

## Answer Made To Rev. Poland

In reply to Rev. Wm. Poland's attack on Socialism, I will admit he has put up an argument that looks good to me, who has not made a thorough study of the industrial question. And I believe he has written in good faith, sincerely believing the points he has made, to be the facts as he has stated them.

In this reply I shall endeavor to treat him in an honorable way, and as a brother which we Socialists believe all men would, beonce class distinction was abolished. Now brother, you lay the three following things down; you say a highly civilized community would not be willing to dispense with namely; freedom of individual demand; a more or less determinate unite of value for the purpose of exchange; freedom of the individual to choose occupation and to qualify for the same. The first condition you lay down, is rather vague and undefined and I don't believe the brother expressed the thing he had in mind, when laying this rule down. Looking back in the historical past of the human race, we find that right and justice in individual demand, has never been the same in anearlier period of time as it had in the later period. For instance; the earlier period of human existence that we have any history of, the individual demand stood for slavery, for polygmy; to fight and kill each other in duels, now it stands for men to poison and corrupt their lives with the alcohol habit, and for houses of prostitution and for prostitutes. Brother have you been supporting the freedom of individual demand in these last mentioned things. Going deeper into your discussion, I am convinced that you meant this freedom of individual demand to be limited in accordance to the rights, and justice toward society, for you go on to say take first the supply for every individual demand; there you go on and describe what an enormous enterprise the government would have to deal with in order to supply the things for this individual demand, then you go on further and explain as accurately as any well read Socialist could, prove by this same explanation that the government could supply this demand a great deal more economically than the private individual can. Yes, brother, we admit that the enormous labor saving, would occur along the line of every industry that your argument proves would occur, by substituting collective ownership of stores, newspapers, and politics for private ownership.

But then you wail, people would have nothing to do. But they would, and the answer is simple.

The individual demand is ever growing greater for things that is better, better food, better shelter, better clothing, better and higher morals, better things for the mental man as well as the physical. If it was not for this individual demand we would still be occupying cave or cliff. Now brother, hunt up the number of the News, July 19, and read over very carefully your whole discription of the change in the methods of owning stores and newspapers, and especially politics. Then let your mind run along and apply the same rules to all lines of industry and see if you have not a satisfactory answer to your doubts of a collective state supplying the individual demand; far better than the individual is supplying the collective demand, by collective production under this system, as the number of people who are starving to death proves, and which our daily papers are filled with. Now I will return to your discussion in regard to the way you can get the

machines to supply your wants or fancies as the case might be. Brother I am greatly interested in this part of your discussion, because there are two sides to it and you have evidently not seen more than one. Now in the first place you can not get the mechanic to take your job, or if you could, he could not complete it and furnish you with the thing you want, for the simple reason that the mechanic has went out of business long ago unless you call the factory or mill owner a mechanic. This is so interesting a subject to me. I invite you to sit down and make out a list of things that comes to your mind that you can get the mechanic to make for you and send it to the Montana News for publication, and in case you are able to stumble onto something the mechanic can supply you with, it will open up an opportunity to discuss the other side of the question that I referred to above, and which you just merely touched, where you say I can always have my demand supplied where there is an individual personal profit to be made, etc. You did not explain what this personal profit consisted of, which is some labor product and, which in your especial case would be preaching a sermon on the Christian religion.

Now suppose your mechanic would say to you, "it don't make any difference what kind of a sermon you preach me in payment for this thing you have received from me in exchange for it. You may not believe in it, in fact you may believe just the contrary. For instance he might ask you to preach a sermon in favor of Socialism. Oh, no, you would say, this is a horse of another color. My congregation is a collective body, and I am supposed to preach sermons that will not outrage the feelings of any member of this collective body. Now brother what becomes of your freedom of individual demand argument in this case, and I will go still further and ask you if this case is in strict accordance to the golden rule. Are you not asking just a little more of the mechanic, than you are willing to return to him?"

Now I will take up the thing you state as the second requisite in this discussion, some approximately fixed and determinable unit measure of value for the purpose of exchange, and you go on to quote the old farce; that the dictionary makers have defined as to money being the measure of value and medium of exchange, money as a medium of exchange and a representation of wealth is all correct brother. But money as a measure of value is nit.

Labor is the true basic measure of value at all times, past, present and future, it not only measures the value of all wealth, but it measures the value of money which in its self is not wealth. When you refer to the use of the labor check being used as a medium of exchange under a collective commonwealth, you have about the Socialist idea. But when you say that Socialism stands for the return to the individual the exact amount that the individual produced; you are a little off. It demands an equal individual distribution of the products of collective labor now produces nearly all of the products of the world under the capitalist system. All that the workers demand is a change of ownership and an equal distribution.

Webster defines Socialism as a theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly, and harmonious arrangements of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. The above is a good definition of Socialism

under capitalism, no degree of equity prevails in the payment of wages to labor. As an instance, a cashier of a bank may get ten dollars per day for six hours work while the man in the ditch gets two dollars for ten hours work. So the ditch digger under this system exchanges over 8 days of ten hours work, for the bank cashier, 6 hour day. Now does the ditch digger quit work because he knows he is putting in ten times more work than the cashier? Not on your life. That freedom of individual demand must be satisfied. Now if he will work under the above unequal conditions, do you think he will quit work because there is a trifling disparity between his own and some other man's work. And now I am going to straighten out this question of ratios which you seem to be worse mixed up in, than anything else and it will also explain to you my former assertion that labor is the only true measure of value. We will first take the variable ratio of gold and silver. This has always been caused by the variable labor cost of mining and reducing the respective metals to bullion. If it cost less labor time to produce an ounce of silver, that metal fell and if it cost more to produce an ounce of gold without an equal rise in producing an ounce of silver the ratio became more separated. The same rule will apply to your potato and glove contest. If it would take on hours time, under this present system to produce one bushell of potatoes, and one hour to produce one pair of gloves as long as they were on a parity with each other, say one dollar for each there would not likely be any noticeable change from one occupation to the other by the workers of the respective callings, but if there was a fall in the price of potatoes fifty cents per bushell and a corresponding rise in the price gloves, the potato raiser would not be long subject to this unequal exchange but would go to making gloves which would again restore the parity between the two articles and in time make as much disparity the other way. And this is the sole cause of the fluctuations in prices of commodities where all other things are equal. That is where the trust has no monopoly on the commodity.

