

The Farmer And Socialism

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(Continued from last week.)

The capitalist class, having under their control the press, and all other means of communicating ideas, have used these instruments to instill and maintain certain ideas in the heads of those who were being robbed. They taught and preached the unrestricted right and sacredness of the institution of private property, while at the same time establishing and maintaining laws and institutions confiscating all the private property of the great majority of the population. Most important of all they seek to keep the great body of workers divided and fighting each other. The producers allow themselves to be divided into two great political parties who make loud claims of antagonistic aims and mutual hostility, but who agreed perfectly on the one point of interest to the worker, that the instruments of production and distribution shall remain the property of the present ruling class and be operated by the workers for the benefit of the possessors.

One very old way in which this division of the producers is secured is by setting the farmer against the city worker. The farmer is made to believe that the laborer who is seeking to free himself from exploitation is trying to "confiscate the property" of the farmer, while the laborer is told that the farmer is in league with the capitalists to enslave labor.

Both are deceived, and while they are fighting, the capitalist gleefully picks the pockets of both. At bottom the trouble is the same for both and unless they fight together against the common enemy they must continue to suffer together in slavery under a common master.

Either division of the workers can today produce many fold more of the necessities of life than ever before since history began and could easily supply all the wants of their members with a trifling fraction of their present toil were they not prevented from producing because they cannot secure access to the tools with which to work or else deprived of the results of their toil by a parasitic ruling class. The remedy for this condition is obvious. It is for the workers of farm and factory to unite at the polls and secure possession of the instruments of production and distribution, and then being both owners and producers they will retain the whole product and can produce until their wants are satisfied with no care for falling or rising prices, overproduction or crises.

But the railroad, telegraph and elevator, creamery, cheese factory and binder manufactory, like the steel works, cotton mills, coal mines and shoe factories of today, are too expensive, complex and interdependent to be of any value to any individual unless he has the power to make others work in them for him. Hence the ownership must be in common. They must be the property of the whole body of producers organized for the purpose of controlling and operating them.

Wage laborers and farmers must first unite in a political party of the producing class to gain possession of the powers of government now controlled by the capitalist class. So long as the government remains in the control of the owning class "government ownership" of any kind would simply increase the powers of the rulers. Not until the producers, agricultural, commercial and manu-

facturing, are sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently conscious of their class interests to unite in a political party having for its first and funda-

an equal wisdom? They must or remain in slavery. Neither class can possibly free itself unaided by the other. In a land where majorities must rule this fact must be beyond dispute. They are natural allies. This is more especially true of the farmer of the great west. His situation is more nearly like that of the wage worker than of any other class in our present society.

They have been driven west by economic conditions arising from this same capitalistic system. They have been followed into their new

Socialist News From State Headquarters.

The fundamental principle of the Socialist party is perfect organization. It aims to perfect the organization of both industry and government upon a scientific basis, the control to rest with the people through the initiative and referendum.

The Socialist party is not yet an ideal organization by any means, but through experience and the force of

Now Pleading To Almighty

The following letter is copied from the Referendum and fully explains itself; your closest attention is called to it as it surely sounds the present

Prof. Will with his autocratic disposition, along with his silk stocking brigade, have now come out in the lime light, and you can size them up



CAPITALISM:—I own everything on earth—and now if you want to get to Heaven you've got to pay me. At a church in Philadelphia pews rent for \$1,000 each a year. One church in New York has an income of over \$58,000 a year from pew rent.



CAPITAL:—As long as I can make Labor fight Labor, that long will I rule.

mental principle the common ownership of all the instruments of production and distribution and so elect that party to power, is there any possibility of relieving the producing classes of the burdens under which they are suffering at the present. When the toilers of field, workshop and office shall unite upon this platform and work together to this end it will be the beginning of the end of all economic oppression, exploitation and class tyranny.

This is the program of the Socialist. This is what he means when he says "Laborers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain." Already in response to this cry and in obedience to the reasoning here set forth millions of workers in other lands have gathered in compact ranks beneath the flag of Socialism for the final battle against the common enemy. At first the laborers of the factories and the mines stood alone. Their toiling brothers of the field refused to unite with them. The farmers listened to the stories told them by their masters and fought for the capitalist against the workers. But in the last few years the agricultural workers of Germany and Belgium have been rallying by thousands to the Socialist standard, and marching side by side with their fellow sufferers of the workshop and the mines in the struggle for a common freedom, and striking terror to the hearts of the common masters who see at last their slaves refusing to quarrel among themselves that their slavery may be perpetuated.

What will the farmers and wage workers in America do under these same circumstances? Will they show

homes by an aggravated form of this same oppression, and have finally at all essential points been reduced to the same economic class as the city wage worker. They have attempted to free themselves through the independent political action of the farmer class alone and found themselves helpless. They have been forced to recognize that the problems they sought to solve and the evils they aimed to abolish had their roots in the economic conditions that go to make up the world-wide industrial system of today.

