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MONTANA NEWS.

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA

Abolish the Capitalist System

VOL. V.

HELENA MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17 1907.

NO. 48.

CAPITALIST CRIME ON BROWN

Boise, Idaho.—Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Oregon, was assassinated by a bomb explosion at his front yard gate Monday evening, Sept. 30, 1907. The papers flash it upon the public as a deadly parallel to the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

Last night's papers state that Brown makes a dying statement charging his murder to the Western Federation of Miners. This morning's Daily Statesman plays up the story of Brown's assassination with the headlines proclaiming the guilt of the Western Federation. It is announced that Brown is the sheriff who arrested Steve Adams when Adams was inveigled from Haines, Ore., and brought to Idaho and placed in the penitentiary at Boise with Orchard, and that because Brown arrested Adams he gained the enmity of the W. F. M.

What are the facts?
Steve Adams was not arrested by Brown. Brown was a friend of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the Haywood case. Brown voluntarily went to Wallace, Idaho, to attend Steve Adams trial last March. Brown testified in behalf of Adams in that case and Attorney Nugent declared so-day that the testimony of Brown in that case was invaluable, that, in fact, no more important testimony was given in behalf of Adams than the testimony of Brown.

It is true that Brown was with Pinkerton detective Thiele when Adams was taken in tow by the National Kidnapping and Criminal Association, commonly known as the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Thiele left Boise to go to Haines, Oregon, to get Adams. Governor Gooding, a co-conspirator with the Pinkertons, telephoned Sheriff Brown to meet Thiele at Haines with a team; that Thiele was going to the hills to get a very bad man. Brown got a hack and took a deputy, meeting Thiele at the place appointed by Gov. Gooding of Idaho. There never was a warrant issued for Adams in Oregon. Adams was asked to come to Boise as a witness, and under that understanding Adams and Thiele came to Boise. Brown never arrested Adams because Adams was arrested by no one. But it appears that Brown's testimony explaining the alleged arrest was very damaging to the good name of the state of Idaho.

I have already detailed that Adams was inveigled into the penitentiary and there, through the complicity of Gov. Gooding, Warden Whitney, Detective McParland and Harry Orchard, a confession was extorted from Adams to corroborate Orchard, and thereby con-

vict William D. Haywood. Adams was liberated from the penitentiary on habeas corpus proceedings brought by ex-Gov. Morrison and Attorney Richardson.

Attorneys and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners look upon the assassination of Sheriff Brown as a suspicious occurrence. What may ultimately ensue is impossible to predict.

It is well to bear in mind that the Adams case has its bearing on the Weyerhaeuser timber syndicate's interests. So does the Borah trial. The Barber timber company have a force of detectives operating in their behalf. The assassination of Sheriff Brown may be an incident of a general conspiracy of timber and other interests—namely, of mine owners—to convict some one connected with the W. F. M.—Wade R. Parks in Weekly People.

So Pinkerton is dead. He was a great man. We know something of private detective agencies in this country, but the most strenuous of ours are milksops compared to Pinkerton's. The greatest of all his schemes was the concoction of the plot to procure the hanging of Pettibone in the interest of the Western Mine owners. The most dramatic of all his dramatic coups was the midnight capture and forcible abduction of these men to Idaho, where a packed jury might better be relied upon, although, unhappily, he had omitted to arrange for a bought judge. After the crushing blow of Haywood's acquittal, Pinkerton decided to have a holiday in Europe, but died in the passage across. We like to think that he is to be returned to New York. We should not care to deprive America of the ashes of one of her greatest men.—Labor Leader.

New Zealand Stories.

There is just one trouble with the nice stories about the working man's success in New Zealand—they are not true. "Friends" of labor have been doing some spectacular work over there mostly on paper. The New Zealand movement is at present the labor of capitalist philanthropists—it is not something developed by the workers themselves. It looks nice and sounds nice, but when the worker tries to use it it fades away into nothing—though capitalist instinct invariably reasserts itself. Nothing hurts like deception. Socialism is having to build in the same humble way in New Zealand that it does in all countries.—Socialist Voice.

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It is a fact only too evident that the children of working men have always been given the poorest accommodations in our public schools. The Social-Democrats propose to stop that sort of thing, and insist that the schools in the working class districts shall be just as good, as spacious and comfortable as in the silk-stocking districts. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Melms (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution calling attention to the bad conditions in the Eleventh Ward, a working man's ward. The resolution points to the fact that the school building in this ward "has been in a deplorable condition for years, so that school children had to be housed in barracks," and that "hundreds of small children will have to suffer for want of proper ventilation and heating in said barracks and old school building during the coming winter months" and asks to know why the new building is not going up. The consequence of this resolution was that the very next day after, it was introduced in the city council, work began on the Eleventh Ward school building. Even while we are a minority party, our men can accomplish many things simply by "making a noise like socialists."

In the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Seidel (Social-Democrat) introduced resolutions in behalf of the striking telegraphers. These resolutions stated that "though the demands of these striking telegraphers seemed reasonable, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable company (operated by the Mackay companies) and the Associated Press declare they will not treat in any way, shape or manner with their striking employees, but express a determination to starve them into submission, and recounted the damage done to the interests of Milwaukee in consequence, and therefore

resolved that "the city council of Milwaukee deprecates the policy of these great companies in condemning their striking employees to starvation or submission," and "declares it to be the duty of these great employers to meet representatives of their striking employees and to do all that may reasonably be expected in order to adjust the differences, to the end that normal telegraph service may be restored." Of course these resolutions were much too strong for the old-party politicians in the council. One republican alderman offered a lame substitute resolution, recommending arbitration "by some unbiased judicial body." This weak substitute received the votes of all the aldermen except the twelve Socialist-Democrats. And yet there are trade unionists who do not vote the socialist ticket.

Ambrose Has the Hoodoo on His Aldermanic Desk.