This illustration also proves that labor is the only true measure of value. Now under Socialism, where there was an under supply for the demand for a certain commodity say for gloves, and an over production of potatoes, the number of hours in a labor day for the glove makers would be lowered which would be equivalent to a rise in wages under this system. And the number of hours in the labor day for the potato raiser, would be equivalent to a fall in wages for potato raisers under this system. That would take enough men out of the potato business and put them in the glove factory to supply the demand for both articles. When once this parity was fully established there would be very little fluctuations in the supply, as their parity would prove that the workers were satisfied with this arraignment of labor. This argument is merely illustrative as both potato raising and glove making is mostly done by machinery which is also collective labor.

This same illustration disproves your assertions in regard to being compelled to regulate supply and demand by bureaus, but on the other hand, supply and demand would control the action of our bureaus and this also answers your questions on right of choice of occupation, including doctors.

Under Socialism there would be apt to be a larger supply of doctors according to the demand educated than there is under this system as under a proper medical system there probably would not be need for as many doctors as now? Then in case of an over supply of doctors, the same incentive would be given to enter some other calling, as I showed

would be given in the potato and glove contest as to any special education which you seem to think could only be dealt to the few, there would be more of it. All would have an equal chance to reach into the highest studies. I admit that we can't place brains in an empty scull. Therefore there would be some that would never reach a high grade of education in the professions. Those would certainly be compelled from lack of ability to choose some other calling just as they do now. As to your assertions in regard to the lazy and shiftless. I answer that the per cent of that class is very few compared to the whole class of workers. I do not believe it would reach one half of one per cent. I am now at work in a ditch camp where 50 men are employed, and out of the whole number there is not a single shirker. Their wages are about \$2 per day. This is a special illustration of collective labor. I cannot believe that these men would take any less interest in their work if they received the full benefit of their collective toil which would be ten dollars per day instead of two. I also fully believe the work would be better managed by an elected forman than it is now managed by the parasite boss.

In conclusion brother, I think you have commenced your study of Socialism on the wrong end of it if you would commence in the primary class instead of trying to take the graduating course I think you would understand it better; the first great Basic truth that a student of Socialism must learn is that labor produces all wealth. After he gets this great truth fully established in his mind, he is then prepared to branch out into the higher studies, such as measure of value, cause of variable ratios, division of labor, etc. For instance when he fully understands that labor is the creator of all wealth, he is then in a position to learn that there is no true measure of this wealth only by its creator, labor. Then he will go on further and learn that nearly all the labor that is applied to producing wealth today is co-operative labor. This will bring him to a point where he can commence to understand the Justice in the demand of labor to own the means of production.

Now brother just one more word and this is in regard to ratios. Did you ever know of a time that our government had any trouble in maintaining the ratio between postage stamps? Which are simply a labor check, and barring our private profits made by carriers. Which would be eliminated by the government carrying its own mail and the stealing or postal feuds which would be impossible under Socialism—these postage stamps not only give a true record of the labor cost of carrying on our postoffice department but it also proves that labor is the measure of value; by first paying for these stamps which was then put into circulation by the use of our medium of exchange, money.

### MONTANA.

Comrade Hogstanz, formerly of Basin, but who moved to Florence last spring, has returned to Basin to reside. During his sojourn at Florence, Mrs. Hogstanz was killed while riding a horse. It may truthfully be said that Mrs. Hogstanz was one of the most devoted Socialists in America. Her entire life was given up to the cause and where ever she travelled she made a hole in the ranks of capitalism. The Hogstanzs lived in Coeur d'Alene during the bull-pen period and many an anxious hour she caused the capital murderers.

The News is publishing, this week the entire preamble and constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World and we advise our readers to put it away for future reference.

## Lawson Shows Up Fritz Heinze

(Continued from last week.)  
□ Terrifying as the complication was, we looked it in the pupil—here was dynamite enough to blow financial Boston to smithereens reach over into Wall street, and spread throughout the country. The possibilities—probabilities—of distraction were incalculable. Outside of hamstringing Heinze, only one influence could possibly avert

of their own juggles had miscarried; so it cannot be the loss of money. My conclusion, after studying the symptoms, is that the crooked gambler who habitually eliminates adverse odds is mentally and morally unfitted to participate in plays where he may lose.

"Then there was but one hope," I said. "You have all tried to trick



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE.

the coming cyclone—if "Standard Oil" would throw itself into the gap it could turn the tide. It might require many millions. I knew "Standard Oil" and Mr. Rogers. However brave and fearless they were with winning cards in their hands, I knew that they were veritable cowards when the game was in the open. However, I said: "Mr. Rogers, are you and Mr. Rockefeller willing to stand in the breach tomorrow, stop the decline, and chase Heinze out of the market? It may take millions, but we can turn the tables if you will."

"Not for a dollar, Lawson. The man who starts to stop the decline tomorrow, must stop it—he cannot try, change his mind if it is too dangerous, and quit. You know we never put ourselves in a position of that kind, and we will not begin now. Mr. Rockefeller would not listen to the idea for an instant, even if I thought favorably of it."