They are beginning to see that problems so rooted cannot be solved by any action that may take place within the confines of a single state or even of a single nation. The solution, like the problem it attempts and the evils it seeks to abolish, must be international and world wide in its ramifications. Most important of all, since it is a problem that affects all producers, it is useless for any one division to attempt its solution unaided. The farmers cannot do it. The wage workers are equally helpless. Neither have the requisite majority to abolish present conditions, and neither alone has within itself all the essential elements for the organization of the new society.

Now the only party and the only philosophy that embraces at the same time the world-wide development of industry and allies itself with all producers is the Socialist party and the philosophy of Socialism. Therefore it is around that party and in accordance with that philosophy that the farmer must seek relief. The length of time that his present sufferings will continue depends wholly on the length of time it will take him to learn this lesson. (The End)

economic conditions it is rapidly becoming more efficient and more thoroughly organized in every respect.

The need of a well organized, thoroughly equipped, uncompromising political movement of the working class is too apparent to be discussed here.

Socialist party members are often asked by those who are outside of the party membership, "Why do you organize?" It is the duty of every member of the Socialist party to answer this question fairly and intelligently, for, when once understood, the questioner cannot help but become an active worker in the Socialist movement.

WHY SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE.

1. Because they know that by a compact organization on the political field the working class can successfully battle against the capitalist parties.
2. Because the capitalists have proved conclusively by their organization of industry on the economic field and their political organizations on the political field, that organized effort is the bulwark of the present capitalist system and that no individual effort can be successful in overthrowing the same.
3. In order that the party may be self sustaining financially, and therefore independent of the influence of any person, or persons, or other political parties—the dues system which allows each member to contribute a small amount each month goes to support the local, state and national organization.
4. By means of the organization the propaganda of Socialist principles is more effective and far reach-

(Continued on page 4)

status of the Socialist movement. It is as follows:

Wichata, Kansas, Jan. 7, '05.
Dear Comrade: The Socialist movement here is going through a very interesting development.

It was quite natural that at its beginning, it should attract adventurers, who failed to get recognition in the "pop" movement. After the "pop" movement collapsed, gradually but nevertheless surely, all kinds of additional freaks and job hunters flocked en mass into the Socialist movement.

Among the riff-raff that came to us about two years ago as a result of the capitalist storm, was a small office holder under a "pop" administration by the name of Thomas E. Will.

This man for some reason or other received recognition in the capitalist world and is entitled to call himself "professor."

"Prof." T. E. Will seeing Socialist colleges were in style (before he even knew what Socialism was) started the now famous "American Socialist College."

Things are so shaping themselves that one is forced to conclude, that the only kind of Socialist freaks like Will can be a bourgeois Socialist. Along with the riff-raff came some working men. These working men gradually but surely, realized that the movement was theirs, and they naturally wanted proletarian class conscious Socialism taught.

for what they really are. First, Prof. Will, who carefully combs his beard in the center, objects to the ragged and sometimes dirty clothes of wage slaves like myself.

Second, he does not want, and even says so, a revolutionary, but an evolutionary Socialist movement.

At last Sunday meeting of the "Peoples Church," prayers were duly said by Will. These prayers are good:

"Oh, God aid us in our work of spreading Socialism. Help us, oh, Heavenly Father to reach the hearts of all men, so that they will know the truth of Socialism. God aid us in opening the hearts of the rich and poor alike, so they can have thy kingdom on earth as it is in heaven."

After this prayer he made an elaborate attack upon the proletarian revolutionary Socialists. His text was: "Radicalism and Socialism, its Danger; Our duty is clear."

In spite of the speech we wage slaves are still on deck and although they have managed to postpone our city convention until February 15 as they feared we working men might place a working man and working man's municipal ticket in the field for wage slave support.

We will be heard from, as the future is ours. Let us whip the capitalists curs who are planning to surrender the cause of Socialism to the enemy.

If you need a Moses to lead you out of bondage the silk stocking fellows are anxious for the job.

Fraternally Yours,
C. W. STIMSON,
1725 Gold St., Wichata, Kans.

It is about time that the Montana Socialists were waking up and getting in line for the city elections.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

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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.



The citizens alliance seem to be taking on new life in Helena.

Socialism, when established will knock out two things—wars and labor strikes.

Socialism is scientific and unionism is unscientific; how do you expect to mix the two?

According to the dispatches strikes and lockouts, also reduction of wages are the order of the day.

The International Interior Warehouse men and Freight Handlers union of Chicago and the Railway Clerk's union are working to the end for an Amalgamation.

Labor troubles appear to be running rampant in the European countries. Strange! Must be Roosevelt prosperity has not had its effect across the waters. Well, just wait over there, you fellows, it's coming.

