

Farmer Should Learn to Vote

Wefarmers are free and independent twice a year, and those couple of times I speak of, are the 4th of July, and November 8, or election day as the case may be, most generally on Nov. 8. Then is the time the candidates feel the most interested in the farmers welfare, and more especially the men who are running for legislature, also if there is to be a multi-millionaire to be elected to the United States senate.

Then is the time there is so much talk of favorable legislation for the farmers. Then is the time when the bottle that is labeled old Bourbon, and the Havana two for five, makes their appearance. Give the old hayseed a few shots from old Bourbon, then the favorable legislation talk starts especially if old hayseed complains there is something wrong.

"Just be patient," says the man that is giving out the bait, and the bait has worked to the queen's taste for a long time. But that kind of bait is getting somewhat stale to old hay seed, and he has commenced to scent there is something wrong. But the men that have been doing the mixing of the political grease for the friends of the farmer so they can slip through easy, have been used too long. So they have commenced to devise some other scheme, and that scheme is worked this way.

The friend of the farmer goes and talks to his friend the plaster-holder that holds the farmer to the track, then the man that holds the medicine box just notifies Mr. Hayseed to take his medicine, and then the thing is done. But there will be an explosion one of these days in the near future. According to statistics there will not be many more years at the present rate for the farmer to call himself free and independent. Out of a total of 5,739,657 there is but 3,748,648 that are unincumbered. This is for the years 1899 to 1900 inclusive. At that rate it won't take long to make the tiller of the soil, till free of toll; as a rule the toll-taker has been the man that collected toll in the form of money, before he assumes, the duties of a toll taker, to have nearly paid the principle of the debt, and it seems the farmer will still vote the toll system, of giving up a part of what they create by their toll, to a class, that never do anything to fill up the store house, for the public good of all. I mean the store house that the public fills for the toll takers. How long do you think it would take to vote yourselves out of the present state, if we keep on voting as a majority have done for the last 40 years? Says one, you cannot vote it right. Well what are we voting for then? You are certainly voting to accomplish something, are you not? Yes, says one; well do you think if you keep voting the toll system you are accomplishing anything by your vote?

Why not vote a system that gives you all you produce, minus what it takes to replenish the wear and tear of the machinery of a scientific system? That system would be for all the people in common, and not a few as now. Says one, who would do the dirty work? There would be no dirty work under a Social system? The work would be done with scientific made machinery that would not require any filth to be handled by the hands. For illustration, there is a machine made for cleaning the streets where there is practically no dust. Also a machine made to clean a dwelling house of dust, that the one that operates the machine does not get any more dust than one that does not operate the machine, and the Socialist would put that machine into use for the benefit

and comfort of all. There would be no hovels as now to clean. They all would be made as good as labor could make them, and the laborer would live in them, and not those that never do any useful work. For under a Socialistic form of government, there would be no drones or bloodsuckers to provide for as now, but all would be useful under a Socialist form of science. For Socialism in its true meaning is science.

Now take the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt, and that of Geo. Gould, both of New York that cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Did they, with labor performed by themselves, accumulate the money to build their houses with, or did they by their labor build any part of them? They couldn't saw a board straight if it were squared. Then, says one, their money had the house built. Yes, but where did they get the money? By robbing labor of what justly belonged to labor? By underpaying for what they were getting done by labor? Now another instrument that saves labor and filth, is pneumatic power for painting. It is a substitute for the brush in the hands of the painter. I haven't space to give a full account of the device. But under a proper system, all would be benefited by such improvements. There is one more improvement I want to mention, and that is the sculpturing machine. It does the work so a person cannot tell the new work from the old, only by the whiteness of the marble of which the machine has made. But those great inventions are not worked for the public good under the present system of greed.

Under a Socialist form, it would benefit the whole people, and not a few. All things would be made for use and not for profit under Socialism. Says one, I don't want any of your "divide up" system; what are you doing under the present cut-throat system but dividing up? Worse than dividing up; its a fourth-fifths up system you are under brother farmer. You are worse off under the present system by $\frac{1}{4}$ than you would be under the divide up system as you call it.

Now lay your prejudice aside for just a little while, and look at the thing square, and give your present situation some thought, and see if you have laid anything up for a rainy day. Honor bright neighbor, have you broke even for the last ten years? If we have gone ahead, why do the records show different? The records show for the last 10 years that the farmers have run behind financially. Look around in the neighborhood in which you live and see if any of your neighbors have built any quarter-million-dollar residences? Haven't a majority lived in the same old shacks for the last ten years? Been buying land? Ah, well who did you buy from? Railroad company? Where did they get so much land to sell? From the government? Yes. What did they pay the government for it? Oh! they built a railroad for it? Then the people have a railroad to do business with, but don't have any dividend interest. Just an interest on land that was given to a corporation. Now have any of you had any government land given to you absolutely free of cost? If not why not? Now I am not kicking at a railroad company but the voting mules that support such a system. Oh! you cannot change it by the vote? It's got to come by a bloody revolution, says one; well I think if those that seek a bloody revolution haven't enough manhood to vote right, they cannot shoot right. Let us revolutionize the system by the

vote, and vote for the party that will change the present system if that party gets into office without any loss of life: through the revolution that I speak of, or any loss of property. It may change hands, and get into the real owners hands.

The Socialists don't want to destroy the trusts as the democrats do. Socialists want to make the trusts larger, and they want the whole people to be partners in the trusts. Labor has created what the trust magnates have. So why not possess what labor has created.

The Socialist party don't want to rob any one of anything that they have honestly produced by their own labor. The kind of money I have devised, would be in the form of a labor check, so when a person does useful labor for society they would be credited by giving a labor check that would be exchangeable for anything that labor had produced and if a person could not show a labor check he would have to get into the collar and produce something useful to society.

What is money? Is it not a creature of law? If not, why was the Sherman purchasing bill enacted into a law? And why was it repealed? Law can make one kind of an exchange; why not another kind? Now the money I speak of, would not let the present men that have the people by the throats make a profit off of the people.

The national bank note, as it is called, is rightly called a note for it only calls for a legal tender of which the national bank note is not a legal tender, only a promise to pay, based on gold. Why not? if the people want a base for the wealth of the country, let labor be the base of all money? Then the one that did not labor would not get the dollar. But as it is now, the manipulators of the country controls the money and the labor both, by owning the tools of production and distribution. They only work the worker.

