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THE SAVAGES OF CALIFORNIA

Woman Tortured by Officials Giving Third Degree-Babes to be Intimidated.

(By National Socialist Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 28—"We are not interested in the Caplan affair" was all that Clarence Darrow would say about the reports of the arrest of a man in England.

It has been believed in Los Angeles for some weeks that Burns would await the proper moment for dramatic effect and then attempt to make a sensation by springing an arrest.

"Confessions" and identifications will be the next step in the latest development of the McNamara case.

The defense is paying little attention to stories that come from England where Burns is with competent press agents who will take care of the publicity end of his manoeuvres.

There has been a strong revulsion of feeling on the part of the public during the last few days on account of the ill treatment of Mrs. Ortle McNamara, wife of the self alleged dynamiter. The Burns operatives subjected the frail woman to the brutal "third degree" in an antechamber of the grand jury room on the third day of an ineffectual inquisition.

The whole cruel, inhuman performance was deliberately planned with the intention and hope of breaking the woman down and forcing her to make a statement supporting the alleged confession of her husband.

"You'll never leave the state if you don't come through with the statement. We'll send you to San Quentin penitentiary if you don't do as we tell you". Is what the Burns operatives roared at the shrinking trembling woman.

"I have nothing to tell. I want to go to my babies. They are waiting for me. Oh, please let me go to them," pleaded the woman.

"You can't go out of here till you answer the questions. We will never let you go if you don't confirm Ortle's story."

Beaten, crushed, sobbing and pleading the woman looked out the window at the bleak walls and barred windows where she was to be incarcerated. She looked into the brutal faces of the threatening "operatives" and fainted.

It took the prison physician half an hour to revive the victim of detective brutality and the detectives wanted to go on with their sweating process but were prevented by the doctor.

McManigal's refusal to answer questions was on advice of the attorneys who told her the laws protected her and she did not need to answer.

Since the hour of her arrival the detectives have dogged Mrs. McManigal and her children. They stole her trunk and held it two hours when they secured a search warrant to try and give the proceedings a semblance of legality. After breaking open the trunk nothing whatever that served their purpose was found. It was openly charged the detectives wanted to make a "plant" in the trunk but they were too closely watched to make the attempt successful.

After her terrible ordeal with the gun men Mrs. McManigal has been confined to her bed. She will be taken into court tomorrow and it is believed the detectives who have the full run of the district attorney's office and the sheriff's office and jail will succeed in getting the woman sent to prison for "contempt of court" so they will be able to work on her and have no restraint. They say if they can do this they can break her down. She is already physically broken and it is claimed that a term in a cell will kill her.

Mrs. McManigal's children are also badly frightened and fear their mother is to be taken from them.

Torture and imprisonment of women is a part of the program that

has not pleased the public but Burns men seem desperate and determined to get some manner of evidence to support the statements of McManigal. The McManigal children aged four and seven were subpoenaed before the grand jury but the babes were only frightened, bewildered and tortured by the procedure. District Attorneys disavowed responsibility for this atrocity and said Burns' men had lied to them about the ages of the children.

Burns has filled Los Angeles with low browed gun men and these creatures have been a source of great annoyance to everybody connected with the defense of the McNamara brothers.

A determined attempt was made by six of them to force entrance into the home of Job Harriman, counsel for the defense. Telephone wires have been cut and the building where the attorneys for the defense have their office has been infested with operatives. It is thought these men aim to provoke some of the striking metal workers who are acting as watchmen at the Harriman home or elsewhere.

District Attorney Fredericks is in the east where he is virtually in hiding to avoid attendance at disbarment proceedings which are pending against him in Los Angeles.

Fredericks is charged with having extorted \$10,000 from a party in the famous King will forgery case. The accusation states he used his office as prosecutor to force the payment of the amount in order that prosecution might not follow the forgery.

Assistant District Attorney Joseph W. Ford, who signed the affidavit asking for requisition of J. J. McNamara, in which he is charged with having committed forgery, is defending his chief with little success.

Of the five lawyers sitting on the board two are anxious for disbarment and one is of the type that will stick with the spoilsman.

If Fredericks is disbarred it will clear his office of the whole outfit of perjurers, kidnapers and grafters. This would be greatly to the liking of the public. It would give an opportunity to have a fair man to conduct the prosecution in the coming trial of J. J. McNamara.

No decision has been reached in the Bender, Maple, Connors case and the three striking iron workers are still in jail awaiting the action of the court in the matter of setting aside the indictments against these men.

Since the discovery that the last bomb found by County Detective Sam Browne contained nothing more dangerous than fertilizing substance usually most plentiful in horse corrals there has been a decided lull in the bomb finding business.

"The only safe way now will be for us to plant the dope ourselves" said a detective half in jest, half in earnest. "These labor guys are getting too smart. That one they put over on Sam Browne makes the whole thing look ridiculous."

The city of Los Angeles is paying six hundred dollars a month to guard the empty home of Harrison Gray Otis and a like amount to guard the home and sacred person of Zeehandlaar, secretary of the M. & M. In the meantime Job Harriman has been compelled to hire several watchmen to keep Burns thugs out of his home and to protect the safe that contains papers in the McNamara case.

It is pointed out that there is a slight difference in the way the protection is extended in Los Angeles.

Three men suspected of being in the pay of Otis or the M. & M. or

other labor hating institutions have been spotted at the labor temple and their names read aloud in meetings of unions.

Masquerading as union men these stoopigeons have been trying to sow discord in the ranks of the Union Labor political club and the unions. The evident intent is to disrupt the solidarity of the workers who under the banner of the Socialist party are determined to elect Job Harriman mayor of Los Angeles and give him a full council to support him in giving the city the best administration of any American city and to make it an administration for all classes, including for the first time the working class.

Great alarm is manifested by the "good government" administration which has done so much to persecute strikers during the past year. It is this alarm that has impelled them to bribe men in the ranks of the unions to try to start a split in the ranks. This attempt will be futile but it serves an excellent purpose as a warning to the workers of what may be expected during this and following campaigns.

No effort has been made to arrest Police Detective James Hosc who is under indictment charged with kidnapping James J. McNamara. Hosc disappeared the day the news reached Los Angeles of the result of the Indianapolis investigation. Acting Chief of Police Bradish says, Hosc is not a fugitive from justice but that he is in the mountains back of San Bernardino on a fishing trip.

The lack of interest in the matter on the part of the district attorney and the police is in sharp contrast with the methods used when working men are wanted on any charge. There is no

(By National Socialist Press.)

Los Angeles, Cal., June 26—A rounded guffaw is going the rounds over the story of the "finding" of a "bomb" of highly dangerous character. The dreadful thing was "found" where it was "planted" near the Hall of Records.

The "bomb" is now in the possession of Sam Browne, chief of county detectives and the "terrific explosive" with which it was loaded is still in the hands of the chemist to whom it was sent for analysis.

The day after finding the "bomb" Browne said it was a part of the McNamara plot and undoubtedly a part of the "union labor conspiracy." He displayed a section of rusty gas pipe, some wire and an empty tobacco sack. He said there was a McNamara watch attached to the contraption. He spoke alternately of a fuse and a battery, he said the bomb had been loaded with a dangerous explosive the character of which he was unable to determine.

No mention was made of any barnyard product yet it is believed he was aware there was a reasonable doubt about the "gun cotton and dynamite" statements.

The daily newspapers played pictures of the terrible death dealing instrument. Otis' papers bubbled over with horror and again the timid readers had chills. Then came the exposure that set the town laughing and talking of the "rossappel bomb".

