

No Delay For McNamara Boys

Union Men up Against Hard Layout - No Change of Judge Asked.

(By National Socialist Press.)

Were it not for the fact that Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman and other attorneys for the defense are anxious for the McNamara case to begin a move would be made that might cause a delay of many months in the proceedings.

After he had shown his palpable prejudice in the case there was a strong probability that the attorneys would ask for a change of judges. There was no inclination to take a change of venue as all parties are willing that the case should be tried here where it started.

Had the defense decided to ask for a change of judge they would have filed affidavits calculated to show prejudice and bias on the part of the judge. The district attorney would have filed affidavits tending to show that the judge was fair and just. The entire affair would, in that event rest with the judge, but the defense would have appealed had the judge decided he was capable of handling the case.

This whole procedure was carefully considered when Judge Bordwell gave his decision concerning the Harrington case. Harrington, who is associated with the defense and in the capacity of attorney has been working on evidence, has been ordered by Bordwell to go before the grand jury and answer all questions propounded to him or go to jail for contempt.

Harrington will probably go before the grand jury but it is doubtful if he betrays any of the secrets of the defense or takes the remote chance of endangering his clients.

The scene in the court room at the final hearing of the contempt case has caused a great deal of comment in Los Angeles. After a heated discussion, the judge ordered Joseph Scott and Lecompte Davis to take their seats declaring he would hear no further argument from the defense. All newspapers in Los Angeles printed stories to the effect the defense would seek a change of venue or a change of judges.

"We don't want to delay any longer," said Darrow. "We want to get into the fight without any postponements. Those boys are up in the jail and they want some action. No one is more eager than I to have this thing started."

There has been some anxiety about Clarence Darrow's health but he made a statement today that he was feeling fine. "I am sure I am going to stand it all right, although I admit that the case will require a lot of physical vigor. I am strong and when the case is actually started, I do not think it will be as hard on me as it is right now. It is the suspense, the nervous strain that is tending on me. I will be glad when the strain of expectation is over and we are plunged into the case in earnest."

"The McNamara boys are standing it well but they too, are eager for the trial to begin. Both are confident and I am afraid they do not realize what a struggle this is going to be. If there is any delay, it will come from the prosecution."

That the prosecution is determined to make the most of the prejudice on the part of the public is shown by the makeup of the jurymen who are being drawn. As an instance of the sort of jury they are preparing to spring on the defense, it is shown that Harry Chandler, son-in-law of G. H. Otis and the general manager of the TIMES

is one of those drawn for the jury. Chandler is if possible more vindictive and bloodthirsty than the old man himself.

Chandler is the leader of the M. & M. and the most radical and bitter labor hater in Los Angeles. He is a strong man, capable and crafty. Of course there is no chance of him being finally placed in the jury box and it seems extremely doubtful if the defense would have to exhaust a pre-emptory challenge on him. Among other jurymen is Baker, proprietor of the Baker Iron Works, where the metal workers have been on strike a year. He is a member of the board of directors of the M. & M. and has a record as an open shop advocate.

Two of the Llewellyn brothers, proprietors of the Llewellyn Iron Works are also drawn on the jury. It was at this works that Ortle McManigal says he placed the nitro glycerine that blew up the shanty and did a couple of thousand dollars damage. They have been fighting labor for years and the strike in their works has been in progress for 18 months.

These are but a few samples of the kind of men selected for jury duty. When it comes to men who are not directly or closely identified with the TIMES even though they be members of the M. & M. which is an offspring of the TIMES, the prosecution will make a desperate effort to keep them on the jury. This will make the jury matter extremely hard for the defense.

The methods that have been used in the labor cases in Los Angeles may be followed. In the 400 cases of men charged with picketing, the jury list has been filled with members of the M. & M. and this forced the defense to exhaust all their pre-emptory challenges only to discover that the next half dozen panel men were Merchants and Manufacturers' Association members and ones who admitted they had been donating funds to the organization that was fighting labor in Los Angeles. This combined with a vindictive prosecutor and prejudiced judge, made a dark outlook for the imprisoned workers awaiting trial. Despite this frameup but four convictions were secured out of over 400 arrests. Many men were imprisoned by the imposition of excessive bail and by this method punished before trial only to be acquitted or get a discharge after the juries had disagreed.

Every man whose name is drawn in the McNamara case is at once surrounded by operatives and from that hour he is a marked man. When he enters the court room his entire life history is in the possession of the prosecuting attorney and the operatives who are in the case. If the venireman is remotely favorable to labor or even is unprejudiced he will not stand a ghost of a show to get on the jury.

With the case before a judge who has already shown his position on labor questions and a jury of M. & M. members or sympathizers, the outlook in the big case is not particularly bright for the defendants.

The Burns detective agency has had months to make all the showing of evidence possible. That notorious bloodhound has not lost any opportunity to make the most of his chances on evidence.

"We will not be greatly surprised at 'evidence' the prosecution springs if they are permitted to go all over the country for it," said one of the attorneys for the defense. These

men have had ample opportunity to make their plans, and we have no doubt they are already for sensations that will make great newspaper yarns."

The defense feels the effect of the lack of funds these days when the prosecution is spending money freely in gathering witnesses and evidence.

"Burns and Fredericks are rejoicing over the predicament of the defense. They are telling that labor has deserted the McNamara brothers and spreading tales calculated to alienate the support of local labor. There is no chance for success in this direction as Los Angeles workers are standing firm with their comrades in the toil."

United States Commissioner Vanduyke today dismissed all the charges against Cap Rhys Pryce who has been in Los Angeles jail several months while the Mexican government has exhausted every effort to get him across the border and in front of a firing squad.

Pryce will not have to defend himself on the charges of violation of the neutrality laws.

The dismissal of the charges against Pryce means that his life is no longer in danger but a determined effort will be made to get others across the border and kill them.

The motive back of the prosecution of Pryce and half a dozen other soldiers of fortune who fought in Lower California against Diaz was shown

Big Railroad Strike Begins.

The long threatened strike of railway workers on the Harriman lines has materialized. The Federated Trades going out from New Orleans to Portland, Oregon. All shopmen, roundhouse men, coal dock workers, and even the Jap and Mexican employed as common laborers have lined up with the skilled mechanics, and went on a strike for the eight hour day and better conditions.

The present railroad strike is the most extensive railway strike in this country since the big A. R. U. strike of 1894.

The men demand an eight hour day with an increase in wages of 7 cents an hour, the abolition of the personal record, and physical examination. The management of the railway company refused to meet the representatives of the men, and a strike was ordered to enforce the demands of the men.

The strikers claim that the strike had to come sooner or later as the company was victimizing the officers of the local unions, by discharging them on the least pretext.

The prospects are at present that the men will win the strike, as they are thoroughly organized and will receive good financial support.

The railroad officials as usual have applied to the courts for injunctions, which have been granted and the state militia of Mississippi is doing active service protecting scabs, and it is reported that the railroad magnates are going to try to have the officers of the unions arrested for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

At present writing, there are no developments in the strike situation, except that the movement of passenger and freight trains is gradually becoming demoralized.

Statement of Strikers.

San Francisco, Sept. 30

In order to correct misleading statements made by the management of the Harriman lines and given to the public, we deem it necessary that the public at large should be made acquainted with the facts in the case regarding the request of our federation. The company officials have seen fit to discuss our proposed agreement article by article.

They have laid great stress upon the un-American principles of our apprentice system. Regarding that matter, that which we have requested is at present time in existence, and in defense of our present apprentice system we beg to submit the following reasons for its existence, namely:

That it became necessary to establish an apprentice system on account of the abuses that had been prac-

ticed by various employers, which were, that a boy could continue his apprenticeship indefinitely and grow gray in the employ of his master without receiving just compensation. We do not deny the right of any boy to acquire a thorough knowledge of our various crafts, but we do insist upon the right to judge the moral standing and educational qualifications of men who are to succeed us in our vocations, and thereby increase the intelligence and moral character of our crafts.

It has been customary with various employers to make specialists of their apprentices, instead of permitting to acquire a full knowledge of the trade, and thereby placing them at the mercy of unscrupulous and mammon worshiping employers. We can not see anything un-American in the stand we have taken for the betterment of the American mechanic and the working class at large.

