

## After the New Paper Press!

### № Certificate of Share

Helena, Montana, 1904.

This Certificate of Stock is issued to \_\_\_\_\_ for the sum of \$10.00, non-assessable and non-interest bearing for the purpose of securing a Paper Press to be installed in the Montana News office, and to be the property of the stock holders until such time as all stock has been canceled by cash payment. Provided, that no share of stock shall be transferable, and shall be numbered consecutively as sold, and paid in the same manner, and that not more than one hundred and fifty shares shall be sold for the said purpose of paying for, and installing a Paper Press complete. This share shall be considered a lien for the sum of \$10.00 upon the said press until the same is canceled by payment in cash.

**The MONTANA NEWS**  
Per \_\_\_\_\_ Manager

In our last issue, we announced to our readers the addition of the cartoon feature, and in brief, the necessity of a paper press, and also stated that we would explain our plan in our next issue of how to get the press.

And this is the way it is to be done: We have already printed one hundred and fifty shares of stock at \$10.00 each, a fac simile of which is given above. You will notice that by the reading of this certificate or share of stock, you are only investing ten dollars for a time; in other words you are loaning ten dollars to the help of the cause for a time without interest. The interest on ten dollars is all that you can lose. This is nothing compared to the good work that it will do.

Now what we must do is sell the one hundred and fifty shares at once at \$10.00 each; this will raise \$1,500.00, which will put in a good press, and mind you will put us in a position to begin paying off these shares as soon as installed. In fact the money that is now being paid out monthly for the printing of the News at another office can be paid on the shares.

This plan is so simple that none of the comrades can fail to understand it, and they will see by reading the certificate of share that they will have a lien on the press for their amount until such time as the same is cancelled by cash payment made by the Montana News.

Now, comrades, let us get a move on us and put in this press, and as soon as installed it will be a pleasure for the management to announce every month of paying off a share or so of the press stock; cut out the slip in this paper and return to this office with \$10.00 and you will be issued a certificate of share in the effort to secure a press for the Montana News. Several have already pledged themselves to the effort, and we believe from the encouraging words coming in that the money can be raised in a short time.

The campaign is on, comrades, and if you desire to have a good paper in this state during our fight it is your duty to assist this much in helping to build it up. No two or three comrades can afford to sacrifice their time and all they have forever, unless the efforts of the membership of the party shows by acts that their efforts are of some value to the movement.

Arouse! You comrades who have come to the front at the right time, please come again! Stand with this movement and effort to place a paper press in the office of the News!

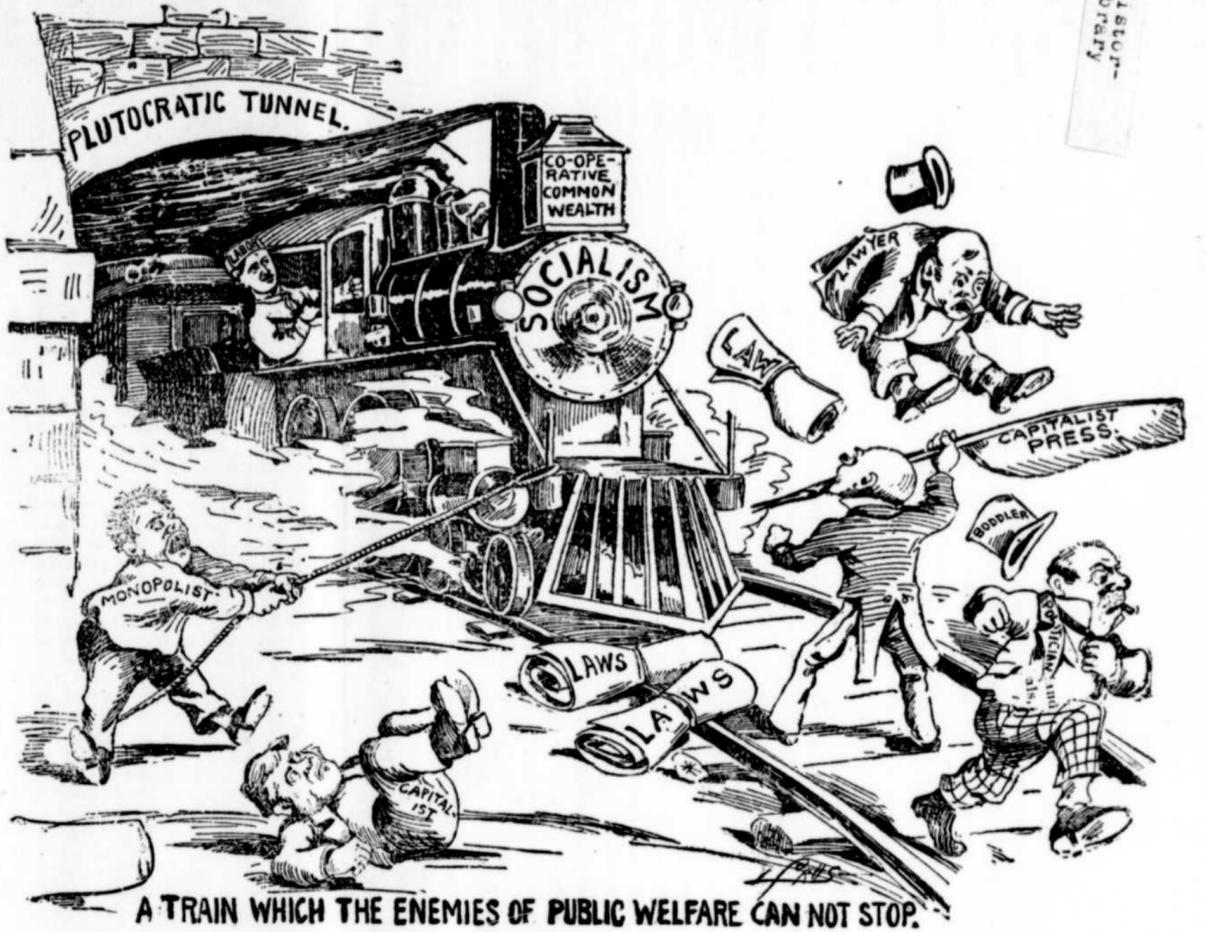
Give us your help in this matter for a short time, and we will not only pay back every cent to the comrades, but with their assistance, we will do a mighty work in the class struggle.

Send in for a share! Don't wait!