A workman employed in the construction of the Hall of Records perpetrated the hoax. Here is what he said:

"One noon while the McNamara talk was the hottest and cops were stationed everywhere, some of us were sitting on the curbing at the Hall of Records, after eating lunch.

"Picking up an old piece of gaspipe, I remarked to the others 'I'm going to make a bomb.' I inserted a piece of wire, scraped up some horse-manure from a little pile left by the street sweeper, dumped it into the pipe and tamped it in with a stick.

"An old broken watch that the boys had been throwing at each other was used as a McNamara clock. I scraped the insulation off the end of a wire, which I wound around the stem of the old 'turnip', drawing an empty tobacco sack over the rusty battered old time piece.

"This device was planted to show

effort made to kidnap Hosc and rush him across the border in any wild midnight automobile dashes.

The district attorney's office has taken no action regarding possible prosecution of Assistant District J. W. Ford whom, according to Leo Rappaport's statement to the Congressional committee perjured himself in the affidavit asking for the extradition requisition for John J. McNamara. It was shown that Ford swore to a statement that McNamara was under arrest in Indiana several days before the arrest.

Mayor George Alexander wants the city council to permit him to pay Detective W. J. Burns \$11,399.50 which is the remainder of the \$25,000 appropriated as a reward in the Times disaster case.

It has been pointed out that it would be better to find the real cause of the explosion first and then fix the responsibility afterwards. It is believed Alexander will be unwilling to pay the remainder of the money to anyone who would show that the crime was that of the criminal carelessness in connection with the fire in the old death trap.

Every day sees additions to the stories of graft, bribery embezzlement and protection of vice by officials of the "good government" administration which is making such desperate efforts to cover up the scandal that smoldered so long.

An employe of the auditor's department was found to be short \$16,770.94 in his accounts. Instead of turning the case over to the authorities Mayor Alexander and his associates sought to keep the matter quiet. It leaked

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the way evidence was manufactured against union men by detectives in the employ of union crushing institutions.

"I recognized the 'infernal machine' pictured in the Herald (Otis) as the identical one made by men in fun that noon."

Detective Browne refuses to discuss the matter now and will not make a statement concerning his opinion of "infernalism" as a high explosive. He will not tell what the chemist said after the taste, smell and analysis tests of the contents of the bomb.

One wag proposes to ask the city council to pass an ordinance to remove all horses from the city streets until the people become reassured of their safety.

Labor Unions in Los Angeles gained 6,874 in membership during the past year and the growth at the present time is greater than ever before. At the present rate, it is believed the next year will see an additional membership of 10,000. The growth of the unions has resulted in increased wages, reduction in the hours of labor and improved surroundings for the workers.

The growth of the trade unions in Los Angeles is attributed to the excellent work of organizers on one hand and the persecution of workers on the other. The Merchants and Manufacturers association, led by H. G. Otis and the Times and his Herald have been in the van of this persecution. The action of the so-called good government administration in passing the anti-picket law and other labor repressive measures has gone a long way toward driving organized workers into the ranks.

Persecution and misrepresentation following the fire which resulted in the gas explosion and destruction of the Times building was another cause that made the organization of labor unions easier in this city.

The growth of the Socialist movement, which is now recognized as the political expression of the workers movement, has kept step with the awakening of the workers in Southern California. The political movement is so closely interwoven with the industrial movement in Los Angeles that it is impossible to draw the line and it is this solidarity that will sweep the workers candidates into control of municipal affairs next fall.

GOOD RECORD AT WASHINGTON

Activity of Berger in Interest of People Create Impression Best Record in Congress.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—July 4 will mark the end of the first three months served by the first Socialist in Congress.

Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, took his seat in the House on April 4. Although called to Washington to attend an extra session devoted solely to tariff legislation, Berger has made a record of activity in behalf of the toiling masses which is unprecedented in the entire history of Congress.

And unlike any other member of Congress, Berger is desirous that his voting and legislative record should be published. When one wants to find the record of a republican or a democrat, he has to look up the voluminous files in the Congressional Library. But Berger is a Socialist. He has nothing to hide.

On April 4, Berger answered "present" on the roll-call for the election of a Speaker. On the next day he introduced a joint resolution calling upon the President to withdraw the troops from the Mexican border. This resolution was buried in the Committee on Military Affairs, although Berger backed up his measure with petitions from nearly ninety thousand American citizens.

When the bill providing for the direct election of Senators came up in the House on April 13, Berger voted with the republicans for the federal control of such elections and then with the democrats for the passage of the resolutions itself.

The next day the Socialist Representative voted for an amendment to the democratic campaign publicity bill. This amendment extended publicity of campaign contributions to primary elections. This amendment was defeated by the democrats who knew that such publicity would hurt their party in the Southern States where a primary nomination is all there is to an election.

On April 19, Berger introduced his resolution providing for the calling of a national convention to draft a new Constitution. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Since the introduction of this resolution, the Wisconsin Legislature went on record in favor of a national constitutional convention.

The vote on Canadian reciprocity was taken in the House on April 21. Berger voted for the reciprocity agreement.

A few days later the press published the sensational news of the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by private detectives and agents of the National Erectors Association. Berger immediately introduced a resolution calling upon Congress to investigate this outrage upon American citizens. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, and after considerable agitation this committee ordered a hearing on Berger's resolution.

The Socialist Representative's time for the next few weeks was largely consumed by the McNamara case. He had to prepare a case for the Committee on Rules. This meant not only an investigation into the facts but also the compilation of legal precedents as to the relation of Congress to such matters and on the subject of kidnapping itself.

Two hearings were held on the McNamara case at which all the available evidence was presented. The Rules Committee declined to order a special investigation on the ground that no further evidence was necessary to convince its members that McNamara's arrest and extradition was illegal. It decided to print all the evidence as a House document and present the same to Congress for the use of the Judiciary Committee. The later committee in the meantime had been given charge

of a drastic anti-kidnapping bill, introduced by Berger.

Two thousand copies of the McNamara document has been distributed to all parts of the United States, by Berger's office. Berger's activity in this case has undoubtedly helped to draw national attention to the Indiana outrage.

On April 27, Berger introduced his now famous bill to abolish the United States Senate, the President's veto and the invalidating power of the United States Supreme Court. This bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Farmer's Free List bill was supported by Berger when it came to a vote on May 8. He voted to admit Arizona and New Mexico as States in the Union, on May 23.

During that week he introduced two labor measures. One on May 17 providing for the erection of a new postoffice building at Waukesha, Wis., with an original clause containing special precautions for the safety and comfort of the men and women to be employed therein. The other bill was introduced on May 22, and prohibits the employment of women in the District of Columbia for over eight hours a day or after 10 P. M. Girls below the age of 18 are not to be employed after 6 P. M.

Being a member of the Committee on District of Columbia, Berger soon noted that his colleagues on that committee seldom inspected the work of the contractors and subcontractors in the federal district. He learned from them that the committee had no vehicle at their disposal and that if a member felt like going on an inspection tour he had to foot the transportation bill himself.

To remedy this situation Berger introduced a bill on June 8 providing for the transfer of a discarded automobile stored in a government garage to the District Committee for the official use of its members.

The Socialist Representative has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the federal district and has been the cause of a great deal of publicity regarding the horrible slum condition existing in this city. Also he has exposed a graft partnership between the Government and a real estate ring which owns this city.

His sensational charges have forced a special House investigation of the Government of Washington. Berger has been appointed on this special investigating committee.

On June 14, Berger delivered his maiden speech in Congress. That he made a distinct hit is now a matter of history. Berger showed up the tariff fraud and pointed out the undeniable fact that "there is always free trade in labor."

While supporting the Underwood bill providing for a reduction in the woolen tariff schedule, Berger told his hearers plainly that the workers would not be satisfied with such paltry reforms and that they demanded the full social value of their labor.