Another statement made by the company officials is that we object to the physical examination and personal record system. This has been fought out and abolished and we insist that it remain so, that is, in so far as the men employed in the shops are concerned. We do not dispute the right of the company to examine men in various departments where it is absolutely essential for the safety of the general public and in compliance with the law, such as inspectors in the car department. But we do insist that a man shall be subject to the un-American treatment similar to the days previous to 1861, when a black man was placed upon the block and his teeth, eyesight, mind and muscle examined.

We contend that our employers buy only our labor power and not our persons. They have foremen and bosses to judge whether a man is physically able to do the work required of him and they have the right to dismiss the employe if he does not meet the requirements.

Another statement made by the company officials concerns the hospital system. We contend that the men who furnish the money to maintain the hospital should have a voice in the management. One of the causes of the revolutionary war was taxation without representation, and the American people still revolt against that principle.

We are told that the amount contributed by the employe is not sufficient to meet the running expenses. We are only told this. We have no means either to prove or disprove this statement. There is not a man in

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30—"If the attorneys for the defense of the McNamara are to be sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to disclose the secrets of their clients or to give the details of their plans for the defense then we are ready to go," said Clarence Darrow in Judge Bordwell's court when John R. Harrington was before the court on a citation for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the grand jury.

Harrington is an attorney who has been helping to prepare the case for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The grand jury has made every effort to extract from Harrington some of the particulars of the defense and the lawyer stood firm for the protection of his clients. He refused to answer several questions and gave as his reasons that he was sworn to protect his clients and would do so at all hazards.

"Before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail," said Darrow. "If the court holds that we must go before the grand jury, at the call of the district attorney and reply to all questions asked us concerning our witnesses and our relations with them, then we might as well all go to jail right now and our clients be hanged."

The attorney vigorously attacked the grand jury, again charging them with bad faith and again declaring they had been sitting nearly a year under the direction of the district attorney and saying it was likely they would be interested in the prosecution, tors welfare enough to get evidence favorable to the prosecution of the men whom they had indicted. He showed that the grand jury was prejudiced against all labor and reviewed the cases where an abundance of evidence had been given to show that some of the grand jurors were the bitterest enemies of labor that had ever been gathered in onegroup anywhere. Some of the grand jurors were actually in the employ of H. G. Otis and their highest desires were to see the McNamaras convicted.

Judge Bordwell went to the defense of the grand jury saying they should not be impugned but Darrow did not recede from his position and boldly defied the court to send the attorneys for the defense to jail.

"No bonafide investigation was under way when Harrington was examined by the grand jury," declared Darrow. "It was simply a move on the part of the prosecution and the grand jury to harass the defense and make it show its hand in this case."

"Do you mean to assume that the grand jury started the investigation to cause the defense to reveal its hand?" asked Judge Bordwell, leaning forward as his voice took a high pitch.

"Yes, I believe that," replied Darrow boldly, "and before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail. If the court holds that we must go before the district attorney in the presence of the grand jury and answer all his questions then we might as well abandon our clients to the fate. We are ready for the jail cells in preference to that."

Bordwell sat a moment as if stunned by the defiant attitude taken by the defense. He muttered something about an investigation and set the case for next week when Harrington will again be compelled to appear.

(Continued on page 3)

Attempting To Coerce Attorney

Attorneys for Defence Ready to go to Jail - Darrow Defies Judge

(By National Socialist Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 30—"If the attorneys for the defense of the McNamara are to be sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to disclose the secrets of their clients or to give the details of their plans for the defense then we are ready to go," said Clarence Darrow in Judge Bordwell's court when John R. Harrington was before the court on a citation for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the grand jury.

Harrington is an attorney who has been helping to prepare the case for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The grand jury has made every effort to extract from Harrington some of the particulars of the defense and the lawyer stood firm for the protection of his clients. He refused to answer several questions and gave as his reasons that he was sworn to protect his clients and would do so at all hazards.

"Before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail," said Darrow. "If the court holds that we must go before the grand jury, at the call of the district attorney and reply to all questions asked us concerning our witnesses and our relations with them, then we might as well all go to jail right now and our clients be hanged."

The attorney vigorously attacked the grand jury, again charging them with bad faith and again declaring they had been sitting nearly a year under the direction of the district attorney and saying it was likely they would be interested in the prosecution, tors welfare enough to get evidence favorable to the prosecution of the men whom they had indicted. He showed that the grand jury was prejudiced against all labor and reviewed the cases where an abundance of evidence had been given to show that some of the grand jurors were the bitterest enemies of labor that had ever been gathered in onegroup anywhere. Some of the grand jurors were actually in the employ of H. G. Otis and their highest desires were to see the McNamaras convicted.

Judge Bordwell went to the defense of the grand jury saying they should not be impugned but Darrow did not recede from his position and boldly defied the court to send the attorneys for the defense to jail.

"No bonafide investigation was under way when Harrington was examined by the grand jury," declared Darrow. "It was simply a move on the part of the prosecution and the grand jury to harass the defense and make it show its hand in this case."

"Do you mean to assume that the grand jury started the investigation to cause the defense to reveal its hand?" asked Judge Bordwell, leaning forward as his voice took a high pitch.

"Yes, I believe that," replied Darrow boldly, "and before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail. If the court holds that we must go before the district attorney in the presence of the grand jury and answer all his questions then we might as well abandon our clients to the fate. We are ready for the jail cells in preference to that."

Bordwell sat a moment as if stunned by the defiant attitude taken by the defense. He muttered something about an investigation and set the case for next week when Harrington will again be compelled to appear.

It is believed the district attorney and Burns outfit will continue its acts in harassing the defense by use of the grand jury.

The contempt action grew out of Harrington's interview with one D. N. Ingersoll of San Francisco. The interview in the lobby of the Fairmount hotel of San Francisco and at no time was Harrington alone with Ingersoll. The later is the husband of Mrs. Lena Ingersoll who is a witness for the prosecution and has a part to play in the coming trial. She is said to be willing to identify J. B. McNamara as "Bryce". It is known the woman utterly failed to identify the prisoner when she first came to see him in Los Angeles. Now, her husband says, she is receiving \$3. 50 a day from Detective Burns and that she is promised a house and lot in Los Angeles after the trial is over.

Upon the objection of the district attorney, Judge Bordwell refused to accept three affidavits filed in the Harrington case. One of these affidavits was from Fremont Older, publisher and editor of the San Francisco Bulletin and a close friend of Hiram Johnson. Older told how Ingersoll had approached him with a desire to "break into the McNamara case." Ingersoll told Older that Mrs. Ingersoll was living with a man named Scullin and that both Scullin and the woman were in the employ of Burns and that they were getting a lot of money out of the case and that they were to testify in same line they had given before the grand jury.

Mrs. Ingersoll and Sullin gave their testimony only about ten days ago, months after the indictments had been returned against the McNamara brothers and at a time when no genuine investigation was in progress. The defense declares that this method of framing up the case for the prosecution and harassing witnesses for the defense.

The other affidavits were from Attorney Harrington and Darrow and they showed conclusively the character of the Ingersoll outfit and gives alight on the man who declared Harrington had offered him money for his services. In his affidavit Darrow declares he believed from the first that Ingersoll was in the employ of Burns and that he cautioned Harrington not to be with Ingersoll unless there were witnesses present.

The whole contempt case is taken here as a confirmation that no move will be neglected to prejudice the case in the minds of the people of the community.

Judge Bordwell will make a draft of 200 prospective jurors in a few days and then the effects of the work of the horde of Burns "operatives" will be shown. It is known that every prospective juror out of the 1600 drawn last January has been under investigation by the Burns outfit. This is in line with their declaration that the McNamara boys must hang.

Efforts of the Burns men have been redoubled since it became known that the defense was being hampered by lack of funds to properly carry out the case. Burns men have openly declared their intention is to convict the McNamara boys and break up the structural iron workers unions.

Another move on the part of the Otis-M. & M. cabal came to light today and confirms all that has been said concerning the conspiracy to make Los Angeles an open shop town.

(Continued on page 2.)

ISSUED WEEKLY.