In the renovation of the city hall the desks of the aldermen in the council chamber got very much mixed up, and members of the lawmaking body were kept busy hunting for their effects, which they had placed in the drawers of their desks. Their keys would not fit the locks in many cases, and where the drawers were not locked at all the aldermen were in position to read the love letters addressed to their associates.
So it was decided by the city clerk, in view of the frequent complaints made by the aldermen, to have the desks numbered. In this way, whenever the desks had to be moved in the process of cleaning up the city administration, the numbers would indicate their position when the matter of rearrangement came around.
Alderman George Ambrose is the senior member from the Seventh ward. That makes the number on his desk "13." He says it may be "13," but as long as he wants the job, it will never be "23."—Anaconda Standard.

GOVERNMENT PRICE ON COAL

The daily papers state that the Northern Pacific road has taken means to move all of its coal and there will be no danger of shortage this winter.

New danger has arisen according to reports that the price of coal by the retail dealers is to be placed at exorbitant figures, so that the commission has a new problem on its hands and it is showing activity in order that it may restrict and control the prices that retail dealers charge.

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The adherents of the capitalist system are suddenly and spasmodically deserting the old entrenchments of "Competition is the life of trade"—They are unwilling to let the trade conditions fix the price of commodities and are attempting to control the same through government regulations.

The case is a parallel to the trade conditions that have existed previously in history at a time when the existing system of production was crumbling and falling to pieces.

New York Awake.

A great meeting was held in New York at Cooper Union, Oct. 5, at which Joseph Wanhope, Carl D. Thompson, socialist state senator from Wisconsin, and Lena Morrow Lewis were the speakers. Over 3,000 people were in attendance at the great ratification meeting. Every chair was taken and hundreds were standing in the rear of the hall. Henry L. Slobodin was chairman and prefaced his introduction by referring to the importance of the judiciary elections, Carl D. Thompson pointed out what even a few socialists in office can do.

He showed how all the measures introduced by the socialists in the Milwaukee city council and the legislature were fought by Democrats and republicans alike and how bill after bill, protecting working class interests, was defeated. Yet, out of some seventy bills introduced by the socialists in the legislature, twelve were forced through and became laws. Among these were a child labor bill that reduced the hours for children employed in industrial establishments, and an eight-hour bill for telegraphers in the state that will become a law on Jan. 1, 1908. Aside from the few labor measures passed, even opponents conceded that the socialists had improved the moral standard of the city government of Milwaukee and the state government of Wisconsin. Political jobbery and graft became less popular with old-party politicians because of the vigilance of the socialists, who are ever on the alert to defeat them. Comrade Thompson's demonstration of the practicalness of socialist policy and of the advantages which accrue to the working people where even a few socialists are elected to office evoked hearty and repeated applause.

Lena Morrow Lewis, a noted national organizer of the socialist party, in a clear and well-voiced speech declared that the capitalist class was bankrupt so far as its ability and power to manage industry was concerned. Her remarks were enthusiastically received.

Resolutions pledging the support of the socialists of New York City to George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were also read and adopted by a unanimous vote. A collection was taken up amounting to \$118.00.

WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPALITY

Only in the four states where women have full suffrage, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and in Kansas, where they have municipal suffrage, may the women of this country serve their cities just as men may. This affords a comparison to European countries, in most of which the municipal ballot was long ago granted to women on exactly the same terms as to men, which is certainly not to the credit of the United States of America.

But in spite of political disability, woman's sphere of usefulness in the municipality is widening. We have before us, just now, the cheering example of a great city, the seventh in size in the United States, inviting a committee of three women into the public service, by way of "A Visiting Committee for all City Institu-

Previous to the time that Ricardo the great bourgeois economist of free trade, wrote, there had been repeated attempts made by the governments of the world to put definite prices upon the sale of commodities.

All such efforts were of course useless as the new capitalistic system of production forces its own prices on the world.

Again, during the flourishing period of feudalism in England an attempt was made by law to put a price upon the wages that the workers could ask. All the subterfuge of course failed as the demand for the work regulated the price the employer was willing to pay.

Now we find when the capitalist system is crumbling to pieces, that the upholders of the existing order are attempting through their control of government to regulate the defects of the system. They will fail entirely as their progenitors did during the decadent days of feudalism.

The artificiality of the capitalist system will cause its ruin because it cannot provide for the wants of the people.

Government ownership and control of all productions through the workers themselves is the only remedy for the chaotic situation.

HOT AT THE SOCIALISTS.

Here is the way a writer in the Carbon County Republican hands it out to our socialist justice of the peace. Whenever a socialist brings these May be we wouldn't be anarchists for plutes to time it makes them dance, sure if we used such language as this:
Red Lodge, Oct. 10.

To the Republican:

I would ask a small amount of space concerning the fines inflicted on me recently by that "Heart and Hand" police magistrate, M. H. Lucas. It was conclusively proved at the trial that I was innocent of the charge of carrying concealed weapons, but the fierce old anarchist and professional agitator who presides over the police court ignored the testimony and out of pure cussedness imposed the fine. For years Lucas, who is notoriously too lazy and worthless to engage in honest toil for a livelihood, has done all in his power to injure me, and he and others with whom he is associated have been guilty of the most contemptible villainy in their efforts to injure me. The reason I entered a plea of guilty on the second charge preferred against me, was because I knew the old scoundrel would deny me justice. Lucas is too ignorant and illiterate to be a magistrate, and he is so bigoted, biased and prejudiced that he would give no man a square deal against whom he had the slightest personal feeling. As a judicial officer the anarchist police judge is a disgrace to the city. If Mr. Lucas wishes to have more of his unsavory past given the public let him make answer to the above.
Charles Bell."