The speech and the colloquy that followed attracted nation-wide attention, even the capitalist papers have been forced to publish and comment upon Berger's address. Berger has had printed 100,000 copies of his speech for national distribution.

The Socialist Congressman does not only represent the fifth Wisconsin district. As far as his time allows he is the representative of the workers of this country. But he hopes that the workers will send at least a dozen more Socialist Representatives to help do the work at the Sixty-third Congress.

If anyone is in trouble anywhere Berger is sure to hear of him sooner or later. The other day he received a number of appealing letters from

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New Explosive Discovered

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The National Socialist Press.

The day of getting Socialist news by slow freight is nearly past. The working class of America have laid the foundation of the greatest rival the Associated Press ever had.

Efforts are being made to reduce the revenue of the national office of the Socialist Party. This attempt if successful will retard the work of the party. There are many things to be developed by the Socialist Party of America and the Press Bureau is but one of the many things needed to make the party a big fighting organization. To curtail the revenue of the national organization is but to curtail the possibilities of the extent of the party's activities.

In establishing the Socialist Press Bureau the Socialist Party of America has taken up a new line of activity and has started to develop a great means of propaganda, that will become more effective as time goes on.

The name of this press bureau is called the National Socialist Press and is under the management of the National Secretary and National Executive of the Socialist Party.

Whenever a working class crisis arises such as the McNamara kidnaping, the national office of the Socialist Party sends a reporter to the scene of activity, whose duty it is to send press reports to all Socialist and labor papers in the country, free of cost, thereby getting the true situation to the wage workers and upsetting the capitalist machine that colors and falsifies the news to suit its material welfare.

To the Montana News some credit belongs to establishing the National Socialist Press Bureau. During the trial of Haywood, Steve Adams, and Pettibone in Idaho, and the invasion of Gold Fields, Nev., by the U. S. troops to break the strike of the miners, Ida Crouch-Hazlett attended the trial of the miners in Idaho as well as going to Gold Field, and reported not only to the Montana News, but to all Socialist papers that had no correspondent at the above places. Other Socialist papers had reporters at the trial of Haywood, but these reporters, reported only to the paper they represented, while Ida Crouch-Hazlett who represented the News, sent a copy of all reports sent the Montana News to all other Socialist papers. The Montana News paid the expense.

When the national convention of the Socialist Party met in Chicago in May 1908, the delegates from Montana presented resolutions for the establishing of a National Socialist Associated Press, to gather all labor and Socialist news and send same to the labor and socialist press.

Mrs Hazlett was elected a member of the press committee appointed by the convention and she succeeded in getting the committee to recommend the establishment of a Socialist Associated Press Bureau, and the convention adopted the report of the Press Committee.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party has now put the mandates of the national convention of 1908 into operation and we now have the National Socialist Press Bureau.

As the revenue of the national office of the Socialist Party increases, the Press Bureau will be further developed and made more effective, and in the event of a European working class crisis, the National Socialist Press will be able to have its reporters in Europe and the news from a working class standpoint be carried to the national headquarters of the Socialist Party in America, and from there sent out all over the United States.

As Socialist papers increase all over the country, the need of the National Socialist Press will be increased until it become a large institution which we hope someday to see greater and more powerful than the Associated Press of to-day that reports all the happenings of the day to suit the capitalist class.

The last legislature appropriated more money than was in the State Treasury or will be received for taxes during the coming two years. To overcome this difficulty the State Board of Examiners have reduced the appropriation made to the Montana University to the extent of \$40,000 other state educational institutions suffer likewise, BUT the MILITIA is to get \$32,000 a year an increase of nearly \$30,000 over previous years.

Convict Labor Being Extended

The workers of Montana will have to arouse themselves to action, if they would prevent a further extension of convict labor in Montana.

At present there are over 200 convicts at work on the State highways, competing with free labor. Right after the election last November 40 convicts were put on the roads west of Garrison, and they worked in that territory for nearly six months, at the same time large numbers of unemployed laborers were seeking work all over the state.

Last February in the city of Helena, the city jail was crowded with working men every night enjoying a night lodging, men out of work, dead broke with no place to sleep would apply at the city hall, requesting the privilege of sleeping in the city jail, this was granted them, and the next morning the unemployed would leave jail to spend another day looking for work. There was on an average 27 men who enjoyed free lodgings over night in the city jail of Helena, during the month of February last, and one night when the jail was full, the police received a summons from a cheap boarding house, and on the arrival of the police they drove nineteen men who had sneaked in during the night and were sleeping on the floor of the hallway and lobbies of the cheap lodging. This happened at 2 o'clock in the morning, when the weather was 25 below zero.

What a nice condition of affairs to witness in the capitol city of the State and only fifty miles away convicts were working on the roads displacing free labor.

Convicts Work on Railroad.

An addition is being made to the penitentiary building, which of course is being built by convicts, the stone used coming from a quarry at Bradley, seven miles east of Garrison on the Northern Pacific railway. The convicts are quarrying the stone.

A railroad spur has been laid from the main line of the Northern Pacific railway to the quarry. The convicts did the grading for this piece of railroad, laid the ties and the rails. The convicts built the railroad spur complete.

We are unable to learn who owns this piece of railroad, whether it belongs to the State of Montana, or the Northern Pacific railway, but in all likelihood it is the property of the Northern Pacific, as that corporation furnished the material, ties, rails, spikes, fish plates, etc., and the State furnished the labor power, viz convict labor.

We are unable at present to get any information from the state authorities on the subject. But, we have learned that the state of Montana is paying the Northern Pacific railway \$26.50 for every car of stone hauled by that company from the quarry at Bradley to the penitentiary, a distance of 18 miles, and there is an average of two cars a day being transported.

The Good Roads convention held in Missoula recently passed resolutions endorsing, not only the use of convicts on state highways, but the working of all city and county prisoners in competition with free labor.

Papers were read at the convention by various state officials, endorsing convict labor. Attorney General Galen in his address to the convention advocated convict labor, and further stated that he had no apology to make to organized labor for his action as a member of the State Prison Board in sending convicts out to work on the highways. The remarks of Galen, relating to organized labor do not appear in the reports of Galen's speech in the daily papers of the state, this is something that is not desirable for the common herd to know. However, Galen's remarks were enthusiastically received by the union hating skinkers that were in the convention.

The resolutions passed by the Good Roads convention calling for the use of city and county prisoners on public works is of a far reaching nature. The laws at present allow the county commissioners and sheriffs to use county prisoners on public works of any nature.

If the court house is to be painted, the prisoners can do the work. If carpenter repair work is required and a carpenter or joiner is in the jail, all that is necessary is to put the carpenter to work, and if none are in the jail, it is an easy matter to arrest mechanics and have them sentenced to a term in prison and the work can then be done on public buildings. The law relating to the working of county prisoners is a very dangerous one and one that certain labor sharks will not hesitate to make use of. The big mining corporations and real estate sharks are not paying their proper share of the taxes of the state,

and in order to reduce the tax levy still lower, it is very desirable that state and county prisoners be used as much as possible, whereas, if taxes were properly adjusted, or a just system of taxation in force, prisoners would not be required to do the work in competition with free labor.

There is another thing to be considered, and that is the element that composed the delegation of the Good Roads convention were mostly labor sharks, and men who have fought the unions bitterly and men who desire very much to reduce wages throughout the state and they know that the greater the competition among wage slaves for work, the better the chance for reducing wages to a lower level.

At present plans are being laid to carry on a campaign among the unions of the state with the hope of breaking up the opposition against convict labor.