OFFICE 19 PARK AV. P. O. BOX 908
Entered at the Post Office for trans-
mission through the mail at second-
class rates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year \$30
Six Months \$20

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

Socialists are often asked, to what
extent could their platform be carried
out in municipalities. Our reply is
to the effect that Socialists in city
councils can do very little towards
changing the social system, until the
state laws are changed.

If the Socialists elected every city
official in Montana from Mayor to
dog peltter, these officials could do
very little in carrying out the Socialist
program, except giving a good admin-
istration and municipalizing the water
system, and the majority of Montana
cities already own their own water
plant.

The reason of this is, municipalities
in Montana have not got home rule.
While Montana has as good municipa-
l laws as any state, and far better than
most states, in as much as the present
laws centralizes all power in the city
councils and not in a variety of boards
or commissions as in other states, yet
either with the present form of govern-
ment or government by commis-
sion, Socialism in municipalities can
not make much head way until there
has been a change of state laws.

Montana cities cannot be bonded
to build or acquire gas, electric light
and power plants, telephone systems
or street railways, and the limit of
indebtedness of most Montana cities
has been reached if not over reached,
leaving the Socialists with a problem
of how to pay off the debt created by
old party politicians.

While Montana city councils have
the power to make a tax levy, yet they
have not the power to fix the assessed
valuation of any property within the
city, that power is given to the county
commissioners, who form the county
board of equalization.

Another bad law that prevails in
our cities is the special improvement
district law, which gives cities the
power to create a district and levy
special taxes in the district against the
land in said district, this is a means
whereby the taxes are shifted from
the corporations and put on to the
people who own their own homes,
and virtually means a reduction in
wages to the workers. Lots are as-
sessed in the special improvement dis-
tricts at so much per front foot, re-
gardless whether the land is worth
\$1 per foot or \$100. per foot. The
poor man having to pay as much as
the owner of more valuable property.

Socialists can not abolish contract
labor in the cities, as the state law
makes it mandatory to call for bids on
all work that is to cost more than
\$250, and moreover if this law could
be evaded, cities have no way to raise
the money to pay the wages to em-
ployees doing the work except by pay-
ing warrants, and loan sharks will
not cash these warrants except at a
big discount.

It is up to the Socialists of Montana
to concentrate their efforts, not in
attempting to carry one or two cities,
at the next election, but in concentrat-
ing every effort to elect Socialists to
both houses of the legislature.

It has been said, and truthfully too,
that sheep herders and cow boys
govern the cities of Montana, in as
much as the agricultural counties pre-
dominate in the representation of
the legislature. An example of this
can be seen by comparing Butte and
Silver Bow counties to the five coun-
ties that border on to it. Silver Bow
casts approximately 1,400 votes and
has 12 representatives and one sena-
tor in the legislature, while the five
counties bordering on Silver Bow cast
a total of less than 10,000 votes and
have 15 representatives and 5 sena-
tors in the state legislature.

To elect Socialists to the state leg-
islature is what our efforts must be
directed too, especially to the state
senate, which is the seat of reaction
in state legislation.

The Socialists must work for the
following measures:

Cities to have the power of issuing
bonds for acquiring gas, electric light
and power plants, telephone systems
and street car lines.

A law giving cities the power to
do any work by day labor instead of
by contract labor and the power of
issuing bonds to meet the expenses
of same before the work is com-
menced.

City councils to have t ehsold power
of fixing the assessed valuation of all
property within the city limits.

A change in the methods of tax-
ation, whereby the large mining cor-
porations will not escape taxation, as

they do at present, and about the only
law that could apply successfully on
the mining corporations at present in
Montana, is to tax their land valua-
tion.

With a few such measures as the
foregoing passed by the next legis-
lature, the Socialists of Montana
would be able to make great progress
in changing the system in our munic-
ipalities.

Therefore at present it is of greater
consequences that we concentrate our
efforts to electing men to the legis-
lature from a number of counties in-
stead of attempting to capture a few
cities.

The Montana News needs lots of
support these days. Can you give us
any assistance? A mortgage against
the News has matured, and a nice big
bunch of subs will help us meet the
obligation.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Present indications are that the
strike on the Harriman system of
railroads will spread. The Pennsyl-
vania and the Northwestern railroads
have offered to assist the Harriman
lines. Both the Northwestern and the
Pennsylvania railroads have each
offered to loan 170 locomotives to
the Harriman lines. According to
the constitution of the machinists union,
this means a breach of contract on
the part of the railroads and is the
basis of a strike, as the moment that
a locomotive of any railroad not on
strike is loaned to a railroad on which
the machinists are on strike, all the
machinists on the road loaning the
locomotive go on strike, regardless of
contracts.

The fact that the Pennsylvania and
Northwestern railroads have offered
to loan locomotives to the Harriman
lines is proof that the Harriman lines
are near their finish, and that with
all the scabs at their command they
are unable to win.

The Montana News hopes to have
a special correspondent on all the
roads on strike and thereby keep the
workers in Montana posted as to the
progress of the strike.

The patience of the wage slave
covereth a multitude of sins.

Patriotism is your conviction that
this country is superior to all other
countries because you were born in
it.

PARLOR SOCIALISM

Here is a clever New York woman's
definition: Parlor Socialism means
having two callers at the same time
and letting each hold a hand.

According to the newspapers: Social-
ism is immoral; Socialism is too
good for bad human nature; Social-
ists are dreamers and idealists; So-
cialists are materialists and selfish
destructonists. Under Socialism all
would be loafers; under Socialism all
would be compelled to work against
their will; Socialists are Anarchists
and want to break up the govern-
ment; Socialism is paternalistic—it
will be a government; tyranny. The
moral of this paragraph is that you
don't want to take what you see in
the newspapers with a grain of salt—
a salt mine would hardly suffice.

A DIALOGUE.

Publisher: You are the author of
this manuscript?

Novelist: I am, sir.

P: Is about 99 per cent of it mushy
twaddle?

N: Oh, more than that. At least
98 per cent of it is slushy love rot.

P: Are there any epigrams?

N: Six; and they must be good for
I got them out of a newspaper.

P: Is the hero tall?

N: Yes.

P: Handsome?

N: Yes.

P: Athletic?

N: Yes.

P: Is the heroine lithe?

N: She is

P: And do her raven locks dangle
about her lily white shoulders?

N: They do.

P: And is there a moonlight seen?

N: Sure thing.

P: Do they get married in the end?

N: They certainly do.

P: And is the villain who pursued
her punished in the last chapter?

N: Yes.

P: Very good. We'll publish your
novel.

SANE OR INSANE?

Did you ever hear that story of the
test that the head of an insane asylum
applied to all new inmates to discover
whether were sane or insane? Well,
it'll only take a minute, so here goes.
He simply marched them to a
bucket of water that was placed di-
rectly under a running faucet and

thereupon ordered them to dip out the
water. Then he stood off at a dis-
tance and watched the proceedings.
If he dipped and dipped—he was
crazy. If he turned off the faucet
and dipped out thereat—hewas O. K.
Not much to it but enough to draw
a moral.

And now I'm going to find out
whether you are sane or insane—po-
litically speaking.

Society is fested with many social
ills. And furthermore, they are in-
creasing every day. We have crime,
prostitution, child labor, poverty, ex-
ploitation, disease, etc.

Now, put all this social swill into
an imaginary bucket. It is rapidly
filling up! Why? Because there is a
running faucet directly over it. What
does that faucet symbolize? The So-
cialists claim that all this social swill
comes because of the private own-
ership of the means of wealth produc-
tion and distribution.

You Prohibitionists are trying to dip
out the slime of intemperance. But
you are letting the faucet alone! You
are right nice fellows, but pardon
my frankness, politically speaking you
are crazy.

You charity workers are trying to
dip out the bucket with a heavy sieve.
You seem to be woking, but of all
the maniacs you are the most pitiable.

You republicans and democrats are
standing before the bucket (some in
it), and you are not even dipping.
You are the craziest of the crazy.

The Socialists have a dipper in hand
and they tell you to turn off the
faucet of private ownership of Social
needs. They would turn off the
faucet, but do that they cannot—it is
too heavy.

