

National Office Gets Scoring

To the National Committee Socialist Party.

Comrades: After serving in the national office since November 1903, I have been at home for a week, during which time I have carefully considered the matter, and have decided to submit to you the following statement, feeling it is due you and the movement as well as James O'Neal and Bertha Capples:

On June 26, 1905, a woman was given a place in the national office to act as a stenographer, at a salary of \$10 per week, under circumstances that have resulted in disorganizing the office force.

This woman was guilty of an act against comrades in the office which the national secretary himself describes as "despicable," and Comrade O'Neal told the secretary he could not work in the office if she came in, because of her act, and the farther facts that she was known to be inefficient, and that the work did not warrant. The secretary stated that "he needed more help," but admitted to Comrade O'Neal that the real reason was the request of another woman whose enmity he feared. The first week the woman was in the office she was off three half days with pay, so badly was she needed.

The treatment of Comrade O'Neal by the national secretary in this matter can only be fully appreciated after hearing or reading the written statement which Comrade O'Neal submitted to the national executive committee at its meeting on July 20 and 21, no mention of which is made in the minutes of the session, because it was "an ugly matter." But one member pointed out what had been the results of such omissions in the past. They all seemed to overlook or forget the motion (Lowry's) adopted by the committee in December, 1904, directing that no part of the record be expunged.

When the statement was read the national secretary took the position that it was purely a "matter of administration." In other words none of their business, which view was concurred in by a majority of the committee, holding that the secretary must be responsible to the national committee and the membership.

I want to ask how are either to know what is going on or being done? The members of the N. E. C., seriously discussed resigning in a body seeing that the state autonomy clause of the national constitution on one hand, and the position of the national secretary on the other, placed them where, as one of the committee said, they might properly be called the "The national non-interference committee."

Here we have a faithful and capable employee of the national office with a grievance that involves a "despicable" act against her and others, coupled with unjustified expenditure of party funds, which the national secretary agrees to submit to a local arbitration committee, and later refuses to do so. When the matter is brought before the only official party committee that comes into personal contact with the office force, constitutional technicalities are raised to prevent investigation, which was asked for, both as to the case in point, as well as the reports that have been peddled over the country about "the gang in the national office." This woman admitted sending a report that was shown to be without foundation.

Following an interview between the national secretary and Comrade O'Neal the secretary began a series of petty fault findings, wholly beneath one in his position, against Comrade Bertha Capples, the only

stenographer who, doing my connection with the office, has manifested a deep personal interest and pride in the efficiency and work of the office.

On July 17, 1905, the national secretary notified me to look out for another position after August 1, as "he was going to try and get along with one less man," which hardly jibes with his excuse for bringing the woman into the office less than a month before. The plain facts are that in one case it was to try and placate a woman, and on the other to get rid of one who could not conceal his feelings about the mismanagement of the office, and the use of party funds to perpetuate personal friendship. It was my intention to quit the office as I could not stand the conditions.

I fully understand that the issuing of this statement will lead to all sorts of accusations against me, including "vindictiveness" to quote the national secretary literally. If an example of bitter, unreasoning vindictiveness is wanted, it is found in the person who requested this woman placed in the office. Those who know me and my record know that the question of a job was never any consideration to me when a question of right and wrong was involved.

As an indication of the capacity of the present national secretary, I call your attention to the bulletins advertising a lecture tour for a Slavonic speaker, who was really a Scandinavian speaker. The secretary not knowing the difference in the terms, and had not the trouble between Norway and Sweden suddenly caused the speaker to cancel his dates and return home, there would have been a pretty mess.

Comrade O'Neal, who has been doing more work than any two persons in the national office since the first of the year, and Comrade Capples, have both quit the office. It will no doubt be no more congenial to have others there, who can go out with the national secretary and his bookkeeper and drink whisky.

The report on conditions of the national office which appears in the minutes of the N. E. C., meeting, was written before Comrade O'Neal made his statement. If an investigation of the departments had been made, and the truth had been told, the report would have had to be much different. I assert, and the records will prove that less has been done in the national office during the past six months than any like period since I have had personal experience there. If the woman who has been placed in the office, be given a practical test it would be shown that either of the other stenographers (who have been paid \$12 per week), could easily do at least five times the work in a given time, either copy or dictation.