It is the intention of the labor skinkers of the state to have the convicts worked in every way possible in competition with free labor. They give as an excuse, that if the work is not done by convicts it never will be done. The same argument applies with equal logic to every piece of public work done in the state and to all industrial activity.

The recent legislature would have passed a law to create a state highway across the state, to be built by convict labor, but resolutions passed by Farmers' unions against convict labor were presented in both houses of the legislature, these resolutions killed the state highway bill. The politicians were afraid of the union farmers.

A year ago the question of convict was a live one, and the political parties of the state pledged themselves to pass a law to abolish convict labor, but as usual these pledges were but campaign promises never intended to be carried out.

At the convention of the Montana Federation of Labor held in Great Falls last August, convict labor was thoroughly discussed and a resolution was passed condemning convict labor and demanding the repeal of the present law on convict labor. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the convict labor problem and to advise ways and means of securing legislation that would not only prevent convicts competing unfairly with labor, but would also insure the convicts being treated humanely and turn the state prison into a reformatory, instead of a place of punishment.

This committee was to report to the legislative or executive committee of the Montana Federation of Labor, but with the exception of work done by Adolf Holst of Butte, the committee did not do a single thing, that it was created by the convention to do, and up to date has made no report.

The chairman of the committee H. O. Smith Vice-president of the Montana Federation of Labor, informed the writer that he favored convicts working on the highways. This possibly accounts for the inaction of the committee. Mr. Smith further stated that he had sent letters of inquiry to all candidates in Helena for the legislature, as per instructions received by him from organized labor, and that C. P. Nolan, of Helena and elected a member of the legislature had replied, that he, (Nolan) was in favor of working the convicts at anything that would help to make the state prison self sustaining.

Had the union men of Helena been informed of this statement by Mr. Nolan before the election, it is more than likely that Nolan would not have been elected.

The work done by organized labor against convict labor did not bear fruit, as those intrusted with the legislative program against convict labor did nothing.

At present the State Prison Board have power to use the convicts as they see fit, provided they do not contract the convict out. The prison board if they so wished, could have the convicts attempt to build a railroad to the moon.

To limit the power of the Prison Board, and limit convict labor a bill was introduced in the last legislature by Representative John Baker of Helena, a member of the Typographical union.

It was near the end of the session that the bill was introduced and died in the hands of the steering committee. The bill did not receive proper support from the members of organized labor who were members of the legislature, including the gentleman who introduced the bill. In fact the legislators who were members of organized labor did absolutely nothing against convict labor, not a word was heard from them in behalf of organized labor on the subject of convict labor. The only exception to this, was

Representative James E. McNally, of Butte, a member of the Carpenters union. McNally worked for the bill against convict labor, while it was in the committee and when the bill appropriating upwards of \$60,000 to reimburse Conley and McTague for property they claimed, which was produced by convicts, McNally endeavored to make some investigation, but the bill was so framed as to limit his work and the scope of the investigation.

M. M. Donohue, President of the Montana Federation of Labor, worked in behalf of the bill against convict labor, he worked conscientiously and to the best of his ability, but did not accomplish much as he was up against a bad bunch and did not receive proper support.

The question is still open and it is up to organized labor in Montana to carry on a more aggressive campaign against convict labor, or else suffer the consequence. The powers that be are determined to do all in their power to force the convicts into competition with free labor, hoping thereby to be able to reduce wages.

Preparing For Hell

According to dispatches from Washington, the country faces today the prospect of having a standing and reserve army of from 500,000 to 650,000 trained men within a few years. To accomplish this it will be necessary to add to the regular army and the organized militia, a third body which will probably be known as the national reserves. This body is not yet organized nor is authority given for its foundation. But the attitude of army officers in their reports of this year and in their statements before congressional committees indicates that its establishment is fully expected.

Before the end of another year there will be in the arsenals and the military storehouses of the United States 1,000,000 rifles and more than 150,000,000 rounds of ammunition for them. Over 675,000 of these are the latest type of Springfield rifles and the balance are Krags. The work of storing up this reserve of rifles will continue until 800,000 Springfield and 200,000 Krags are on hand, with 180,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Rock Island arsenal is turning out 75 Springfield rifles a day and the Springfield arsenal 150. The various arsenals and manufacturing plants are making 265 three-inch field artillery guns a year; and if the plans of the army heads receive the approval of congress the plant will work at full capacity day and night and will produce 560 guns a year.

These field artillery guns cost \$21,000 each. The army wants 1,000 of them, so that it will have four to every 1,000 rifles and sabres. This will be enough to fully equip a field army of 300,000 men, including the artillery itself.

An average of five three-inch field pieces, costing \$21,000 each are turned out every week, or a total of \$110,000 a week or \$5,565,000 a year spent in this country on the manufacture of field artillery of only one calibre not to speak of the cost of ammunition and rifles and other equipment.

The authorized strength of the regular army is 87,276 rank and file, although at present the actual strength is 77,035.

The organized militia of the various states has a combined strength at present of 119,660.

The present plans of the army officers are to gradually increase this number and to create a militia reserve in all the states, and turn the country into an armed and military nation.

The reserve militia is to consist of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 not members of the regular militia and subject to being drafted into the regular militia at the orders of the governors of the various states. To give this reserve militia a military training, it is proposed by the head officers of the regular army, to compel military service of all young men in the country for three months every year for a period of three years.

What is all this preparation for war mean? Why the desire to develop the spirit of militarism in America? Economic development makes the possibility of war between America and Britain very remote, indeed, almost impossible. Should war take place between this country and Germany over South American trade, it would be entirely fought out by the navies of the respective countries and not by the army. These two countries Britain and Germany are the only ones in Europe that are commercial rivals of this country.

Japan is looked upon as the bogey man, and a martial spirit is being fostered in this country against Japan. For the people of America to live in fear of a Japanese military invasion is absurd. It is a physical impossibility

for Japan to beat America in a debate at arms. Japan has not the resources to enable her to withstand a long combat with America. In the Russian-Japan war, while Japan had exhausted all her resources, Russia had barely called on her resources, and that was the reason Japan lost the fruits of her victory. Japan received the coal for her navy from Wales, and the bulk of the rest of her supplies from the United States. With such a situation, Japan will think twice before declaring war against America.

If war does take place between America and Japan, it will be this country that will be the aggressor, Morgan and the other big trust magnates are looking for new territory to exploit. Profits must be made, the surplus product created by labor must be sold, even if a muzzle of a gun.

The working class of America is slowly but surely awakening to the fact that they are being exploited, that they are being robbed of the fruit of their toil, and trust magnates, the exploiters of labor realize that the end will be near, unless something is done to attract the attention of the workers. Therefore war is necessary to the existence of capitalism, to the rule of the trust magnates. It is to extend the power and influence of Morgan and his clan, and to help keep the working class in bondage that all these great preparations for war are going on.

Shall the workers of America, for the sake of getting a job, go across the seas to thrust a bayonet into a fellow mortal?

Shall the workers of America, in order to perpetuate trust rule and exploitation, allow themselves to be made ready to blow to atoms the wage slaves of other countries?

The preparations now being made in this country for war, are only for two purposes, to extend the power of the rising power of the working class Morgan and Rockefeller, or to subdue America. While there is yet time, let us block the game of the plutocrats.

Every working man in Montana, who is a voter should sign the demand for a referendum on the Donohue militia law, and thereby help to check the craze of militarism that is sweeping this country.

The Donohue Militia law is no accident, but a crafty plot to extend the influence of the military in this country.

Dr. Donohue of Glendive, who introduced the bill is an officer in the state militia, and it is a safe bet that he never drafted the Donohue militia law, but that the same was drafted by some one higher up.