The big capitalist dailies are having fun with Hearst's Labor Day speech at Jamestown. His sudden desertion of radicalism and line-up with the conservatives, going so far as to defend capitalism and advising labor not to quarrel with it, has amazed the plute sheets, and yet they do not extend the glad hand. In fact Hearst's sentiments are treated rather contemptuously, and some of the capitalistic organs advise that his own papers should cartoon him, while others are of the opinion that "he is trying to work the other side of the street." Several of the independent papers declare that Hearst has alienated whatever following he may have had among the progressive forces.

WILL GO TO TRIAL ON TUESDAY

Boise, Idaho. Broken in health by his long confinement and illness, George A. Pettibone, indicted with Haywood and Moyer for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, will be placed on trial next week. The date has been fixed for Tuesday and both prosecution and defense have announced that they will be ready at that time.

Pettibone is still suffering from the effects of the recent illness that at one time threatened to cause his death, but maintains the hopeful and cheerful spirit that has animated him since he was brought to Boise from Denver to answer to the charge of murder. Naturally a humorist and an optimist, he apparently does not realize the gravity of the charge against him, or dismisses it with a shrug of the shoulders and an airy witticism.

Little Interest in Case.

When the condition of his health allows, he spends his abundant leisure in making clever sketches and pyrographic work, which he gravely assures his visitors will become highly valuable as souvenirs after he has been hanged.

Little popular interest is manifested in the case, the general belief being that the prosecution will fail to prove its case. Those who formerly sympathized with the state officials in their efforts to secure the conviction of the Western Federation leaders are critical of the attitude the state has taken toward Pettibone, who was refused his liberty despite the failure of the Haywood prosecution and the release of Moyer on bail.

Persons not intimately connected with the administration, who are nevertheless against the defendants, think this action has savored of persecution toward Pettibone, whose life has been endangered by confinement, and who is not a socialist nor an active member of the Western Federation of Miners. Pettibone himself has been philosophical. He says the state needed a "goat" and that he is it.

Clarence Darrow, who defended William D. Haywood, will head the Pettibone defense, and will be assisted by several able attorneys, including K. I. Perky, former circuit judge of Boise county, who has also been retained by the miners.

Richardson Not There.

E. N. Richardson, who played an important part in the Haywood defense, will not take part in the Pettibone case. The Denver attorney is still employed by the Western Federation of Miners, but friction between him and Darrow has caused him to decline to take any part in the defense of Pettibone. James H. Hawley and Senator

William E. Borah will again represent the state.

As in the trial of Haywood, Harry Orchard will likely be the principal witness for the prosecution, and will again repeat his grisly story of multitudinous murders, committed, he alleges, at the instigation of the Western Federation's "inner circle." Pettibone, Orchard alleges, was a member of this band of conspirators and took a prominent part in planning the murders which he and other hired assassins committed. So far as known, the state has no new evidence to introduce, and the only hope for a conviction is apparently in securing a jury that will be more inclined to believe the tale told by Orchard than was the Haywood jury.

To Secure a Jury.

Although it is believed that the finding of a sufficient number of qualified jurymen will be even more difficult than in the Haywood trial, the taking of testimony is not expected to occupy nearly as much time. The trial of Haywood began on May 9, and it was not until July 28 that the jury returned its verdict of not guilty. Nearly a month was occupied in securing a jury, each side using all its peremptory challenges and 248 veniremen were examined.

Since the close of the Haywood trial the Western Federation of Miners has solicited money for the conduct of the Pettibone case, and it is now said to be in a financial condition to carry the legal battle to the highest courts, if necessary. The expenditures in the conduct of the Haywood case were tremendous, and averaged over \$100,000. In an effort to convict Haywood the state of Idaho spent \$84,000. Of this sum \$30,000 went to J. H. Hawley, the state's attorney, and a similar amount to the Pinkerton Detectives agency. Senator Borah received \$5,000 and \$19,000 went to witnesses and others. Much complaint has been caused among taxpayers by the bill of the Pinkertons which is alleged to have included, as "incidentals", wines, liquors, cigars and other luxuries indulged in by the sleuths at the expense of the state.

Pettibone, who was a merchant in Denver prior to his arrest on February 16, 1906, is not a member of the Western Federation of Miners, although he was the intimate of its officials and in sympathy with its purposes. His store was used as a general rendezvous for union miners, and it was in this manner that he met Harry Orchard, the self-confessed multi-murderer whose confession implicates Pettibone in the planning of many lurid crimes.

Protest Against Dick Military Law.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 15, Motion No. 16, by Ernest Dewitt Hul, National Committee member of Connecticut, by request of Local Bridgeport:

Motion No. 16—The National Committee hereby endorses the plan of Local Bridgeport, Conn., for a national campaign of protest against the so-called "Dick Military Law" and advises all divisions of our party organization to hold meetings for education and protest continuously from Nov. 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908.

The National Secretary is hereby instructed to supply uniform advertising matter for these meetings at the usual rates, also to supply a leaflet containing a draft of the above mentioned law together with propaganda matter bearing on the subject, also to formulate a set of resolutions for general adoption, the same to be finally presented to congress as a petition demanding the repeal of the aforesaid law.

Comment—If these meetings were conducted with the same vigor as characterized the Moyer, Haywood meetings, we estimate that at least three millions of people would be in attendance during the proposed six months. A large percentage of these (and others) would sign the petition which if not successful in securing a repeal of the law would certainly attract attention our way and help to make us a conspicuous party in the approaching presidential campaign.

If this law was really understood by the great mass of wage workers there is little doubt that they would wake up and do things. It is the function of the socialist party to make them understand.

Vote will close October 22, 1907.

J. Mahlon Barnes,
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Dear Comrade—Kindly submit the following motion to the N. C. Frat., Vernon F. King of Michigan:

Motion—"That the National Secretary be instructed to secure the services of either Comrade Simons or Heath of Milwaukee to write a circular leaflet to be used in towns and cities where acts of violence against the persons of socialist speakers, or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of preparing the same and plates to be borne by the National office and leaflets furnished at cost to purchasers."