Now brother farmer why not use our own brains for thinking as God gave them to us for? If our brain were not made to reason with, what were they given to us for? That is what the rich use their brains for and they have used them to a good purpose for their individual comforts. Now brother farmer let us be men and free men, as we call ourselves, or stop voting. If we keep on voting as we have for the last 15 or 20 years, we don't deserve to be free. We will vote for a set of men to enact laws for us, and because our interests are not looked after, then we will cuss and swear, and say they ought to be hung, when we are the ones that need to be hung. We have voted for just what we are getting. Patched overalls and debt. The debt system is what the farmers have been voting for all these 20 or 30 years. Let us commence to assert our manhood if we still claim any, or petition for a law that will disfranchise us entirely. We just as well have no votes, as for the good we have been making of the vote.

M. L. Baker.

Why not take up a collection at your next local meeting and send the chunk to the state secretary to assist in sending a speaker into some new field where Socialism has not been heard from a soapboxer.

Minnesota Resolutions.

□ Faribault, Minn., June 26, 1905.

My Dear Comrade Walsh: Enclosed find a set of resolutions which we would like to have published in the Montana News, that the workers of Montana may see where we stand and to further show why we were voted out of the public ownership party of Minnesota by J. E. Nash, S. M. Holman, H. M. Parker and N. Z. Rogers, their state committee.

E. B. FORD,

Secretary Karl Mark Club.

Faribault, Minn., June 25, 1905.

We, the members of the Karl Marx club of Faribault, Rice county, Minnesota, in session this 25th day

of June, 1905, do place our signatures to the following resolutions, to be read to the members and delegates of the convention now in session at Chicago:

Comrades and fellow workers: Greeting:

Knowing full well that the time has arrived when the working class of the world must realize and recognize their class interests, and that no other class can make this apparent with any degree of progress; and

Whereas, Any effort through the distinction of craft alliance organized on present division of trade unionism, based solely on the proposition of the increase of wages as a means of bettering the condition as a whole, tends only to make the condition of the working class more degraded and further the aim of the capitalist class to keep the workers divided on the political field, that capitalist economics may the longer be retained and put into operation, and

Whereas, Any program which shall bind the workers to any "immediate demands" other than the abolition of the wage system, and the collective ownership of all means of production, lands, mines and forests, that the workers receive the full product of their toil, are capitalistic and only tend to make the class struggle more fierce. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this club stands for International Socialism, which does not mean for the workers of the world to unite in having their wages raised, but to unite in abolishing the wage system; that they receive the full product of their toil by owning all social means of production and gifts of nature—lands, mines and forests.

It does NOT mean that all workers shall join this labor union or the other, and then vote the democrat and republican tickets to continue the present capitalist system as advocated by John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, Victor L. Berger & Co., managed and controlled by the American Federation of Labor and August Belmont's civic Federation, organized to keep labor divided.

But instead, it means the end of the class struggle and the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class to the workers of the world, all means of production.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be read by Comrade E. Bosky, now at your convention; and that the said resolutions be made a part of the minutes of your said convention.

(Signed:)

J. G. BAKER,

L. B. FORD,

G. B. TUPPER,

Committee.

There are one hundred unorganized places in this state. It will take some money and work to land them in the organized column.

Comrade Peugh Returns Home.

Livingston, Mont., July 16, '05. Dear Comrade: I have been out of the state since May 25, and got back last Monday, July 10; attended the funeral of my dear old father in Clay county, Nebraska, the 22nd of May. I was sick from the time that I left here till I arrived back in Montana. I found the class conscious Socialists at work in Nebraska and doing much to educate their fellow wage slaves but I find on my return they are doing plenty here in Montana. I feel much encouraged at the reports from our efficient state secretary. Now comrades, let us still push on and still do better. Let me whisper in your ear comrades that where there is only a few of you organize, put the best material you have in the organization and educate the workers in your vicinity and in a short time many will join. Remember comrades, it is organization that counts. Get together, for in unity of purpose there is strength. Don't let any little petty greivences keep you apart.

The present system of today is gradually driving the wage slaves to

(Continued on page 2)

Strike Trouble Among Labor

Great Falls, July 16.—All bottlers and drivers employed at both breweries in the city were called out on strike today by the International Brewery Workers' union and all other employes quit in sympathy with the strikers. The brewing companies are advertising for non-union men to take the places of the strikers.

The scale adopted by the union is \$3 per day for bottlers and \$90 a month for drivers. The union claims that the local breweries are the only ones in the state that have refused to sign the scale and that they only pay bottlers \$2.50 per day, while they pay drivers as low as \$65 a month.

The brewing companies were today asked to sign the union scale, and when they finally refused the strike was called.

San Francisco, July 15.—A party of 26 strike breaking printers arrived here yesterday from St. Louis in a special car. The party was in charge of A. C. Bremer and an attorney named Cornell. It was composed of 14 compositors, five pressmen, two women, a child and two guards. Arriving at Oakland at noon the car was switched and the party was taken across the bay on a launch and landed at the mail dock in this city. They were then taken to a headquarters established for them up town. Five of the men escaped last night and it is said that the most of the men claim that they were brought here under a misunderstanding of the true state of affairs.

Livingston, July 24.—There are numerous strange young men at the hotels and boarding houses. They pose as tourists and say that they are delayed here by the inability of the transportation companies in the park to take care of them. It is intimated, however, that this statement is merely a blind; that the young men are waiting to take the places of the telegraphers of the Northern Pacific on the Mountain division, who are expected to go on strike. The statement is made here that the company is ready to fill all the places as soon as the strikers go out. The various division points are said to be supplied with scabs, who are being kept on wages in anticipation that their services will be needed by the company.

Chicago, July 17.—Both the railway express and the department store drivers voted to continue the struggle. Union leaders predicted today that the teamsters' strike would be prolonged until after the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which opens in Philadelphia, August 7.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

The total receipts at state headquarters for June were \$144.30.

Since last report the following donations to the organizing fund have been received: Frank Miller \$1.00. Local Gardiner \$1.20.

The first donation to be received for the Fergus county campaign was a ticket of transportation for the speaker from Lombard and Lewistown and return. This amount \$15 was donated by a comrade who does not care to have his name made public and says he will put up the same for the next speaker that goes into Fergus county.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will speak at Silver Tip, (unorganized) July 21; Bridger, (unorganized) July 22 and 23; Tromberg, (unorganized) July 24; Joliet, (unorganized) July 25; Columbus, (unorganized) July 27

and 28; Big Timber 29 and 30.