The world of finance, hypnotized by the great name of "Standard Oil," imagines it omnipotent in the stock market. The truth is that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Rockefeller, with all their millions, are the veriest cravens in an open stock gamble. "Standard Oil" is a "sure thing" operator. It never enters a deal on even terms. Its cards are always "stacked" its dice "cogged," and its boxes "fixed." I can put my hand on at least a score of traders on Wall street, men not worth half to a single million, who, in a play in which the chances were even, would risk more and go farther than the whole coterie at 26 Broadway. I have seen men of the Rogers type turn pale at the calamitous issue of chance and meet it like the butcher's mongrel who, in full chase after a sheep, is confronted by the farm collie; and again I have observed the same individuals stand up smiling to a staggering loss when one

Heinze—I will now take a hack at him."

"It will do no good, Lawson," Mr. Rogers expostulated. "The man is impossible, and now that we know what he has behind him, he will be more insolent than ever."

"I can't help it. It's all there is left." And I bolted for Heinze's office a few blocks up the street.

Hitherto I had avoided Heinze for I had taken a most violent dislike to the man and his methods. Though we had never even seen one another, we had exchanged public lambastings, and it is a confirmed habit of mine under no circumstances to treat my enemies save as enemies. The fine Italian art of the cordial handshake and the pleasant smile for the man I hate is one I have never been able to learn, and I realized on my way to his office that if we got together it was 99 chances out of a hundred that our encounter would end in a quick knock-down and drag-out scrap rather than a settlement. However it was our one chance to save the day—a forlorn hope, indeed—and it behooved me to tackle it for all I was worth.

Thirty minutes after he had left the "Standard Oil" building, I was outside Heinze's big barn of an office. The man's career had been one bold, plate-glass bluff, and his surroundings were in vociferous accord with his character. The door bore the pretentious names of enterprises high-sounding but echoless. I entered a huge, barren waiting room paneled in ground glass, from which other large offices opened, the largest marked "F. Augustus Heinze, Private." A few queer looking men stood about. Great, empty desks, portentous chairs, an over-thick carpet supplied all the familiar signs of a confidence outfit. One instinctively felt for one's

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DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM

The defenders of freedom are not those who claim and exercise rights which no one assails, or win shouts of applause by well turned compliments to liberty in the days of her triumph. They are those who stand up for rights which capitalists put in jeopardy. To the Socialists this honor belongs. The Socialists are defending the right of free speech when their right to speak on the streets of American cities is assailed by the arrest of their speakers. But it is not alone upon the streets that the right of free speech is being attacked, it is attacked when food is taken from the mouths of themselves and their families by the owners of the tools of production who refuse them the opportunity to use those tools to produce wealth. In this age of capitalism no one is permitted to expose the rottenness of this criminal system without being brought to the brink of starvation. And the fastly vanishing middle class, the merchants, lawyers, preachers and the secondary leeches of society, are those who fight the fiercest those who are brave enough to battle far the right. Back of these are the ignorant laboring men who vote and fight, in and out of season, for their natural enemies and for the perpetuating of this damnable system which takes all that is produced by the worker and gives it to the class which produces nothing. Before the civil war the abolitionists, who fought for the abolishment of Negro slavery, were confronted by the same cowardly class. The church, priests and preachers, lawyers, merchants and larded proprietors hooped and edged the agitators. Their press lied and villified them and the jails were ever open to them. Mobs of spike tailed gentry stoned them off the highways. But the abolitionists won, the Negroes were emancipated. Armies marched and fought for four long years and the agitators won. And so will Socialism win. The Socialists may be arrested, they may be rotten-egged and stoned from the highways, the preachers and priests may coat their miserable tongues with cowardly lies and the promise of gold bricks in the paved streets of the orthodox heaven, but none of these will avail against the invincible hosts of Socialism, because Socialism is the next step in human progress. It is not the silver-tongued corporation agent who is the defender of freedom, it is the tireless, poverty stricken victim of this system of highway robbery, who fights for the right, who is the defender of freedom.

Fight on brothers, go to jail, starve, turn both cheeks to their lies and their rotten eggs, but tell the truth for truth will prevail. Truth hurts them more and is more lasting than cannon shotted from stem to stern. Truth goes through them and their thinking system like x-rays and exposes their inward rottenness. Go at them comrades.

The theatres will preach Socialism long in advance of the church. The church is the "conservative" body. It trails behind to avoid the danger of battle and when the battle is won, it cries aloud that

"God did it, and the church is the vice-gerent of God on earth, therefore, Let your light so shine, brethren and sisters, the church needs money to send missionaries to the heathen." Not many moons will pass away before the great truths of Socialism shall thrill vast audiences in the theatres of every land with peans of praise, while the priests and preachers are singing the praises of John D Rockefeller and reaching for tainted money.

THE ONE SIDE AND THE OTHER

On one side of this great struggle, which is strung out before us, can be seen hugh, grasping hogs, munching and devouring great undigested hunks of wealth; surrounding these, with eyes ravenously fixed upon the feast, are seen as beautiful a gang of chop-licking hyenas as ever graced the outskirts of a banquet.

The fattest hyena wears a cowl, and in order of ability to master the crumbs that fall from the hogs' trough, are the measly aggregation dubbed the "business element." They had better be called "crumb gatherers," because they get only the leavings of the monsters. On the other side and wan and desperate in aspect, but aimless in purpose, yet drawn in the vortex of want and starvation to a common destiny, are the great slaving masses; digging, digging, digging in rhythmic cadence to the baton of the master hogs and the chorus of the hyenas.

The above describes the two classes, that is to say: The rich and the wealth producers. The get it all and do nothing, as against the do it all, and get nothing. Ask yourself and your neighbors, when will the do it all get all? and thus do away with sides, with classes.