Comment—From all over the country acts of violence are being reported and the suppression of free speech is a matter of so common an occurrence as to excite no comment. No systematic attempt has been made to deal with this serious matter. It is high time that we realize that our opponents are dealing with us in systematic manner and it is up to us to make good in some way. To my mind the comrades named are fully competent to draft such a leaflet one that would reach the Free (?) American Flag worshipping swine that submit to those outrages. If Simons and Heath can't fill the bill then we better stand from under."

The reports sent out from Boise, Idaho, to the effect that George Pettibone is a very sick man are correct. Moyer says Pettibone will not live three months longer if he is compelled to remain in prison, and that the disease that is eating his life away was contracted because of his long confinement now going on two years. The physicians declare that Pettibone will have to undergo an operation, but that his weakened condition would make such radical treatment extremely hazardous. Meanwhile the cut-throats who have been persecuting Pettibone, are still at large.

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Now we find when the capitalist system is crumbling to pieces, that the upholders of the existing order are attempting through their control of government to regulate the defects of the system. They will fail entirely as their progenitors did during the decadent days of feudalism.

The artificiality of the capitalist system will cause its ruin because it cannot provide for the wants of the people.

Government ownership and control of all productions through the workers themselves is the only remedy for the chaotic situation.

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Red Lodge, Oct. 10.

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Comment—If these meetings were conducted with the same vigor as characterized the Moyer, Haywood meetings, we estimate that at least three millions of people would be in attendance during the proposed six months. A large percentage of these (and others) would sign the petition which if not successful in securing a repeal of the law would certainly attract attention our way and help to make us a conspicuous party in the approaching presidential campaign.

If this law was really understood by the great mass of wage workers there is little doubt that they would wake up and do things. It is the function of the socialist party to make them understand.

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Abolish the Capitalist System

VOL. V.

HELENA MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17 1907.

NO. 48.

CAPITALIST CRIME ON BROWN

Boise, Idaho.—Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Oregon, was assassinated by a bomb explosion at his front yard gate Monday evening, Sept. 30, 1907. The papers flash it upon the public as a deadly parallel to the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg.

Last night's papers state that Brown makes a dying statement charging his murder to the Western Federation of Miners. This morning's Daily Statesman plays up the story of Brown's assassination with the headlines proclaiming the guilt of the Western Federation. It is announced that Brown is the sheriff who arrested Steve Adams when Adams was inveigled from Haines, Ore., and brought to Idaho and placed in the penitentiary at Boise with Orchard, and that because Brown arrested Adams he gained the enmity of the W. F. M.

What are the facts? Steve Adams was not arrested by Brown. Brown was a friend of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the Haywood case. Brown voluntarily went to Wallace, Idaho, to attend Steve Adams trial last March. Brown testified in behalf of Adams in that case and Attorney Nugent declared so-day that the testimony of Brown in that case was invaluable, that, in fact, no more important testimony was given in behalf of Adams than the testimony of Brown.

It is true that Brown was with Pinkerton detective Thiele when Adams was taken in tow by the National Kidnapping and Criminal Association, commonly known as the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Thiele left Boise to go to Haines, Oregon, to get Adams. Governor Gooding, a co-conspirator with the Pinkertons, telephoned Sheriff Brown to meet Thiele at Haines with a team; that Thiele was going to the hills to get a very bad man. Brown got a hack and took a deputy, meeting Thiele at the place appointed by Gov. Gooding of Idaho. There never was a warrant issued for Adams in Oregon. Adams was asked to come to Boise as a witness, and under that understanding Adams and Thiele came to Boise. Brown never arrested Adams because Adams was arrested by no one. But it appears that Brown's testimony explaining the alleged arrest was very damaging to the good name of the state of Idaho.

I have already detailed that Adams was inveigled into the penitentiary and there, through the complicity of Gov. Gooding, Warden Whitney, Detective McParland and Harry Orchard, a confession was extorted from Adams to corroborate Orchard, and thereby con-

vict William D. Haywood. Adams was liberated from the penitentiary on habeas corpus proceedings brought by ex-Gov. Morrison and Attorney Richardson.

Attorneys and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners look upon the assassination of Sheriff Brown as a suspicious occurrence. What may ultimately ensue is impossible to predict.

It is well to bear in mind that the Adams case has its bearing on the Weyerhaeuser timber syndicate's interests. So does the Borah trial. The Barber timber company have a force of detectives operating in their behalf. The assassination of Sheriff Brown may be an incident of a general conspiracy of timber and other interests—namely, of mine owners—to convict some one connected with the W. F. M.—Wade R. Parks in Weekly People.

So Pinkerton is dead. He was a great man. We know something of private detective agencies in this country, but the most strenuous of ours are milksops compared to Pinkerton's. The greatest of all his schemes was the concoction of the plot to procure the hanging of Pettibone in the interest of the Western Mine owners. The most dramatic of all his dramatic coups was the midnight capture and forcible abduction of these men to Idaho, where a packed jury might better be relied upon, although, unhappily, he had omitted to arrange for a bought judge. After the crushing blow of Haywood's acquittal, Pinkerton decided to have a holiday in Europe, but died in the passage across. We like to think that he is to be returned to New York. We should not care to deprive America of the ashes of one of her greatest men.—Labor Leader.

New Zealand Stories.

There is just one trouble with the nice stories about the working man's success in New Zealand—they are not true. "Friends" of labor have been doing some spectacular work over there mostly on paper. The New Zealand movement is at present the labor of capitalist philanthropists—it is not something developed by the workers themselves. It looks nice and sounds nice, but when the worker tries to use it it fades away into nothing—though capitalist instinct invariably reasserts itself. Nothing hurts like deception. Socialism is having to build in the same humble way in New Zealand that it does in all countries.—Socialist Voice.

Wisconsin Notes.