According to reports received at the official mine office at Essen, Germany 122,612 men from 187 coal mines are out on strike. The leaders of the strike had a meeting with the government commissioners and explained the grounds for the strike.

The force of men working in the Great Northern shops at Havre has been reduced until now the payroll is only about \$10,000 per month as against about \$20,000 a year ago. This is some more prosperity of the republican stripe that the worker voted for last fall. Good, for you Jim Hill! Give 'em what they voted for; they have got it coming.

It will be necessary for the editor of the News to abandon his contemplated tour and illustrated lecture business for two reasons. First, on account of so many places receiving orders against public meetings, etc., during the smallpox scare in Montana. Second, the editor is doing the work here on the News alone at the present which consumes about 24 hours of his time each day Sundays included. However, the tour will probably be made later.

We said in our last issue that the Seattle Next had suspended for a month, but an issue arrives at our exchange desk this week announcing that they expected to suspend, but Uncle Sam said nit; not if you want to hold your second-class rate privilege. Must be another Madden ruling. The postoffice regulation on that matter has been that any publication appearing at least four times in a consecutive year could be entered as second class matter. But possibly Uncle Sam don't want to see any of the Socialist papers suspend even though it be for a short time that they might catch their breath.

Otto S. Schoenfeld, who has been drawing \$100 per month or more from the state strong box as secretary of the state board of child and animal protection, has lost his job. However, it is said that he expects to get some satisfaction out of the

deal put up against him as he hopes the legislature will abolish the position and thus leave his successor out in the cold and wintry atmosphere. This would indicate that the job is a snap, and that we thought. It is to be hoped that the gang of political patriots holding sinecures on boards and commissions, and as wardens, secretaries, deputies, clerks, stenographers, inspectors, etc., etc., to the end of the chapter will find their grafts abolished by law. Under the present regime Montana is a juicy morsel for appetitive vultures.—Forsyth Times.

DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION.

There are two things that must be done for the Montana News, and that is to sell those Press shares—only 18 have been sold as yet—and then to at least double the circulation. These two things must be done comrades, and we must have your help to do it.

Why, it hardly seems possible that nearly a half year has passed since we started the project of selling that press stock, and in a state with 5,000 Socialist votes only 18 shares have so far been sold. And then you Socialists stand up and criticize the unions and expect to take over the reigns of government, etc., etc., until, God! discourages come in here sick and discouraged, and men like Lynch are practically starved out of the movement.

Livingston local has taken a share, just think of it, one share, and they claim to have 67 members; that would be an assessment of 15 cents per member, and Butte has never as much as taken a share, while dozens of others are in the same fix.

Still you can hear these Socialists telling about the great co-operative commonwealth while they contribute fifteen cents to buy a press.

Is it any wonder that the workers can't have a paper or any thing else when their liberality is noted in one place—at the booze bar? Then when the papers, or persons turn to the class that will support them, the yell goes up, traitor! in place of let us get out.

Let us get in and sell these shares comrades and double the circulation and assist the state secretary in the work of organization and push this movement along. Don't wait for some one else and then say can't, but get in and do your share of the work at once. Let us see if this movement is going to remain dead in the shell or if there are enough Socialists in the movement to give it a velocity that will mean something.

These shares must be sold and the circulation doubled.

JUST POLITICAL BLUFF.

In the United States senate the other day, Senator Stone of Missouri vice chairman of the democratic committee of 1896, caustically arraigned President Roosevelt and National Chairman Cortelyou, and in reviewing the charges made by Judge Parker that corporations had subscribed heavily to the republican campaign fund said:

"Cortelyou has not yet answered it. He stands mute, wrapped in grim silence.

"This act of a republican chairman was one of gross public immorality, if nothing worse. Could any thing be more despicable?"

Referring to Roosevelt and Root he said:

"They admit the acceptance of financial aid from corporations which exist in contravention of law, for the purpose of establishing an industrial monopoly by destroying competition. These corporations expect favors, directly or indirectly from the government."

Strange that he would charge the republicans with a crime that marks the same colored stain on the democratic hands. No, not strange at all: this is part of the game of the capitalist hirelings and they seem to make it work pretty well too. How long will the laboring mule be fooled?

In the last statement the senator is seriously wrong, when he says that for these favors mentioned the corporations "expect favors." Oh, no! They expect nothing of the kind. They have already demanded them, and you bet your life they know just what they have got coming.

The old game of capitalism, and

it works so smooth, even to the president, that it appears to be ball-bearing.

HAS GOT THE RIGHT IDEA.