The house dog was fat and the wolf was gaunt and famine-struck. The wolf said to the dog, "You are very fat." "Yes," replied the dog. "I get along very well at home." "Well," said the wolf, "could you take me home?" "O, certainly." So they trotted along together; but as they neared the house, the wolf caught sight of several ugly scars on the neck of the dog, and stopping cried: "Where did you get those scars on your neck? they look very sore and bloody." "O," said the dog, "they tie me up at night, and I have rather an inconvenient iron collar on my neck." "On the whole," said the wolf, taking the food and collar together, I much prefer to remain in the woods." Reader, are there any "house dogs" in your midst? And who of you are "wolves?" Think carefully before speaking.

Lawson Shows up Fritz Heinze.

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watch. The contrast between this brazen grandeur and the cosy, bustling office, half the size, in which Mr. Rogers transacted his great business was striking. For all the world this looked like the drawing room of a deserted road house fitted up for the purpose of pulling off some bunco game. What slight hope I had brought in with me slumped, as I took in the effect. Then from behind one of the desks stepped out a blear-eyed specimen, half quack doctor, half stool pigeon for a fake picture auction, and inquired my business.

"Say to Mr. Heinze Mr. Lawson wants to see him."

The instant he reached the other side of the ground glass the sound of a bustle and a murmur reached me. Then there appeared from the "F Augustus Heinze, Private" door a nice looking young man who announced:

"I am Mr. Heinze. What can I do for you, Mr. Lawson?"

"You are not F. A. Heinze?" I asked.

"Oh, no, I am his brother. Did you want to see F. Augustus? Be seated." He disappeared, and in a moment the hero of a hundred battles, bars and buncoes threw the door open.

"How are you, Lawson? What do you want with me?"

In my minds eye was a picture of this man conjured out of all the

stories and descriptions I had ever heard of him, and as he stood before me I frankly looked him over, comparing the original with my imaginary portrait. He fitted the outlines to the edges. Years ago, I sat in a Boston theater, spellbound by Milton Noble in "The Phoenix," and the dark, romantic figure of this actor, the easy elegance of his dress, his air, half brigand and half poet, had remained with me as an ideal of picturesque distinction. But Heinze, in a loose black suit, Byronic tie, a soft felt hat rakishly tilted, both hands buried in the old-fashioned waistband pockets of his trousers, left Noble's image and make-up a melodramatic commonplace. I thought of Mr. John Hawkins of Calaveras county and the lordly gamblers of Old Mississippi days as I scanned his points and noted the elaborate carelessness of the ensemble. Every detail of the pose, the angle of the hat, the hang of the trousers, the long dark eyelashes, concealing the keen glance of the half closed eyes—the whole don't-give-a-chew-tobacco-for anything on earth effect—that was obviously studied and as transparent as his affectation of ease. There was little doubt that I had interrupted a discription of "how I wiped the floor with Rogers and dusted the door mat with the whole 'Standard Oil' gang."

I knew as soon as I set eyes on him that it would be time wasted to talk to Heinze in the manner I would use with Rogers or any real business man. To impress him, argument needed a flavor of sarcasm, and I framed my attack accordingly. That he hated me I knew, but he had a profound respect for my stock manipulation, and word had often been brought me that Heinze had said: "If Lawson would only take the eastern end of the fight in connection with my handling of Montana, we could do up 'Standard Oil' for sure."

"Heinze," I said, with no attempt at preliminaries, "I will speak my piece right off the reel, as time is the most valuable thing in the world tonight—your time and mine—and it is up to you and me to do as big a piece of business as has ever been done in New York in the same number of hours. If you let me do the talking for a while I promise afterward to listen to you until you run down."

"First, I understand, as you know, all about the different attempts to settle with you and their failures. I fully realize that you are a hard customer, and the only way I expect to land you is by being so fair and open as to win your confidence; I will make no promises about not trying to get the trade after that. You would not want me to, as it would show you at the start I did not appreciate your ability to take care of yourself, and the man who does not realize that he is on a fool's mission when he comes to trade away your property."

I meant what I said, for I had quickly made up my mind that the only possible chance to succeed with this overwhelming conceited trickster in the limited time at our disposal—before ten the next morning—was to treat him in the way one would deal with an honest and high-principled customer.

"I am here Heinze," I continued, "not as the agent of 'Standard Oil,' or Rogers, but solely for Lawson and his friends and following, and as one who has won a few pairs of spurs in just such a fight as you have on hand. When you have talked with Rogers or his agents you have tried to do the best for Heinze, and they for their side, so both of you, from the very nature of things, were compelled to try bluffing. It is different with me. You have it in your power to prevent the ruin of me and my friends between now and 10 o'clock tomorrow. Therefore, my only interest is to yield you everything you demand that it is possible for us to give up. My likes and dislikes do not enter into the matter in any way."

Then I jumped in and showed him the exact situation, not holding back or disguising anything; in fact

I outlined things to him in a way that would have dumfounded Rogers. I told him I was in the adjoining office during his and Rogers' interview of that day; that each time Rogers left it was to consult with me; that we had been prepared to pay him a full three millions, but that each time Rogers came out he was so enraged he wanted to kick Heinze down stairs, and that I persuaded him to keep to the argument. I explained I should have been just as eager as Rogers to put boot to him but that for the policy of it alone I had argued settlement. I went on and on. He let me. I never tried harder to make any one see a thing as I saw it than I did that night, and as what I was showing was the plain truth, I was eloquently convincing. For two solid hours I talked like a machine. All he did was to absorb it. I could see he was testing each of my statements. Had I been holding back, exaggerating or bluffing in the slightest degree, I should have slowed down, and tested my links most carefully, for I saw I had a sounding board of an unusually fine order, and that he was as alive to the importance of the subject as I.