### Comrade Spears Asks for Fair Play

Dear Sir and Comrade: I desire space in your columns to show the comrades the manner in which I have been treated by the national office and those who evidently control party affairs since its removal to Chicago. I presume my name will not be unfamiliar to many of the delegates to the national convention, as I became acquainted with many at the convention, being on the entertainment committee, acting as sergeant at arms, and holding agitation meetings in front of the hotel in the evenings near where the delegates stopped, and I leave it to them if they considered me a traitor to the Socialist party. True, I have views of my own, as some will remember I took opposition to the trade union resolution in opposition to some of my old New York state comrades, because I did not like what seemed to me an indirect slap at the A. L. U. by the A. F. of L. members, both of which organizations I belong to; and besides my views on tactics are not of the "opportunist" character, yet these should not mean that I should be made the victim of those here in Chicago who disagree with me.

At the convention a platform was adopted which is being severely criticised, and the Cook county (Chicago) central committee, of which I have not been a member for six months, and had consequently nothing to do with, started a move to have a new platform submitted to a mass meeting of the membership and if accepted to be sent through the usual channel to get a general referendum vote of the entire party membership. I might say here that the draft submitted has since been adopted by Montana, Oregon, and I think Idaho, besides several county districts as state and county platforms, so it could not have been so very treasonable an act after all. A determined effort was made by those opposed to the move and who seemed to think it "lese majestie" to even criticise the new national platform. These in Chicago took snap vote in their ward branches and had delegates, who had been doing the party work for years, removed, and in their places sent such men as Seymour Stedman, Thos. J. Morgan and Barney Berlyn, national committeeman of Illinois. These men at the next meeting of the Cook county central committee, by means of a small attendance, got possession of the meeting and in spite of a fixed adjourning rule of six o'clock went on and chopped off the heads of all the officials of the party in the county who did not think as they did, though some had salaries coming to them and others had borrowed money owing. They took possession of the Chicago Socialist and have since conducted things in a



## Hutchinson Votes with Corey on Marlowe's \$144,000 Tax Reduction

Some things look queer, though very familiar in the doings about town of some of these persons who are loaded with an assortment of "vested rights."

We must admit for the sake of argument that Marlowe is a very great man. He has demonstrated this to his own satisfaction at least and, not having the pleasure of his acquaintance, it is necessary to accept his estimate.

However, the seeming influence Mr. Marlowe exercises over the machinery of state would tend to convince most anyone that his estimate is not stretched very far.

In any event Mr. Marlowe seems to have arranged matters with a view to smoothness and dispatch.

There was no friction. The cogs fit as if fluted by a master hand.

high-handed manner, more like Tammany Hall or pot-house politicians than as Socialists. I was not in the city when the squabble culminated, being out about 20 miles trying to organize a local in a small town, my expenses for same being yet unpaid. I had nothing whatever to do with the affair. Of course nearly everybody divided on sides in the matter and becoming as termed a Socialist and "Morganite." Jas. S. Smith, the state secretary, mixed up in the affair by refusing to sell party due stamps to the regularly elected county secretary. The state executive committee, of which I am a member, met and ordered Smith to sell the stamps until such time as the matter was settled, but he defied them, and the state executive committee by power vested in them by the constitution removed Smith from office and elected me state secretary (pro tem) till the full state committee could meet and decide the matter. The national secretary, when the credentials were presented refused to recognize them and as much as told me I was not to come in person to the national office because he had a letter from J. S. Smith, the deposed state secretary, not to recognize me, though my credentials were signed by the chairman and secretary of the duly elected members of the state committee of Illinois in session at a meeting at which a full quorum was present, and due notice had been sent to all members, some of whom J. S. Smith induced to remain away. The matter was taken before the national quorum, at which four were present, three only acting, Berlyn, being an interested party, being let out. The three members of the quorum decided against our state committee, who appeared and stated its case, and J. S. Smith practically made no defense at all. On behalf of the state committee I demanded an appeal and was granted same. Repeatedly I tried over the telephone and by mail to find out from the national secretary how he wanted the appeal prepared and if I would be allowed to see the proof sheets before being sent out to the members of the national committee. He wanted me to write out my appeal and submit it and then he would have J. S. Smith do likewise, and he asked me to wait till he was ready to send out the minutes. I did so, but got no word. I asked for a list of the national

The new commissioner's bond was furnished by Mr. Marlowe.

Mr. Marlowe's private secretary signed the oath of office as a witness.

The oath of office was administered in the office of H. G. McIntyre, Mr. Marlowe's eminent attorney.

Then, too, Mr. Marlowe seems to have had no fear as to the outcome of his efforts before the board of county commissioners.

And why? The Montana News is informed that Mr. Hutchinson voted with Mr. Corey for that enormous reduction of \$144,000. And that Commissioner Wegner was opposed to any reduction.

It is not the desire of this paper to inquire too closely into any private reasons Messrs. Corey and Hutchinson may have had for their vote in favor of presenting

Mr. Marlowe with such a magnificent present as a \$144,000 reduction of assessment, but the News (being new in the field and unfamiliar with the methods in vogue hereabout) desires the aid of these gentlemen in its efforts to size up the situation and will gladly grant to any or all of them the use of its columns to the end that they may set forth their public reasons for their acts.

The above offer is intended for Mr. Marlowe as well as for Messrs. Corey and Hutchinson.

Mr. Marlowe occupies a public office more conspicuous than that of county commissioner, for he is manager of more public agencies of taxation than are the entire city and county governments combined. Therefore it is entirely proper that Mr. Marlowe give in these columns his reasons for attempting to avoid dividing with

the public treasury the swag he collected as taxes for the use of those public functions.

And it is quite proper for the Messrs. Corey and Hutchinson to reproduce the note which proved to be the basis of so much delicious harmony.

Such masters of harmony, of equalization should be heard by the multitude. Such would be most soothing to the nerves of quite a bunch of taxpayers.

Equalization, in this notable instance, seems to have meant that Marlowe's taxes should not exceed in total the tax of any small householder.

Now, gentlemen, a large number of small but alert taxpayers would like greatly to hear from you. You, too, Mr. Marlowe. You are the manipulator of many destinies, but you are still responsible to public opinion.

### A Socialist Street Meeting!

Ida Crouch-Hazlett, the Socialist orator of Colorado, spoke last Wednesday night on the streets in Helena to a very large and extremely attentive crowd.

From the time that she mounted the soap box, after being introduced by J. H. Walsh of the Montana News, the interested crowd began to gather around, until the foot of Broadway, where she was speaking, was packed.

Mrs. Hazlett is a forceful speaker, a classically educated woman of effeminate appearance, but commanding expression of language, which loans her the gifted power of holding her audience for nearly two hours upon the almost universal economic question of Socialism.

She described the workingman's condition; and the small business man, and showed him conclusively by quoting instances and data that he is gradually going out of the ranks of the business class by the gradual economic development and trustification system that is now taking place in this country.

After finishing her address on the street a great amount of literature was distributed, for which the crowd seemed to be thirsting; the Socialists met at headquarters and a number of discussions were listened to. All favored the waking up process and urged that every Socialist appoint himself a committee of one to get in and hustle from now on.