Two years ago the legislature of South Dakota passed a law similar to the Donohue militia law, but the voters demanded that it go to a referendum and it was defeated by the voters at the polls.

The recent California legislature defeated a bill similar to the Donohue law, therefore, it is evident that a nation wide attempt is being made towards conscription.

If the Donohue Militia law goes to a referendum of the people of Montana it will be defeated, and this will have a tendency to check the spirit of militarism in this country, and help make it easier for the wage workers

of other states to defeat the measure, if it makes its appearance in other legislatures. Moreover, by demanding a referendum on the Donohue law and defeating it, will teach the politicians of Montana that they must respect the voice of the people in future legislatures of Montana.

Every man who voted in Montana last November, or registered for the election can sign the demand for the referendum in the county in which he voted. Let every voter who has the spirit of manhood about him, demand that the Donohue Militia law be referred to a vote of the people.

Bishop Spaulding, the Episcopal of Utah, an ardent Socialist, tells an incident that occurred while he was attending the International Peace conference in London three years ago.

One of the speakers, a Hungarian Baroness, said that war had changed. Modern war was nothing like in the good old times when men's prowess in handling of arms counted for something; a man had a chance then to dispute the enemy's wish to chop off his head. Now with machine guns and all the infernal instruments of war a fighting man waited for a sudden demise without seeing his opponent.

"Therefore," she said, "as war has changed, I propose we change the name of it. A prominent American once said that war was hell. Let us call it hell. Instead of saying that two nations are going to war together let us say they are going to hell together."

"Perhaps," commented the bishop, "men wouldn't be so anxious to identify themselves with such a name. Imagine reading in the papers, 'William H. Taft, secretary of hell, now occupies the White House.'"

Coming Nation.

Let every union send in a protest to Senators Dixon and Myers at once.

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection. It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers.

Organize a farmers union in your district. Further particulars can be had by sending a letter of inquiry to Union Farmer, Box 908 Helena

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Senator Dixon and the Militia.

On May 4 Senator Dixon of Montana introduced in the United States Senate, Senate Bill 1996. "A bill to further increase the efficiency of the organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes."

The purpose of the above bill is to help entice young men to join the organized State Militia, by paying the privates for their services in the militia, an amount equal to one-fourth the amount privates in the regular army are paid and to allow the officers of the militia an amount equal to 15 per cent of the pay of the officers of the regular army.

At present the national government pays the officers and men of the militia when they attend the national military encampments, which usually takes place every two years.

This bill of Senator Dixon is to give the militiamen a bonus, for the time they put in drilling, and is to be paid them, when they are not receiving regular pay from the state or national government for services at encampments or strike breaking.

It is a hard matter to get young men into the state militia, all self respecting working men will not join a scab herding agency, and therefore to still further induce the young men of the country to join the militia it is the purpose of the military friends to offer them, wages equivalent to one fourth the amount of the regular army. As the privates in the army receive \$15. a month, this will mean that the privates in the militia will receive \$3.50 , enough to allow the scab herders to go on a cheap drunk once a month.

The militia men are allowed lots of little privileges and benefits that the average worker don't receive, they don't have to pay the road or poor tax that is deducted out of the wages of the workers, now Senator Dixon comes forward with a bill, to make the national government give these militia men the price of a cheap drunk, while they are learning the art of preparing to break strikes.

In a letter to the Montana News, relating to Senate Bill 1996 Senator Dixon, says that he is opposed to vast expenditures made for the up-keep of armies and navies, and hopes that the time will come when international arbitration will be thoroughly established, and thereby settling all international disputes in an international court of justice.

The foregoing is a very beautiful sentiment which we are thoroughly in accord with, but why does Senator Dixon, act contrary to his sentiments and attempt to still further burden the country by giving the militiamen a bonus to enable them to get on a cheap drunk.

The investigations now being made in the harbor of Havana, on the deck of the battleship Maine, prove the assertions made by the Socialists for the past 13 years, that the Maine was blown up at the instigation of American capitalists, in order to inflame the passions of the people and popularize the demand for war, in order that war might be declared, and the corporations extend their markets.

If war is declared by the United States in the near future, this country will be the aggressor, and at the dictates of the trust magnates. There is a time rapidly approaching when the tyranny of the trust magnates are going to be called to a halt.

The halt to trust rule will either be called by ballot or a strike, or series of strikes, or perhaps by both. The plutocrats see this condition of affairs appearing on the industrial horizon and are preparing to meet it, either by declaring a war of conquest to stimulate manufacturing, or to repel the advance of the working class by the force of arms. This is the reason of all the activity in military circles, it is the surplus value of the product of the toil of the wage workers that the trust magnates want to hang on to.

Senator Dixon in his letter to the Montana News, does not state anything about the militia being used for scab herding purposes.

Every union in Montana, every Socialist Local in Montana, every organization of women in Montana representing the motherhood of the race, every wageworker, every mother and wife in Montana, should send letters to Senators Dixon and Myers of Montana, protesting against them voting in favor of Senate Bill 1996.

Senator Dixon's term expires in 1913 and he will be a candidate for reelection next year, and it is up to the wageworkers of Montana to find out if Senator Dixon favors the building up of a scab herding agency to be used against the workers.

How the Legislature Acted.

A referendum on the militia law should be demanded, if for no other reason than to give a reprimand to the law makers for the contemptuous manner which they treated the measures that were introduced for the benefit of the wage workers.

Not a single measure of any consequence for the benefit of the masses became law.

Below we give a brief sketch of some of the measures that were introduced but were executed by the capitalistic executioners at the State Capitol.

The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure a uniform law in all states covering Employers' Liabilities for injury received by employees, this is a very desirable state of affairs, and House Bill 197 was introduced, identical with the bills presented in other state legislatures this year. The legislature absolutely refused to consider it, and the bill was killed in the committee without even being printed, so that even the members of the Legislature might know its contents. When the bill was introduced the Legislators lifted their hands in holy horror and that was the end of the Employers Liability law for Montana wage slaves.

A bill was introduced limiting the hours of women employed in laundries and factories and stores to 3 hours a day.

It is part of the Montana constitution that men can't be employed in or around mines, mills or smelters, or on public work for more than eight hours a day, and railroad telegraphers cannot be employed for more than 9 hours a day, so an attempt was made to reduce the hours of women.

The Retail Merchants of Montana met in Helena, in convention, just one day, with a banquet at night. At this convention a legislative committee was appointed and every measure opposed by the merchants was killed, and every measure favored by them passed. The Retail Merchants fought the nine hour law for women, and the nine hour day for women was defeated.

It is unlawful to work men on public work for more than eight hours, but it is lawful to work women and girls in laundries an unlimited number of hours.

Another class of labor that are sorely overworked, is nurses in hospitals. The nurses endeavored to secure an eight hour law for nurses in hospitals, but that bill never got to the stage of being printed. Although a large number of deaths in the hospitals in this state are caused by lack of proper nursing, or nurses being overworked. 12 hours a day is too long for any woman to be in a sick ward attending to upwards of 20 patients.

An effort was made to enact workmen's compensation law, but like other measures, this one also went to the scrap pile. However, as a courtesy to labor the legislature had the bill printed for free distribution, so that the wage slave when he is injured could look and admire it.

The workmen's compensation bill that was introduced, was a copy of the British compensation law that went into effect in the British Isles in July 1898, and which passed the House of Lords in the summer of 1897 after a stormy passage. The Lords threatened to kill it, but the late Lord Salisbury, then prime minister in closing one of the most memorial debates in the House of Lords, told the British Peers, that they dare not defeat the measure, for if they did, it would react against the Lords as the people would rise in their might and put the House of Lords out of existence. Yet the Montana Legislature last February did something that the English House of Lords, did not dare do in June 1897, kill the workmen's compensation act. The same measure that the Montana Legislature killed became law in Italy in 1899 and in Japan in 1900.