They need help!
Will you assist?
That all depends—
Are you sane or insane?

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP VERSUS
SOCIAL OWNERSHIP.

By Emanuel Julius.

Private ownership a century ago
and to day carry different meanings.

When production was caried on in-
dividually by the worker himself he
owned these simple tools that were
necessary in his work.

The private ownership of tools at
that time was perfectly right and just
for it in no manner tended to make
one the master of another.

Conditions have changed.
Today that form of private own-
ership is no longer in existence.

The workers do not own the tools
the use.

In fact, the form of the tools them-
selves have changed.

Think how insignificant the crawl-
ing sail boats, the creeping ox-teams
and the snail-like stage coaches are
compared to the gigantic railroad sys-
tem, automobiles and fast sailing
steamers!

Imagine the greatness of the Hoe
press and wonderful linotype machines
compared to setting type by hand and
printing on presses that were con-
sidered good that could print a hun-
dred impressions an hour.

So I might continue indefinitely.

It is conservately estimated that one
worker, assisted by the modern means
of production, can produce a hundred
times as much as did our forefathers
with their rude, simple tools.

Though in those days he produced
far less with his simple tools, yet he
made a good wholesome living.

Does the modern worker who pro-
duces many times as much receive a
hundred times the amount, or even
as good a living as did our fore-
fathers?

A cursory glance at present-day
conditions gives NO for an answer.

What is the reason for this seeming
contradiction?
This we shall try to answer.

Along with the appearance of these
vast social tools has appeared a new
form of ownership—the private own-
ership of social needs.

The machines, railroads, telegraphs,
factories, etc., so vitally necessary in
modern industrial society have fallen
into the hands of what is called the
capitalist class, and it is for this rea-
son that every time a new labor sav-
ing device is invented that it acts as
a boomerang against the workers and
a great source of profit for the cap-
italists.

This form of private ownership is
a monstrous injustice, and, just as
the human body, in order to continue
existence, must rid itself of its vermi-
form appendix when it has reached a
certain stage, so must the capitalist
class, the modern vermiiform appendix
of society, be cut off, for it performs
absolutely no useful function and the
existence spells danger to the well be-

ing of mankind.

This capitalist ownership is wrong,
but we cannot return to the old form
of private ownership as could some
foolish reformers. In order to do
that, it would be necessary to tear
up the railroads, pull down all tele-
phone and telegraph wires, break all
the machines and go back to the days
of stage oases, mounted messengers,
etc.

The Socialist, not after anything so
insane and foolish, offers the most
logical remedy, namely, that progress
continue, that railroads and machines
be still further improved, but that
their private ownership be substituted
with collective ownership, that they be
democratically managed and that the
producers shall receive the full social
value of their labor.

What sensible objection can you of-
fer to this program?

SOME DEFINITIONS.

By John M. Work.

What is Socialism?

Sometimes when we speak of So-
cialism we merely refer to the Socialist
movement, or to Socialist sentiment.
For example, when we say that So-
cialism is growing.

Again, in using the word Socialism
we mean the analysis which we So-
cialists make of the industrial system.
For instance, when we speak of Sci-
entific Socialism.

But, usually, when we use the word
Socialism, we mean the social or col-
lective system of industry which we
Socialists are attempting to introduce.

In the latter sense, Socialism means
the collective ownership and control
of those industries which are now
used by the capitalists for the purpose
of getting for themselves most of the
earnings of the working masses.

By capitalism, we mean the present
capitalist or wage system of industry,
wherein the mills, mines, factories,
railroads, and mercantile institutions,
are owned by private capitalists who
hire people to do the work and pay
them a fraction of the value of their
labor.

The word capital is very often mis-
understood.

When you speak of capital, most
people think of money. They have an
idea that money is the only capital
there is.

Of course there is such a thing as
money capital.

But money capital is only a small
portion of the total capital.

Capital, as a rule, consists of prop-
erty—of industries—of industries
that are used for the purpose of mak-
ing more money, and of exploiting
it out of other people.

The words exploit and exploitation,
which are so frequently met with in
Socialist literature, are very often
not understood at all.

By exploitation we mean this thing
of a few capitalists getting nearly all
the earnings of the working masses
by owning the things which they have
to use, or which they have to have.

HEADLINES AND FACTS.

By J. Mahlon Barnes.

A booklet, entitled "Tricks of The
Press," among many interesting
things, contain a photographic repro-
duction of the first page of the "Chi-
cago Daily Journal", date of February
11, 1901.

Black across the page, in the largest
black type in the paper, are printed
these words:

"Guard Taft from Socialists"
The facts are that Mr Taft that day
was booked for a speech in Lafayette
Square, New Orleans, La. A comrade
lived on that square, and he helped in
the general decorations by hanging
out of his windows several banners,
worded as follows: "Work for all
and all for the Workers" and "Abol-
ish Poverty by voting the Socialist
Ticket." The police came into his
house and tore them down—that's all,
that day—but the police put the ban-
ners back in heir places a few days
later.

About the Journal story Comrade
Creel, the author, says: "Now, the
beautiful part about this is, that while
the headlines run clear across six col-
umns, the actual story of "Guarding
Taft from Socialists" occupied just 16
lines of one column, date line and all.
Here the story leaves off and the pa-
per launches into a description of
"Balmy Spring Weather." This is a
typical newspaper, anti-Socialist story.
It's six columns wide and an inch
deep."

Millions Misled.

The capitalist press perverts; the
Socialist press educates. The one big
service a comrade can now render to
the party and the cause, is to secure
readers for our press.

It is a far cry from a steet corner
meeting with its ever shifting crowd,

to the best and modern hall in the
community, and that filled with a
multitude cheering Socialism, but that
is just what has happened in hundreds
of cities and towns.

The National Socialist Lyceum Bu-
reau combines agitation, education
and organization, and each of the best
and most attractive type.

Remember, all this can be had in
your own town, directed by your own
local, in cooperation with the state
and national organizations and the
party press.

Every local with fifty members, or
even twenty-five members, can make
their fellow citizens become readers of
the Socialist press to the extent of
\$300.00 in subscriptions. The reader
takes sixty papers. Those same read-
ers hear five of the best lecturers of
the movement has produced. And the
only reason a local has for existence
is to break down capitalist misrepres-
entation and prejudice, spread So-
cialist sentiment and knowledge—to
agitate, educate and organize the
workers for their own emancipation.

"WAR WHAT FOR?" By George
R. Kirkpatrick, is the greatest book
on economics by any living American

author. It is a book that fairly bristles
with sharp points that puncture the
hide of capitalism and makes this old
monster squirm and hunt cover. No
"Dare-Devil Dick" writer ever imag-
ined such "blud curdling" episodes
as Kirkpatrick describes as true his-
tory, the history of the befuddled,
the betrayed and slaughtered working
class, on many a goary battlefield.
The class who had nothing to gain
but misery and death, or if they sur-
vive, long hours of grinding toll to
pay the war expenses.

375 pages, cloth binding, illustrated,
\$1.20 a copy. Order from the Mont-
ana News.

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

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

Are you a Reader of

THE MONTANA NEWS

You are interested it its EDITORIAL POLICY.
You read it for things that are NOT found in other
papers.

You read it because it is a SOCIALIST publica-
tion. You are interested in the SOCIALIST
and LABOR CIRCLES.

POINT OF VIEW.

But you ought to know and you want to know
more.

You want to know all the NEWS of the Socialist
You want to know and you ought to know the
significance of current events from a Socialist and
Labor standpoint.

To get this news you must read a DAILY paper
with the SAME EDITORIALS AS THE MON-
TANA NEWS.

There is such a paper.
That paper is the

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

It is different from other Daily papers. It is
different BECAUSE

It tells the truth.
It is a workman's paper.
Its business is human Progress.
It is PUBLISHED FOR THOSE WHO
DARE TO THINK.