Intently as he listened to what I said, not a flicker or an eyelash indicated that I was moving him from his stand. At intervals, however, when the talk touched his personality or pricked his conceit, he would lose his grip on himself and betray the overweening, insensate vanity that is his ruling passion. Then he would jump to his feet and pace once down the floor and back, with sharp, fierce curses. Again and again he muttered:

"That gray-haired old reprobate thought I was a kid; I'll show him and his gang!" or "I'll stand on the grave of Rogers and Rockefeller, the d— old thieves, before they're either much older."

There hung on the wall a small mirror, and each time he passed it I noticed that Heinze halted, and as his fish-like eyes ran over his figure, he would twitch his hat into some new slant or cock, never in his deepest preoccupation, losing sight of his treasured pose. My heart sank as I watched these manifestations, yet they were his sole interruptions, and by the manner he snatched at the links in my talk I felt sure he was following every word. I had been arguing for two hours when I made my first stop. I saw I had him on the first section. I had run the gamut of his tester, and had won his confidence.

**Infantry.**  
Some have supposed that the name Infantry was applied to foot soldiers from the fact of the page boy or under attendant in feudal times being unmounted, while his lord rode off to the battle. A far more likely derivation of the term is seen when we remember that the infante is the official term of the heir apparent in Spain, as the dauphin is in France. Infantry, therefore, was originally a particular army of foot soldiers raised by the infante for the purpose of rescuing his father, who had been overpowered in one of the many contests with the Moors in Spain. The name finally passed from the particular to the general use and was adopted by other countries.

**Periwak Feathers.**  
On the apex of the Prince of Wales' crown, which he wears on special occasions, is a curious feather, or, rather, a tuft of periwak feathers, the top of which is adorned with a gold thread. This feather is said to be worth £10,000 and has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the world. It took twenty years to procure it, and it caused the death of more than a dozen hunters. The reason the pursuit of the periwak is so dangerous is because it inhabits the jungles and other haunts of tigers.

**Snakes and Eating.**  
Snakes in menageries often fast many months. Cases were recorded at the Paris museum of a rattlesnake which refused food twenty-six months and a python which fasted twenty-nine months. But the record belongs to a Japanese python which arrived in Paris in November, 1899. It died in April, 1902, after having refused food for two years, five months and three days. During that time its weight had decreased from seventy-five kilograms to twenty-seven.



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Leave 11:40 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 1:10 p. m.	
Arrive 11:55 a. m.	Summit	Leave 12:50 p. m.	
Leave 12:26 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:25 p. m.	
Leave 12:55 p. m.	Lennep	Arrive 11:40 a. m.	
Leave 1:25 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 11:10 a. m.	
Leave 2:00 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:35 a. m.	
Leave 2:40 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:57 a. m.	
Leave 4:00 p. m.	Garneill	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 5:00 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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## Correspondence

### Notice to Socialists!

There will be a meeting of all Socialist party members at 22 Park avenue, Helena, Montana, Friday night, October 6, 1905, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries relative to the party taking possession of the Montana News. All Socialist party members are urgently requested to be present at this meeting, and it is called on the above date during the state fair, that as large a representative gathering as possible from over the state may be present.

### Socialist News From State Headquarters

Local Livingston sends in \$2.00 to the special organizing fund and an order for campaign coupon books.

A local with 18 charter members has been organized at Kendall by Comrade Hazlett.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will work in Helena and vicinity during the state fair after that a few dates will be made in Broadwater county.

A large number of letters are being received from the western and northern parts of the state as to when Comrade Hazlett will visit that territory. To all such inquiries we will say, that owing to the constant demands being made for more dates from Comrade Hazlett in the territory she is working in, makes it impossible to make dates far in advance.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will remain in Montana at least six months yet, and it is the intention to have her cover all sections of the state before leaving.

Considerable requests are being

received from unorganized districts for speakers and from places that have never had a visit from a Socialist speaker.

The prospects for carrying on an extensive campaign among the farmers during the winter months is very encouraging.

The attention of the Socialists throughout the state is called to the literature we have on hand and can be purchased as cheap from headquarters as elsewhere.

"Evolution of Man" cloth 50c, "American Farmer" by Simons cloth 50c, "Origin of the Family" "Private Property and the State" by Engels cloth 50c.

The remaining copies of the "Struggle for Existence" by Mills which retails for \$2.50 will be disposed of for \$2.00 post paid. Send in your orders. All profits go to help organize the state.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

The winter months are coming, comrades, and evenings for reading. The Montana News should reach all the working families in the state.

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Blueberries, quart	17 1/2c
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Watermelons, lb	2c
Currants, red or white, basket	8c

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# Industrial Union Constitution

## PREAMBLE.

mon. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage-wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore we, the working class, unite under the following

## CONSTITUTION.

### ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as "The Industrial Workers of the World."

Sec. 2. (a) And shall be composed of thirteen (13) International Industrial Departments, subdivided in industrial unions of closely kindred industries in the appropriate organizations for representation in the departmental administration. The subdivision International and National Industrial Unions shall have complete industrial autonomy in their respective internal affairs, provided the General Executive Board shall have power to control these Industrial Unions in matters concerning the interest of the general welfare. These departments shall be designated as follows:

- Department of the Mining Industry.
- Department of the Transportation Industry.
- Department of the Metal and Machinery Industry.
- Department of the Glass and Pottery Industry.
- Department of the Foodstuffs Industry.
- Department of the Brewery, Wine and Distillery Industry.
- Department of the Floricultural, Stock and General Farming Industries.

- Department of the Building Industry.
- Department of the Textile Industries.
- Department of the Leather Industries.
- Department of the Wood-Working Industries.
- Department of the Public Service Industries.
- Department of the Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

(b) Central Bodies.—Central bodies composed of seven (7) or more local unions in two (2) or more industries and shall be known as Industrial Councils.