House Bill 132 was a measure to prevent any corporation from coercing its employees, or victimizing them for being members of organized labor. The bill was a good one and would have been a great relief to workers in this state, and it passed the House by a splendid majority, but met its Waterloo in the Senate.

As the members of organized labor raised such a howl over the defeat of House Bill 132, Senator Edwards of Rosebud county who had voted against the bill, promised to introduce a new bill in the Senate to prevent coercion of union men and he drafted a bill similar in almost every respect to House Bill 132 and this bill of Edwards known as Senate Bill 185 passed the Senate by a large majority and then went to the House where it was strangled. Therefore labor was

beat by a see-saw game.

Senate Bill 185 when it went to the House was turned over to the steering committee with Owen Byrnes as chairman, when a representative of organized labor went to Byrnes asking to have Senate Bill 185 reported, Byrnes told him the bill was lost and could not be found. Later a member of the legislature, at the request of a representative of labor, went to Byrnes asking to have Senate Bill 185 reported and Byrnes told him the law was a vicious measure and was slated to be killed in the committee by not reporting it to the House. Although Byrnes voted for House Bill 132 which was in every respect similar to Senate Bill 185.

Byrnes is a mining man and an employer of labor. He was governed by his economic interests.

The Western Union Telegraph company is waging a war against organized labor and any employee of the Western Union that is a member of organized labor is discharged and victimized, if the corporation officials know that the employee belongs to a union. Lately the head officials of the Western Union visited Helena in a private car. Put up at a first class hotel and remained here a few weeks. During that time the Western Union offices in Helena, which employ a large force of operators, was cleaned out of all union men. The telegraphers were called up to the officials rooms at the hotel and asked if they wanted to remain at work, and if they wanted to work for the Western Union they had to tear up their membership card in the presence of the manager before leaving the hotel.

Certain telegraphers that were good union men and had lots of back bone were brought before the officials, at various times, and told the errors of their ways and given a few days to consider the sermon given by the manager and then called up for another lecture. This method which resembles the third degree methods practised by detectives, was for the purpose of breaking down the spirit of manhood shown by first class operators, and the company must have had a good force of spotters for the officials were well posted on the conduct and character of its employees. These officials remained a month in Helena, fighting the telegraphers union.

Had either House Bill 132 or Senate Bill 185 been enacted, then these officials of the Western Union could not have carried on the disgraceful acts that they practised in Helena a few weeks ago.

A law was enacted creating the office of state fire marshal. The duties of the fire marshal is to investigate all fires, and see that the insurance companies are not being defrauded, and to further decrease the risks of the fire insurance companies. A special tax is levied against the insurance companies to pay the expenses of the office of fire marshal.

In other words the fire marshal is hired by the state to look after the interests of the insurance companies, and the companies pay the costs, but their man has the authority of the law on his side which is a great benefit to the insurance companies.

But the feature of the law is, that it had a rider attached to it, which exempts the fire insurance companies from all other taxes to be paid by them to the state counties or cities.

The fire insurance companies don't have to contribute to the taxes of the state, except for the office of fire marshal, and that is for their benefit. If working people want any special benefits in the district they reside in, they have a special tax levied against them, and by no means are exempted from other taxes.

What do you think about it you wage slaves? The insurance companies that take millions out of the state annually don't pay a cent of taxes but you had \$4. poll taxes deducted from your wages last pay day.

To crown the proceedings of the session, the legislature passed the infamous Donohue militia law, which makes it a crime to call a militiaman a scab herder or a tin-soldier. (to have no apologies to make or fines to pay.) Here are few features of the militia law.

employment, or prevents his being Section 109. If any person interrupts, molests or insults, by abusive words or behaviour, or obstructs any officer or soldier while on duty or at any parade, drill or meeting for military improvement, he must immediately be put under arrest and kept at the discretion of the commanding officer until the duty, drill or parade or meeting is concluded; and he may commit such person to any police of-

ficer, constable or sheriff of the county wherein such duty, drill or meeting custody for examination or trial be held, who shall detain him in force a court having jurisdiction of the place; and any person found guilty of any of the offences enumerated in this section or of obstructing or interfering with the United States forces or troops or any part of the national guard shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A WOMAN'S PLACE. By Robert H. Howe.

Chapter II.

We hear the term "Woman's work" used. Why should some work be sacred to women which would be discreditable if performed by one of the opposite sex? Why should certain other vocations be the monopoly of man and into which sphere it is discreditable for woman to enter? There never has been any person or body of persons authorized to designate what labor one sex should perform and what labor the other sex should perform. The truth of the matter is that the work of the world has been divided between the two sexes through many centuries merely by custom and convenience.

The bearing and rearing of children a burden placed upon woman by nature, had very much to do with classifying certain industries as best performed by her, and possibly greater force, which resulted in division of labor between the sexes, and one to which little attention has been given was the discovery and use of fire.

Whatever was the source from which fire was first derived, it is certain that primitive man considered it sacred, and it was preserved with the utmost vigilance. The first attempts at architecture made by man were probably the rude sheds or shelters erected to protect the sacred flame from wind and rain. These later grew into temples and shrines where the fire was kept burning continuously. To have the tribal fire go out was a great calamity. The difficulty of securing a new fire with the crude and clumsy methods of primitive times, if a chance volcanic fissure in the rocks, or a tree in the forest set ablaze by a bolt of lightning were not available, was such that it led to certain members of the tribe being charged with the sole duty of its maintenance.

The tribal fire was a permanent fire, and it was the center around which all gathered. Feasts in celebration of victory, and councils of war or peace were concluded within the circle of its radiance.

This communal fire was the nucleus around which grew up the first functions of the state. The guardians of the fire became the first public servants and as the state developed they absorbed other functions and became priests and magistrates and even kings.

The rude shed evolved into a temple in which the sacred fire burned. This was the origin and development of the Temple of Vesta where the sacred fire of the Romans was kept burning by the Vestal Virgins for, it is said, a thousand years.

If by chance, the tribal fire was extinguished, all tribunals and authority, and all public and private business stopped and remained suspended until the fire was relighted. When Augustus usurped the empire of Rome he assumed the charge of the public fire, and when he transported it into his own palace he had to transform it into public property.

As the tribe increased, the same causes that led to the maintenance of the permanent fire, caused each family to have a permanent fire on its hearth. The family as we know it today is not the earliest but one of the latest forms of human association. Around its hearth grew up the primitive industries by means of which the family provided the necessities of life, namely,—food, warmth, clothing and shelter.

Here germinated the first crude ideas of the sanctity of the home. Here was the first departure from the promiscuity that was the common custom of the horde, and the beginning of the monogamous relation of husband and wife.

The family hearth had a recognized right of asylum, a custom that is discernible in the declaration in this late day that "A man's home is his castle." If the fire was extinguished it was considered an adulterous act to bring fire from a neighbour's. A new fire must be made from coals from the sacred altar, or from the friction of twigs. It was the duty of the father, and his alone, as king and high priest in his own household to perform this

act. Beside the family hearth, the second place was taken by the wife and mother, and it was right here that the division of labor between the man and his wife began to be made.

While it was prerogative of the man to start the fire in their new home, it can easily be seen that it devolved on the woman to maintain it and keep it alive. The necessity of procuring food for the family would cause the man to be absent for more or less prolonged periods during which time the fire would need attention or it would die out, and this one of the most important duties of the domestic economy devolved upon the woman, and the allied domestic industries gradually came to be hers.