It is a fact only too evident that the children of working men have always been given the poorest accommodations in our public schools. The Social-Democrats propose to stop that sort of thing, and insist that the schools in the working class districts shall be just as good, as spacious and comfortable as in the silk-stocking districts. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Melms (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution calling attention to the bad conditions in the Eleventh Ward, a working man's ward. The resolution points to the fact that the school building in this ward "has been in a deplorable condition for years, so that school children had to be housed in barracks," and that "hundreds of small children will have to suffer for want of proper ventilation and heating in said barracks and old school building during the coming winter months" and asks to know why the new building is not going up. The consequence of this resolution was that the very next day after, it was introduced in the city council, work began on the Eleventh Ward school building. Even while we are a minority party, our men can accomplish many things simply by "making a noise like socialists."

In the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Seidel (Social-Democrat) introduced resolutions in behalf of the striking telegraphers. These resolutions stated that "though the demands of these striking telegraphers seemed reasonable, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable company (operated by the Mackay companies) and the Associated Press declare they will not treat in any way, shape or manner with their striking employees, but express a determination to starve them into submission, and recounted the damage done to the interests of Milwaukee in consequence, and therefore

resolved that "the city council of Milwaukee deprecates the policy of these great companies in condemning their striking employees to starvation or submission," and "declares it to be the duty of these great employers to meet representatives of their striking employees and to do all that may reasonably be expected in order to adjust the differences, to the end that normal telegraph service may be restored." Of course these resolutions were much too strong for the old-party politicians in the council. One republican alderman offered a lame substitute resolution, recommending arbitration "by some unbiased judicial body." This weak substitute received the votes of all the aldermen except the twelve Socialist-Democrats. And yet there are trade unionists who do not vote the socialist ticket.

Ambrose Has the Hoodoo on His Aldermanic Desk.

In the renovation of the city hall the desks of the aldermen in the council chamber got very much mixed up, and members of the lawmaking body were kept busy hunting for their effects, which they had placed in the drawers of their desks. Their keys would not fit the locks in many cases, and where the drawers were not locked at all the aldermen were in position to read the love letters addressed to their associates. So it was decided by the city clerk, in view of the frequent complaints made by the aldermen, to have the desks numbered. In this way, whenever the desks had to be moved in the process of cleaning up the city administration, the numbers would indicate their position when the matter of rearrangement came around. Alderman George Ambrose is the senior member from the Seventh ward. That makes the number on his desk "13." He says it may be "13," but as long as he wants the job, it will never be "23."—Anaconda Standard.

GOVERNMENT PRICE ON COAL

The daily papers state that the Northern Pacific road has taken means to move all of its coal and there will be no danger of shortage this winter.

New danger has arisen according to reports that the price of coal by the retail dealers is to be placed at exorbitant figures, so that the commission has a new problem on its hands and it is showing activity in order that it may restrict and control the prices that retail dealers charge.

It is purposed to investigate the cost of the production of coal at the company mines, the cost of transportation and whatever would legitimately affect the price at a fair profit.

This is certainly a most amusing departure in the world of trade to the socialist economist.

The adherents of the capitalist system are suddenly and spasmodically deserting the old entrenchments of "Competition is the life of trade"—They are unwilling to let the trade conditions fix the price of commodities and are attempting to control the same through government regulations.

The case is a parallel to the trade conditions that have existed previously in history at a time when the existing system of production was crumbling and falling to pieces.

New York Awake.

A great meeting was held in New York at Cooper Union, Oct. 5, at which Joseph Wanhope, Carl D. Thompson, socialist state senator from Wisconsin, and Lena Morrow Lewis were the speakers. Over 3,000 people were in attendance at the great ratification meeting. Every chair was taken and hundreds were standing in the rear of the hall. Henry L. Slobodin was chairman and prefaced his introduction by referring to the importance of the judiciary elections, Carl D. Thompson pointed out what even a few socialists in office can do.

He showed how all the measures introduced by the socialists in the Milwaukee city council and the legislature were fought by Democrats and republicans alike and how bill after bill, protecting working class interests, was defeated. Yet, out of some seventy bills introduced by the socialists in the legislature, twelve were forced through and became laws. Among these were a child labor bill that reduced the hours for children employed in industrial establishments, and an eight-hour bill for telegraphers in the state that will become a law on Jan. 1, 1908. Aside from the few labor measures passed, even opponents conceded that the socialists had improved the moral standard of the city government of Milwaukee and the state government of Wisconsin. Political jobbery and graft became less popular with old-party politicians because of the vigilance of the socialists, who are ever on the alert to defeat them. Comrade Thompson's demonstration of the practicalness of socialist policy and of the advantages which accrue to the working people where even a few socialists are elected to office evoked hearty and repeated applause.

Lena Morrow Lewis, a noted national organizer of the socialist party, in a clear and well-voiced speech declared that the capitalist class was bankrupt so far as its ability and power to manage industry was concerned. Her remarks were enthusiastically received.

Resolutions pledging the support of the socialists of New York City to George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were also read and adopted by a unanimous vote. A collection was taken up amounting to \$118.00.

WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPALITY

Only in the four states where women have full suffrage, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and in Kansas, where they have municipal suffrage, may the women of this country serve their cities just as men may. This affords a comparison to European countries, in most of which the municipal ballot was long ago granted to women on exactly the same terms as to men, which is certainly not to the credit of the United States of America.

But in spite of political disability, woman's sphere of usefulness in the municipality is widening. We have before us, just now, the cheering example of a great city, the seventh in size in the United States, inviting a committee of three women into the public service, by way of "A Visiting Committee for all City Institu-

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What are the facts?
Steve Adams was not arrested by Brown. Brown was a friend of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the Haywood case. Brown voluntarily went to Wallace, Idaho, to attend Steve Adams trial last March. Brown testified in behalf of Adams in that case and Attorney Nugent declared so-day that the testimony of Brown in that case was invaluable, that, in fact, no more important testimony was given in behalf of Adams than the testimony of Brown.