Socialists cannot afford to take things for granted, for this leads to taking things that are not granted. I believe the conditions warrant the members of the national committee being in possession of Comrade O'Neal's written statement, especially since the N. E. C., felt they could not act under the constitution.

Fraternally,
CHARLES R. MARTIN.

The I. W. W. Asks For Strike Funds

In this period of unrest among the wage-earners of this country, when thousands and scores of thousands are looking to the Industrial Workers of the World as the organization offering a plan of action and fighting methods in line with the re-

quirements of this age, it was to be expected that the capitalist class, alarmed at the growing interest the wage-earners were taking in the principles expounded by the Industrial Workers of the World, would at the first opportunity, attempt to strike a blow against the organization while still in its infancy.

This opportunity presented itself when the Stogie Makers of Cleveland, Ohio, organized the industry under the Industrial Workers of the World. The employees in that industry had been denied the right to organize themselves by the aristocratic International Union of Cigar Makers and, as the message of industrial unionism appealed to them so strongly, they organized themselves immediately after the close of the convention. It is well to state that the men and women of that industry were not ignorant of the aims and fighting methods of labor organizations; they had gone through two struggles before, when organized in a union which had to be independent, for reasons given above.

Immediately upon learning of the organization of the employees being perfected, the manufacturers organized. Their first move was to engage, what they termed apprentices. The members of the union counteracted this move by taking in the apprentices, most of whom were over twenty and thirty years of age. The manufacturers continued engaging and breaking in more apprentices, until they thought they had enough to begin war against their older employees, by establishing a blacklist. Employees quitting their jobs, or discharged, could not get employment in another establishment. Finally the union was forced to take action. Upon presenting the case to the general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, by an authorized delegate of the union, advice was given to ask for an adjustment. Failure upon the part of the manufacturer to arrive at an understanding, satisfactory to all concerned, was sufficient reason for more drastic measures; quick action was deemed essential for any eventual success. The manufacturer refused to negotiate. The members were forced to either strike when the employers were the least prepared or allow their organization to be destroyed piece-meal; they chose the former.

The general executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World knowing that the wealth producers are always right in their struggles against the exploiters, realized that immediate and adequate support must, by all means, be given to these members of our class, driven into one of the most justified strikes. It was, therefore, to issue a strong appeal to all members of and the strong army of sympathizers with the Industrial Workers of the World.

Fellow workers—this fight can be won, if you show your struggling comrades that you are with them in spirit and in action. The sinews of war must be supplied! Contribute your share! Take up the matter immediately! Don't delay action on this appeal! The membership of the Industrial Workers of the World should demonstrate to the world of labor that they are imbued with a noble spirit of solidarity. Now is the time to act!

Send all contributions to David Hochwald, 260 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; and notify general headquarters of your donation.

CHARLES E. SHERMAN,
General President.
W. E. TRAUTMANN,
General Secretary Treasurer.

A Servile Policy

While a laboring man or a voter may think he manifests his patriotism and shows rare judgement by stepping up to the polls and an old party ticket he only shows his servility and blindness politically speaking and at the same time adds to his own burden and that of his fellow toiler. The only function

of either old party at the present time is to misrepresent, rob and enslave the laboring class. No nation on earth has been robbed and exploited as the American people, and no people on earth shows so bitter political sagacity or intelligence. The federal and state government are run by grafters and misrepresentations of the real people or laboring class who constitute 85 per cent of the population, and when there is an investigation ordered to ferret out some of the political rascality which is so prevalent at the present time it is conducted by grafters and friends of the guilty parties.

The investigations that are now taking place are the rankest kind of a fake, and are only prosecuted to deceive the people. In fact the two old political parties are the worst enemies of the commonwealth that exist at the present time. Instead of protecting the rights and conserving the welfare of the people they strive to enslave the masses and have become oppressors.