It must not be supposed that her position was a free and independent one. Far from that. Her status was little, if any, above that of a slave. Her lord and master had absolute control over his household. His property consisted of his wife, slaves, and cattle, and he could inflict death on any one of them at his pleasure.

Woman's social status was low because her value as an economic factor was low. This was a condition forced upon her by the brutal social environment of the past out of which a new social order was slowly evolving. The fierce struggle by primitive man against the forces of nature was characterized by intermittent periods of want and starvation. During the hunting stage of human development, woman was more or less a burden and inconvenience. In the pursuit of game she was never as swift and agile as man, and especially was this true during her periods of pregnancy. The burden placed upon her by nature of preserving the race from extinction placed her at a disadvantage compared with man.

If you are opposed to the State Scab Herding law, sign the demand for a referendum on the same.

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Perhaps your union has not required the assistance of any paper in times of trouble, but rest assured, should you organization ever become involved in a strike; the Montana News will be found on your side and ready to give all the assistance that press and pen can do to win the strike. A labor press should be built up, and we need your assistance will you send us your order for the printing of your union? Why support print shops whose paper attack you or treat your cause with silence and indifference when you are involved in a strike?

The capitalists know the power of the press and control the papers accordingly.

Should your union require anything in the line of printing give us a chance to bid on same. Ask us for our prices. We may charge higher than scab shops, but we pay all express charges on packages sent out. Remember we are the headquarters for Union Printing in the Northwest and the shop that has made the Union Label respected.

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Fraternally,
MONTANA NEWS

State Officials Defends White Slaver.

The people of Montana are not generally aware that two State officials have been giving their support and assistance to a white slaver.

Three years ago Hyomi Matsumura a Jap, was convicted on a charge of importing Japanese women for immoral purposes, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge.

Matsumura married in Japan, and brought his wife to the United States, also bringing along with him, his wife's sister and another young girl. The three women were to start in an embroidery business and to make money in this country.

Matsumura wanted to get rich quick and upon their arrival in this country, he put the women into houses of prostitution. The immigration officials located the girls, the youngest being in a dive in Spokane.

The Jap girls were sent back, diseased and broken in health, to their homes in their native land. After their arrival in Japan the youngest girl with her life blighted with disease committed suicide.

The immigration officials succeeded in arresting Hyomi Matsumura and in convicting him in the Federal Court in Helena on a charge of importing Japanese women for immoral purposes.

The laws of this country are that any alien convicted of white slavery, upon completing his sentence shall be deported, and to carry out this law, a United States deputy marshal visited Deer Lodge some months ago to take charge of Matsumura and send him back to Japan.

The story as told to the Montana News is to the effect, that while serving his sentence in the penitentiary, Hyomi Matsumura became the chief cook and dish washer in the family household of Conley.

When the deputy marshal went to Deer Lodge to get the Jap, Warden Conley raised all kinds of objections to giving up the prisoner, claiming that Hyomi had served his sentence and was a free man, but the deputy marshal could not be bluffed or bulldozed and brought his man to Helena. Conley immediately gets his old pal, attorney general Galen lined up, and proceedings were started in the courts in Helena on a habeas corpus case, in an attempt to get the white slaver his liberty, which may have resulted in more women being imported from Japan.

The case was heard in the Federal Court in Helena, and the firm of Galen and Mettler doing the pleading for the degenerate white slaver from the Orient. The judge ruled against the white slaver Hyomi and Galen carries the case up to the Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

In the mean time white slaver Hyomi was released on bail, Warden Conley of the Montana State prison, drawing a salary of \$2,000 a year from the State, going good on the white

slaver's bond and it is rumored around the streets in Helena that Galen went jointly with Conley on the Jap's bond, and the Jap returned to Deer Lodge to fill his old position as chief cook and dish washer in Castle Conley. The Court of Appeal heard the appeal of Hyomi, and upheld the lower court and turned Warden Conley and attorney general Galen down, by deciding that the Jap being a white slaver had to be deported.

No time seemed to be lost in informing Hyomi that the court had decided against him, for he immediately takes a hike from the penitentiary in Deer Lodge, nobody seeing him go, and no blood hounds put on his trail, as is usually done when prisoners escape.

The department of the Jap was of greater consequence to the immigration officials than the coin of Conley or Galen, so the Jap was located at Idaho Falls, ten days after he escaped from Deer Lodge, and was returned to Helena by the U. S. deputy marshal to await deportation.

What a spectacle, two officials of the state, helping a white slaver to evade the law, one in charge of the state prison and the other in the highest office in the state to enforce the legal fulfilling of the law.

These two officials doing all in their power to help a degenerate of the lowest type to remain in our midst. Two officials making their living off the state, assisting Hyomi Matsumura, a white slaver, who had wrecked the lives of three women in order that he could get rich quick, a beast sunken so low in degradation that he would tread on the virtue of his own mother if it would give him a little easy money. Yet such a vile wretch is petted and cared for by those in high places.

While in the jail in Helena, Hyomi told a newspaper reporter that he did not intend doing anything that would hurt Conley, but he thought that Conley wanted him to escape.

Conley and Galen may say that they felt sorry for the white slaver, as the relatives of the women whose lives he wrecked will kill Hyomi when he arrives in Japan. But, we know that there is an international society organized by the white slavers to protect each other, if any member is arrested for importing women, and this society works everywhere hiring lawyers, to defend white slavers, and supplying the bond money to bail white slavers out of jail. Perhaps Conley and Galen defended the Jap for friendship sake. We are inclined to believe the Jap's story that Conley wanted him to escape. We can't understand why officials of the state feel so much friendship for a convict that they will put up \$1,000 for his release and fight the case in the courts for him. Who knows but that some organization that defends white slavers was interested in Hyomi Matsumura?

Good Record at Washington

(Continued from Page 1.)

Panama urging him to do something for an engineer who had been railroaded to jail. This workingman was convicted of involuntary manslaughter as a result of an unavoidable accident on the road he had been employed.

According to all reports the worker, Matthew H. Lough was illegally imprisoned. Berger has taken up the matter with the President, who has promised to have the Department of Justice look into this case.

Workers of the Southern States are up against the proposition of having their bread and butter taken away by Mexican peons who have been imported into this country in violation of the alien contract labor law. They have written Berger and the Socialist Representative has taken up their complaint with the Bureau of Immigration.

A few days ago Berger wrote to Postmaster General Hitchcock to issue a general order permitting letter carriers to do their work in this hot weather without wearing their heavy uniform coats.

Then Berger has taken a deep interest in the conditions of the employes of the Postoffice department generally. He has pledged his support to the Lloyd bill giving Government employes the rights of free speech and petition direct to Congress. He intends to take up this question at an early date, both in the commit-

tee room and on the floor of the House.

The Socialist Representative's mail is so heavy and contains so many requests and favors that he is compelled to have besides his secretary two stenographers. Thus four people handle the heavy correspondence of the Socialist Congressional office.

Berger's time is also consumed in part by giving out special interviews on public questions to correspondents of the daily press. Also occasionally addressing McNamara and other labor meetings in big industrial centers.

There is abundant proof that a large part of the world today is not decently housed, fed or clothed. But this is not the worst. Poverty, prostitution, divorce and discontent are increasing. Do you doubt the facts? Then investigate.

BARBAROUS MEXICO. This book by John Kenneth Turner tells the Truth about Diaz and his American capitalist partners which until now has been suppressed. It tells how men women and even children are bought and sold, worked to death, starved to death, beaten to death, all for the sake of PROFITS. This book will help you to understand the news of the Mexican Revolution, which even capitalist papers are beginning to print. If you cannot afford the price ask for it at the nearest public library and urge others to do the same until the library buys it. Extra cloth, 340 pages, besides twenty-five engravings from photographs. Price, \$1.50

ORDER FROM THE MONT. NEWS.