If you are a Progressive Socialist, and want to
keep in touch DAILY with what goes on in the
World of Labor—want to feel the pulse of the entire
Socialist and Labor movement of America—
Send in your subscription.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

1 year \$3.00
6 months \$1.50
4 months \$1.00
1 month \$.25

At least send in a quarter and try it for a month.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

207 Washington Street Chicago, Illinois.

THE OLYMPIAN THE COLUMBIAN
THE ALL "STEEL" TRAINS-THE "SAFE" TRAINS
VIA THE
Chicago, Milwaukee
& Puget Sound Ry.
AND THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
Specially constructed "All-Steel" Standard sleeping and
tourist cars of the world-famed "Longer-Higher-Wider" berth
variety.
Steel dining cars, luxuriously furnished. A service of
the very highest class, and a cuisine that offers the choicest
and best that the market affords.
If you want to travel east or west the safest and shortest
way, as well as the way of greatest pleasure take one of these
new standard flyers.
LOW SUMMER EXCURSION
now in effect to practically all points East and on the Pacific
coast.
Long Return Limits—Liberal Stopovers.
Detailed information regarding Rates, Train
service, etc., cheerfully furnished.
W. P. WARNER, A. G. F. & P. A. Butte,
Montana.
"THE New Steel Trail." GEO. W. HIBBARD, General Passenger Agent.

Have a Care.

Speak sweetly to the good landlord, And don't complain a bit, Or else he'll take his real estate And go abroad with it.

Be decent to the railroad king, Nor rail against his cars, Or else he'll take his rights of way And export them from Mars.

Approach the upright banker man With words of milk and honey, Or else, in righteous anger he'll Refuse to take your money.

Please let the trust magnate alone, Nor seek to regulate, Or else he'll take his trust far off Unto another state.

And go the infant industry Contribute all you can, Or else they'll take it in their arms And run it in Japan.

'Tis thus the critters threaten us, Our murmurs do dispel, So patriotism only works When things are going well.

—E. O. Jones, in "Modern Magazine."

Attempting to Coerce Attorney

(Continued from page one.)

Two of Otis employees opened an "employment bureau" and attached to it a "publicity department." Within 24 hours after the office had been opened advertisements began to appear in eastern daily papers asking for 1000 workers in Southern California with a promise of \$4 a day. The advertisements state there is a scarcity of laborers here and the wages are good. The truth is labor is being done by Hindoos, Japanese and Mexican peons. All skilled labor trades are crowded and there are always a large number of unemployed and starving men in Los Angeles and all parts of California.

This is the old game to flood California with unemployed men and break down the unions and cause wages to go down to the subsistence point.

All labor papers should make display notices of this and Union officials should do what they can to get the lying advertisements discredited in the daily papers. Many workers sell everything they have to get a ticket to California, leaving their families destitute, hoping to get the high wages promised and reunite their families. This has caused more suicides, murder and crime than any one dastardly act of the labor-hating organizations in California.

WARN WORKERS OF ALL TRADES TO KEEP AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES.

WANTED

Immediately two men to lay large size sewer pipe W. D. LOVELL, YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

Why We Have Outgrown the United States Constitution.

By Eugene V. Debs.

The convention of 1787, held in Philadelphia, which framed the Constitution of the United States and adopted that instrument on September 17th of that year, consisted exclusively of what Hamilton, one of its dominating spirits, called "the wealthy, the well born and the great." There was no workingman present to degrade its councils. Labor was held in contempt, unfit to have a seat among the aristocrats who composed that body and controlled its deliberations.

Neither was there a woman among the delegates to ruffle the dignity of the grave and reverend "fathers of the constitution." It was a place for the wise and mighty, and for powdered wigs, velvet knee-breeches, silk stockings and silver shoe-buckles.

The democratic spirit so defiantly expressed in the declaration of Independence, and which had sustained the patriots during the dark days of the revolutionary war had largely subsided, and nothing was further from the purpose of the delegates than that the government they had met to establish, should be controlled by the

The constitution itself furnishes sufficient evidence of that fact. It is not in any sense a democratic instrument but in every sense a denial of democracy.

The Declaration of Independence had been democratic and revolutionary; the constitution, however, was autocratic and reactionary.

Only six of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration had a hand in framing the constitution. Patrick Henry, Thomas Payne, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams were not in the convention. Jefferson bitterly opposed the constitution as finally adopted and Henry openly denounced it.

Woodrow Wilson was right in declaring that the government was established "upon the initiative and primarily in the interest of the mercantile wealthy classes" and that "it had been urged to adoption by a minority, under the concerted and aggressive leadership of able men representing a ruling class"—and he struck the keynote of the constitution when he said that he convention that framed it was backed "By the conscious solidarity of material interests"

There is not the slightest doubt that the constitution established the rule of property; that it was imposed upon the people by the minority ruling class of a century and a quarter ago for the express purpose of keeping the propertyless majority in slavish subjection, while at the same time assuring them that under its benign provisions the people were to be free to govern themselves.

A democracy in name and form; a despotism in substance and fact! And this stupendous delusion has not yet lost its magic power upon the people, a great majority of whom still believe, in their mental childhood that the "constitution of the fathers" established democratic rule and that we are a free and self-governing peo-

ple. At the moment all that the most devoted devotees claim for the constitution as an "inspired instrument," that it embodies all the wisdom and statesmanship of the age in which it was written, the fact still remains that it is now antiquated and outgrown and utterly unfit to the conditions and antiquated to the requirements of the present day. So palpable is the fact in evidence that we see the supreme court, the specially constituted authority to construe the provisions of the constitution and preserve inviolate its reputed integrity, ride dough-shod over the "inspired instrument" and by judicial interpretation make it serve, as it has from the beginning, the class in power. And to accomplish this essential service under capitalist class government, the supreme court contemptuously ignores and defies the sacred "constitution of the fathers" by boldly usurping the power not only to construe it absolutely to suit themselves and serve the ends of the ruling class, but by deliberately invading the domain of the legislative, virtually destroying a co-ordinate branch of the government created under the constitution and annulling, wiping out utterly, laws enacted by the elected representatives of the people.

Constitutions, like the times and conditions in which they originate, are subject to the everlasting laws of change.

Evolution is no more a respecter of a constitution than it is of those who make it.

In 1787, when the constitution was adopted, the population was about three million, and agriculture and mercantile interests dominated the colonial life. Today the population is an hundred million and capitalized industry controls the government in the methods of producing, distributing, and exchanging wealth, the essential means of life, and a corresponding revolution in the industrial and social life of the people.

The ruling class of the colonial era has vanished as a class as completely out of date as would be its makers if by some magic they could appear upon the present scene. In their day the ruling class consisted of small land-holders, petty merchants and traders, and professional persons who made up what was known as the "official class."

The actual workers and producers were still in a state of semi-feudal servility, and inferior element, and practically without voice in the affairs of government. But there were no hard and fast lines between the classes of that day, nor any sharp antagonism to bring them into violent collision and to carry them against each other in hostile conflict.

In the century and a quarter since elapsed there has been an overwhelming industrial and social transformation. The weak and primitive agricultural colonies of that time have become a vast and powerful industrial nation. There is now a sharply defined class and an equally sharply defined working class. The struggle between these modern industrial classes is growing steadily more intense and re-shaping and re-moulding the entire governmental and social organism. Political government has had to give way to industrial administration and the old forms, including the constitution, are now practically obsolete.

Political government, its constitutions and its statutes, its courts, its legislatures and its armies, scientifically considered, are institutions under class rule, expressly designed to establish the supremacy of one class rule. Its functions, which are essentially coercive, will no longer be required.

With the overthrow of the capitalist class and the installation of the working class in power (which must be the inevitable outcome of the present struggle) the government of political states will be superseded by the administration of national industries.

In discussing the United States Government and the constitution Professor J. Allen Smith, already quoted, correctly concludes that "this complex system of restrictions which is the outgrowth and expression of a class struggle for the control of the government must necessarily disappear when the supremacy of the people is finally established." The present constitution was not designed to establish but to prevent the supremacy of the people. It is outgrown, obsolete, dead. Industrial and social development are not halted by it but these forces sweep

past it with scant regard for its ancient and dusty respectability.

Politicians and legislators are today the representatives, not of the people but of the trustified capitalist class. The government is essentially capitalistic, as is also, of course, the constitution to the extent that it is still vital and has any binding effect at all.

The working class is now the rising class and will soon be the triumphant class and then the capitalist state will be superseded by the working class commonwealth, and industrial despotism by industrial democracy.