It is true that Brown was with Pinkerton detective Thiele when Adams was taken in tow by the National Kidnapping and Criminal Association, commonly known as the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Thiele left Boise to go to Haines, Oregon, to get Adams. Governor Gooding, a co-conspirator with the Pinkertons, telephoned Sheriff Brown to meet Thiele at Haines with a team; that Thiele was going to the hills to get a very bad man. Brown got a hack and took a deputy, meeting Thiele at the place appointed by Gov. Gooding of Idaho. There never was a warrant issued for Adams in Oregon. Adams was asked to come to Boise as a witness, and under that understanding Adams and Thiele came to Boise. Brown never arrested Adams because Adams was arrested by no one. But it appears that Brown's testimony explaining the alleged arrest was very damaging to the good name of the state of Idaho.

I have already detailed that Adams was inveigled into the penitentiary and there, through the complicity of Gov. Gooding, Warden Whitney, Detective McParland and Harry Orchard, a confession was extorted from Adams to corroborate Orchard, and thereby con-

vict William D. Haywood. Adams was liberated from the penitentiary on habeas corpus proceedings brought by ex-Gov. Morrison and Attorney Richardson.

Attorneys and representatives of the Western Federation of Miners look upon the assassination of Sheriff Brown as a suspicious occurrence. What may ultimately ensue is impossible to predict.

It is well to bear in mind that the Adams case has its bearing on the Weyerhaeuser timber syndicate's interests. So does the Borah trial. The Barber timber company have a force of detectives operating in their behalf. The assassination of Sheriff Brown may be an incident of a general conspiracy of timber and other interests—namely, of mine owners—to convict some one connected with the W. F. M.—Wade R. Parks in Weekly People.

So Pinkerton is dead. He was a great man. We know something of private detective agencies in this country, but the most strenuous of ours are milksops compared to Pinkerton's. The greatest of all his schemes was the concoction of the plot to procure the hanging of Pettibone in the interest of the Western Mine owners. The most dramatic of all his dramatic coups was the midnight capture and forcible abduction of these men to Idaho, where a packed jury might better be relied upon, although, unhappily, he had omitted to arrange for a bought judge. After the crushing blow of Haywood's acquittal, Pinkerton decided to have a holiday in Europe, but died in the passage across. We like to think that he is to be returned to New York. We should not care to deprive America of the ashes of one of her greatest men.—Labor Leader.

New Zealand Stories.

There is just one trouble with the nice stories about the working man's success in New Zealand—they are not true. "Friends" of labor have been doing some spectacular work over there mostly on paper. The New Zealand movement is at present the labor of capitalist philanthropists—it is not something developed by the workers themselves. It looks nice and sounds nice, but when the worker tries to use it it fades away into nothing—though capitalist instinct invariably reasserts itself. Nothing hurts like deception. Socialism is having to build in the same humble way in New Zealand that it does in all countries.—Socialist Voice.

Wisconsin Notes.

It is a fact only too evident that the children of working men have always been given the poorest accommodations in our public schools. The Social-Democrats propose to stop that sort of thing, and insist that the schools in the working class districts shall be just as good, as spacious and comfortable as in the silk-stocking districts. At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Melms (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution calling attention to the bad conditions in the Eleventh Ward, a working man's ward. The resolution points to the fact that the school building in this ward "has been in a deplorable condition for years, so that school children had to be housed in barracks," and that "hundreds of small children will have to suffer for want of proper ventilation and heating in said barracks and old school building during the coming winter months" and asks to know why the new building is not going up. The consequence of this resolution was that the very next day after, it was introduced in the city council, work began on the Eleventh Ward school building. Even while we are a minority party, our men can accomplish many things simply by "making a noise like socialists."

In the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council Ald. Seidel (Social-Democrat) introduced resolutions in behalf of the striking telegraphers. These resolutions stated that "though the demands of these striking telegraphers seemed reasonable, the Western Union Telegraph company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable company (operated by the Mackay companies) and the Associated Press declare they will not treat in any way, shape or manner with their striking employees, but express a determination to starve them into submission, and recounted the damage done to the interests of Milwaukee in consequence, and therefore

resolved that "the city council of Milwaukee deprecates the policy of these great companies in condemning their striking employees to starvation or submission," and "declares it to be the duty of these great employers to meet representatives of their striking employees and to do all that may reasonably be expected in order to adjust the differences, to the end that normal telegraph service may be restored." Of course these resolutions were much too strong for the old-party politicians in the council. One republican alderman offered a lame substitute resolution, recommending arbitration "by some unbiased judicial body." This weak substitute received the votes of all the aldermen except the twelve Socialist-Democrats. And yet there are trade unionists who do not vote the socialist ticket.

Ambrose Has the Hoodoo on His Aldermanic Desk.

In the renovation of the city hall the desks of the aldermen in the council chamber got very much mixed up, and members of the lawmaking body were kept busy hunting for their effects, which they had placed in the drawers of their desks. Their keys would not fit the locks in many cases, and where the drawers were not locked at all the aldermen were in position to read the love letters addressed to their associates.

So it was decided by the city clerk, in view of the frequent complaints made by the aldermen, to have the desks numbered. In this way, whenever the desks had to be moved in the process of cleaning up the city administration, the numbers would indicate their position when the matter of rearrangement came around.

Alderman George Ambrose is the senior member from the Seventh ward. That makes the number on his desk "13." He says it may be "13," but as long as he wants the job, it will never be "23."—Anaconda Standard.

GOVERNMENT PRICE ON COAL

The daily papers state that the Northern Pacific road has taken means to move all of its coal and there will be no danger of shortage this winter.

New danger has arisen according to reports that the price of coal by the retail dealers is to be placed at exorbitant figures, so that the commission has a new problem on its hands and it is showing activity in order that it may restrict and control the prices that retail dealers charge.

It is purposed to investigate the cost of the production of coal at the company mines, the cost of transportation and whatever would legitimately affect the price at a fair profit.