D. Burgess filled dates at Billings July 14; Livingston, July 15; Cokedale, (unorganized) July 16; Chestnut, July 17.

His future dates are as follows: Bozeman, July 18; Belgrade, (unorganized) July 19; Lewistown, July 21; Kendall, July 22 and 23.

After Comrade Burgess tours Cascade county, he will travel south to Beaverhead county and work for two weeks in that territory. There has never been any Socialist speaker visited that part of the state yet.

J. H. Walsh will be at Great Falls July 19; Belt, (unorganized) July 20; Kibby, July 22; Monarch July 23; Neihart July 24, Great Falls July 25; Fort Benton, (unorganized) July 26; Havre, July 27; Glasgow, (unorganized) July 28 and 29.

With three speakers in the field, and distributed as at present, it will be impossible to get any of them into the counties in the western part of the state before September 21, unless a fourth speaker is put in the field. When it is considered that we have to pay from \$5 to \$10 for a hall (in most cases \$10) and the large number of towns and camps, that there is in the western part of the state, it is advisable that another speaker be put in the field, when open air meetings can be held, and hall rent thus dispensed with.

Then again, Anaconda, Butte, Great Falls, Helena and Missoula could all use a speaker for one week at least.

Let us hear from the locals in the western part of the state on this subject.

We have got to fight a good fight from now on, let us take advantage of the fine evenings and put speakers into as many places as possible and as often as possible.

John Basil Barnhill, lecturer and debater of London England opponent and fighter of Socialists and Socialism has challenged Ida Crouch-Hazlett to a series of debates on Socialism in Montana. From the meager information received, it would seem that Mr. Barnhill wants to meet Comrade Hazlett in different towns in Montana and would like the debates to extend over three nights at each place.

Comrade Hazlett is perfectly willing to debate with Mr. Barnhill and passes the challenge up to the local quorum for their consideration owing to our plans all being made in regards to Comrade Hazlett's tour, it would inconvenience us financially and otherwise to arrange a series of debates as Mr. Barnhill suggests. However I believe we should say, "Lay on Barnhill, and damn be he who says hold enough."

The receipt for dues for the past week have fell off considerable. Comrades pay up your dues and see that the local secretary keeps a supply of stamps on hand.

Keep the finances rolling into headquarters and you will see the Socialist party put up a fight that will make the old parties sick. Remember we have three speakers in the field visiting organized and unorganized places, carrying our propaganda into all nooks and corners of the state. More work is being done now than has ever been done before in this state at any one time, and if such work can be kept up until next election something will drop. All those in favor of keeping up the present activity, answer by getting out and rustling. Get up picnics, excursions, socials and have the proceeds go towards getting the unorganized districts invaded.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

We need more names. What are you doing to assist us in this work?

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

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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.



ROUTING SPEAKERS.

The work of routing speakers through the state of Montana should, in the future, be conducted as it is being at the present, on the most economical basis possible.

With the new plan of handling speakers, they are engaged for a time and when they arrive in the state, they begin their work at the first place to be campaigned or organized. Then from there they work their way slowly but thoroughly over all the points to be made in the county. After covering the territory mentioned, they take up the next adjoining county and repeat the deal. This plan followed, they will go from county to county until they have covered the state.

Although Montana is a very large state, and the distances between some of the nearest places are many miles, the experiment has already proven to be a great success in the propaganda and organization work, and the expense account especially.

The Socialists are all poor, we well know, and all the money contributed by the workers should be made to do as much good for the cause as possible. It appears that this move in routing speakers is a great saving on the finances and is giving greater results than were anticipated. Further, it is instituting a campaign that is reaching into the unorganized districts. Those are the places to be reached.

From all the suggestions that come to this office, it is very probable that the "high priced speakers" on star route propositions are a thing of the past in Montana. The comrades appear to be universal on the idea of spending all of our money for propaganda and organization, and as little as possible with the railroad companies.

Last fall Gomrade Spargo made a few dates in this state. One railroad jump, just called to mind, was from Helena to Billings. Think of all the places skipped between the two. He went from Billings to Sheridan, Wyoming, and thence back through Billings to some town in the east. Enough money was spent, as he said himself, with the railroad companies to buy propaganda literature for the state of Montana for a year.

Father Hagerty's last trip was another similar example. Mother Jones not different. While Hagerty got \$20 for a lecture, more than any local can afford to pay, he realized nothing out of it after returning to Chicago. Again the railroads received the chunk. Mother Jones after making a few dates in this state jumped to Chicago.

Do not think for a moment that the Montana News is against the speakers above mentioned. Far from it. They are only mentioned to draw your close attention, and the News would gladly welcome them into the state again. But to the question. The money must be spent for the perfecting of a systematized organization.

Only one exception could be reasonably made for these long railroad jumps. In presidential years it will be necessary for the presidential and vice-presidential nominees to make the larger places. But for

no other speaker is this necessary.

Let us get down to figuring, comrades, and systematize this speaker question, and no matter how big or little the speaker may be, let him cover every county consecutively and then step into the next joining state where he will probably do likewise.

"Hero worshipping" must not be given any place in this matter. A poor speaker, who understands the philosophy of Socialism, will do more for the cause by following out the above suggested plan, than the best speaker in the world on an expensive star route proposition where the railroads get the money.

RAFTERY WOULD MURDER HIS BROTHERS.

Raftery, the "uplift" artist of the Jesus Neill-Amalgamated-Heinz-tomcarter-Clark-graft-Jim Hill military breeding quarters, while floating in the fumes of the festive corn juice, sees things. He, like some others who enjoy the tilting tumbler, is influenced somewhat by quantity, quality, brand and flavor. After the ninth glass his subjective mind cuts loose from its anchor and in this mood he thinks of killing his brother. He would instill into the minds of the bright youth of the land his own mania for homicide, patricide, matricide, only old cide—even suicide. In short, Raftery likes carnage. Raftery would, through the enticing two-step or the military pace, inveigle our young men into the ranks to kill those whom they might be ordered to kill, and whom has he in mind? Is it the editor who prostitutes himself for money? Is it the Tom Carters who accept salaries from corporations while occupying seats in the United States senate? Is it the owners of "news-papers" whose mission it is to feed upon blackmail? Is it a treacherous, disgusting Clark whose signature to a contract is of no value when he desires to avoid its obligation? Is it Rockefeller when he burns a competing oil refinery, or steals a railroad, or bribes congress, legislatures and courts? Is it the contemptible lickspittles who fawn in the presence of money-lords? It surely cannot be the working people of the country, because the working people feed and clothe Raftery and his kind. Whom then, does Raftery-the-slave desire to kill? Perhaps Raftery only wishes to organize a dancing class, but is it right that the people should work 18 hours in a filthy sweat shop in order that Raftery's forty young society gentlemen may sport spiketails?