Mrs. Hazlett will return to this city and speak on the street on Sunday evening, the 21st, after which she will go to Hamilton to attend the state meeting of the Federation of Labor. From there she will go to Missoula, and thence to the Kalispell country, returning through Helena on her way to the eastern part of the state, including Fergus county.

If she is not called out of the state before the election sufficient dates can be secured to keep her on the platform until the 8th day of November.

**THE MONTANA NEWS.**

ISSUED WEEKLY.

**J. H. WALSH** . . . . . Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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



**Eugene V. Debs**      **Ben Hanford**

**ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM AND LABOR UNION FAKIRS.**

A considerable amount of time is used by the enemies of Socialism, in advancing the argument, that under the present system, there cannot be two classes. Unremitting conflicts, between the employer and employee, make the assertion ridiculous. The position taken by those who refuse to acknowledge Socialism as the eliminator of existing conditions, at times, become ludicrous. Recently Judge Cheadle of the district court, of Fergus county, who is a republican, was engaged by the Western Federation of Miners, (an organization that has repeatedly declared for the principles of Socialism) as orator of the day at their annual celebration. The speaker in the course of his address, laid particular stress upon the declaration, that under the present system, there can be but one class, at the same time eulogizing the Western Federation of Miners, as a successful combination to protect against peon wages.

Had the good natured judge, been sincere in treating the question of classes, he should have advised the organization, to disband and save the expense of dues, assessments, arduous agitation work and funeral expenses, on occasions of strikes when the classes, (whose existence he repudiated) clash.

In Great Falls the contentions of "no classes" has been slightly jarred from the bearings. The merchants there, who are working overtime, meditating on the tyranny of labor organizations have coalesced into a merchants association, and have shot up the price of living expenses, to the consumer, to the tune of 25 per cent. The wholesaler is in the deal to insure "reasonable profit," and the small retailer is coerced into the band of commercial exploiters, and upon his refusal to align is denied credit. Standing independent was the firm of Weinsteins, who pursued a policy of selling for cash at small profits, depending upon the volume of business to produce results. This created consternation in the ranks of the association, and for a time threatened disruption. Mr. Weinstein, in order to carry on business, in this new character of competition, required available space to carry a large stock and proceeded to acquire more room, only to find it previously engaged by the merchants association, and was compelled to withdraw from the field. Universal prices are maintained on all articles. Court records are distributed daily, of the number of wage slaves, who are garnished, and the poor devil, who has been discharged from the smelter, on account of reduction of force, with no money to pay for the necessities of life, is treated and advertised, in the same category with the indolent and worthless. One gentleman, an officer of the city, in commenting on the raise in living expenses, gave expression to the workings of the present competitive system, by dismissing the question, remarking "I don't care, I'll dig into somebody else."

The recent declaration of the Amalgamated Copper Co., that their concern was out of politics, is not taken seriously in the Falls. Already their political lackeys are throwing up intrenchments. They have again entered the union labor ranks, and now the time for the union labor fakir is opportune. They are seeing to it that the "right" wage slave is elected to the trades council from the smelters union. This organization is part of the Western Federation of Miners, which has declared for Socialism, but it is from authoritative sources, that any movement on the part of the trades council, not in harmony with the interests of the Amalgamated Copper Co., is strongly opposed by the union labor fakirs, who are ever willing lackeys of this trust. For instance one of the delegates to the council, who was in favor of the economic question being openly debated in the councils, broached the subject, but was summarily sat upon by the alleged representative of labor from the smelters union, who are owned body and breeches by the copper concern. Some time ago, a movement was made to organize the street car men, who are employed by the Amalgamated people, but it was fought down and out by these union labor fakirs. As in the past the card spouters, are framing matters so they can again betray the interests of the unsophisticated wage slave, in the political field, for the proverbial mess of pottage.

It is rather refreshing to a Socialist propagandist, in hot weather, to note that in a county the size of Choteau, there is one individual, a machinist who has "once heard of Socialism back east" and who is so busy "hooking up eccentrics" in behalf of Philanthropist Jim Hill, that he can not find the time to state what part of the east this stir was made. In passing, it may not be out of order, to call to the attention of the state committee, that a condition of affairs exist in Choteau county, that might be materially improved upon. In Park county, the machinists union, whose membership is made up of practically all Socialists, donate five dollars per month for Socialist literature, while in the Havre shops, the question among the wage slaves is: "Shall it be Abe Lincoln for freeing the niggers" or "Shall it be Andrew Jackson for his valor at New Orleans?" In Havre there is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars paid monthly to the railway employees—and that means a great number of slaves under Hill's scale of wages, and scores of building mechanics and laborers, are working, and yet the place has never been visited by a Socialist lecturer or organizer. If there is any place in Montana, that requires an awakening to the class struggle, it is Havre. Able bodied men are working in and around the shops of Havre for one dollar and twenty-seven to one dollar and thirty-seven cents per day, and six hours on Saturday at six hours pay. Out of this the wage slave must board himself, but as the rate of board is thirty dollars per month, the single men are compelled to batch. How the married workers manage to exist on this pittance is a quandary. Single rooms are seventy-five cents per night with poor accommodations. The wily "business" man in the lodging house is exercising his "business rights" in the premises. There are fifty Japs employed around the shops at forty dollars per month, without board. Veritable slave traffic is engaged in, handling these "brownies." The Great Northern has a permanent contract with the Oriental Trading Co., with headquarters in Japan

**Socialist National and State Ticket**

- For President—  
Eugene V. Debs of Indiana.
- For Vice President—  
Ben Hanford of New York
- For Presidential Electors—  
W. N. Holden, of Silver Bow.  
J. F. Mabie, of Park.  
Joseph Hoar, of Silver Bow.
- For Governor—  
Malcomb G. O'Mally, Silver Bow.
- For Lieutenant Governor—  
John W. Frinke, of Deer Lodge.
- For Congressman—  
J. H. Walsh, of Fergus.
- For Chief Justice of Supreme Court—  
C. M. Parr, of Silver Bow.
- For Clerk of Supreme Court—  
John Peters, of Carbon.
- For Secretary of State—  
Henry Lynch, of Fergus.
- For State Treasurer—  
Erik Olson, of Cascade.
- For State Auditor—  
W. C. Phelps, of Lewis & Clarke.
- For Attorney General—  
E. O. Jackson, of Silver Bow.
- For State Superintendent of Public Instruction—  
Mrs. R. Anna German, of Silver Bow.



to furnish the required number of this character of labor, when needed. Upon their arrival here they are placed at work, and pay five to ten cents per day, out of their wages, into the treasury of the Oriental Trading Co. The company supplies the edibles consumed by this class of workmen. An interpreter who is responsible to the railway company for the actions of these slaves, is sent out by the eastern slave trading concern. One is located at Havre, one in Seattle and one in Walla Walla for the north-western domain. Lately an importation of five thousand was made, and two thousand turned over to the Northern Pacific. Hill operates Jap labor all along his lines. The United States colonization laws are being transgressed under the eyes of the national officers as openly as the state gambling and labor laws are under the eyes of our astute politician, the state's attorney general.