The two events which are the excuse for reviewing those much discussed topics—trade unions and the Socialist party—says the Worker, teach the same lesson. One is the Colorado election; the other is the defeat of the "Socialist resolution" at the national convention of the A. F. of L. Both teach the uselessness, and indeed the worse than uselessness, the positive folly of Socialist resolutions in connection with trade union bodies. Colorado shows how utterly ineffective for good such a declaration is. The passing of a resolution neither made nor unmade by Socialists of the Western Federation of Miners, neither has that union or any portion of the A. F. of L., shown itself to be essentially different from any other trade union so far as the political fight is concerned. The introduction of the resolution at the A. F. of L., convention simply afforded the fakirs and the capitalist papers an opportunity to once more shout about the "defeat of Socialism," and this notwithstanding the fact that there never has been a year in which Socialism has made such tremendous gains in the ranks of trade unions as the year that has just passed. Had any resolution endorsing Socialism been adopted by the A. F. of L., it would have disrupted the economic organization, without in the least strengthening the political fight.

It is about time that this position, which has been officially endorsed by two national conventions of the Socialist party, and is rapidly gaining acceptance by nearly all the European Socialist bodies, should be recognized. The trade union is not a political party. Neither do we want it to be a political party. One Socialist party is enough to represent the interests of the working class. It is the business of the Socialist party to represent the political interests and fight the political fights. It has been upon the side of the trade unions in every battle for better conditions, but it is not a trade union. In the same way the intelligent unionist votes for Socialism, but he does not use his union to nominate candidates or carry on election propaganda, and it is proper that he should not.

There is no doubt but what at the present time if Socialists were generally foolish enough to attempt the tactics that have recently been pursued in Colorado and by some Socialists in the A. F. of L., convention, that they could "capture" a half dozen of the leading unions, in the sense that they could secure the adoption of Socialist resolutions or the election of avowed Socialists to official positions, but they would find that they had achieved only a hollow victory. Men are not made Socialists from above. We cannot resolve the co-operative commonwealth into existence, neither can we "resolve" men out of the capitalist into the Socialist mind.

It is just those unions in which there has been less said about capturing and resolving that Socialism has made the greatest gains. Witness the United Mine Workers of Illinois and the International Association of Machinists, not to mention the stockyard unions and those of Pullman where nearly every member is a Socialist and where no one has as yet been foolish enough to start the resolution mill a going.

There is a vacancy in the position of yard man at the state capitol, the state furnishing board having decided to dispense with the services of Rees Davis, the labor union politician who has held the place since the erection of the present building, over two years ago. It is stated that the office was abolished for the reason that the yard man at this time the year has nothing to do, except talk against the citizens alliance, and go out about five o'clock and put up the chairs at the entrances, which is, on an average, about as much as any member of the board does for a day's work. The pay of the job is \$3 per day and the board decided it would save this amount to the state

for a little while. However, the board did not reduce their own wages any that the state might be saved still more expense. But, Mr. Davis where was your idol—Jos. K. Toole—at this time? It would have been an excellent opportunity for him to have exercised those oratorical leather lungs in your behalf. It is expected the place will be filled early in the summer, but not by Rees Davis, as the numerous petitions by union men who are short on votes at the polls and long on petitions, appears like a hoax to the board.

Some Livingston comrade sent to this office a copy of the Livingston Post containing an article against Socialism by Yves Guyot, ex-minister of public works of France, yes, a political grafter, in short. As to his ideas of Socialism, expressed in the article, they are all that could be expected from a man of his standing, position in life and vocation. He is a jackass, in brief, so far as his understanding of Socialism is concerned, and his dense ignorance is only exceeded by some country editor who likes to deceive his readers with this boiler plate dope. The article cites municipal ownership propositions and then says that was Socialism and a failure, and draws his conclusions, because a municipality could not make a success of some water plant under the present system, that Socialism is a failure. Your ignorance, Mr. Guyot is only exceeded by you nerve to attempt to write upon a subject that you know nothing about, and five minutes study in the proper authorities would conclusively prove to yourself beyond any doubt that you are not only a liar, but an ignorant one also.

The Fall River strikers have returned to work after six months idleness, and at a reduction of wages, or rather at the demands of the mill owners. What else could they do? The mill owners own the means of production and they do not need to let the poor people work unless they so desire. Why, that is what we Socialists have been trying to tell you mullet-head union workers for some time, but you haven't got it through your heads yet. Keep on striking and starving, and if God lets you live long enough you will learn. After six months of "stay out," a loss of nearly \$4,000,000 to the workers and a total loss to all concerned of about \$6,000,000, business paralyzed, children going hungry, the mills have resumed business on practically their own terms. Would it not be better to have this industry owned collectively and let those who do the work say whether they will work or not? That would be Socialism, though, and possibly some of you who desire to retain your individuality to scab at the ballot box—would not like it, and further, because you would have no need to strike or starve.