Scab Herders' Picnic.

The Montana Scab Herders, alias the Militia, will hold an encampment at Fort Harrison along with the soldiers of the regular army during the month of July.

The art of war will be practiced, and target practice is to be one of the main features, with squad firing.

Dummies will be made of straw to represent human beings and laid on the ground, a thousand yards from the tin soldiers, the scab herders will deploy, and be given the order to advance at the double quick, drop to the ground and fire at the dummies representing human beings, then spring to their feet, run another hundred yards, drop and fire again. This is done to help take the chicken heartedness out of the tin soldiers, and prepare them for murdering.

The privates will draw \$1.50 a day from the state, and the officers the same pay as the officers of the regular army, as per provisions made for same in the Donohue Militia law. The taxpayers foot the bill \$32,000 being the amount of extra taxes to be assessed against the Montana taxpayers this year to pay the expenses of giving the Montana Scab Herders an outing.

How do you like it, you wage slave that has had \$4.00 taxes deducted out of your wages last pay day? Sign the petitions for the referendum on the Donohue Militia law.

SOCIALISTS WIN.

The result of the primary election in Missoula last Monday for commissioners under the Commission Form of Government, gives the Socialists a victory of one candidate to go on the ballot for the second or final election. Six candidates go on the final ballot, and three are to be elected, and John W. Reely, Socialist, is one of the six that goes on the final ballot.

John W. Reely is a Socialist of many years standing and is well posted on the Socialist philosophy and understands the labor problem thoroughly, is a man of high sense of honor, and sterling integrity and force of character, he understands the needs of the common people of Missoula, and above all has a good supply of common horse sense and it is to be hoped that the people of Missoula will elect him by an overwhelming majority to be one of their first commissioners. Missoula has long been dominated by corporation and special interests, and the entry of a Socialist into the executive council of the city will mean much to the working people of Missoula.

The Savages of California

(Continued from first page.)

out and the daily papers made a spread on it only to put the lid on the next day. The man was allowed to get the money together and pay it back into the city treasury and resign.

A number of officials are either under arrest or under investigation on a number of charges. One member of the fire commission has resigned while the grand jury is investigating his case. A member of the police commission is under grave suspicion. A patrolman of the "purity squad" who is under arrest and who has confessed to taking bribes from men and women of the "tenderloin" has confessed and it is believed a number of the "good government" officials will be involved if not actually indicted.

TAFT ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, June 29—President Taft has ordered the department of justice to investigate the case of engineer Lough who has been railroaded to a jail in the Panama Canal Zone because of an unavoidable accident on the road of which he was an employe. The attention of the president to this unjust imprisonment was called by Socialist Representative Berger.

Secretary Hilles has advised Berger that the statement on the Lough case submitted by the Socialist member of congress "by the direction of the president has been referred to the attorney general for consideration in connection with other papers in this case which have recently been sent him."

In the meantime Lough is serving his sentence, compelled to associate with some of the worst criminal types of the isthmus. All the efforts of his fellow workers to liberate him have so far proved unsuccessful.

According to the many letters received by Berger this workingman had been jailed on the testimony of a petty

official of the Panama Canal Railroad. Lough's trial, it seems, was even more farcical than those accorded workers in this country.

BERRY DEFEATED.

W. W. Berry who was a candidate for commissioner of Missoula was overwhelmingly defeated at the primary election held last Monday. The railroad men generally voting solidly against Berry, owing to his conduct in the last legislature, by failing to vote on the Donohue scab herding law.

A circular was distributed in Missoula boosting Berry, the circular was signed by a high official in the office of the Division Superintendent of the Northern Pacific Railway at Missoula, and urged railroad men generally to vote for Berry, but, the railroad men of Missoula have wised up in the past few weeks, and to their credit they have fixed one man politically for his official acts on the Donohue militia bill.

The political game is all up with Berry, he has joined the lame duck colony, and thus perish all straddle bugs.

College Teaches Scab Herding

(By National Socialist Press.)

Washington, D. C.—Officers of the regular army and the militia of the several states are being urged by the National Guard Magazine to become acquainted with the laws and custom governing strike service.

This is "First Time"

This is the first time that the military journals have published any intimation that soldiers are expected to "suppress riots."

It was their custom to belittle riot duty by declaring that such service was incidental and unusual.

The following from this leading military periodical shows for what the militia is preparing:

"A distasteful duty is service at riots. But some of the repugnance of it, some of the dangers of it, some of the complications arising from it, may be avoided, if you are familiar with Bargar's 'Law and Customs of Riot Duty.'"

"Why? Because in the study of the trying service in times of riot, Bargar's work outlines each practical detail, and not only indicates the duties of the military and civil officers, but shows how these duties should be performed and furnishes practical forms that may be used as guides.

Work Being Used

"The army war college and these, vice schools are urging this work to splendid advantage. A number of the states make it an article of issue."

The war college referred to is located here in Washington. It is a university for murder. These officers of the regular army are taught all the tricks of warfare, especially the military strength of foreign nations.

That the war college is teaching regular army officers how to beat striking workers into submission was not known until the publication of the foregoing article in the National Guard.

Riot duty, rather strike-breaking is now admitted as an important branch of modern militarism, since it has been recognized by the foremost military school in the country.

THE MILITARY WORKING MAN.

By C. M. Sweet.

There is a man in our midst who by many is idolized and honored. He is the militiaman. He is going to fight for his country. How much of it does he own?

Whose rights does this militiaman defend—is he not always defending property against human rights? Is he not really the servant of "the interests," the corporation?

In what case has the "military workingman" defended the interests of the working class? Does not the military workingman really fight against his own class when he helps break a strike for better working conditions?

Then why should he not be considered a traitor to his class—a military scab?

DON'T GET EXCITED.

By John M. Work.

In a previous article I pointed out that it is one of our great tasks to break down and destroy the economic conservatism in the minds of the people, so that their minds will become ripe for Socialism.

We are doing it very fast.

In the past ten years we have been able to see this conservatism, this

prejudice against Socialism, gradually disappear before our eyes.

We have destroyed at least half of it in these ten years. I do not mean that half the people have come to the point where they vote the Socialist ticket; but at least half the prejudice has disappeared.

In other words, the people of the United States have swung at least half way over to Socialism in the past ten years.

In a few more years the rest of the prejudice will disappear and they will swing the rest of the way.

Then their minds will be ripe for Socialism.

And we will then have Socialism. But, do not think the task of battering down the remainder of this prejudice is going to be easy.

Recent events have been inspiring. We should make the most of them.

But, do not allow yourself to be fooled into believing that our troubles are over. Do not imbibe the idea that the path from here to the co-operative commonwealth is a smooth and gentle incline.

If you do, you will find yourself terribly mistaken. On the contrary, there are mount-

ains to climb, cliffs to scale, jungles to penetrate, rivers to ford, and wild beasts to overcome, before the goal can be reached.

We shall see plenty of reverses before our final victory.

And when the reverses come, the faint-hearted will sneak to cover as usual and leave the old guard to fight the battles.

But the old guard constantly increases in numbers.

The battles will be fought. All obstacles will be overcome. The goal will be reached.

The ranks of the old guard are always open for recruits.

Don't be a fair weather Socialist.

Don't be a faint-heart.

Don't be a craven.

Join the old guard and make up your mind that you will be on the firing line in the thick of the fight, at the times that try men's souls, as well as when the enemy is in retreat.

Keep your eye on the Montana News, the Dreadnought of the working class.

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THE MONTANA NEWS

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