not doing nothing else, but it doesn't pay the company very well." I asked him if he and the other round house men had to do much of this "robbing". He replied, "Yes, all the time. Supplies were always short at the store house Sparks has always robbed Peter to pay Paul, that the company seemed to ignore Sparks and consider it of little importance and this robbing made double the work which was one of the principal reasons there were dead engines and break downs, because the men were doing too much dead work, overwork, that he had worked forty-five hours straight the latter part of the week."

I met Foreman Barrett today in a saloon, the first time I ever saw him visit such a place. He asked me how I was feeling and told me to take care as there was an epidemic of la grippe and pneumonia and many were dying with both here in the valley. I told him I was feeling some better, but was very weak yet and was expecting to be back at work soon. He said he would be pleased, as he was short-handed, but to take no chance of a relapse.

I discontinued at 9:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

Dear Sir:—No. 6 reports:

Carlin, Friday, Feb. 8, 1907. I arrived here at 9 a. m., called at the round house and saw Foreman Bob Pancake and asked him if he was putting on any machinists. He said, "No, I have got only two men on day and two at night and I have no chance for you, though would like to put you on." I said, "Do you think there would be a chance in the next few days if I would wait?" He said, "You might wait a month and then there would be no chance as all the men are sent here from Sparks." He said, "This is a h—ll of a place any

how, both to live and work in. Those suckers at Sparks (meaning Master Mechanic Smith and General Foreman Whelan) won't give me any tools or men to do the work with and are giving me h—ll for the failures and what can a man do here, but if they don't give a d—n I ain't going to worry myself about the d—n work as I am sick of it here." I said, "It is only light running work you do here." He said, "Yes, if we don't do any washing out or blown down, only change water and that is not much good and the other fellows don't do anything at Winnemucca or Montello." He also said, "Why, I have got only one clerk and even have no one to look after the store room. I have been asking for an engine inspector for a few months, as the engines go out of here and are not inspected, as the machinists won't inspect them, only doing the work that the engineers report and the consequence is, out goes the engine not inspected and fails or something breaks off or drops off and causes a wreck and these fellows give me h—ll and what can I do?"

The men speak all well of Pancake. Seeing no chance of getting a job and no accommodations to stay there, as the place is only 300 population, I thought it might create suspicion, so I took second No. 4 and went to Ogden. While enroute to Ogden, the engine that was furnished for second No. 4 at Carlin failed at Wells on account of hot driving boxes, and a freight engine took the train from Wells to Montello. The engine that failed was the 1700 class, I think 1777. It was dark and I could not see the last number, but the conductor told me it was a 1700 class. Losing forty minutes at Wells, at 4 p. m. I arrived at Ogden and went to the Healy hotel and discontinued.

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