Congressman Dixon's new homestead bill provides that a person entitled to a homestead entry may now have 640 acres in place of 160 as was formerly the law. This is a good move by Mr. Dixon, i. e., for the railroad land grabbing corporations. You see now they can hire a man for about the same sum to take up 640 acres as was formerly paid them to take up 160. The law is not expected to be of any benefit to the small farmer or the poor man. But why worry over such a little thing as this? The faster the land centers into the hands of the few the better for the forcing of an understanding of the co-operative commonwealth. Mr. Dixon was carried over the state last fall in his campaign at the expense of the money power, and furnished special trains by the railroad companies, and now he is attempting to deliver the goods.

D. E. Bandmann and Mr. Sutton have made arrangements for the opening of the labor temple performances in Butte. The dates will be February 10 and 11, Friday and Saturday evenings, and a Saturday matinee. From Butte the company will go to Anaconda, Helena, Great Falls, Livingston, Billings, Miles City, Glendive, Missoula and the Coeur d'Alene country.

The newsboys of Missoula have organized a union for what they term

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Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory; at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue.
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TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 7:30 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:02 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 12:55 p. m.	
Arrive 11:30 p. m.	Summit	Leave 12:30 p. m.	
Leave 12:01 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:00 m.	
Leave 12:40 p. m.	Lennep	Arrive 11:20 a. m.	
Leave 1:06 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 10:53 a. m.	
Leave 1:41 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:23 a. m.	
Leave 2:20 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:55 a. m.	
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Ubet	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 4:58 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

mutual protection. They have elected officers and walking delegates who will see that all members are treated fairly by the different newspapers.

Frank D. Austin, 40 years old, attempted twice to throw himself from the Brooklyn bridge because he claimed he lost his fortune of \$80,000 as a result of Wall street interests. He was arrested and placed in jail.

Among the killed during a riot in Russia was a Socialist workman who was carrying a red flag. But even with the killing of one man Socialism still grows and another bearer of the red flag steps forward.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Livingston, January 17, 1905.

Comrade Walsh: Find inclosed \$2; credit M. L. Baker as he sold the cards and expects to sell more at the end of the week.

Livingston local decided to take a share in the press at their last meeting, but I expect you won't get the money until the auditing committee reports. I do not know when that will be, as all public gatherings are prohibited by order of board of health, as they are trying to prevent an out-break of small-pox.

Fraternally,
JAMES D. GRAHAM.

Kalispell, Mont., January 20, '05.

Comrade Walsh: Your lecturing scheme was read at our last regular meeting and heartily approved by the comrades. We are now making

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arrangements for lectures at different places and feel confident that it will bring good results as it has a tendency to attract non-Socialists to attend our meetings. If it is possible for you to carry out your plan we would like to have you for at least five lectures and more if possible.

Wishing you the best of success in your endeavor to strengthen the movement, I remain.

Yours for Socialism,
FRED HELM.

[While it will not be possible for me to carry out my plan of an illustrated lecture as soon as I anticipated, however, it will eventually be carried out as planned. The numerous places now quarantined and others probably to follow coupled with the fact that the boards of health are ordering that public gatherings be stopped, it does not seem advisable to attempt right now to go to the expense of billing a certain route, and possibly be compelled to miss some of them. In a few weeks this small-pox epidemic and vaccination trouble, which appears to be worse than the disease, will have blown over, and I then hope to be able to proceed per arrangements.—Editor.]

Havre, Mont., Jan. 22, '05.

Comrade: We are going to have a great revival meeting of our local next Saturday night, when I will try to get a few subs for you. I think it would be a good idea to have a few extra copies of the News for distribution.

Yours Fraternally,
A. T. SWANSON.

[Glad to hear that Havre comrades are going to wake up. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the wage slave will never get liberty until he emancipates himself. Awake, workers! Educate, agitate and organize.—Editor.]

Hamilton, Mont., Jan. 19, '05.

Comrade Walsh: Yours of recent date at hand; did not answer right off, because I waited for the central county committee to meet so as to be able to give you an idea or rather, I waited for definite arrangements. You are to have ten dates here in the valley, and you better take your gas making outfit along. Hamilton has electric lights and also Stevensville, but if latter place has them in the hall or not I do not know. You please let us know when you will be ready to start and we will have your route mapped out; also please note that nothing authoritative can be arranged unless it is with the central county committee in regard to these meetings. In order not to make a balk of of anything, the central

county committee was left in charge of all these things, also for speakers, etc. By order of central county committee.

Yours for Socialism in our time,
C. SANDVEN,
Secretary central county committee.