(c) Local Unions.—In such industries as are not organized and represented on the General Executive Board.

(d) Individual Members.—In such places where there is not a sufficient number of workers to organize a local union in any industry, by complying with the following Constitution and paying such dues and assessments as may hereinafter be provided for.

Sec. 3. The financial and industrial affairs of each International Industrial Department shall be conducted by an Executive Board of not less than seven (7) nor more than twenty-one (21), selected and elected by the general membership of said International Industrial Department, provided that the Executive Board and general membership of the said International Industrial Department shall at all times be subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World, subject to appeal, and provided the expenses of such referendum shall be borne by the International Industrial Departments, of International Industrial Union, or Unions, involved.

Sec. 4. Industrial Councils shall have jurisdiction in local af-

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HELENA, MONTANA

airs over the unions of which they are composed, but shall at all times be subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World and submit a copy of their constitution to the General Executive Board for approval.

Sec. 5. Local Unions, as provided for in Art. 1, Sec. 2 (c), shall be directly subordinate to the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and a local constitution for their government must be approved by the General Executive Board.

### ARTICLE II.

#### OFFICERS—HOW SELECTED AND THE DUTIES THEREOF.

Section 1. The officers of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be: A General President, a General Secretary-Treasurer, and a General Executive Board, composed of the above named officers and one member of each Industrial Department.

Sec. 2. The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be nominated from the floor of the Convention and the three (3) candidates for each respective office receiving the greater number of votes in the Convention shall be submitted to the general membership of the Organization for election.

#### DUTIES OF GENERAL PRESIDENT.

Sec. 3. The General President is the Executive Head of the Industrial Workers of the World and its chief Executive Officer. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and installed. He shall preside at all Conventions and meetings of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and he shall be only a delegate-at-large to the General Conventions. He shall convene the General Executive Board when, in his judgment, it is to the interest of the Organization, and he shall convene the General Executive Board when requested in writing by a majority of the members of said Board. He shall, upon the written request of one hundred (100) local unions, representing not less than three (3) industries with a total membership of not less than 15,000 members, call a special convention of the Industrial Workers of the World at such time and place as designated by the General Executive Board.

If, in his judgment, the official action of the General Secretary-Treasurer, or a member of the General Executive Board, is detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, he shall make a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges, and shall convene the General Executive Board within ten (10) days to investigate said charges and take action thereon. If the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, sustain and justify the President in making said complaint, they may suspend or expel the member of the General Executive Board, or the Secretary-Treasurer, as the case may be, and shall fill any vacancy that may occur in either office, provided that, in case it is a member of the General Executive Board, his Industrial Department shall be advised of such action and be requested to fill said vacancy within ninety (90) days, provided the person selected by the General Executive Board shall be empowered to act with like power of any other member of the Board until the Industrial Department shall elect a person to fill the place, who shall immediately be installed in office; but in case it is the General Secretary-Treasurer, the person selected by the General Executive Board shall fill the office until the next General Election, unless removed for cause.

The General President shall have general supervision of the entire affairs of the Organization, watch vigilantly over the interests throughout its jurisdiction. In this he shall be assisted by the officers and members of all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World. He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, appoint such organizers as the condition of the Organization may justify.

All organizers shall at all times work under the instructions of the General President. All organizers, while in the employ of the Industrial Workers of the World, shall report to the General President in writing on blanks provided for that purpose at least once each week. They shall receive as compensation for their services such sum, or sums, as shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

The General President shall at each General Convention render a report in detail of the work of his office since the last Convention and shall make such recommendations as will, in his judgment, advance the interests of the Organization.

He shall travel throughout the jurisdiction whenever the affairs

(Continued on page 4.)

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of the Organization will permit of his doing so and he shall be empowered to examine the books and workings of any Union, or organization for the purpose of determining whether or not the Union, or Organization, of the Industrial Workers of the World, when able to do so, is complying with the General Constitution.

He shall be empowered to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. The remuneration for clerical help employed by the General President shall be fixed by the General Executive Board.

He shall be held liable for all official acts or documents emanating from his office, whether done personally or by a clerk or stenographer. He shall sign all vouchers drawn by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersign all checks before any monies are drawn from the treasury. He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall receive as compensation such sum, or sums, as the Convention or General Executive Board may determine.

**DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.**

Sec. 4. The duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be to take charge of all books, papers and effects of the office. He shall be nominated and elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, and shall hold office until his successor is duly elected, qualified and installed, except in case he shall be removed from office, when his place shall be filled as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3, under the "Duties of General President."

He shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; he shall be the custodian of the Seal of the Organization and shall attach the same to all official documents over his official signature; he shall provide such stationery and office supplies as are necessary for the conducting of affairs of the Organization; he shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the General Executive Board and all conventions and furnish the Committee on Credentials at each Convention a statement of the financial standing of each International Industrial Department, Industrial Council and Local Union.

The General Secretary-Treasurer shall close his accounts for the fiscal year on the last day of February for each year. He shall make a monthly financial report to the General Executive Board and a quarterly financial report to the general membership, through the General Executive Board, and he shall make a complete itemized report of the financial and other affairs of his office to each Annual Convention.

He shall attest the signature of the General President to all official documents and shall prepare and sign all charters issued by the General Executive Board. He shall receive all monies for charters, dues, assessments and supplies from International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils, Local Unions and Members-at-Large; he shall receipt for same and care for and deposit all monies as instructed to do by the General Executive Board in some solvent bank, or banks, which shall be drawn out only to pay indebtedness arising out of the due conducting of the business of the Organization, and then, only after bill shall have been first duly presented by the creditor when, in payment thereof, a check shall be drawn and signed by him, after which, he shall present it, together with the bill, to the President for his counter-signature.