But let us hear Raftery-the-slave's aluring voice. Raftery-the-slave said:

"Helena once maintained three first class companies in the national guard of the state of Montana. They were well drilled, representative organizations. They had not half the facilities (for killing) now available. Their weapons were archaic and their accoutrements out of date. Now in Helena is a first rate armory, a full equipment of Krag-Jorgensen rifles, a store of new uniforms, tentage, ordinance and conveyance, all ready for the use of the Helena military company. Next spring they will have access to a further appropriation from the state. But as yet they have failed to grasp the opportunity. Like some of their elders, they show signs of dry rot. They may not know it but they give the unbiased observer an impression that THEY ARE A LOT OF STIFFS."

Now we would like to "be shown." First, what became of those "three first class companies." They went to the Philippines and killed innocent women, children and men against whom they had no malice. Second, they went to the Philippines to make a market for our merchants. Third, many of them died in fever-laden jungles. Some became insane and others returned bearing in their blood the awful syphilis to impregnate whole communities of this and countless generations to come. Others became tramps, murderers, thieves and loafers, spurned by the class that reaped, that awful instigator of crime, Profit. That is what became of those "three first class companies." Raftery-the-slave says there is now a full supply of Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The

old companies had "archaic" guns. They were thrown aside just as the "three first class companies" were cast aside. The men and guns are both "archaic." Just old junk. Now we have new guns so must we have new men and what will become of these? In what direction will these new men point these new rifles? Will they continue the slaughter of women and children in the Philippines, or will they find food for their bullets in our own homes?

Has this Raftery-the-slave our own women, children and brothers in mind? And what young men is he asking to do this murdering? Is it the sons of the rich or the "stiffs" who labor and produce the wealth of the land? Why does not Raftery-the-slave organize a company of his kind and take the attendant risks? Is it Raftery-the-slave a coward? Suppose Raftery organizes a company with John Neill, Tom Marlow, Tom Powers, Tom Carter, W. A. Clark, A. J. Campbell, John D. Ryan, F. Aug. Heinze and John D. Rockefeller as officials and the small merchants and land owners as privates. These people own everything, let them do the shooting. No not they. They are too busy—they tax the working man and apply the money to hiring the working men's sons to shoot down the working man's family. The Tom-Toms and the Johns and Augs., would scamper like a lot of rats were there any shooting, and poor, little insignificant Raftery—that miserable scribbler at \$65 per month would drown himself in drink and howl for troops. Raftery would mix himself with the other smells and taint distant atmospheres.

Now you "stiffs," as Raftery calls you, step into the ranks or feel the heavy hands of Raftery-the-slave and his master's upon your anatomy.

POLITICAL UNITY CONVENTION

That the Industrial Union has been launched, and barring a few criticisms, in a way that looks as if it would be a power for the workers in the near future, there can be but little doubt. Whatever can be said against the Chicago meeting, there is one truthful point without question of doubt, and that was the sincerity of purpose of its delegates there assembled.

The Industrial Union is conceded by all honest union men to be the much needed step for the organization at this time. The "pure and simple" has fallen by the way-side. It has become a cat's paw for the capitalists. The organization of crafts must give way for the organization of industrial workers, and in place of continuing the fight for the benefit of a few individuals, the new hugh and cry must be "The injury of one is the injury of all."

But, now that the industrial field has been taken care of so far as the workers are concerned, the political field confronts us. The Industrial Union, with the assistance of the future improvements, become a scientific organization of the workers. In conjunction with the new organization, and in harmony with the preamble of the same, it becomes necessary for a call for a "Political Unity Convention," that all of the revolutionary working class can be solidly united at the ballot box.

However, in the calling of a political unity convention, proxy propositions and an everlasting chairman of the meetings should be eliminated. But the convention should be called and no longer should there be two tickets in the field representing the class conscious, revolutionary workers.

With this amalgamation of the revolutionary workers on the industrial field and on the political as well, the future fight will set an interesting pace for the Gomer fakirites of pure and simpledom and capitalism as well.

A difficulty has arisen in the police force in Butte since the 8-hour day has gone into effect, in the fact that couple policemen have worked their 8-hour shift for the city, slept 8-hours and then worked the other 8-hours for the managers of the Gardens. The proposition brings up some hair-splitting points to be settled. When a man has finished his 8-hour day at any trade or calling,

is it not scabbing for him to take up any other kind of gainful occupation? If he can work a shift at the Gardens, why can't he, with equal propriety and legality, work another shift in the city? If a man can quit his trade and work 8-hours at something else and not be scabbing, why can he not work another 8-hour shift in the same place and not scab? This is a good proposition for the pure and simple union men to spend time in settling.

It will soon be a year ago, comrades, since we started to sell press shares to raise sufficient money to get a paper press of our own. Only 19 of these shares have as yet been sold. According to that you Socialists are not very deeply interested whether we have a Socialist paper in the state of Montana or not. The proposition was to sell press shares at \$10 each. As soon as enough were sold to buy the press, install it; and then begin to pay the shares off as fast as possible. They are numbered consecutively and will be paid off in the same manner. Comrades let us sell these press shares. You get your ten dollars back. You are out nothing but the interest. But why let this deal drag so long? Will you take a share at once? Let us hear from you. They must be sold. It is necessary that we own our press then this plant will be complete. Will you help out? Take a share.

The ice cream lawn social given by Helena Socialist local last Friday night to the home of Comrades Jos. and Mrs. Bauer was a success. While the crowd was not as large as was expected, the receipts paid all expenses and turned a little revenue to the treasury. Another social will be announced later. Watch the News for the notice.

If you get a copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Don't let us have to invite you over a thousand times.

Money is needed at this end of the gun.

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think. Now comrades, be ready to educate your brother toiler along the true lines of his economic condition then he will throw his moral, intellectual and financial support toward the overthrowing of the present capitalistic system, which is the curse of all the wealth producers.