From a moral standpoint, this city is in keeping with the ordinary western town methods of "business" men, who perform penance on Sunday and "business" the rest of the week. Everything in it is run at a hustling gait for graft. Twenty new buildings are in the course of construction, to fill vacancies made by the recent fire. Havre may appropriately be termed the Gomorrah of Montana. The clothier and grocer are anxious that the city duds throw the town wide open, in order that "business" be improved. This is paradoxical. A place of amusement called the Montana Concert hall, is an institution that any civilized community ought to be proud of indeed, especially as the revenue collected, which is a premium on sin, is to be diverted into the building of schools, libraries, etc. The drunken orgies of a motley gang of dagoes, half breeds, cow-punchers and tin soldiers (Uncle Sam's moral characters) at every hour in the day is highly entertaining. In Havre the "secretary" is king—struts the streets with the pomposity of a New Hampshire peacock. Respectable people are more comfortable at home here any time during the day or night, than on the principal street. But this must be endured for "business." By taking the profit out of this degrading "business" and eradicating it, "Socialism will destroy the home." Inquire of Father Sherman, for a more technical treatise on the subject. "Business" has become so unclean here, that a worthy person, who is rector of a church, within a stone's throw of "vulgarity," was prompted to preach a sermon Sunday, taking his text from the first book of Samuel xii, 3 and Mark xii, 28-31: "Behold, here I am, witness against me before the Lord, what profiteth a man, should he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." Any one not used to things practical, would have seen in the vicar sanctimony personified. His congregation was made up of merchants, wealthy deacons, who occupied seats in the baldheaded parquet, and are enriched from rents collected from fallen women, and some wage slaves, who stood up in the rear, feeling somewhat out of place. All pay tithes to their Master, and consequently are good christians. The gist of the parson's sermon was that the shameful condition, existing in Havre, was due to the fact, that there was too wide a breach between the "business" men of the city and Jesus; that is, they were not God fearing enough, and that in order to remedy matters, they must swing back into closer proximity to Him who watches over all men, not including the parson. Compared to the robed vineyarder, the dumb oyster was eloquent in arriving at the real causes of the immoral state of affairs in Havre. Not a whimper as to "business" being the responsible factor. No, the alms-box must not be vacuumized, nor the latchstring to the bank vault be detached, "business" must go on, the folks attend church, and all be good. H. LYNCH. Havre, Montana, August 5, 1904.

**SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE DIRECT LEGISLATION AGITATION.**

In view of the agitation for direct legislation that has been started in this state, a brief review of the subject from a Socialist standpoint is timely.

Direct legislation, it should be remembered, is no new idea. It came into prominence in the United States with the populist party, in the platform of which it was one of the main planks. Long before there was any "referendum league" the Socialist labor party embraced it in its immediate demands. The Social democratic party, now the Socialist party, has always advocated it as a means whereby economic and social liberty may be achieved. It has only in the last few years been taken up as an independent issue by a political organization devoted exclusively to its propagation. It had previously been proposed as a means to secure certain particular reforms; it is now agitated as being in itself a cardinal reform. This departure from the old order is but the manifestation of an evolutionary tendency. Socialists proceed entirely upon the theory of evolution, and consequently when we see the rank and file of the old parties taking up this question of direct legislation we point to it as a proof of our contention that "the world do move."

We believe that the idea of initiative and referendum is, by being made an independent political issue, emasculated. It was originally a part of the awakening movement of the exploited masses. It was embraced as a means whereby the producing class could remove the obstacles that stood in the way of its progress toward economic emancipation. It meant something then. It meant, when secured, the open door to the reforms they sought. It bears this revolutionary character in the platform of the Socialist party. It there means the open door through which the working class will enter to take control of the Socialist republic. In the hands of a referendum league, which will dissolve the moment it succeeds, what does the initiative and referendum mean? It means the open door for any agitation that comes along. Or, in other words, for nothing in particular. It loses its revolutionary character and becomes political pap, on which the capitalists and their agents are trying to feed the workers.

As observed before, the old party followers are progressing, but at what a snail's pace. They are just climbing the foothills of economic knowledge. They know something is wrong with society, and in their ignorance of economic laws they attribute the mischief to first one thing and then another. Once they thought the trouble lay in the form of money, and the green-back party arose. Then populism came forth as a cure-all, and later the single tax. Then free silver became the one thing needful. The progress of evolution has relegated all these measures into political oblivion, and we are today in a condition rapidly growing worse. What is to be done? Does the "rank and file" start its brains to working and try to find out why conditions are becoming intolerable to the working class? Not much. Those "leaders" whom the ship-wrecked reform parties left stranded high and dry, realizing that something must be done, but lacking the mental and moral stamina to step boldly into a revolutionary working class movement, pick up this direct legislation idea, emasculate it by making it meaningless, and spread it before the people as the "most important and far reaching reform of our day." And the "rank and file," in its spirit of snailish progressiveness, will rally to its standard in the belief that it is "conservatively socialistic."

It is with this aspect of the matter that Socialists concern themselves. Many voters will be drawn into this movement under the idea that it is a principle of Socialism. Such an idea the leaders in the agitation will most assuredly not attempt to dispel. It is a vantage point that they will be zealous to utilize.

The initiative and referendum, when standing alone, is not Socialistic even in tendency. It is a legislative improvement, and will merely place more legislative power into the hands of the people, or, conversely, place the people in greater command of the legislative function. And that is all. Socialism is not a political question; it is fundamentally economic. Its doctrine is briefly this: Labor creates all wealth; wealth belongs to the producer thereof; in order to own the wealth he creates the producer must own the machinery with which he produces and distributes the wealth; he cannot own this immense machinery individually, but may own it in common with his fellow producers: therefore the workers, to reap the fruits of their labor, and be free men, must collectively own the means of production, and make wealth for use only. This is the basis of Socialism. Compare with it the theory of the initiative and referendum and we see that the latter, when standing as an independent "reform," is not a Socialistic measure in any degree. Direct legislation is a legislative reform—Socialism is the next order in industrial evolution. The fact that the Socialist party demands direct legislation establishes this position. We want the initiative and referendum in order to enable the working class to capture the political power, and through the political power take possession of the railroads, factories, mines, mills, etc. The initiative and referendum with us is a means to an end, and the end is Socialism—with the direct legislation leaguers it is the end itself. Right here the leaguers will object, and say "We want the initiative and referendum because under it the people can get what laws they want. It is the means to the end of securing laws beneficial to the people." We answer, then your practice contradicts your principles. You have organized under a name that



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L. WEIGEL, Pres.

CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

means either what it says or nothing; you are working for the initiative and referendum, and if you get that you will have got what you wanted, and you will be done. Then if you intend to secure further reforms you will have to arrange an entirely new and different organization, according to the nature of the new reforms you seek. If a voter supports you at the polls he will be voting for the initiative and referendum, and nothing more.

This brings us to the heart of the matter. The thing that ails this country is not the inability of the people to get the kind of laws they want. The people who do the work do not own their jobs. That is what ails the country. As the result of not owning the jobs, the working class is in slavery in this "land of the free." They that do the world's work are homeless, while a miserable handful of human maggots own the earth. Suppose we had the initiative and referendum, or a thousand other pee-wee reforms, how much would these conditions be altered? Not a whit. The juggernaut of capitalism would roll on; the bright sun would daily "light a race of slaves;" the wheel of labor would grind away and pile up its victims: the little child would still stand at the big machine; the cry of hunger would not be stilled; and our lords of capital would wax fat unto the end. If direct legislation could abolish these things, Switzerland would long ago have been the ideal republic.

The leaguers would have us believe that the people cannot get what laws they want. Except in notable instances it is not so. In the first place, the people seldom know what laws they want. In the second place (and this is the vital point of the matter) when the people do know what laws they want, being unconscious of their class interests and ignorant of the simplest economic principles, they want the very laws that are inimical to their material welfare. The capitalist class, being the dominant industrial class, controls the political expression of all the classes under it, whom it dominates industrially. The people always vote the capitalistic ticket. So what difference does it make whether we have direct legislation or the present system, so long as the people are going to vote for their continued enslavement anyhow? They will vote for capitalism until they are educated to know better, but this education is beyond the power of direct legislation. The course of events, such as increased unemployment, bull pens, lost strikes, together with the propagation of Socialist ideas, are the educational factors. When the majority of the workers are ready to vote their own emancipation, the initiative and referendum may be employed as the most direct route to political control. To have the initiative and referendum before the people are able to use it intelligently would be simply to give the capitalists and their agents a better chance to enact the laws they want.

Our opinion of the referendum league and its work may be summed up in few words. If the organization is going to play the role of tail-piece to either of the old parties the whole affair is political clap-trap to catch wish-washy votes. If they intend to go it independently they are wasting time. Whichever way it goes it is Heinze play, and whatever benefits arise from its agitation will be Heinze's.

A revolutionary emancipating movement has no use for such hog-wash as this reform has proven itself to be in this state. We will miss a few votes that we would otherwise receive and that is well. We want Socialist votes at all times, and if this commotion will serve to round up the stragglers who would normally vote our ticket in ignorance of what Socialism is, thereby giving us a false strength that might prove calamitous at some future time, the Socialist party in Montana is that much better off. T. P. HUGHES.

**OPPOSES MILLS \$10 LECTURE AS A GRAFT PROPOSITION.**

The Montana News office is in receipt of a letter from the state secretary, W. H. Pierce, which has been sent to him by Walter Thomas Mills, asking for dates at the rate of \$10 per night and expenses to not exceed \$5.00. This would make \$15 per night for his services as a Socialist orator. The News is absolutely opposed to the Montana Socialists giving him any dates at such figures; in fact they cannot if they so desired, as \$3 per lecture is the established

price within the borders of this state; \$3 is Socialism, \$15 is graftism. The poor people cannot afford to pay any such sum and there is no reason why they should.

Other Socialists have spoken in this state for \$3 and their expenses. Mrs. Hazlett is just now on a tour at that rate; Mr. Mills is worth just that much and no more. Give him \$3 and his expenses and if he is a Socialist he will be satisfied, if not, we don't want him speaking in Montana.

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In our Boys' department.  
Every boy in town should  
have one.

**Gans & Klein**

## Butte Socialism Takes New Life

Socialism stands for:

First, Collectivism—Land, locomotion, money at first, machinery.

Second, Democracy—Initiative, referendum, imperative mandate, universal suffrage (men and women).

Third, Equality before the law, to sit on juries, in voting, in obtaining an education.

Effects—Peace, Justice, Plenty. To each the full product of his toil. Economy.

Government now stands for:

First—Restraining use of land, locomotion, money and medium of exchange (currency), machinery.

Second—Tyranny and oppression by: Representative government; denying legal remedies to poor men; laws against unions; enforcing capitalistic demands with soldiery.

Third—Inequality: (a) Before the law; (b) in education; (c) in chance to gain a livelihood; (d) at the ballot box.

Effects—(a) Poverty, (b) prostitution, (c) crime, (d) ignorance, (e) superstition, (f) blacklisting and cowardice, (g) war to make markets for surplus values of which the workman has been bled. Waste.

Comrade R. Anna German of Butte visited Anaconda last week in the interest of her new book, "Pulse of the Advanced Thought." Comrade German is recognized as one of the most advanced students of metaphysics in the state. Her book is devoted principally to philosophical advanced thought ideas, but savors so strong of Socialism that there is not an Amalgamated paper in the state that will review the book. Comrade German had not visited Anaconda before in three years and declares that she never has seen a place that has so improved in that length of time. Thrift, order and cleanliness were noticeable in every direction, especially in and about the city's public buildings, and she thinks that it not too much to say that Socialism surely deserves a share of the credit. It shows what can be accomplished even by a few earnest, official comrades with overwhelming odds against them.

While the Montana News is small and comparatively in its infancy, the comrades throughout the state appreciate that it is the only Socialist paper in Montana, and the Butte comrades do especially welcome its bright, cheering presence, where it breaks the monotony in the trend of news, where little save crime, corrupt legislation, heavy weight championship and sarcastic reviews with Heinze are dished up three times a day the year round by capitalistic journalism.

The Silver Bow county convention will be held in Butte on the last Monday in August.

It is a real educational feast now to attend the Butte Local No. 1 since they have settled down to the teaching of scientific propaganda work. All is harmonious.

Mr. P. J. Cooney, former member of Butte Local No. 1, and ex-secretary of the state Socialist party, has accepted a position in Dakota, where he expects to go early in September.

The grand Socialist lecture delivered by Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett on August 2d at the Auditorium was in every respect a suc-

cess, notwithstanding it was entirely under the auspices of the Ladies' Socialist Guild and was the first political meeting ever conducted by women in the state of Montana and has demonstrated to some of the brethren who were still slightly contaminated with old party prejudice for women in politics, that they will have to go way back to the tall, cool pines and refresh their memories with clearer and brighter views regarding the principles of Socialism.

Socialism is a movement for the betterment of humanity, a legislation "by the people, for the people, of the people," and since women happen to represent a goodly number of this life's profession, they can't help it, and if you object to them, you will just have to blame God.