For the honest and faithful discharge of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum, or sums, as may be fixed by the Convention or General Executive Board, the bond so given to be approved by the General Executive Board and kept in their custody.

He shall devote his entire time to the affairs of the Organization and shall at all times be under the supervision of the General President and the General Executive Board and shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be fixed by the Convention or the General Executive Board, which shall be paid out of the funds of the Organization in the same manner as is provided for in the payment of other bills and indebtedness.

He shall, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such assistance as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office. Remuneration for such employees shall be fixed by the General Executive Board and paid as other bills and indebtedness, as hereinbefore provided for; he shall convene the General Executive Board as hereinafter provided for in Art. II, Sec. 5.

**DUTIES OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.**

Sec. 5. The General Executive Board shall be composed of the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and one member from each International Industrial Department, as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 1. The General President shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, except in case of vacancy, which shall be hereinafter provided for. The General Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 2, except in case of vacancy, when he shall be elected as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3. The other members of the General Executive Board shall be elected by their respective International Industrial Departments, in accordance with their prescribed rules, except in case of a vacancy, when such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 3, all of whom shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are duly elected, qualified and installed.

Immediately upon adjournment of each Convention, the General Executive Board shall convene and designate some one of their members, other than the Secretary-Treasurer, as President pro tem, who shall, in case of emergency, assume the duties of General President until such a time as the General Executive Board can be convened to fill the vacancy in the office of President.

Any member of the General Executive Board may, in his judgment he finds the official action of the President detrimental to the best interests of the Organization, file a complaint in writing, setting forth such charges. If said complaint is signed by two or more members of the General Executive Board, it shall be filed with the General Secretary-Treasurer, who shall, within ten (10) days after serving a copy of such charges on the President, convene the General Executive Board to hear the case. If the charges are sustained by a majority vote of the General Executive Board, they may suspend or expel the General President from his office, provided that, before the suspension or expulsion of the President be permanent, the question shall be submitted to the entire membership of the Organization and their decision thereon shall be binding and final.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the Organization between conventions and their decision on all matters pertaining to the Organization, or any subordinate part thereof, shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention, or to the entire membership of the Organization, provided that, in case of a referendum vote of the membership is demanded by any subordinate, or sub-department, part of the Organization, the expense of submitting the matter to referendum shall be

borne by the Organization taking the appeal, except wherein the decision of the General Executive Board shall be reversed by a vote of the membership; then, the expense shall be borne by the General Organization.

The General Executive Board shall have full power to issue charters to International Industrial Departments, Industrial Councils and Local Unions, as provided for in Art. I, Secs. 2 (a), 2 (b), and 2 (c). They shall also have power to charter and classify unions, or organizations, not herein provided for.

In case the members of any subordinate organization of the Industrial Workers of the World are involved in strike, regularly ordered by the Organization, or General Executive Board, or involved in a lockout, if in the opinion of the President and General Executive Board it becomes necessary to call out any other union, or unions, or organization, they shall have full power to do so.

Any agreement entered into between the members of any Local Union, or organization, and their employers, as a final settlement of any difficulty or trouble which may occur between them, shall not be considered valid or binding until the same shall have the approval of the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The General Executive Board shall meet twice within a fiscal year to audit the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer and transact such other business as may come before them.

The General Executive Board shall, by a two-thirds vote, have power to levy a special assessment when subordinate parts of the organization are involved in strikes and the condition of the treasury makes such action necessary, but no special assessment shall exceed 50 cents per member in any one month, nor more than six (6) such assessments in any one year, unless the same shall have been approved by a referendum vote of the entire membership, provided that, in case special assessment be levied, the same shall be paid from the treasury of the Local Unions and International Industrial Unions chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World, and provided that, when special assessments are levied for the benefit of Unions, or Organizations, the members directly involved in strike shall be exempt from such assessment.

The General Executive Board shall have full power and authority over the Official Organ and guide its policy. They shall, by a majority vote, elect an Editor, who shall receive such compensation as in the judgment of the General Executive Board is just and proper.

The Editor shall hold his office at the pleasure of the General Executive Board and shall at all times recognize the authority of the General Executive Board over him as Editor of the Official Organ. The Editor may, with the approval of the General Executive Board, employ such help as is necessary to conduct the affairs of his office.

**ARTICLE III.**

Section 1. The Revenue of the Organization shall be derived as follows: Charter fees for International Industrial Departments shall be \$25.00. Charter fees for District Councils and Local Unions shall be \$10.00.

Sec. 2. International Industrial Departments shall pay as general dues into the treasury of the Industrial Workers of the World the rate of 8 1-3 cents per month per member; Industrial Councils shall pay a flat rate of \$1.00 per month for the Organization; Local Unions shall pay 25 cents per member per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 4.

Sec. 3. Individual members may be admitted to membership-at-large in the Organization as provided for in Art. I, Sec. 2 (d), on payment of \$2.00 initiation fee and 50 cents per month dues, together with such assessments as may be levied by the General Executive Board as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 4, all of which shall be paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer, provided Members-at-Large shall remain such so long as they are outside the jurisdiction of a Local Union subordinate to the General Organization; but on moving within the jurisdiction of a Local Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, or any of its subordinate organizations, they shall transfer their membership from the union-at-large to the Local Union in whose jurisdiction they are employed.

The initiation fee for members of Local Unions, as provided for in Art. I, Sec. 2 (c) and Art. II, Sec. 5, shall be \$2.00. The monthly dues shall be 50 cents per month, together with such assessments as may be levied as provided for in Art. II, Sec. 5, provided no part of the initiation fee or dues above mentioned shall be used as a sick or death benefit, but shall be held in the treasury as a general fund to defray the legitimate expenses of the Union.