Have your meetings regular after you are organized and educate all your wage slave friends along the line that they have nothing to lose only their chains as a wage slave and their present masters, but they have a world of freedom to gain, where-in they will be their own masters and be the recipients of the full product of their toil which will be between four or five times the amount they receive now according to our state secretaries report; then we all ought to feel greatly encouraged, for Socialism in Montana is growing as it never has before, and from now on comrades continue to educate and organize, for organization is what counts, for it gives our comrades the sinews to still educate in unorganized places. And another thing comrades, remember the Montana News is our official state paper. Now don't let any of your comrades subscriptions expire without getting a renewal; to always be on the alert to add as many new subscriptions as possible. It's been a big help to the organization here in Montana and will be still bigger if all the comrades put their shoulders to the wheel and help to swell the subscription list. Livingston local is still growing, and are taking applicants at every meeting. They are composed of wage slaves, and all work in harmony in the cause of industrial freedom. Will say, I am much pleased with the reports in the News from the comrades in different parts of the state, and will say in closing comrades, make the record for the next six months still better, which I believe we will all help to do.

Fraternally,
A. D. PEUGH.

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All this spring styles in fine worsteds, chevrons, etc.

A great bargain while they last

See Big Display in our 6th Avenue window.

The HUB

L. WEIGEL, Pres.
CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

Ours is a Cool Store

We invite you during these hot July days to do your trading with us, where the atmosphere is cool and refreshing, the merchandise the best, and the prices "Living Profits."

We are selling an extra fine Ladies' Fancy Border Colored Umbrellas made from the finest quality All-Silk Serge, All-Silk Taffeta and Union Silk Taffeta, well made with best quality Paragon Frame and Steel Rod, Hardwood Princess Handles with Tassels, good for rain or shine, colors are Navy Blue, Green, Cardinal and Black.

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Mail orders solicited and carefully and promptly filled.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE!

Values Swept Away Profits swept Away
Surplus Stock Swept Away

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

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We are giving Great bargains in Trunks, Valises and Suit Cases.

Before Buying you should call and see us.

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STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!
Also Boots and Shoes--New Line

We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade.—will figure on your bill at any time.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Montana Railroad Company
TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

| Daily Except Sunday | | Daily Except Sunday | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Leave 8:45 a. m. | Lombard | Arrive 3:45 p. m. | |
| Leave 11:40 a. m. | Dorsey | Arrive 1:10 p. m. | |
| Arrive 11:55 a. m. | Summit | Leave 12:50 p. m. | |
| Leave 12:26 p. m. | Summit | Arrive 12:25 p. m. | |
| Leave 12:55 p. m. | Lennepe | Arrive 11:40 a. m. | |
| Leave 1:25 p. m. | Martinsdale | Arrive 11:10 a. m. | |
| Leave 2:00 p. m. | Twodot | Arrive 10:35 a. m. | |
| Leave 2:40 p. m. | Harlowtown | Arrive 9:57 a. m. | |
| Leave 4:00 p. m. | Garneill | Arrive 8:35 a. m. | |
| Leave 5:00 p. m. | Moore | Arrive 7:50 a. m. | |
| Arrive 6:00 p. m. | Lewistown | Leave 7:00 a. m. | |

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The above machines are in perfect condition, have new platen, new ribbon, etc., and guaranteed for one year, the same as a brand new machine. If you want a better machine than those quoted above, write me for a copy of my new catalogue. Typewriter and office supplies always in stock. Reference: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

O. T. Anderson, 609 Rialto Building, Chicago

Priest's Attack On Socialism

III

For a practical view of the operation of the fundamental principle of Socialism, (the doing away with private capital and the substitution of collective ownership), let us suppose the Socialistic state to be agreed upon, and an effort set on foot to put it in running order.

There are three things which we may conceive to be necessary for the very existence and continuance of a civil community along those lines of material civilization with which no one would be willing to dispense. These three things are, briefly: freedom of individual demand, a more or less determinate unit measure of value for the purposes of exchange, and freedom of the individual to choose an occupation and to qualify for the same. No one accustomed to the present material civilization will be willing to change it for a new order of things, unless under that new order he shall be able to provide himself with what he needs, or thinks he needs, as easily as at present; unless he shall have some measure of value and medium of exchange no less convenient than the article which we now call money; and unless he shall have at least the same chance which he now has to select his occupation and to vary the same.

In the present advanced stage of material civilization, these three things are necessary as stimulus or aid to the development of individual capacity. Now, it has never been demonstrated that a state founded on the fundamental tenet of Socialism can supply these three needs of the individual in the modern civilization.

Take first the case of the supply for every individual demand. First and foremost before all things, what the new collective state will have to do will be to regulate supply according to demand. And if that state is to be a success, the supply must be regulated even better than it is today. We must understand at the outset that in the new state the entire production, the kind and the amount produced, and the distribution of all things, in all places, for all emergencies, will necessarily have to be managed by bureaus or committees. It is hardly possible for a human intellect to conceive the enormous governmental machinery which will be required for this one function of the new state. There is here implied not merely the regulation of the supply of coal, oil, or shoes, or perfumery, or books, or millinery, or tobacco, or quinine, or coal, or ink, rouge, razors, ice cream, fans, chewing gum—but the supply of each of these and of everything, absolutely that is used and is called for, and of everything that may be called for.

If that new state cannot and does not actually do this, then, instead of being a liberation, it will be an enslavement; instead of securing freedom it will open at once as the most galling despotism. In the system of free small competition I can always get what I want. The thing I desire may be useful or it may be useless; but, for the moment I imagine that I need it, and so imagining, I can always get it. Under the small competitive system it requires very little demand to induce some one to undertake to supply the demand. I can always find a mechanic who will take my job and try to execute my idea. My idea may not be the most scientific. That matters very little to the mechanic; but it matters much to me, in my present mood, to have an idea carried out. This freedom of individual demand, taken in the aggregate, is a primary essential in the material benefits which man is to draw from civil society. I can always have my demand supplied when there is an individual personal profit to be made by supplying the demand. But where governmental machinery will have to be moved in order to

carry out my odd idea—which to me is a very bright one—and where the committee can look for no special profit, but only for trouble, in deserting its routine, I cannot expect to get the service which I could easily get from the independent tradesman. Anything outside the established routine of production will then be obtainable only under the difficulties which now attend the passage of a law through the city council.