An invitation will be extended to the ministers of Butte to attend the remarkable Cripple Creek picture story to be given by Robert Dunlap in the Auditorium Aug. 18. Mr. Dunlap says "in the hundred life-sized views there is hardly one but that will furnish the theme for a soul-stirring sermon." He also infers that the civilizers who have shut their eyes to their own moral deficiencies are living within a stone's throw from hovels over in that grief-stricken mining region, in which women and children are in sheer want of food, and declares that if the good people of this nation were to tell the savages in foreign lands the circumstances of the conditions as they exist in our neighboring state, Colorado, they would not understand them, but it is evident that the well meaning gentleman is not next to his job if he is taking this way of spreading the gospel truths of the situation of Colorado to the people throughout the land or even insuring a full audience. He might far better have employed two or three "Hello Bills" with placards strapped to their backs which would tell the story as they walked about the main streets. It isn't likely that hirelings of capital either in or out of the pulpit, in Butte or elsewhere, are going to expose "the darkest Africa" situation in Colorado; why, a sermon preached from such a theme ought to make a millionaire blush with indignation—much less a savage, the latter would manage to bring food to the suffering inmates of these hovels and then rise up and demand justice in proportion to the extent of their enlightened capabilities; that is what any savage with a grain of sense and humanity would have done long before this time, but I guess that the kind that live in Colorado are easy.

The comrades throughout the state will, no doubt, be pleased to hear that Attorney C. M. Parr of Butte is convalescent after a short but severe spell of illness. Comrade Parr and wife are on a trip into the country for the health of the former, but are expected home in a few days.

### Montana News Is O. K.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8, 1904.  
Comrade Lynch of The Montana News.

Dear Comrade: Your paper is all right.

W. N. HOLDEN.

### Sends In The Cash.

Red Lodge, Mont., Aug. 7, 04.  
J. H. Walsh, Helena.

Dear Sir: You will find enclosed a postoffice order for four dollars, for four yearly subscribers to the Montana News. I sent in the cards about ten days ago; now for fear the cards went astray I will send names again: Thomas Bailey, Ralph Lumley, L. H. Cole, all of Red Lodge, and A. R. Boyer of Bridger.

With best wishes to your paper, I am fraternally yours,

NATHAN SMETHURST.

What the Socialist movement in Montana needs is more ardent workers like Comrade Smethurst. Comrades, give us the support and we will do the rest. Line 'em in.

### IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT DATES

The noted Colorado Woman Orator will fill the following dates in Montana:

Sand Coulee, 17th and 18th.  
Stockett 19th and 20th  
Helena 21st.  
Hamilton 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

(Continued from page one)

committee and he ignored my letter for nearly a month; then he sent me a highly sarcastic letter that he sent them to me as they were for the asking by any one but not to me as an official of the party, although I had asked repeatedly for same, once over the telephone, he getting angry and cutting me off. It took some days to get the appeal typewritten, as the national secretary demanded it to be so, although he was gracious enough to accept it without being done on printed letter paper.

Now comes the climax. The national quorum met again on July 9. Present, Berger, Berlyn and Townner. Berger and Reynolds had voted against me at last meeting and I was appealing against their vote; Berlyn was not allowed to take part as being an interested party, and Townner was not present at the June meeting, and should have known nothing of the case, as the secretary kept no minutes; Work, present at last meeting on June 11, not present. This is what they did according to the circular the national secretary very kindly sends me.

"A letter was read from W. Harry Spears, presenting an appeal to the national committee from action taken by the quorum at its meeting of June 11 upon the request of Spears for recognition as state secretary of Illinois. The national secretary reported having notified State Secretary Smith of the appeal so that his side of the question could be presented to the national committee along with Spears', and read a communication from State Secretary Smith to effect that Spears had been expelled from Local Cook county and was therefore no longer a member of the party.

"Berger moved: In view of the fact that the decision of the quorum was approved by the national committee according to rules, a month having passed without a dissenting vote; furthermore

"In view of the fact that W. Harry Spears is no longer a member of the party, having been expelled by Local Cook county, according to an official communication from the secretary of Illinois, be it resolved, that the appeal of W. Harry Spears to the national committee be laid on the table."

How do you like this, comrades, for democracy? I state right here that if there was any delay it was by the arbitrary demands of Secretary Mailly. My appeal was in his hands on July 4. The statement that I am no longer a member of the party is false. I have never had a trial nor been notified of being expelled. I might further state that my senatorial district, from where I got my seat in the state committee, endorsed my action in convention a few days after the decision of the national quorum.

Of course the clique which got control of the Cook county committee, headed by Morgan, Stedman and others, have been doing many high-handed things, but they are acting without authority and Secretary Mailly knows it, but he recognizes them. They have absolutely refused to take referendum votes on their acts, have expelled two of the largest ward branches, the 28th with 86 members, the 21st with 69 members, and laid farcical charges against some of the oldest members for conspiracy, because they were not satisfied with the national platform, and are supposed to be voting on these charges by a referendum, but the suspended largest branches are barred, so as to carry their own ends. Even then I have never been notified that I have been expelled, and Secretary Smith simply uses this means to keep the national committee from getting the truth, as we prepared such a mass of evidence that no fair-minded person could do otherwise but vote to undo the act of the quorum. When we went before the quorum we had no idea that they would do other than recognize Smith, but we demanded and was granted the right to appeal, and intend next to appeal to the party at large. The whole matter has been laid on me and I have been made the scapegoat of the national secretary and J. S. Smith's ire when I was doing the bidding of the state committee. The local clique lays charges against me for taking part in the state business and the national quorum refuses me the right of appeal because one man tells them I am expelled. Nice democracy. No notice was given to appear and confute the statement of Smith at the quorum meeting. This is not all what has been done to me since the convention. T. J. Morgan has branded some of us to the papers and in an interview with the Chronicle, the anti-Socialist paper, Stedman branded the business manager, county secretary and myself, giving our names, as anarchists. This was so detrimental to me that I was driven from the city to get employment and am now eking out an existence in a little village in seclusion so that these hypocrites to the party can't find out or I would lose the job. I lost job after job in Chicago over my connection with the party.

I have spoken on the streets and in halls in Chicago nearly 175 times during the last year and a half. I have gone on the street where

other speakers refused to go, where threats have been made to lynch a speaker (for proof, I refer you to W. H. Leffingwell of Wilshire's); I have rode in the patrol, faced the mob when nearly a hundred surrounded a place where another comrade and I had gone to get away from them; have acted on ward committees, county committees, entertainment committees, campaign committees and on the state committee. Have never missed but two meetings of a committee on which I was a member in past year and a half and that when ill. Have freely given my money for the cause. I ask nothing but fair play. Let the whole matter of the Illinois dispute be given to the national committee. I am not surprised that Berger should wish to have the appeal tabled, because the appeal shows how he gave a vote against me in the most unjust and arbitrary manner.