If the common people expect to retain what little liberties they do enjoy they must crush out the two old parties and reorganize on different lines and a new basis. The laboring class must be represented, and rule in our national councils and state legislatures. The government has been literally stolen away from the people and turned over to the corporation and trusts and their representations.

J. B. M.

A Change has Come in a Few Years

Until recent years the United States of America has been regarded as the most progressive and enlightened country on earth, but its industrial and social affairs seem to be on the decline or at a stand still as it still clings to the system of wage slavery, and the barbarous methods and ideals of the past. No country can develop faster than its ideals in military, industrial and social affairs.

Our military system is a relic of paganism and mediocrism along with that of other nations.

Our system is on a par with it and a remnant of human slavery on the installment plan which should be banished forever. Government has become a menace to popular rights. The Declaration of Independence has become a meaningless jumble of words.

The constitution has been made a foot ball for plutocratic parasites to play with. The spirit of seventy-six has perished from among man-King Rockefeller is mightier than the state of Kansas.

A half a dozen of judicial joshes can nullify the constitution and the laws of the land and bid defiance to eighty millions of supposed law makers. No nation in all the world's history has been exploited and plundered as the American people. No nation in history has been so law abiding and so submissive, that the people in this day and generation can be so completely subjugated and controlled by a gang of commercial cormorants as to have lost the power of resistance, is almost incredible.

Tom Carter, the grafter, would be very appropriate, if you had heard him explain what should be done at the fair grounds. All his suggestions are good from a capitalist stand point, there can be no doubt. But his concluding remarks that the fair is to be lit up in great electrical display nights, and the sight seers from over the state are, not only to be fleeced days but by lamplight also. He figures that the day business will pay all expenses and at night the graft will be clear profit. That's good capitalist reasoning.

In two short weeks, Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett collected over \$90 in Fergus county.

Socialist Idea of State Fair

The Montana State Fair for 1905 was a success in many ways. The weather was all that could have been desired. The crowds came from everywhere. The apples were the reddest, and greenest, and the yellowest. The peachest were the pinkest. The cabbages had the swelled head, almost equally, in this respect, to the ordinary members of the Montana Club, and the generalissimo of the Workers Club. The potatoes were large enough to fill a family of stomachs, and with eyes numerous enough to see a great future for the industry. The barley sported whiskers that would do justice to a Russian Mujik. The other grain and grass display certified to the progress of agriculture in Montana. The honey was manufactured by real bees of the union variety, and unadulterated by the money-bee. The butter came from real big-eyed cows, and was churned in transit by the old fashioned housewife. The corn was large eared and promised much pork fried mush and hot cakes. The pumpkins raised visions of mother's pies in our youthful days at home. The buckwheat aroused in our breasts a hope that, in the glorious days of the coming co-operative commonwealth, humanity will enjoy the real pure buckwheat cakes with real maple syrup. We saw so many of the products of labor, that we wondered why laborers had so few of such good things to eat. In the stables and pens were splendid fat beeves, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry, and again we wondered at the millions of empty larders that are broadcast among those simple people who labor from ten to eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. We inquired of the exhibitors what an acre of land, well tilled, would bring forth of these beautiful things, and the reply was, "enough to feed a good sized family of strong, healthy people," and we wondered some more. The fact is wonder leaked out of every pore, as we observed the evidences everywhere of the handiwork of the toilers harnessed to the powers of mother earth, the sun's rays and friendly showers. We pondered long as we wandered through the great array of labor saving machinery, intended to lighten the burden of the laboring men and women, and we asked ourselves why the net result of the farmer's efforts were bare floors, cheap furniture, broken down, paintless spring wagons, cheap hand-me-down clothes, out of date hats, limited education, patent inside country papers, a persistent attachment to the rotten old capitalist parties with their lying platforms, self seeking and thieving political heeled; lack of all the comforts of modern growth, development and science. But when we stepped over to the grand stand, we found a partial solution of the problem. There we found a mob of daintily attired women, the wives and daughters of men who toil not, nor do they spin. We found hundreds around the gambling den betting away the wealth produced by the working men and women. We saw the smooth silk hats and rustling silk petticoats and \$40 millinery. We saw the automobiles and spanking turnouts. We saw United States Senator Thomas H. Carter surrounded by ward heelers of the republican department of the capitalist party, and Governor J. K. Toole, surrounded by ward heelers of the democratic department of the capitalist party, strutting on parade before the admiring throng of parasites. Across the track, we saw hundreds of soldiers with death dealing fire arms, drilled and sworn

to shoot down the producers of all the beautiful things we had just seen in the agricultural and horticultural buildings.