[I am practically ready to start, but the small-pox epidemic appears to have taken on such proportions over the state that it appears not advisable to make any certain dates for a few weeks. Many places have closed all public meetings for a time, and it is probable more may come under the same kind of orders. It will necessitate the postponement of the tour for a few weeks, but nothing further arising I will carry out my former plans. In fact I am more than pleased with the numerous dates that the comrades are arranging, and the unity of opinion from all as to the ultimate success of the project. You comrades have struck the right idea as regards the handling of matters of this kind through a county committee, and all the Socialists of other counties would do well to follow the example. This plan of handling speakers will greatly facilitate matters and relieve the state secretary of much troublesome work formerly incurred and thrown onto him, and at the same time assure consecutive dates for the speaker.—Editor.]

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20, '05.

Editor News: We have started a club called the Marxian League here and would like samples of your paper with a view to selling them on the street. We have left the S. P., and S. L. P., as we believe they do not stand squarely on the lines of the class struggle, etc.

Yours Truly,
C. E. DARLING.

Comrades Greeting: The News in giving the Socialist vote by states credits California with 26,535 whereas all other papers I have seen give same state 29,535.

Do the residents of the territories vote for presidential electors? If so what is the vote in Arizona and Oklahoma?

Who are the Socialist leaders whom you refer to as—this bourgeois class who pose as leaders?

Looks as if the News might wake up some morning an S. L. P., paper.

Yours Fraternally,
FRANK J. MILLER,
Gardiner, Montana.

[The first as to California's vote was a typographical error, and should have read 29,535 as you state. The residents of the territories do not vote for presidential electors, but the Socialist vote of the two ter-

ritories mentioned is given as follows: Arizona 1,985; Oklahoma 4,443. The Socialist leaders to whom I refer as the bourgeois are the ones who attempt to assume a leader's position in the Socialist movement. We are supposed to have no leaders as our organization is governed by the referendum which places all matters in the hands of the rank and file. The bourgeois is term or word used meaning the middle class; these sentimental Socialists who claim to be Socialists but never are right; who have a narrow line of thought of their own that fits their position in life, usually some small business man or grafter and to become really class conscious, is simply out of the question. The News will not wake up some morning in the S. L. P., camp as you suggest. It could not if it so desired; as that organization has only one official paper, and as I understand their organization a person with a privately owned paper could not go into that movement with his paper and publish the same as an S. L. P., paper. There appears to be somewhat of a poeism in their organization as regards this matter. However, if you have read the report of the Industrial union gathering in Chicago which issued a manifesto calling a convention for June 27, you will see that the present Socialist organization is apt to split in two, for the real fundamental principles advocated in this manifesto, which is signed by Eugene V. Debs, A. M. Simons, Ernest Untermyer, Father Hagerty, Dan. McDonald, Clarence Smith, Chas. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, John M. O'Neill and others, clearly sets forth the ideas on the union proposition as advocated by the S. L. P., for some eight or ten years. Prominent men of the S. L. P., were in attendance at the meeting, and they are to be at the convention on June 27. No one has offered any criticism on that manifesto or move, although it hovers around S. L. Pism, except Victor L. Berger, the prominent Socialist in the A. F. of L., convention. There is no doubt in my mind but that nearly all of the Montana comrades are believers along the above mentioned line, and will be found among the first to assist in solidifying the organization that means the most to the workers. Capitalism is uniting and the workers must unite also. One party is sufficient for the workers, but that party must be a workman's party no matter what the name may be.—Editor.]

Some correspondence was left over this week that will appear in our next issue. Send in more letters comrades and short articles.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Suggestions For Appropriate Skating Costumes.

GARMENTS FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Little Ones Have Been Well Cared For by La Mode—Velvet Is Generally Popular—The Correct Thing in Millinery.

There are three shades that look particularly charming on the ice—silver gray, ivory white and scarlet. A silver gray frock trimmed with an edging of silver fox or chinchilla and a chinchilla shah tarban worn with the costume is a fetching toilet.

An ideal skating costume has a short cutaway Louis coat.

The successful wearer of a white skating gown generally requires a touch of brown fur, such as mink or beaver, somewhere on the costume. Cream zibeline is an attractive material for this purpose. The dress should be



VELVETEEN SKATING GOWN.

made with a plain short skirt that flares smartly out at the feet and trimmed at the hem with a band of beaver, a bloused coat with a waistcoat of the beaver and a touch of lace at the throat. The toque will consist of the white cloth, with a deep bandeau of beaver colored velvet.

The costume should be completed by a muff of beaver and the smartest of beaver colored boots and gloves.

Many girls possessed of a brilliant coloring look well on the ice in scarlet. Rough surfaced tweed in this shade, made up all in one tone and worn with a muff and tie of white fox, is very natty.

The skating gown illustrated is developed from brown velveteen. The skirt is plaited at the waist and hangs loose from a stitching several inches deep. The tiny cutaway Louis coat is of the velveteen, with a waistcoat of tan suede embroidered with gold. The scarf, muff and toque are of mink.

JUVENILE STYLES.