Under this new system, we have to recognize, there will be no usury, no monopoly. There will be no tenancy or leases, no renting of houses, no real estate agents, no mortgages, no stocks or stock exchanges. There will be no display made by competitors in shop windows no trading of any kind, no coinage of money, no silver question. Money means private capital that can be introduced into private enterprise for private gain. There could be no private enterprises. There would be only bureaus and committees to decide upon the production and transport of goods, according to the judgment which the committees would be pleased to pass on the needs of the people. Salesmen and saleswomen would not care what you asked for in return for your certificate of a day's labor. They could have no interest in pleasing you. You would have no chance to toss up the goods on the counters two or three times a week. You would have to know precisely what you wanted when you wandered into the dull warehouse on a bright afternoon. The markets and shops of today are merely a consequence of competitive production. In the new state there would be no occasion for them. There would be no page advertisements of startling bargains in the Sunday newspapers. There could be no advertisements at all. There would be no bargains, for there would be no rival establishments. The newspaper would be no power in trade or politics. There would be no trade. Politics would be a thing of the past, just as a rival show rooms and warehouses and those obsolete terms, wholesale and retail.

Where, then, would the interest of the individual be supposed to come in? In this simply, as we have stated, that every man would be supposed to obtain a wage that would be considered to represent the full value of his labor. And this leads us to speak on what we placed as a second requisite in the modern civilized state, namely, some approximately fixed and determinate unit measure of value for the purpose of exchange.

In the new state there could be no real money, as we understand the term. With us real money is both measure of value and medium of exchange. In the new state the two functions of money would have to be distributed. They could not be combined in the same article or instrument. As each member of the community would be supposed to be remunerated according to contribution in labor to the general store or service, labor itself, in some way or other, would necessarily have to be the measure of value. The medium of exchange, then, since the labor or the product could not be passed around, would needs have to be a certificate of labor contributed. This certificate could not be in the form of gold or silver or anything which might have its own value as a commodity, over and above the labor represented. In the Socialistic state, then, the measure of value would be the labor contributed; and the certificate of labor would be the medium for the purchase of the common produce and the utilization of the common service.

As the basis for the standard of value and for the medium of exchange there is nothing which I can conceive of as being less determin-

(Continued on page 4.)

Are you doing your share in assisting in getting organizers into the unplowed fields? There are a number of counties that a speaker should be sent into at once.

Central Park, Mont., July 13, '05.

Dear Comrade: What has your local done with the proposition for me to speak there some time in August? Would like to know so I can arrange accordingly. Say, when your articles by the priests cease, will you allow me the opportunity to write a few articles in answer? Being a minister, I thought it would be appropriate at any rate, for me to answer the articles.

Fraternally yours for the revolution,
PAUL H. CATLE.

The above letter has been referred to the Helena local, and while the Montana News cannot answer authoritatively, it is a foregone conclusion that Rev. Comrade Castle will be gladly received any date in August. We are glad to give Comrade Castle the columns of the News to answer the anti-Socialist articles now running which are written by Catholic priests. However, this does not bar any one else from sending in articles of criticism upon these priests' misstatements and illogical assertions.

Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1905.

J. H. Walsh, Helena, Mont.

Dear Sir: We shipped you a few slides a number of days ago; some of my flash-light negatives of the sweat shops were failures. It is hard to get them. In the first place, they don't want out side people to know any thing. And the worst of them are so dark, you have to let off two flash-lights, and they are afraid of fire. This is a harder undertaking than I thought it was.

I went out last week to get some strike views, and some one bounced a rock on my head, and put me out of business. I will have a reporter's badge this next week, and I am going after them right.

The slides I shipped you are 15 cents per slide; I have another batch that looks promising, will ship some next week.

Yours very truly,

The above letter about explains itself, to those who have read in the News about Comrade Walsh's illustrated lecture proposition. It has been very difficult work to get slides wanted, and the above Chicago firm, as stated in their letter above, sent a few slides. No capitalist firm has Socialist slides to use in illustrating Socialist lectures, and few of them care to make them for you.

that fails to do this is dear at any price. We are just entering upon the period of organization. This is a vital period in the history of all political agencies, and with us it is more vital than with any other because of the nature and extent of our task.

Heretofore our people have generally been content to get a few sympathisers together, have them sign the pledge, select officers make reports and pay dues.

We must now teach that this is a very, very small part of organization.

The people who take our pledge, and pay dues, must be made to understand that weighty responsibilities attach to the act of joining the party—responsibilities that require serious preparation, and conscientious regard for the prompt discharge of duties.

D. BURGESS.

Have you done your duty in assisting the state secretary in getting into the new field for organizing.

Sheridan, Wyo., July 14, 1905.

In their zeal and ignorance the American people have allowed partyism to supersede patriotism and the result is corruption and imposition in politics. Good government under our present system is a myth and a delusion. Corporations and conspirators rule. Graft and greed dominate our entire civilization. Honest men go a-begging while knaves and rascals rule the land. Vice and crime stalk abroad. Poodle dogs and tom-cats receive more consideration than those made in the image of a God. Ten per cent of the population are buried as paupers in the richest city on the American continent. The awful burden that carried down Babylon, Tyre, Sidon and Rome is crushing down the American people; but they are so blind and besotted that they do not realize it. The pitiful, pusillanimous policy of the present administration in dealing with the conspirators and corporations that have practically subverted our government is a disgrace to the American people and a shame and dishonor to its citizenship.

The social and industrial conditions are scandalous. But through the dark clouds that overshadow the land, shines one star of hope and promise, the star of Socialism that gladdens the soul of the wage slave and the down trodden.

If there is one thing more than another that demands correction in our form of government it is the policy of our officials being allowed to

appoint another to office. We profess to have a popular form of government and one operated in the interest of the people and by the people when it is really nothing of the kind. The present system is, or was fraudulent in its conception and more of an imposition than representation of the people's interests. We have a class government, nothing more, nothing less; and that of a class that is a menace to society in general. A class of exploiters and robbers, a class that has been the greatest burden and curse the world has ever known.

D. Burgess on his return from the Chicago convention stopped off at Sheridan, and spoke to the people of this thriving little city on the evening of July 13 to an interested and fair sized audience on the corner of Main and Broadway streets, in the heart of the city. Comrade Burgess proved to be one of the most instructive and interesting speakers on Socialism that has ever yet visited Sheridan, and would be heartily welcomed if he could repeat his visit. He left a few copies of the News and moved on to Deitz where there is one of the most thriving locals in the state of Wyoming.
M. A. C.