This is certainly a most amusing departure in the world of trade to the socialist economist.

The adherents of the capitalist system are suddenly and spasmodically deserting the old entrenchments of "Competition is the life of trade"—They are unwilling to let the trade conditions fix the price of commodities and are attempting to control the same through government regulations.

The case is a parallel to the trade conditions that have existed previously in history at a time when the existing system of production was crumbling and falling to pieces.

New York Awake.

A great meeting was held in New York at Cooper Union, Oct. 5, at which Joseph Wanhope, Carl D. Thompson, socialist state senator from Wisconsin, and Lena Morrow Lewis were the speakers. Over 3,000 people were in attendance at the great ratification meeting. Every chair was taken and hundreds were standing in the rear of the hall. Henry L. Slobodin was chairman and prefaced his introduction by referring to the importance of the judiciary elections, Carl D. Thompson pointed out what even a few socialists in office can do.

He showed how all the measures introduced by the socialists in the Milwaukee city council and the legislature were fought by Democrats and republicans alike and how bill after bill, protecting working class interests, was defeated. Yet, out of some seventy bills introduced by the socialists in the legislature, twelve were forced through and became laws. Among these were a child labor bill that reduced the hours for children employed in industrial establishments, and an eight-hour bill for telegraphers in the state that will become a law on Jan. 1, 1908. Aside from the few labor measures passed, even opponents conceded that the socialists had improved the moral standard of the city government of Milwaukee and the state government of Wisconsin. Political jobbery and graft became less popular with old-party politicians because of the vigilance of the socialists, who are ever on the alert to defeat them. Comrade Thompson's demonstration of the practicalness of socialist policy and of the advantages which accrue to the working people where even a few socialists are elected to office evoked hearty and repeated applause.

Lena Morrow Lewis, a noted national organizer of the socialist party, in a clear and well-voiced speech declared that the capitalist class was bankrupt so far as its ability and power to manage industry was concerned. Her remarks were enthusiastically received.

Resolutions pledging the support of the socialists of New York City to George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were also read and adopted by a unanimous vote. A collection was taken up amounting to \$118.00.

WOMEN AND THE MUNICIPALITY

Only in the four states where women have full suffrage, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, and in Kansas, where they have municipal suffrage, may the women of this country serve their cities just as men may. This affords a comparison to European countries, in most of which the municipal ballot was long ago granted to women on exactly the same terms as to men, which is certainly not to the credit of the United States of America.

But in spite of political disability, woman's sphere of usefulness in the municipality is widening. We have before us, just now, the cheering example of a great city, the seventh in size in the United States, inviting a committee of three women into the public service, by way of "A Visiting Committee for all City Institu-

Previous to the time that Ricardo the great bourgeois economist of free trade, wrote, there had been repeated attempts made by the governments of the world to put definite prices upon the sale of commodities.

All such efforts were of course useless as the new capitalistic system of production forces its own prices on the world.

Again, during the flourishing period of feudalism in England an attempt was made by law to put a price upon the wages that the workers could ask. All the subterfuge of course failed as the demand for the work regulated the price the employer was willing to pay.

Now we find when the capitalist system is crumbling to pieces, that the upholders of the existing order are attempting through their control of government to regulate the defects of the system. They will fail entirely as their progenitors did during the decadent days of feudalism.

The artificiality of the capitalist system will cause its ruin because it cannot provide for the wants of the people.

Government ownership and control of all productions through the workers themselves is the only remedy for the chaotic situation.

HOT AT THE SOCIALISTS.

Here is the way a writer in the Carbon County Republican hands it out to our socialist justice of the peace. Whenever a socialist brings these May be we wouldn't be anarchists for plutes to time it makes them dance, sure if we used such language as this:
Red Lodge, Oct. 10.

To the Republican:

I would ask a small amount of space concerning the fines inflicted on me recently by that "Heart and Hand" police magistrate, M. H. Lucas. It was conclusively proved at the trial that I was innocent of the charge of carrying concealed weapons, but the fierce old anarchist and professional agitator who presides over the police court ignored the testimony and out of pure cussedness imposed the fine. For years Lucas, who is notoriously too lazy and worthless to engage in honest toil for a livelihood, has done all in his power to injure me, and he and others with whom he is associated have been guilty of the most contemptible villainy in their efforts to injure me. The reason I entered a plea of guilty on the second charge preferred against me, was because I knew the old scoundrel would deny me justice. Lucas is too ignorant and illiterate to be a magistrate, and he is so bigoted, biased and prejudiced that he would give no man a square deal against whom he had the slightest personal feeling. As a judicial officer the anarchist police judge is a disgrace to the city. If Mr. Lucas wishes to have more of his unsavory past given the public let him make answer to the above.
Charles Bell."

The big capitalist dailies are having fun with Hearst's Labor Day speech at Jamestown. His sudden desertion of radicalism and line-up with the conservatives, going so far as to defend capitalism and advising labor not to quarrel with it, has amazed the plute sheets, and yet they do not extend the glad hand. In fact Hearst's sentiments are treated rather contemptuously, and some of the capitalistic organs advise that his own papers should cartoon him, while others are of the opinion that "he is trying to work the other side of the street." Several of the independent papers declare that Hearst has alienated whatever following he may have had among the progressive forces.

WILL GO TO TRIAL ON TUESDAY

Boise, Idaho. Broken in health by his long confinement and illness, George A. Pettibone, indicted with Haywood and Moyer for the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, will be placed on trial next week. The date has been fixed for Tuesday and both prosecution and defense have announced that they will be ready at that time.

Pettibone is still suffering from the effects of the recent illness that at one time threatened to cause his death, but maintains the hopeful and cheerful spirit that has animated him since he was brought to Boise from Denver to answer to the charge of murder. Naturally a humorist and an optimist, he apparently does not realize the gravity of the charge against him, or dismisses it with a shrug of the shoulders and an airy witicism.