This, comrades, is my complaint and I ask you to demand of your national committeeman to demand that my appeal be printed and submitted. I trust the national quorum is not afraid to stand by its action. I deny the right of two or three to rule me out of the party. I leave it to the members. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, yours for fair and clean Socialist politics.

W. HARRY SPEARS,

Member 22nd Ward Branch, Socialist Party, Chicago.

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We have the finest line in the city and our prices are right.

Watermelons 2 lb for 25c

Cantaloupe, fancy 3 lb for 25c

Bartlett pears, 3 lb for 25c

New apples, 4 lb for 25c

Crawford peaches 10c

Crawford peacher basket 30c

Plums, any varieties, basket

45c and 35c

Lemons, large and juicy, doz 15c

Oranges, sweet, doz 25c

Currants, basket 25c

Blueberries, basket 15c

NEW VEGETABLES

Cucumbers, large, green 3 for 25c

Tomatoes, sound, ripe 10c

Wax beans 10c

Green peas 5c

Cavilflower, fancy, 10c

New beets, 3 bunches for 10c

New turnips, 3 bunches for 10c

Radishes, 3 bunches for 5c

New cabbage, 10lbs for 25c

New potatoes, 12lbs for 25c

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Pearl Tooth Powder for the teeth.

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VIENNA CREAM for Tan,

Sunburn, Chapped Hands

or any Roughness of the Skin.

Eugene V. Debs Will Speak at Butte October 3!

## GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

BUT

We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Cent CHEAPER

THAN THEY SELL TRASH

CRAGG & HARVEY

Representing GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago

# The Class Fight

BY A. T. HARVEY

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Comrades who have Subscription Cards Should remit at once.

An earnest and representative body of the Socialists of Fergus county met in Culver's opera house on Friday, Aug. 12, for the purpose of placing a ticket in the field and to transact such other business as might properly come before them. A large number of our rancher comrades were prevented from attending on account of the rush incident to harvesting. Comrade J. J. Lewis was selected as temporary chairman, and A. T. Harvey as temporary secretary. A committee on order of business and permanent organization was appointed and recess taken to allow the committee to prepare a report. In about twenty minutes the committee reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. The report was adopted unanimously and Chairman Lewis in a few words thanked the body for the honor conferred on him. The business proceeded in the following order: Appointment of committees, on credentials, and platform, and resolutions. Report of committees, then nomination of candidates. The chair appointed the following comrades as committee on credentials: M. K. Seely, Herman Schnick and C. E. Richards. Committee on platform and resolutions: Robert Hendry, A. T. Harvey, George Wieglanda. A recess was then taken to await reports. In half an hour the committee on credentials reported all members present entitled to seats in the convention. The following platform was then submitted and adopted:

We, the Socialists of Fergus county, Montana, in convention assembled, declare our allegiance to the International Socialist party.

We indorse the platform adopted by the national convention on May 5th at Chicago.

We also indorse the platform adopted by the state convention on June 6th at Helena.

We recommend to the earnest consideration of the people of Fergus county the principles enunciated in our national and state platforms.

The attention of our people is directed to the fearful class struggle which is seething within society, of which the strikes and lock-outs are an outward manifestation.

In Colorado the struggle between labor and capital has almost reached its zenith. The vultures of capitalism, drunken with power, and calloused in crime, have rebelled against the rightful authority of the people; and disregarding the eight-hour law adopted by referendum, have trampled the rights of the citizen under foot, violated the American constitution, and have taken from the people through the power of the bayonet every vestige of liberty they ever enjoyed.

We condemn the outrageous acts of the democratic and republican Citizens' Alliance, and their executive, Peabody.

We call the attention of the working class to the fact that in every state of the union, whether ruled by republicans or democrats, the powers of the law and militia are used to enable corporate greed to crush labor whenever it strikes for its rights.

As a remedy we advocate the public ownership of all the machinery of production, which will abolish the class struggle by removing the cause, the special privilege—private ownership of public necessities. And in order that the government may be administered for the benefit of the people, we advocate the election of the working class to office.

We pledge ourselves that in the event of our candidates being

electd to any or all of the various offices a fair, honest and impartial administration of such official positions.

We reserve the right of recall of any of our candidates failing to do their duty according to the laws laid down for their guidance. The following remarkable resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention:

**"Be it resolved, That the candidates of the Socialist party pledge themselves to turn in to the county central committee of the party the salaries received for performing the duties of the office to which they may be elected, with the understanding that they are to receive for their services the union scale in the occupation which they usually followed prior to election. The balance of said salaries to be used by the party in educational propaganda."**

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices. The best of feeling prevailed, no one seeking an office and buttonholing delegates, as in old party conventions.

### Candidates of Socialist Party of Fergus County

For Legislature—Robert Hendry, miner, Gilt Edge; J. J. Lewis, miner, Gilt Edge.

For Judge Tenth Dist.—P. W. Watkins, carpenter, Cottonwood. For Sheriff—Robert McMillan, rancher, Wilder.

For County Attorney—George Wieglanda, miner, Maiden.

For Clerk District Court—C. E. Richards, undertaker, Lewistown.

For Clerk and Recorder—A. T. Harvey, salesman, Lewistown.

For Treasurer—W. L. Cragg, salesman, Gilt Edge.

For Assessor—A. J. McDonnell, rancher, Roy.

For County Superintendent of Schools—W. Stoner, farmer, Cottonwood.

For Public Administrator—A. Brooks, carpenter, Lewistown.

For County Surveyor—E. Olsen, miner, Kendall.

For Coroner—M. K. Seely, miner, McDonald Creek.

After the nomination there was a discussion on ways and means of conducting the campaign, after which a donation was received from the comrades to defray expenses of hall.

The county committee, as elected by the Locals, is composed of the following comrades: Wieglanda and Brimble, Maiden; E. Olsen, Kendall; Harvey and Schnick, Lewistown; Robert Lillard, Armells. Representatives from Gilt Edge awaiting action of local.

The convention has already made a great impression on the public mind, and the old party politicians are vainly trying to figure results. Many are the criticisms of the old partyites on our nominating men for the judgeship and county attorney who are not lawyers. We are not blind followers of custom, but the pilots of a better system under which the lawyer will be unknown.

The following article from the pen of a Maiden, Montana, resident, appeared in the Chicago News of July 15:

There is a great deal of silly slush concerning the Colorado labor troubles going the rounds of the press. The fact is that the Western Federation of Miners is simply feeling the effects of a dose of its own medicine.

This un-American organization uses the force principle in its dealings with those who do not belong to it, but is loud in denouncing force when that is applied to itself. It seeks to be an autocratic government and make all bow to its rule.