While their elders are erring on the score of overornamentation in their dress children's fashions are becoming much plainer. They have their own fashions, which are loose and easy, and when white is not worn the colors are chosen with great care.

The skirts of children's frocks are short and full, the bodices broad on the shoulders and the sleeves loose enough to allow the muscles full play. The waistbands are sufficiently large to admit of no restraint.

Tucks, embroidery and braiding are the usual trimmings on the skirts, and



BATISTE DANCING DRESS.

A new wrinkle is to make them a trifle shorter at the back, especially when the skirt is kilt plaited.

Round yokes figure on most of the blouse bodices. Some of the skirts have bretelles attached, so they may be slipped over different blouses, thus making a variety.

Gabrielle frocks are revived cut low in the neck, with short sleeves half fitting beneath the arm and plaited below the decollete neck. They are intended to be worn over an underbodice with a victorian collar and tie.

The dancing dress illustrated is of accordion plaited white batiste. The

skirt is trimmed with three rows of valenciennes and edged with a ruffle of the same lace. The chemisette is of insertion, and the deep collar is strapped and bordered with a deep ruffle of valenciennes. Rosettes of baby ribbon are scattered about the collar.

THE CRAZE FOR VELVET.

There are a few modes that are now definitely decided in the general topsy turvyism of fashion. One of them is that all skirts for street wear are of the short, round length. The real pedestrian gown has its skirt at least three inches from the ground. Only reception and carriage frocks have trailing skirts.

Velvet seems to be the costume craze of the season. This handsome fabric is



WHITE FELT HAT.

developed in all kinds of tolets, not excepting the smart strictly tailored gown for morning wear.

A stunning velvet dress is carried out in that new tone of rich red something entirely different from a garnet and not the least cardinal in nuance, but a delightful mingling of both. The skirt hangs full and plain, just escaping the ground with a smart little swing very fascinating. The blouse coat opens in front to reveal a chemisette of tan lace. Little quillings of taffeta the same shade trim the blouse down the fronts, on the shoulders and about the sleeves, which are large puffs gathered into frill below the elbow. An under cuff of tan lace is the wrist finish.

Exceedingly smart are the gowns of fine cloth, of chiffon or of velvet over which are worn coats matching the dresses in color, but made up either in satin or velvet. These satin or velvet coats, made in the styles of Louis XVI., with tight fitting back, embroidered vest and soft jabot of lace, are very effective.

The picture shows a most attractive hat. It is carried out in soft white felt bound at the edge of the brim with chestnut brown velvet. A complete sable skin is arranged around the crown, with the tail dropping over the brim at the back. In front are two shaded yellow chrysanthemums.

NOVEL THEATER HATS.

Despite the craze for picture hats worn to the play lately a later and more sensible fashion has come to light. This concession to comfort takes the form of a pretty little turban made of tulle, usually black, draped prettily on a wire frame and trimmed with either a small white tip or a couple of silver wings. The hair is worn fluffy with these turbans, and they are pin-



PINK CHEPE DE CHINE BLOUSE.

ned coquettishly to the hair with a brooch of turquoise, emeralds or diamonds.

Very smart and attractive is a new blouse to be worn under heavy winter coats. It is of cream white crepe de chine made in the simplest kind of fashion, tucked all around and the sleeves treated in the same style. The novelty of the blouse is apparent when the coat is thrown open, and the observer finds a most natural looking bunch of violets and their leaves embroidered in silk exactly on the center of the waist front.

The puffed sleeves of the season when made of thin, filmy fabrics have inserted in each puff narrow wires to prevent them from falling flat around the arms.

The new wreaths for the hair this winter are quite different from their predecessors. They are composed of banksia roses, forgetmenots or small ivy leaves. Although rather heavy, they are a becoming addition to the coiffure.

A dainty wreath is composed of one half white roses and the other half of gold leaves, while in front is tied a long flat bow of velvet ribbon.

The charming evening blouse is of pink crepe de chine. The material is draped in folds about the figure to simulate a bolero and ruffled about the neck and shoulders. The chemisette is of cream lace. JUDIC CHOLLET.

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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.

(Continued from page 1)

ing than any other method. This propaganda is conducted on the following lines:

HOW TO PROPAGATE SOCIALISM.

1. Hold agitation meetings in doors and out doors when weather permits.

2. Circulate leaflets, cards, stickers, magazines and party papers whenever and wherever possible.

Distribute systematically—always.

Get a large lot of papers whenever possible. Take a certain night and cover the precinct, ward or town thoroughly. The next time follow it up with a distribution of leaflets; work just as systematically as possible. Have a distribution every week, every two weeks, or each month. Keep it going. It will surpass the spasmodic efforts that are

NEWS WANT ADS

Three insertions in our want column Free of Charge for workers desiring positions, or those desiring help.