The old constitution will have its place in history and will serve its purpose in the study of governmental evolution and class rule and among the inspired relics of a past age. It is a class instrument, inspired by class interests, and will survive only to make a historic epoch in class rule.

The new constitution will not be framed by ruling class lawyers and politicians but the bona fide representatives of the working class, who in the day of their triumph will be THE PEOPLE in the complete sense of that magnificent and much maligned term.

And the representatives of the working class will consist of women as well as men, sharing equally the rights and duties, the privileges and opportunities of the councils of state, and they will smile indeed as they look over with pitying toleration the "constitution of the fathers" and recall the convention in secret session that framed, in blissful ignorance that toilers and producers are citizens, and that women are also included in THE PEOPLE.

The new constitution will be framed by an emancipated working class with the sole object of establishing self-government, true democracy, conserving the freedom and security and promoting the happiness and wellbeing of every man, woman and child.

Big Railroad Strike Begins.

(Continued from first page.)

The employ of any of the roads in our jurisdiction who would hesitate for a moment to pay twice the amount he is paying today if he had a voice in the administration of the money, We believe that even who are hurt or disabled should be accorded the best treatment possible and we are willing to pay for it. If this is unreasonable we have no proper understanding of justice.

There have been instances where men have been discharged from the hospital before a cure had been effected, for the simple reason that the time allowance had expired.

Particular stress has been laid upon the subject of pensions, as though this was desired by the majority of the men. We state for the benefit of the public that there is no guarantee that our old and disabled brothers will receive the benefits of this pension. In most cases, when a man becomes old and disabled he is laid off during times of retrenchment and often times not re-employed. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the men who are not receiving these benefits will continue to do so. It is only an act of charity at best. In case of a job on Wall street the management of the roads might change hands. Then what assurance would these old men have that they would be taken care of by the new managers? What the average American wants is not charity, but a fair living wage, whereby he can provide for his declining years and for those depending upon him.

Much has been said regarding the "unreasonable" demands of the men for an eight hour day. Men who have studied the economic questions of the day are forced to admit that the trend of the times is toward a shorter work day. Where the eight hour day is in effect more work and better results have been obtained by the railroad companies.

The company officials speak of the large increase in their shop expense that 7 cents flat increase would make, claiming that in some instances it would be as high as 70 per cent. It readily can be seen that this is absurd. If any men are working in any of the shops on the Harriman system for 10 cents an hour they are certainly entitled to a 70 per cent increase.

The increases we have received during the last five years have not kept pace with the increased cost of living,

With data at hand, we are willing to debate with the company officials that subject of hours and wages, and with that end in view we have asked that they meet us in joint conference as a system federation.

The statement is made by the management that they are paying higher wages than are being paid on competitive lines. This we will not admit. The Hill roads in the northwest are paying a higher rate and allow one hour with pay to all employees at the close of the week, irrespective of the number of hours worked. The Gould roads, in competitive territory, also are paying a higher rate.

We request recognition of the federation because we believe that more can be accomplished in that way, with less expense both to the men and to the company. The plan has been tried on other roads with the greatest success to all parties. We believe that all future difficulties can best be adjusted through this medium, and therefore we deem it advisable to insist that we meet the company officials as a federation, or not at all.

E. L. Reguin of San Francisco, president of the federation; J. J. Jones of Los Angeles; H. F. Ball, Houston, Texas; H. B. Miller, Sacramento; T. P. Goff, New Orleans; John Strutman, Sacramento; John Scott, San Louis Obispo.

The lecture course is becoming very popular with Montana Socialists and will be the means of securing at least 2,000 new subscribers to Socialist papers in this state. Nearly every local that has taken up the winter lecture course is showing wonderful activity. Much good is bound to be accomplished by this method of propaganda, and we are looking for results from the same at next spring elections.

WAR—WHAT FOR? is a handsome, gold-stamped, high-grade cloth-bound, double-backed book, printed in easy, open type on high quality paper, 8x5 inches in size. The book contains 352 pages; 12 chapters; 13 intensely interesting full-page pictures (three powerful half-tones); several literary photographs of hell; trenchant discussion of every phase of war, militarism, and social struggle; more than a dozen strong passages for school and entertainment declamations; over 300 citations and quotations from authorities; bibliography; numerous suggestions for promoting the propaganda against war and capitalism; an abundance of material for lectures on war, militarism, the class struggle, capitalism, socialism, and the history of the working class. A book of this size, stock, binding, and richness of illustration is usually sold at \$1.50 to \$2.00. Can be had from the Montana News for \$1.20 postpaid.

Subscribe for the Montana News.

CONSPIRACY of the Money and Land-owning Kings of the Period of the War of the REVOLUTION EXPOSED IN

"UNITED STATES ONSTITUTION AND SOCIALISM" BY SILAS HOOD. A book of 32 pages containing the real truth about our "patriot" forefathers. It has history not found in our school books. These are the articles which recently ran in the Social-Democratic Herald and for which there was so large a demand that they had to be printed in book form.

Learn who are the real patriots were then and who the traitors are now. Adoption of the United States Constitution was the result of a monster conspiracy and every citizen of America should know the truth. Washington and Franklin not spared, Hamilton and Hancock exposed. White slavery, kidnaping, murder, debtors prisons and political trickery. It Contains Reference List for Historical Research in Libraries. Push the sale of this book. It is good propaganda.

Single Coy 10c, 25 Copies \$1.75 100 Copies \$6.00 Postage Prepaid

Montana News Helena, Montana.

HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION PRINTING

Comrades and Brother:— We desire to call your attention to the printing office of the Montana News. We do all kinds of printing for labor organizations, Constitutions, By-Laws, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Working Cards, all stationary and printed material used by unions.

The Montana News is the only paper in the Rocky Mountain states that advocates the right of labor at all times and in all places. Regardless of what the grievances may be we stand by the strikers in the struggle of the union against the corporations. In more than one instance we have turned public opinion in favor of the strikers, and in more than one city and camp have we made the union label respected. The Montana News is supported exclusively by the workers and the profits from job work of the labor organizations of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

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

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

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

No work leaves our shop that does not bear the Union Label. None but Union men employed.

Hoping to be favored by the patronage and support of your union.

Fraternally, MONTANA NEWS

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT. In each town and district... HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES. \$10.00. Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strip "B" and "C" also rim strip "D" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

News From Milwaukee

Under the capitalist system we must expect that a certain number of criminals will be made every year. But while we are waiting for the Socialist Republic to change all this, Socialists must deal with men as they now are, and as far as possible apply the humaner principles of the Socialist philosophy.

Therefore the Socialist supervisors of Milwaukee are going to establish a new house of correction in which the best methods advocated by progressive criminologists will be put into practice. The board of control has approved the plan of this new building, and in two or three weeks the County Board will advertise for bids for its erection. Of course, the whole building will be completed by union labor, as far as possible, that is, as far as there is union labor to do it.

Before drawing up the plans for the new house of correction, the Milwaukee supervisors visited prisons throughout the country and adopted the best features of each. But besides these, they have introduced some new ideas which have never been carried out, at least to any extent.

One of the main features of the new system will be outdoor work for the inmates. Fresh air and sunshine are great moral as well as physical cures. Two hundred and eighty-four acres of land have already been purchased, on which the new building will be erected. This land will provide occupation for two-thirds of the inmates, and only the most hardened offenders will be employed on inside work. The others will raise garden truck for the consumption of the inmates. The others will raise garden truck for the consumption of the inmates. This will not only lessen the cost of the institution, but will also give the men a direct interest in their work. They will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are feeding themselves, and this will give them a certain feeling of self-respect.

A few of the men will be employed in the stone quarry which is situated on the farm. However, the old methods of the "stone pile" will not be in vogue here, but machinery will do the heavy work. The crushed stone from the quarry will not be sold to contractors, but will be used on the Milwaukee roads. Since the last session of the Wisconsin legislature, Milwaukee County has the absolute power to build its own roads, without the intervention of contractors. In short, the new house of correction will produce nothing for sale, but every thing made there will be for direct use.