One regiment, or one thousand of these legal murderers, costs the toilers and tillers of America, one million of dollars, and the military department, maintained solely for the protection of the money aristocracy from the wrath of a down-trodden people, costs the laborers of America hundreds of millions of dollars annually. It then occurred to us that the machinery and the wagons we saw in the farm implement department were all manufactured by the implement trust which robs the toilers of millions of their wealth annually. We continued our sight seeing to the city by taking one of Jim Hill's trains, for a ride of two miles, on which we paid 25 cents or 12½ cents per mile, twelve times as much as is charged upon the Socialist railroads of New Zealand. This aroused our curiosity somewhat regarding railroad charges for the hauling of the displays to and from the fair and we found that, for this the toiler was compelled to pay a fat chunk of money in addition to his fare for himself and family. While strolling with the crowds upon the streets we saw other drains upon the wealth produced by the toilers. At every step a saloon gaped its jaws, pouring vile intoxicants into the unwary and sending them on to drop more wealth into the laps of courtesans, who swarmed everywhere in anticipation of gain, and, incidentally impregnating them with the vilest diseases. In brief, the toilers and tillers of Montana were exploited from "stem to gudgeon." While devoting months to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, grains and live stock, working several hours longer than the sun, the "noiseless thief" was ever busy taking from the surplus to which they were entitled. This process of extraction continued to and through the fair and upon the last day, the entire collection of edibles had to be given away because of the heavy cost of returning them to the farms. It looked to us that the laborer and his pride was a mere excuse for gambling, horse-races, the display of femininity and the annual picking of pockets. Under the co-operative commonwealth, all would be different, the knowledge gained by exchange of views of toilers with toilers would go toward the general good and up-building of all society. There will be no silks and satins, as distinguished from calicoes and gingham as they choose as the opportunity to get either will be wide open at any period during the life of any man or woman. Automobiles will not be the sole property of parasites, they shall then be the instruments of greater general progress of all humanity and of pleasure at command.

Boiled down to thick paste, we found that every feature of the fair of material merit and value to the producers of wealth was the product of labor. Labor did it all. What part of it all does labor reap? Answer, about 20 per cent. What part of it all do capitalists and their satellites reap? Answer, about 80 per cent. You ask, "Why is this so?" and we reply, because the producers insist upon the slavery of the masses to the capitalist class, and vote the capitalist into power. When the producers of wealth vote to keep what they produce, then they will keep 100 per cent.

Frank Bohn of New York will speak on the subject of Industrial unionism tonight at the Auditorium.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY. OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908 Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates. SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR. Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



PARTY WILL OWN PAPER

The meeting called to gather at this office on last Friday night was well attended, and the discussion in regard to taking over the Montana News lasted until a late hour.

Those present from outside of the city of Helena were: Comrade Powers of Billings, Comrade Jesse Selby of Ft. Benton, State Secretary James D. Graham and Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

There is no doubt but the party will take the paper and conduct it in the future as a party owned paper. The reports from all over the state are practically unanimous in favor of the proposition.

The Socialists realize that we are rapidly approaching a campaign and that the necessity of a party owned paper and job printing plant is needed above all other things.

The referendum has already been sent out for the vote of the party membership as to the taking over of the Montana News and will close the 30th of this month. In the event that the referendum carries, and there is no doubt but that it will, the party will take immediate possession through the state committee, local quorum and state secretary, pending time when the party will make all necessary arrangements as to how it shall be handled in the future both as to the mechanical department and also as to its editorial policy, etc.