Every Socialist should read the Montana News and pay for it besides.

Dean, Mont., July 13, 1905.

Comrade Walsh: Our national Socialist organizer, Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett, has been with us for the last two weeks. Two weeks which will never be forgotten. She was like a sun-beam to a cloudy sky. After two week's rest, she has started again on a lecture tour through the upper end of the county speaking at the different school houses, accompanied by Comrades John Hudson and wife, at whose home she was entertained while here. She is a noble grand woman and has done a great deal of good for this county as well as other parts. On the afternoon of July 12 she spoke at the Dean school house to women only. Her speech was intensely interesting. At night she spoke to a well filled house of both sects who were held spell-bound until almost mid-night, and would gladly have remained all night. There were five new members added to our local, and literature sold like hot cakes. Our local meets next Sunday in our grove with a membership of twenty, and still the good work goes on.

When you sell the sub cards for the News send in the money as we need it bad, indeed we do.

G & K

CLOTHING

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

Gans & Klein
HELENA, MONT.

Correspondence

Dietz Wyo., July 13, 1905.
Editor Montana News:

Organization is the present need of the Socialist party, and only those papers and speakers that urge this need, are of any immediate value to the movement.

The extent and the revolutionary nature of Socialist sentiment is a revelation to me, as the lack of organization in our party.

But most humiliating of all is the lack of appreciation of the value and necessity of organization.

The readers of a certain, sometimes called Socialist papers, fail to see any need of organization and you will hear these people say; "Oh! we vote alright."

That idea is fatal to all progress in organization. It is the dry rot of all political progress, and yet this idea is encouraged persistently by mere subscription hunters. This idea must be combatted by all the forces of organization, and we must combat it even fiercely, for its continued presence must prove fatal to efficiency.

We are in immediate danger of being overwhelmed by unorganized Socialist sentiment, and this danger is a real, almost tangible danger to all who realize the absolute necessity for thorough organization and its consequent discipline. The paper that earnestly and systematically emphasizes the urgent necessity for organization, and that teaches just what organization is, and what it implies, is the paper that ought to get the undivided support of every militant Socialist.

A paper that shall do this work with an eye single to the good, present and ultimate, of our class, is cheap at any price, and the paper

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

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

B U T

We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Cent CHEAPER

THAN THEY SELL TRASH

CRAGG & SCHNICK

Representing GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago

Priest's Attack on Socialism.

(Continued from page 4.)

ate or less determinable than the labor hour.

There are two ways only of counting the labor hour: by time employed and value produced. Is all labor to be paid according to time given, with absolute equality? Or is the script certificate to have its purchasing power from a given amount which has been produced and which shall be regarded as the unit of value?

If the labor hour is to be paid by mere time, then, when you are working amongst a hundred men to produce the common store, and you are working harder than the ninety-nine, they will be receiving the fruit of your labor and you will be receiving none of theirs. They will be reducing your wages and you will be raising theirs. This is against the fundamental tenet of Socialism, i. e., that every man shall receive the full wage due to his labor. In a population of a million you will have to know that 999,999 are working as industriously for you as you are working for them. To be satisfied that the principle is in operation you must know that you are not laboring to cover over other men's laziness and fraud of time. If you give to each labor hour of the industrious, of the lazy, of the skilled, of the ignorant, the same remuneration, it will not take thirty days to banish from the community every indication of industry and skill. In 60 days the collective society will be bankrupt, because there will not be on hand the produce which the script calls for. If you get a dollar for your hour's work, no matter how much you do and no matter how you do it, it stands to reason that you shall not expend your care and energy, to earn a dollar which you can get with equal certainty for the same slow, heedless hour which your neighbor devotes to the public service of production.

The other way, as we have said, of making the hour of labor the measure of value is to take account of what is produced. This is, indeed, to eliminate pure time as a measure of value and to measure value by the need, desirability or mere demand (for demand may not be suppressed) of articles produced and services rendered. An estimate of relative value will then have to be passed on everything that may be demanded. As a certificate script for production of one kind will have to be accepted in exchange for service and commodities of every kind, it will be necessary to establish a ratio of value between each resultant of labor and every other resultant of labor. Each resultant of labor through all the stages of production will have to have its schedule of fixed ratios with everything that can be produced and with every service that can be demanded; since the script representing it will have to be exchangeable for everything to be found in the community. Now if, as we are told, there is so much difficulty in maintaining a ratio between two metals as unvarying as gold and silver, the supply of which as inert matter, can, in a degree, be regulated, how shall we make up ratios for the labor hours of fifty million persons applying themselves to a million different industries to the production of things that are unequally necessary and of shifting desirability? If pure time measure

for the value of the labor hour was marvelously simple, in this other alternative of the collective state, the establishing of all the ratios, we have something that is no less marvelously complex.

Sit down for a year with paper and pencil and work out the answer. Take your ten years, or twenty. You cannot do it. Half the world believes that a working equivalent cannot be found between two pure metals, silver and gold. How shall it be found between a million, between fifty million articles produced, between all the various kinds of labor results contributing to their final production? What are the precise relative values of the labor hour employed in weeding a potato patch and the labor hour devoted to sewing on glove buttons? How many dozen glove buttons will balance an acre of potatoes? If you are a Socialist and do not wish to commit yourself to paying for mere time, independently of what is done you will be obliged to establish this little ratio, together with a million more. You will besides be obliged to re-establish the ratios every day according to the fluctuating value put upon anything and everything by the changing tastes of the community.

But let us suppose that you have succeeded in laying down a few ratios between commodities of various kinds of public service, say between street cleaning, making ice-cream, playing the bass drum and pulling teeth. The ratios could not be established with anything like the exactness of the ratio that can be established between silver and gold. But let us suppose you have succeeded in working out the six ratios, showing the value of each of these kinds of labor hour in terms of each of the others. How are you going to decide who is to have the privilege or applying himself to the most lucrative kind of labor? Who shall be obliged to take the labor that is less remunerated, even whilst he is willing and anxious and competent to do the better rewarded labor? In fairness, there can be but one way to determine the individuals who are to have the preference; an examination test, established for every occupation and free to all comers. The whole land will be turned into a school of civil service contests. If you do not wish this endless examination, which will stop the wheels of business, you have but one alternative: you must allow the members of the committees to give the best places to their friends—and within 60 days you will have the community in a bloody revolution.