LOST—On or about February 1901 in Helena or vicinity One Thousand Shares of Headlight Mining Stock. Liberal reward for return of Stock to the News office, 22 Park Avenue, Helena.—Gunder E. Backen, Rimini, Montana. 5t

Salesmen—Traveling—Selling our ideal side-line at sight to general stores. Sample small: Commission big. Reliable men address "Monopoly," Box H, Station D, New York City.

Wanted—All piano players to send 25 cents and get the "Brotherhood of Man," the first Socialist March for piano ever published. Address Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—Few more copies at this office of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allen L. Benson. 135 pages for 15 cents. Address The News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—"Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs. 10 cts. Order at once from the Montana News office.

usually made. Specialize your propaganda.

Circulate good trade union material among that class of workers. Circulate Fathers McGrady and Hagerty's writings among people of their faith. The literature intended for the farmers distribute to them. Remember it does absolutely no good to get the right literature in the wrong place or the reverse. Use judgment in circulating Socialist propaganda. Make your every effort count.

Have your local keep some free leaflets on hand all the time, as well as some good cheap pamphlets for sale. This is what the literature agent's duties are.

Have the local arrange for the general distribution of the various pieces of literature as they are issued. Then see that a piece goes into every house in your ward, district or town. Don't wait for the other fellow to bring it up in the meeting, but do it yourself. Remember our argument about "organized effort." Don't try to do it alone, but use the local as a basis for distributing, holding agitation meetings and supervising the general propaganda work. Re-

Our Fresh Meats.

Are the Best and Our Prices
Are the Lowest.

- Boiling Beef, very fine lb 5c
- Pot Roasts, lb - 6c
- Beef Steak, tender, juicy 10c
- Fresh Pigs' Feet, lb - 5c
- Pigs' head, lb - 4c
- Home Cured Bacon, Best 15c
- Home Made Hams, lb 15c
- Corned Beef, lb - 5c
- Pork Spare Ribs, lb - 12c
- auer Kraut, the Best, 7lbs 25c

Helena Packing & Provision Co
320-22 N. Main St. L. D. Phone 129

member that we have organized to propagate Socialist principle, and that it is done by circulating literature, holding agitation meetings, and securing new members into their branch or local organization.

To the Socialist Locals of Montana:

The following referendum has been submitted by local Lewistown:

Referendum No. 1, 1905.

Resolved by local Lewistown that it is of paramount importance to the state that the Montana News be maintained; that Comrade Walsh has been working incessantly and through sacrifices to this end, encountered by adverse difficulties contingent to a working class movement; that the state local quorum take immediate steps to devise ways and means whereby to strengthen the Montana News financially and otherwise assist comrade Walsh in making the Montana News a factor in the state of Montana and the great international working class movement.

The vote on this referendum will close at 8 p. m., February 10, 1905.
JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

It is the duty of every Socialist in the state to take at least one share on the press. You get it all back.

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

Official Popular Vote and Percent of Total.

The following table shows the official Socialist vote by states and each state's percentage of the total vote:

State	Debs vote	Per cent.
California	29,535	8.911
Montana	5,529	8.705
Oregon	7,619	8.45
Nevada	925	7.633
Washington	9,975	6.952
Idaho	4,949	6.818
Illinois	69,225	6.445
Wisconsin	28,220	6.373
Florida	2,337	5.945
Utah	5,767	5.674
Kansas	15,494	4.773
Minnesota	11,692	4.005
Ohio	36,260	3.619
Wyoming	1,077	3.507
Nebraska	7,412	3.298
South Dakota	3,138	3.093
Iowa	14,847	3.056
Massachusetts	13,591	3.025
North Dakota	2,017	2.874
Connecticut	4,543	2.384
New Jersey	9,587	2.232
New York	36,883	2.23
Maine	2,106	2.182
Missouri	13,008	2.027
Louisiana	995	1.836
Indiana	12,013	1.762
Michigan	8,941	1.721
Pennsylvania	21,863	1.604
Arkansas	1,814	1.558
Vermont	859	1.478
Rhode Island	956	1.402
Colorado	4,304	1.357
New Hampshire	1,090	1.211
Maryland	2,247	1.001
Texas	2,287	.985
Kentucky	3,602	.825
Alabama	853	.783
Mississippi	392	.672
West Virginia	1,574	.654
Tennessee	1,354	.557
Delaware	146	.332
Georgia	197	.143
Virginia	218	.122
North Carolina	124	.059
South Carolina	22	.035

What is the reason you comrades don't sell a few more press hares?

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Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 25¢
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES



The Mechanic's Lunch

goes all the better with a bottle of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better, too. Capital Beer in case lots of 24 bottles costs only \$3.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal. Capital Beer is a fine beer for lunch, dinner or supper.

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Socialist National Platform

I.
We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.
As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world

to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power

of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be long to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.