Another important feature will be segregation. Drunkards and tramps will not be treated as criminals, and will be separated from the other prisoners. The drunkards will be treated as patients, and with medical inspection and care, and wholesome and not too heavy work in the open air, they will stand a fair chance of recovery.

For the women, the cottage system will be used. About twenty-five inmates will be assigned to each cottage. Under this method, more freedom is possible than in a large prison. The herding together of many different classes of offenders, to the detriment of the unhardened and inexperienced, is also avoided.

It is certainly a sad thing that a prison must be built by a Socialist administration. But to eliminate the harsh features and to find a way to treat the prisoners as human beings is a problem worthy of men who are trying to remould society. In this respect the Milwaukee house of correction will be a model.

E. H. THOMAS.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

By John M. Work.

The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787.

At that time not a single one of the great labor-saving and comfort producing devices of modern times had been invented. Not a mile of railroad track had been laid on the face of the earth. Not a rod of telegraph or telephone wire had been stretched.

The marvels of steam and the miracles of electricity had not been dreamed of. The postal system was undeveloped. It took weeks to get a letter from a distance of a few hundred miles. Newspapers and magazines were few and far between. There were no libraries, no public schools. There were but a few stage lines. The tools with which the farmers and the mechanics worked were primitive—almost barbaric.

Household conveniences were rare and rude. Not so much as a friction match had been devised. When the fire went out, it was necessary either to strike a new one from a piece of flint or go to a neighbor's house and borrow a supply of coals. Manufacturing, commerce and retail business were carried on a tiny scale by individual proprietors. Chattel slavery existed in the South and the indenture of bonded servants in the North. But most of the people worked "on their own hook," as the saying goes. The newness of the country and the primitiveness of the tools made it practicable to put into operation the theory of "every fellow for himself."

Modern division of labor and complicated industry were unheard of. The people were largely independent of each other. The Constitution was framed by the well-to-do class. And it was framed to fit their own interests under the social conditions described above.

Manifestly, a Constitution framed to fit such conditions could not be thoroughly adapted to fit the conditions of the present day.

For, since those days, gigantic changes have taken place. The simple agricultural tools have been followed by the marvelous machinery now in use. Individual production in trades and manufactures, with primitive tools, has been followed by the factory system—modern industry with its infinite division of labor and its prodigies of labor saving machinery so entirely wonderful in character and variety as to beggar description. The stage coach has been followed by the railroad train, a change which it is easy to recite, but which is so stupendous that it requires a mental effort to realize it. The almost total lack of communication has been followed by the telegraph, the telephone and the postal system. The tallow dip has been followed by the gas jet and the electric light. Newspapers, magazines, books and schools exist in numberless quantity and variety—though most of them are available to only a few. The triumphs of chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, geology, zoology, anthropology, biology, embryology, philology, physiology, archeology, the fine arts, the liberal arts, the industrial arts, etc., have opened up fields of study, investigation and research which afford the keenest pleasure to the human intellect that has the opportunity to grapple with them. The industries have developed into great trusts and combines employing myriads of men and women carrying on business on a huge scale. The great masses of the people no longer work "on their own hook." They are no longer independent of each other.

They are interdependent upon each other. It is no longer practicable to apply the theory of "every fellow for himself." We are now capable of giving every boy and girl a liberal education—but we do not do it. Steam, electricity, the wonderfully improved agricultural machinery, and the perfect forest of labor saving machinery used in the mills, mines, factories and other industries have made us capable of producing, in a fraction of our waking hours, enough to provide every human being with all the necessities and comforts of life, including the leisure and the means for physical, mental, moral and spiritual development. We do not do it. But we must do it. In order to do it, we will have to introduce Socialism.

These, in brief, are the reasons why we have outgrown a good deal of the United States Constitution. But do not worry. This obstacle is not half as formidable as it looks. Among others there is one splendid clause in the Constitution which we have outgrown. It is the one which gives Congress the power to do anything that is for the general welfare. Under that clause we can introduce Socialism without a constitutional amendment.

Again, the Supreme Court has no legal power to declare a law unconstitutional. Certain isolated statements on the part of a few colonial politicians, and an overweening keenness to prove that the Constitution is a class document—which can easily be proved without resorting to exaggeration—have led some Socialists to believe that the courts have such power. But it is not so. Therefore, if the judges nullify the laws passed by a Socialist administration we will just ignore them and go on about our business of introducing Socialism.

And yet again—if we want to amend certain provisions in the Constitution, for example, to introduce equal suffrage or to abolish the Senate—we can do it by majority vote. Any provision which is opposed to majority rule is null and void and should be so treated.

So I say you need not worry—

this constitutional obstacle is not half as formidable as it looks.

For a further discussion on this subject I will refer you to the chapter entitled "The Constitution" in my book "What's So and What Isn't."

SOCIALIST EQUAL SUFFRAGE PETITION.

True to their tenets as proclaimed in their National and International declarations, the Socialist Party of the United States is circulating a petition by means of which they will demand suffrage for women. The petition is as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

This is being circulated in the factories, stores, offices, schools, churches and homes throughout the United States, Labor Unions and women's clubs and their progressive organizations are working for it. Both men and women are urged to sign it, and make this the largest petition ever presented to the United States Congress.

When the signatures have been secured, the Socialist Congressman, V. L. Berger, stands ready, not only to present the petition, but to introduce the necessary amendments to make its provisions a part of the United States Constitution.

Every person who desires to circulate the petition and help to make doubly sure its unqualified success, can secure the blanks by writing to the National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington St. Chicago Ill.

THE FREE PRESS FIGHT.

By Jack Britt Gearity.

After getting a verdict of guilty against two members of the Free Press staff on the charge of contempt of court, the capitalist persecutors of the fighting Socialist weekly paper in this city will begin the retrial of four comrades who were in charge of the paper during the famous tin mill strike of 1909 and 1910 on the charge of seditious libel.

The prosecution of the paper is a bald effort on the part of the conservative and reactionary element of the city to crush the paper and stifle the criticism of the Socialists, the Free Press having been a thorn in their side from the day of its birth.

The working class of the city is rallying to the Socialist Party in greater numbers, and with greater enthusiasm, than ever before, and both of the local capitalist papers concede the possibility of the Socialists carrying New Castle this fall. This is a certainty if our campaign is not crippled as a result of the terrible costs involved in fighting these cases in court. Outside help must be had at once if the Steel Trust tools are not to defeat us.

The fight of the authorities of this city against the Free Press is due to the fact that it championed the cause of the striking tin workers from the beginning of the strike to its untimely end. Had the paper been purely a propaganda paper, instead of a fighting champion of the rights of the working class, it would never have been attacked by the enemy, and the workers of this city know this full well.

First the Free Press was charged with violating the publishers law of this state, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine and costs totaling \$600.00. Fred H. Merrick, editor of Justice, of Pittsburg, who has been just jailed for criticizing a rotten court, complained of the Herald, a local capitalist daily paper, which was guilty of the same offense. The Herald was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs of the case.

The Chief of Police, Gilmore filed a petition with Judge Porter and four Socialists alleged to be members of the Free Press publishing committee of the local Socialist Party, which owns the paper, were indicted on the charge of seditious libel. This is the first seditious libel case in this country since 1861. The judge who tried that case was thrown off the bench shortly afterwards.

The case was tried at June term of court in 1910, and the jury voted to acquit the four defendants, Frank M. Hartman, C. H. McCarty, Charles McKeever and W. J. White, but disagreed over the question of disposing of the costs in the case. Under the law of Pennsylvania a jury may assess all of the costs against the county, the prosecutor or the defendants, or may divide them between defendants and

the prosecutor.

The jury in the Free Press case wanted to divide the costs between the defendants and the prosecutor, but Judge Porter refused to stand for that, and the jury, then failed to agree as to where the costs should be placed. That Porter called a mistrial.

Attorneys for the defense moved for a quashing of indictment. Judge Porter failed to hand down his opinion in time for the case to be retried at September court in 1910, finally handing it down 2 days prior to the opening of December court.

Defendants heard nothing of the case until March, 1911, when they were informed that another effort would be made to convict them under English law of the seventeenth century. The Free Press then called attention to the class character of Judge Porter's court, as shown by the Free Press and Herald decisions.