If half the comrades subscribe for the press shares that have pledged themselves to do, the press will be installed in a few weeks. All who are ready to boost should begin at once while the referendum is being taken. Remember the News is not going to miss an issue. But with your help the change will take place the first.

STAND CORRECTED

The following letter has been received at this office relative to an article published in the Montana News on the mentioned date:

Livingston Mont., Sept. 28 1905. Editor, Montana Socialist Helena, Montana.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper, of date of August 24, 1905, in which you take my alleged "record" as a text and proceed to make some serious charges against me. I take it that you desire to be fair (most newspaper men do) and when I tell you there is no word of truth in your charges against me, except that I draw a salary from the Livingston Post, I feel confident that you will publish a retraction of the accusations and give it as much prominence as you gave the editorial complained of. I have never received money from W. A. Clark for any purpose whatever, and so far as my recollection goes I never wrote or printed a line in commendation or defence of Senator Clark's political methods.

Yours very truly, WALTER AITKEN.

As the Montana News desires to be fair, we give our readers the word of refutation of the article as it appeared in our columns and will say that the charges appear to be pretty much "rumors started by ones without proof." The article was mixed-up in publican and said things

that it was not the intention of the writer to have said, or at least should have been put in different language.

However, it is always the desire of the Socialist papers to be correct on all matters, and we grant a correction as requested by Mr. Aitken, as it is not the intention of the News to libel or belittle anyone.

Rockefeller is the Law of the Land

If there is anything that will tend to bring the present administration into disrepute or ought to make a citizen hang his head in shame, is the manner in which the supreme court of Kansas turned down the state oil refinery law.

For years the state has been operating a binding twine factory and everything was legal and constitutional, but when the state butted into honest John Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company, that was an entirely different proposition. How the supreme court does respect the law and the constitution. When it does not, it don't amount to a hill of beans.

In fact the Standard Oil company is practically the government at the present time. It dictates its financial policy, owns the courts soul and body, controls the military force of the country. Governs the transportation lines, directs the industrial enterprises, organizes the trusts. Says what shall be law and whatnot.

Rockefeller and the entire trust outfit are nothing more than conspirators and usurpers and should be recognized as such, men who are above all parties and all laws, whose only purpose is to rob and skin the people. Men who are foes of good government. Men who will stoop to any act, no matter how nefarious to enhance their own private interests at public expense. Men who have levied tribute upon the people for more than half a century and who will never let up until they are thoroughly squelched and are deprived of their unlimited powers.

Under our present anarchistic system, the people are utterly helpless to protect their own interests. The law is a dead letter. Public sentiment which should be the more potent force in organized society has become so hopelessly corrupt or besotted that the most vicious acts against the commonwealth are condoned and winked at by what are termed, our most respectable citizens. They are the true criminals.

J. M. N.

Wisconsin Notes

Twenty-five dates have already been engaged by the state locals outside of Milwaukee for lectures by the state organizer. Many of them are in territory where new locals may be organized.

The Racine Daily News has opened a column of its paper one day each week for the discussion of Socialism, the matter to be supplied by the Social-Democrats of that city. Racine is a typical American industrial city, which, from all evidences, cannot stay out of the Socialist column many years longer. The Social-Democrats cast over 1,700 votes last spring at Racine, electing four aldermen and three supervisors. We are thus already the second party.

The Social-Democratic mayor of Manitowoc, Comrade Henry Stolze, has proven to be a stubborn obstacle in the way of the capitalistic schemes in that city. The people want a municipal electric lighting plant. Comrade Stolze has the support of only one Socialist alderman and besides was elected by a largely non-Socialist vote which makes his fight very difficult. The council is trying to defeat the municipal lighting plant. Comrade Stolze is pushing the matter so faithfully that the capitalist henchmen have become desperate. He was recently assaulted and anonymous letters have been sent to him threatening his life. All of which makes the Socialists more friends and finally makes more Socialists.