Little Interest in Case.
When the condition of his health allows, he spends his abundant leisure in making clever sketches and pyrographic work, which he gravely assures his visitors will become highly valuable as souvenirs after he has been hanged.

Little popular interest is manifested in the case, the general belief being that the prosecution will fail to prove its case. Those who formerly sympathized with the state officials in their efforts to secure the conviction of the Western Federation leaders are critical of the attitude the state has taken toward Pettibone, who was refused his liberty despite the failure of the Haywood prosecution and the release of Moyer on bail.

Persons not intimately connected with the administration, who are nevertheless against the defendants, think this action has savored of persecution toward Pettibone, whose life has been endangered by confinement, and who is not a socialist nor an active member of the Western Federation of Miners. Pettibone himself has been philosophical. He says the state needed a "goat" and that he is it.

Clarence Darrow, who defended William D. Haywood, will head the Pettibone defense, and will be assisted by several able attorneys, including K. I. Perky, former circuit judge of Boise county, who has also been retained by the miners.

Richardson Not There.
E. N. Richardson, who played an important part in the Haywood defense, will not take part in the Pettibone case. The Denver attorney is still employed by the Western Federation of Miners, but friction between him and Darrow has caused him to decline to take any part in the defense of Pettibone. James H. Hawley and Senator

J. M. Barnes, National Secretary.

Protest Against Dick Military Law.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 15, Motion No. 16, by Ernest Dewitt Hul, National Committee member of Connecticut, by request of Local Bridgeport:

Motion No. 16—The National Committee hereby endorses the plan of Local Bridgeport, Conn., for a national campaign of protest against the so-called "Dick Military Law" and advises all divisions of our party organization to hold meetings for education and protest continuously from Nov. 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908.

The National Secretary is hereby instructed to supply uniform advertising matter for these meetings at the usual rates, also to supply a leaflet containing a draft of the above mentioned law together with propaganda matter bearing on the subject, also to formulate a set of resolutions for general adoption, the same to be finally presented to congress as a petition demanding the repeal of the aforesaid law."

Comment—If these meetings were conducted with the same vigor as characterized the Moyer, Haywood meetings, we estimate that at least three millions of people would be in attendance during the proposed six months. A large percentage of these (and others) would sign the petition which if not successful in securing a repeal of the law would certainly attract attention our way and help to make us a conspicuous party in the approaching presidential campaign.

If this law was really understood by the great mass of wage workers there is little doubt that they would wake up and do things. It is the function of the socialist party to make them understand.

Vote will close October 22, 1907.
J. Mahlon Barnes,
National Secretary.

William E. Borah will again represent the state.

As in the trial of Haywood, Harry Orchard will likely be the principal witness for the prosecution, and will again repeat his grisly story of multitudinous murders, committed, he alleges, at the instigation of the Western Federation's "inner circle." Pettibone, Orchard alleges, was a member of this band of conspirators and took a prominent part in planning the murders which he and other hired assassins committed. So far as known, the state has no new evidence to introduce, and the only hope for a conviction is apparently in securing a jury that will be more inclined to believe the tale told by Orchard than was the Haywood jury.

To Secure a Jury.

Although it is believed that the finding of a sufficient number of qualified jurors will be even more difficult than in the Haywood trial, the taking of testimony is not expected to occupy nearly as much time. The trial of Haywood began on May 9, and it was not until July 28 that the jury returned its verdict of not guilty. Nearly a month was occupied in securing a jury, each side using all its peremptory challenges and 248 veniremen were examined.

Since the close of the Haywood trial the Western Federation of Miners has solicited money for the conduct of the Pettibone case, and it is now said to be in a financial condition to carry the legal battle to the highest courts, if necessary. The expenditures in the conduct of the Haywood case were tremendous, and averaged over \$100,000.

In an effort to convict Haywood the state of Idaho spent \$84,000. Of this sum \$30,000 went to J. H. Hawley, the state's attorney, and a similar amount to the Pinkerton Detectives agency. Senator Borah received \$5,000 and \$19,000 went to witnesses and others. Much complaint has been caused among taxpayers by the bill of the Pinkertons which is alleged to have included, as "incidentals", wines, liquors, cigars and other luxuries indulged in by the sleuths at the expense of the state.

Pettibone, who was a merchant in Denver prior to his arrest on February 16, 1906, is not a member of the Western Federation of Miners, although he was the intimate of its officials and in sympathy with its purposes. His store was used as a general rendezvous for union miners, and it was in this manner that he met Harry Orchard, the self-confessed multi-murderer whose confession implicates Pettibone in the planning of many lurid crimes.

Dear Comrade—Kindly submit the following motion to the N. C., Frat., Vernon F. King of Michigan:

Motion—"That the National Secretary be instructed to secure the services of either Comrade Simons or Heath of Milwaukee to write a circular leaflet to be used in towns and cities where acts of violence against the persons of socialist speakers, or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of preparing the same and plates to be borne by the National office and leaflets furnished at cost to purchasers."

Comment—From all over the country acts of violence are being reported and the suppression of free speech is a matter of so common an occurrence as to excite no comment. No systematic attempt has been made to deal with this serious matter. It is high time that we realize that our opponents are dealing with us in systematic manner and it is up to us to make good in some way. To my mind the comrades named are fully competent to draft such a leaflet one that would reach the Free (?) American Flag worshipping swine that submit to those outrages. If Simons and Heath can't fill the bill then we better stand from under."

The reports sent out from Boise, Idaho, to the effect that George Pettibone is a very sick man are correct. Moyer says Pettibone will not live three months longer if he is compelled to remain in prison, and that the disease that is eating his life away was contracted because of his long confinement now going on two years. The physicians declare that Pettibone will have to undergo an operation, but that his weakened condition would make such radical treatment extremely hazardous. Meanwhile the cut-throats who have been persecuting Pettibone, are still at large.