If a mine owner wishes to let a contract he will be told that he will have to guarantee that the contractor will make \$3.50 a day on the contract. If a farmer comes into the mines wishing to work two or three months he must join the union at a cost of several dollars, although he may never want to work in the mines again. I once asked the president of the local branch of the federation if he did not think it un-American to use force in recruiting its members. He replied: "Oh, we don't use force at all. We simply tell them they will have to join and they join." When cornered on the proposition that this was force, he said: "Well, we have to use some force or lots of them wouldn't join at all." Yet in the face of these facts the federation leaders are loud in their protestations of fairness and the same leader whom I quoted above hired a "scab" for \$3 a day to do the annual representing on some mining claims. The leader at that very time was president of the local branch of the federation, which insists in this state on minimum wages for miners of \$3.50 a day. He himself was at the time getting \$4 a day and there were lots of union men would have liked to get the job he gave the "scab."

Lots of good men belong to the federation and they probably are in the majority. But the leadership in many places has got into the hands of men with anarchistic tendencies whose acts are, and should be, laid at the door of the federation as a whole. For if the union passively submits to the domination of such men it should be willing to take the blame for the acts of those men. Any man who willingly joins the Western Federation of Miners or any other organization that uses coercion in dealing with non-members is not a good American citizen and does not deserve the benefit of laws made for a free people. A man who willingly takes the prescribed oath to uphold all the acts of such organization is not free and does not believe in freedom for others.

I am a strong believer in labor unions of the right kind. Let the unions be a business proposition as well as a fraternal organization. Let the unions instead of trying to force the employer to pay the maximum wage for the minimum work meet him on a business basis and as an equal. Show the employer that by employing union men he will get the men who do the best work, and it will not be long till there will be no non-union men to hire.

I have been a workingman all my life, and I have had no trouble about wages. I meet my employer on equal terms and agree to sell him my work for his money. I have worked in the mines here for twenty-four years, either prospecting or working for wages. After showing my employer what I could do for him I have never had any trouble in getting wages that were higher than the market rate.

But whenever I have worked around mines where a number of other men were employed I have been talked against and looked down on by most of the other miners because I, a workingman, believed in doing a fair day's work. At most mines the men have signals for each other when they see the boss approaching. So, when the boss arrives where each miner is he usually finds him extremely busy. At other times the miner is not so busy. This is well known among the mines of the west. To do as much work as the average miner I consider a "soft snap." I am not trying to run the miner down, nor do I believe \$3.50 a day for his work is too high.

But when I see in the papers articles on the hardships of the miners it makes me tired. Their work is no harder than the work of other laboring men and not nearly as hard as most other labor. Some mines are bad to work in, especially if wet or the ores poisonous. But one could not ask to work in a better place than many mines are.

Maiden, Mont., July 10.

W. E. WILSON.

### LEWISTOWN LOCALS.

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The best 5 cent cigar in town at Edgecombe's.

The best and cheapest pipe in town at Edgecombe's.

We pay cash for hides and pelts. —Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.

DeKalb & Ayers, attorneys at law. Rooms 5 and 6 Allen & Robinson Bldg.

Try a "White Knight" 5c cigar at Edgecombe's. If you don't like it bring it back.

Dr. F. F. Attix, Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8. Telephone 132. Office, Main St. and 6 Ave.

### World's Fair Rates.

Great Falls to St. Louis and return \$47.50.

Great Falls to Chicago and return \$52.50.

Great Falls to St. Louis returning via Chicago or visa versa \$53.75.

Tickets on sale every Tuesday May to October, inclusive, also June 9th, 10th, and 11th. Stopovers allowed with going limit of ten days, and returning within final limit of ninety days from date of sale.

For further particulars apply to C. W. DOHERTY, L. H. YOUNG, Agt Lewistown Tkt Agt Gt Falls.

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BREAD, CAKES AND PIES

FRESH EVERY DAY.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

A SPECIALTY.

TELEPHONE 56.

Lewistown Mont

### Ravalli County Socialists Name a Ticket.

The Socialists of Ravalli county held their county convention on Saturday, August 6, and placed their ticket in the field, as follows:

For representatives, W. E. Woodruff of Stevensville and Warren R. Gibford of Darby; sheriff, Pat Deneen of Hamilton; treasurer, M. Kirchner of Victor; clerk and recorder, O. B. Jones of Hamilton; assessor, Geo. Ward, Jr., of Hamilton; clerk of the court, N. Newell of Victor; public administrator, Edward Barrill of Darby; coroner, James Ettien of Stevensville; justices of the peace, Ward township, E. Bryan and J. Kleinoeder; constables, Ward township, G. F. Henderson and Walter Warren.

### Lewis and Clark Co., Socialist Convention.

A mass convention of the Socialist party of Lewis and Clarke county is hereby called to meet Saturday, August 27th, 8 p. m., at Socialist headquarters, No. 22 Park avenue, Helena, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. All party members in good standing are eligible to participate in said convention.

By order of County Central Committee.

FRED W. CARLSON,

Chairman,

T. P. HUGHES, Sec'y.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 13, 1904.

# Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."

Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, 10c, 25c, 50c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 10c, 25c, 50c. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 60c

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E B Trains Lv Gt Falls 3:05 a m

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All meal dining-cars served a la carte. For full information regarding rates and sleeping car, write or call upon W. C. Doherty, Lewistown, Stage office, or

L. H. YOUNG, Great Falls.

### COMRADES ATTENTION!!

THE REFERENDUM, is the only Socialist paper in the United States, outside the Montana News, which has taken the stand against the Chicago document, called a Socialist Platform, the immediate demands and the Trades Union resolution. THE REFERENDUM is now the only clear cut Socialist paper out of the whole eastern bunch. It is time a decided stand is taken between capitalist reform and Socialism. Send 35 cents and get The Referendum and News \$1.35

THE REFERENDUM

E. B. Ford, Editor,

FAIRBAULT, MINNESOTA

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WEST BOUND	DEPART
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MARSHAL JACKSON, Proprietor

Leave Gilt Edge 7 a m Ar town 10:30 a m

Lv Lewistown 1:30 p m Ar Gilt Edge 5:30 p m

**Millinery**  
Our Line of Millinery is now Complete with all the latest styles of Hats and Trimmings as well as a large stock trimmed Hats ranging in price from \$1.00 up  
**Dry Goods** Our Stock of Dry Goods and footwear is complete and prices low  
**Fruits and Confectionery**  
We have refitted up our fruit and confectionery department and will handle everything in this line  
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BURKE & BUTLER Proprietors  
Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars  
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**The EAGLE CAFE**  
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Fine Dinners 35c  
NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED

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BRYANT BROS., Proprietor  
Wholesale and Retail Meats.  
EGGS FISH VEGETABLES GAME

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