All International Industrial Unions, subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, shall charge for initiation fee in their respective Unions not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$5.00, as in their judgment the conditions will justify.

All International Industrial Departments, subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, shall collect from the membership of their organization a per capita tax at the rate of 25 cents per member per month, provided that no part of the above mentioned monies shall be used for sick, accident or death fund, but shall be held in the treasury of International Industrial Departments for the purpose of paying the legitimate expenses of maintaining the organizations.

**ARTICLE IV.****DEFENSE FUND AND HOW MAINTAINED.**

Section 1. The dues received by the General Organization shall be divided as follows: 2 1-3 cents of the 8 1-3 cents per month per member received from International Industrial Departments shall be placed into a defense fund, the remaining 6 cents to be placed into the general fund.

Sec. 2. Five cents of the 25 cents per member per month received from Local Unions paying directly to headquarters will be placed into the defense fund, the balance to be placed into the general fund.

Sec. 3. Individual members receiving membership cards direct from the General Organization shall pay to headquarters 50 cents per month, all of which is to be placed into the defense fund.

**ARTICLE V.****PAYMENT FROM DEFENSE FUND.**

Section 1. Whenever a strike has been duly and legally entered upon, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the General Executive Board shall have power to order payments from the defense fund, for the purpose of conducting the same and supporting those involved, until such strike has been duly and legally declared off by the General Executive Board; but no payments shall be made from the defense fund as donations or contributions, or for any other purpose, except to conduct strikes or lockouts and pay benefits in cases where strikes or lockouts have been duly and legally approved by the General Executive Board.

Sec. 2. Strike Pay and Rates Of.—Strike pay shall not be allowed to strikers until they have, in each separate case, been out on a legalized strike, or are being locked out, for a period exceeding seven (7) consecutive days and the strike allowance after seven consecutive days shall be stipulated and regulated by the General Executive Board and shall be paid only to those who were actually working when the strike or lockout began and who were called out, or their lockout caused by such procedures as are in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution; providing, however, that the General Executive Board may make provisions for those who were not working at the time when the conflict started. This authority may be used to a very limited extent in extraordinary cases only.

Sec. 3. Unions—When Suspended.—All Industrial Departments, Local Unions and individual members of the Industrial Workers of the World that are in arrears for dues and assessments for sixty (60) days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are due, shall not be considered in good standing and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments from any funds of this Organization.

**ARTICLE VI.  
CONVENTION.**

Section 1. The Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World shall be held on the first Monday in May of each year at such place as may be determined by previous convention.

Sec. 2. Delegates to the Annual Convention shall be as hereinafter provided for. The General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and other members of the General Executive Board shall be delegates-at-large with one vote each, but shall not be accredited delegates nor carry the vote of any union or organization.

Sec. 3. Industrial Departments shall have one delegate for the first 4,000, or less, of its members; for more than 4,000 and up to 7,000 members they shall have two delegates; for more than 7,000 and less than 20,000 they shall have three delegates, for more than 20,000 and less than 40,000 members they shall have four delegates; for more than 40,000 members and less than 80,000 members they shall have five delegates; for more than 80,000 and less than 160,000 members they shall have six delegates, and for more than 160,000 members they shall have seven delegates.

Sec. 4. Local Unions, chartered directly by the Industrial Workers of the World, shall have one delegate for 200 members, or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 200, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 5. When two or more delegates are representing any Local Union, or International Industrial Union or Industrial Department in the Convention, the vote of their respective organization shall be equally divided between such delegates.

Sec. 6. Representation in the Convention shall be based on the National Dues paid to the General Organization for the last six months of each fiscal year and each union and organization entitled to representation in the Convention shall be entitled to one vote for the first fifty (50), of its members and one additional vote for each additional fifty (50) of its members, or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 7. On or before the 10th day of March of each year the General Secretary-Treasurer shall send to each Local Union and Industrial Department credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to in the Convention, based on the national dues for the last six months.

The Unions and International Industrial Departments shall properly fill out the blank credentials received from the General Secretary-Treasurer and return one copy to the General Office not later than April 1st. The other copy shall be presented by the delegate to the Committee on Credentials when the Convention assembles.

Sec. 8. Delegates to the Convention from Local Unions must have been members in good standing of their Local Union at least six months prior to the assembling of the Convention; provided, their Local Union has been organized that length of time.

Delegates from Industrial Departments, to have a seat in the Convention, must have been members of their Local Union at least six months and of their International Union at least one year; provided it has been organized that length of time.

The expense of delegates attending the Convention shall be borne by their respective organizations.

Sec. 9. Two or more Local Unions in the same locality, with a total membership of 500, or less, may jointly send a delegate to the Convention and the vote of said delegate shall be based on the representation hereinbefore provided for.

Sec. 10. There must be a Universal Label for the entire Organization. All unions, departments and individual members must procure supplies, such as membership books, official buttons, labels, badges and stamps from the General Secretary-Treasurer, all of which shall be of uniform design.

Sec. 11. There shall be a free interchange of cards between all organizations subordinate to the Industrial Workers of the World, and any Local Union, or International Industrial Union, or Industrial Department shall accept, in lieu of initiation fee, the paid-up membership card of any recognized labor union or organization.

**ARTICLE VII.**

Section 1. The General Executive Board, or not less than ten (10) locals in at least three (3) industries, may initiate a referendum on any subject to be submitted to the Convention.

Sec. 2. A majority vote cast shall rule in the General Organization and its subordinate parts, except as otherwise provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 3. None but actual wage workers shall be admitted as members-at-large.

Sec. 4. So soon as there are ten (10) Local Unions with not less than 3,000 members in any one industry the General Executive Board shall immediately proceed to call a Convention of that industry and proceed to organize them as an International Industrial Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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