All republicans and democrats look alike to the Socialists in Milwaukee. A week or so ago both

groups were united in a most brotherly way trying to find some pretext to expel from the council, Comrade Frederick Heath, editor of the Social-Democratic Herald and alderman from the 10th ward. The cause of the alarm in the capitalist camp was a statement made by Heath that the actions of certain aldermen indicated that they must be under the influence of the railway corporations. Needless to say, the attempt to expel Comrade Heath failed, resulting only in increasing the popular confidence in the Socialist aldermen.

Now comes the report of the grand jury bringing indictment on 20 true counts against Cornelius Corcoran for illegal selling of merchandise to the city. The Social-Democrats at once offered resolutions to have these indictments investigated and if found guilty to expel President Corcoran from the council.

Needless to say that this resolution created consternation in the ranks of the capitalists, republicans and democrats alike and the various daily papers of all shades flew together to the defense of their brother grafter. The resolutions of course, were defeated. Voting for it—nine Social-Democratic aldermen. Voting against—all the republicans and the democrats but one.

The great exposition building in Milwaukee which would accommodate 10,000 people and has heretofore been used by the Social-Democrats for their winter carnivals is burned, and the comrades as troubled to find halls large enough for their crowds this winter. The best that could be done was to engage two halls, as near together as possible. This has been done and a mammoth fair is to be held for seven consecutive days, February 12th to 18th, inclusive. Every element of strength of the working class locals, labor unions and all is being concentrated upon the preparation for this event and it is expected to be by far the greatest affair of its kind ever held in this city. The funds are to go to the Milwaukee Socialist press and to next year's campaigns in which we hope to carry the city.

Another example of what the Social-Democratic officials can do, even while a minority, is shown in the struggle over the Milwaukee electric lighting plant. The people of Milwaukee have voted repeatedly and by overwhelming majorities for a municipal lighting plant. But the republican and democratic aldermen refuse to take the necessary steps. And this proves, (the Socialists never lose the opportunity of pointing out) that we must have still more Social-Democrats in office, for the nine Social-Democratic aldermen have stood firm upon every vote in the city council.

The republicans and democrats defeat the will of the people in spite of the Socialists because it requires a three-fourths vote of the council to pass the necessary bonds. Meanwhile, however, the Social-Democrats in the state legislature at Madison came to the rescue. Which again shows the value and necessary of having Socialist state as well as city officials. Milwaukee owns its water plant. Rates are so ridiculously low that people laugh when they go to pay their bills and yet in spite of that fact, thousands of dollars have accumulated in the city treasury from this source. The Socialist legislators at Madison secured the passage of a bill allowing the city of Milwaukee to appropriate this surplus towards the construction of a lighting plant, thus enabling the city to build without the bonds. The vote to make this transfer requires only a majority. This action has been taken, corporate interests are circumvented and it now looks as though Milwaukee is finally to have a municipal lighting plant in spite of the capitalistic politicians. Thanks to the splendid and persistent fight of the Social-Democrats.

Lewis Arrested In Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver B. C., Oct. 7, 1905. Dear Comrade Editor: Busy fighting for free speech here, and

send you the following news:

The Daily News-Advertiser, Vancouver, B. C. Saturday Oct. 7 1905: The eloquence of Mr. Arthur Morrow Lewis, a Socialist orator from San Francisco, attracted so large a crowd at the corner of Abbot and Cordova streets last evening, that officers Deptford and Hartney came along and told the speaker to move on. Mr. Lewis refused to budge, and the officers placed him under arrest and took him to the police station where he remained in gaol for about three hours, after which he was allowed out on \$200 bail, on two sureties, and \$200 on his own recognizances. This morning Mr. Lewis will appear in the police court to answer to a charge of obstructing the streets.

The reason Comrade Lewis had to lie gaol three hours, was that the magistrate who fixes bail etc., was at the opera and could not be disturbed, and there was no one to act in his place. Case adjourned to Monday. Shall hold another meeting tonight (Saturday) at same place.

Gives \$200,000 For School of Socialism

New York, Oct. 10.—Morris Hillquist, a social democratic party leader, yesterday announced an endowment fund of \$200,000 for a school of Socialism in New York City provided in the will of Mrs. E. D. Rand, of Burlington, Iowa, who died in Florence, Italy, last July.