Immediately, under direction of someone behind the scenes, Chief of Police Gilmore prayed Judge Porter to hale the Free Press into court to show cause why it shouldn't be indicted for contempt of court. Obliging Judge Porter granted the zealous chief's prayer. But the Free Press refused to be caught in any such trap. Porter then ordered the grand jury to indict the three defendants, which was done.

Now, having obtained a verdict of guilty in the contempt farce which was tried under English common law, the prosecution is trying for a conviction on the seditious libel charge, also under the old English law, hoping to use conviction in the contempt case as a club over the jury to bring a verdict of guilty in the seditious libel case.

The entire legal struggle is due to the fact that the Free Press protested vehemently, if not always politely against the use of cop, cossack and court against the strikers. The workers realize this to a very large extent, as I've already said, and they are lining up with the Socialist Party very fast. Realizing this, the old party politicians and the advocates of good men are up in the air.

But the Free Press must have financial help now, or the enemies of the workers will be able to cripple the fighting weekly by piling up legal costs against it. The war cry here is, New Castle for the Workers. Send along your mite of cash. Do it now. Address: Free Press, New Castle, Pa.

UTAH FEDERATION ENDORSES SOCIALISM

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 30.—Precedents in the Utah labor movement were shattered in the state convention of organized labor which convened here in the local Union Labor Hall, when, with scarcely a dissenting voice, the State Federation endorsed Socialism and pledged itself to assist in the propaganda of its doctrines. In all previous conventions in this state the question of political action has been tabooed or at best handled from so many divergent points that definite action was never taken.

In addition to endorsing political action, a number of other sweeping resolutions were indorsed. One of these condemns Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, of which the Utah labor body is a part, for his affiliation with the National Civic Federation. Another condemns the Boy Scout movement as a semi-military organization, and another disapproves of the effort made by the American Medical Association to establish a national medical bureau, which, according to the resolution, would infringe upon the liberty of individuals to regulate their own methods of treating disease.

Endorse Socialist Party.

The Socialist resolution follows: "Whereas, In the entire history of the American labor movement, the police, the military and the judicial departments of our state and national governments have been used in the interest of capital, rather than of labor, in the interest of property, rather than of man, and

"Whereas, This fact has been most clearly demonstrated to labor at times when labor was struggling to better its condition, and

"Whereas, This attitude is not the fault of the American people of which this government was formed and for which it is sustained, but is the fault of capitalism, which is throttling the democracy of our political institution to maintain an industrial despotism, and

"Whereas, There is but one political party in the field to-day which stands forever with labor against capital and for the final complete emancipation of the entire working class, and

"Whereas, That party is known as

Montana News Prospectus.

The Montana News will be issued hereafter by the UNION PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, from its offices at Helena, Montana.

The said company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Montana. Authorized Capital Stock \$10,000 Shares \$5.00 each

Object of Corporation.

To print and publish at the City of Helena, Montana, a weekly newspaper to be devoted to the interest of the working class of the State of Montana and the Northwestern States, and for the purpose of transacting, carrying on and conducting a printing and publishing business in all its branches.

Need of Local Paper.

The working class movement must have a powerful local press before it can hope to influence the government or the state as a party. Such a press can be a power in the Northwest as the expression of a working class remarkably aggressive and devoted to freedom and justice. Without a paper of protest against the horrors of a system of profit and plunder it would have been impossible to expose the Donohue Millita bill passed by the late legislature!

There is tendency to reaction in the state at present. Franchises are being given away lavishly to the exploiters of the working class—street cars, electric lines, electric lighting, and gas—with no provisions to allow the public to own these necessities in the future; whereas, ten and twenty years ago such franchises contained specifications for the transfer of such property to the commonwealth.

Blows at Labor.

The last legislature in Montana appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of bringing in labor to compete with the laborers already here. Montana employers are even advertising in Europe for men to work in the state, while we are already overloaded with idle men.

Little Revolutionary Reading.

There are only 9,000 subscribers to Socialist papers in Montana. We must have at least 50,000 persons reading Socialist papers before the spirit of protest can be aroused or the workers make their impress upon the state and municipal governments.

There are 80,000 voters in Montana, and a population of about 375,000. Cold figures tell the tale of work to be done.

Purposes.

The News will fight the battles of the workingclass through all present evils and obstacles of exploitation.

It will point out the emancipation from exploitation in the abolition of the private ownership of the industrial machinery.

It will direct the workers to co-operate production. It will expose the outrages of capitalism which we encounter at our door.

It will enter the arena and struggle with strong and self-interested opponents to construct better laws, institutions, and opportunities.

It will at all times inform the populace of malicious laws passed and enforced by our law making bodies.

It will also be a center from which the Initiative and Referendum will circulate.

Plans of Operation.

The News will henceforth be a Socialist party paper, but not a party-owned paper. It will be handled exclusively by the Union Printing and Publishing Company. This company will own its own machinery, equipment, linotype, motors, and presses, and is pleasantly and commodiously situated at 19 Park Avenue, Helena, Montana. It makes a specialty of union job work, bills constitutions, by-laws, letterheads, and whatever organized labor may require in the way of printing. We support you; you support us. Labor withdraws its support from its enemies and co-operates with its friends.

It will issue special editions dealing with the local issues in any town or community at the minimum cost, so that any such point may have all the advantages of a local paper, and scatter it by the thousands.

Advertising.

The News will carry a special line of high class advertising, covering a widespread territory. It has applications from land companies, book firms, library associations and other enterprises of a general character to advertise on a large scale, and will give special attention to this valuable feature in the future. The News is an unusually able medium as a publicity organ because of its extended circulation, entering almost every state and territory in the United States, crossing the borders of Canada and Mexico, and going also to many foreign countries. It is read by the buyers, the chief consumers, the workers, who are 90 per cent of the population.

Policy and Program.

The News will stand for the constructive program of Socialism. It will work for the industrial revolution through the conquest of political power by a new class, the workers. It will take an aggressive part in all political and municipal activities. It will encourage and serve in every way the organization of the workers both Politically and Industrially. It will be first to serve the unions in time of trouble and to reprove them for errors that obstruct their progress. It will be labor's staunchest friend when in trouble no matter what the cause. It will be the fearless advocate and labor leader of the Northwest, and the rallying center for the activities of the Socialist movement.

Financial Support.

If you want to help in this grand world movement of labor you want to put some money into it and be a part of it. You want to take several shares of stock and get your union and neighbors to take some. You can pay \$5. down for each share of stock or you can pay \$1.00 a month for five months, or for as long as you please, and every \$5.00 you pay will give you an additional share of stock.

This method is a sure winner so far as a solid support for Socialist enterprises is concerned. It is what has made the success of the Kerr Publishing Company, The Social Democratic Herald, and the Chicago Daily Socialist. Everybody's business is nobody's business, but definite system will make a paper in the west as successful as those in the east.

The News is 50 cents a year, one cent each in budles.

Further information can be had by writing G. A. Brown, Box 1132, Helena, Montana, and send all money for stock to the above address.

All subscriptions for the News and orders for printing should be addressed to Montana News, Helena, Montana.

the Socialist Party, be it therefore.

"Resolved, That we, the delegates working class from the bonds of wage slavery shall be proclaimed in American convention assembled, do hereby and throughout the world"

indorse the said Socialist Party as the party of the working class, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all members of organized labor in the State of Utah to study the principles and aims of Socialism and its representative party and to lend their aid to this political party, which is working for the better organization of labor and for an industrial democracy in which labor shall be supreme; and be it further

"Resolved, That as a state organization we aid in the propaganda of Socialism, that we may hasten the day when the emancipation of the

The convention chose the following as officers for the ensuing year: President, George Dinadae of Ogden; First vice-president, Geo. Hale of Eureka; Second vice-president, Joseph Oliver of Ogden; Third vice-president, A. K. Hampton of Salt Lake City; Fourth vice-president, W. M. Kerr of Salt Lake City; Fifth vice-president, L. M. Barnes of Ogden.

Secretary H. R. Russell of the State Federation spoke very optimistically of the future of organized labor in Utah and stated that there was a general tendency to get together in one powerful organization.