This is the first Socialist school endowment ever made in the United States. Trustees are Mrs. George D. Herron, Mrs. Rand's daughter, and Morris Hillquist.

The primary design of the school is to provide for an intellectual center for the Socialist movement in the United States. It is hoped to provide thorough instruction to men who shall be teachers and workers in the Socialist labor movement in giving them not only knowledge of the economics and philosophy of the movement, but a general and full-rounded culture as well. The institution will be fully established by the fall of next year.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

A local of 18 charter members has been organized at Maiden, by Comrade Hazlett, who also organized local Gilt Edge. During her tour of Fergus county she spoke at the following unorganized places. Cottonwood, Garneil and Moore. The Fergus county tour was one of the most successful tours Comrade Hazlett has had in Montana.

The following dates have been made for Ida Crouch-Hazlett. East Helena, Oct. 12 and 13. Winston, (unorganized) Oct. 14 and 15. Cascade (unorganized) Oct. 16. Belt, (unorganized) Oct. 17, 18, 19 and 20. Kibby, (unorganized) Oct. 21; Monarch, 22; Neihart, (unorganized) Oct. 23 and 24.

Ten thousand copies of Rufus W. Weeks leaflet have been ordered from national headquarters and will be sold to locals at as near cost as possible.

A referendum is being submitted to the locals relating to the party taking over the Montana News.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

The financial report for the month of September shows the largest receipts from dues in the history of the organization, exceeding by a goodly sum the receipts for April, 1904, when states were paying back obligations to secure representations at the national convention.

\$20 received from Ohio State committee this month entirely liquidates the old debt owing by that state since 1903.

The following has been received at this office:

"Now open! The Karl Marx Workingmen's reading room, of Faribault Minn., over Healy Bros. store, corner Third Street and First Ave. Entrance on Third. Everybody come. Open every night and Sundays.



To Be Well Dressed does not mean expensively dressed but it does mean that your clothes are perfectly tailored. That the quality is right and the fit correct. Keep yourself well dressed. AT A SMALL COST by selecting your full suit and overcoat now while the lines are new and unbroken. Styles that are stylish and of dependable makes. The prices range from \$12.50 to \$30 The HUB L. WEIGEL, Pres. CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

Irresistible Prices For Fine Table Linens We are justly proud of our Table Linens. They are fine goods, and we can truthfully recommend them to the thrifty housewife. All white Fringed Table Cloths, rose design, 55 X 90 inches \$1.35 All white Hemmed Table Cloths, fuschia design, 63 X 77 in. \$1.45 White Hemstitched Table Cloths, tulip design, 60 X 64 in. \$2.45 Pure Irish Table Linen, passion flower design, 72 in. wide 85c yd. Hemstitched Damask Linen Lunch cloths, 36 X 36 inches 70c. Fringed Damask Table doilies, 11 in. 90c doz., 14 in. \$1.20 doz. Ladies we have everything you need in the way of Linens. None but the best and sold at living profits. Butcher & Fowler 24 and 56 South Main Street Mail orders solicited and carefully and promptly filled.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOR CATALOGUE MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE! Values Swept Away Profits swept Away Surplus Stock Swept Away Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory; at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue. The New York Store

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY HIGH ART SUITS That are Up-To-Date "IN AND OUT" If you are out for clothing that is worthy "In and Out" and "Out and In," then come in for a look at "High-Art" Clothes. Prices from \$15.00 to 25.

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Montana Railroad Company TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904. Table with columns for Daily Except Sunday and Daily Except Sunday, listing departure and arrival times for various routes like Lombard, Dorsey, Summit, etc.

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ing, Emery, Philbrick, and myself it is doubtless a fact.

The position taken by Arthur Morrow Lewis, in electioneering against me on account of palmistry makes the above amusing to say the least.

Yours for fair treatment and Socialism.

IRENE M. SMITH.

Tom Lawson, has been arrested on a criminal libel charge. It is due to his attack on a man by the name of C. W. Barron of the Boston news bureau.

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Industrial Union Constitution

PREAMBLE.

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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fairs 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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