In regard to the third point namely, choice of occupation, let us take a single case in the higher professions. In the collective state, who will be the physicians? If there are to be physicians, they will of course, have to be educated at the public expense. As the young men to be educated cannot be expected to have laid by any labor certificates to serve for their support during the time of their medical studies, it is clear they will have to receive for their hours of study—say eight hours per diem—corresponding labor certificates as for so many hours spent in the public service. And, indeed, their services will have to be specially remunerated; for, as they will be deprived of the active, open-air exercise which is the privilege of those who labor in the

fields, they will require a more easily digested and hence a more costly nourishment. The daily bacon and corn-bread which would be the delight of the herdsman and the log-roller would bring chronic dyspepsia to the medical aspirant; and it is important, as a matter of grave moment in therapeutics, that the physicians who survive should not all be dyspeptic.

They will all have to be fittingly supported during their studies. This being fixed, there arises the problem of the selection of candidates. Let us suppose that one hundred physicians are considered to be sufficient for a given quadrangle of the Socialist state. How shall they be chosen? All the boys and girls of ten years of age will have a right to demand that they be educated for the medical profession. Here at the start is an insuperable difficulty. But let us suppose that at length four thousand young men and women of the age of twenty years present themselves to begin the medical studies. Out of these it may be necessary to select three hundred, in order to make allowance for death and failure. The selection will have to be made by a committee. Will it select at random? That would not be justice to the community. Will it select its friends? That would not be the equality of distributive justice which is the professed aim of the collective state. Will it select according to previous examinations in school of art and letters? Knowledge of arts and letters is not a criterion of certain very important qualifications which should be looked for in those to whom the lives of the community are to be entrusted. There are certain moral and physical qualities which can exhibit themselves only in the course of practice, and which—any physician will attest it—go far to make up the necessary equipment of the medical practitioner who is to be of real value to the community. These things cannot be foreseen by any committee. Hence, no committee can make a fit selection of subjects for education in medicine.

REV. WILLIAM POLAND, S. J.

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with a superior bath cabinet one should always be well. By stimulating the circulation and opening the pores, it dissipates all congestions of COLDS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM and all skin diseases.

Price Complete \$5.00
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G. W. EASTMAN, Manager.

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- Apricots, basket.....40c
- Fancy Plums, basket.....45c
- Fancy Peaches, box.....\$1.25
- Cherries, lb.....15c
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Meat Specials

- Pickled Tripe, lb.....10c
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- Sheep Tongues, 3 for.....10c
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UNEMPLOYED LABOR

HOW THIS SERIOUS PROBLEM IS DEALT WITH IN GERMANY.

Methods by Which Assistance is Given to Men Out of Work or Sick. Travel Money Provided by Trades Unions—The Country Colonies.

Two model methods of dealing with the unemployed in Germany are the workmen's houses of the cities and the labor colonies in the country. A description of the workmen's house (gewerkschaftshaus) of Berlin by M. L. Fiedler in the *Topik du Monde* gives at length this method by which assistance is given in case of idleness, sickness, accident, age, etc. Travel money is provided to those seeking employment, and by means of small contributions by members of the various unions insurance against idleness is maintained. Workmen seeking work find lodging in the various *gewerkschaftshaus*. The one in Berlin was opened in 1900 and is a colossal structure, with great airy halls, magnificent rooms and vast courts.

In the portion used by the different unions each has, according to its importance, one, two or three rooms, which serve as offices. In these rooms are to be found "the head of the union in his private office, different employees under him, a large safe and library as well as a newspaper devoted to the interests of the particular union. The division of these offices shows graphically the development of the Berlin labor movement, at the head being found a metallurgic association which occupies no less than six rooms. Others less important have a single room, and in some cases two or three unions may occupy the same room. There are also assembly rooms and a great room, seating several thousand persons, which is used for entertainments. On the ground floor there is an excellent restaurant, which is open all day, and the mural paintings, the electric lights and the carvings are totally different from what one is accustomed to expect in workmen's restaurants.

"This same luxury is found in all portions of the edifice, even in that portion reserved as a lodging for the men who are traveling." When they reach the building the newcomers have to register. After this they go to the baths, which are thoroughly modern in every way. During the bath, which costs only 5 pfennigs (a little over 1 cent), including soap and towel, the clothing of the newcomer is disinfected and his linen washed and dried in a few minutes by steam. The sleeping quarters are rooms which contain two, four, six and twelve, or in all 190, where the travelers are lodged at a charge of 10, 12, 15 and 17 cents per night, according to the number of persons in the room. The rooms are heated, and each bed has its separate basin with hot water in winter and cold in summer.

Herr von Massow in *Die Woche* describes at length the labor colonies which have been established "over the whole of Germany, which receive men who are out of work and provide them with shelter, care, clothing and employment. The colonies are open, so far as accommodations permit, to every one who knocks without considering the past of the applicant. The only requirement is that the man will work and that he will obey the rules and regulations. For the most part the work is of an agricultural nature, out of a total of thirty-three colonies only three being located in cities—i. e., in Berlin, Hamburg and Magdeburg. It is also necessary that the work be such as may be done the year round, and therefore work of a general reclaiming nature is carried on. For example, sand is carried to bog land, and bog land is carried to sandy country, swamp land is converted into fields, fields into meadows, etc."

No previous experience is required of any applicant for admission. "First the man is given the most ordinary manual labor to perform, but if he shows himself to be diligent and skillful he may later find employment in the stables, the workshop or as a clerk. In summer, when the number of the men decreases considerably, in place of the regular work of reclaiming ground agricultural work is performed in the fields, especially in those colonies which have already reclaimed large tracts. One of the points which the colony management continually keeps in mind is that there must be no competition with outside labor. Therefore the work outside the colony is continually presented in a more desirable light than that in the colony. In order to accomplish this a very small wage is paid, shelter, board and medical care being given in exchange for the work. Every colony is also provided with an employment bureau. At present the colonies manage 6,789 acres of land, of which amount 4,418 acres are actually cultivated. The number of buildings is 469, with a fire insurance valuation of \$1,000,000, and on the 15th of January, 1905, the number of men in the colonies was 3,881. The average number of men during the year was 2,978."

LABOR NOTES.

In the good it can do, a union label league of 100 active workers is stronger than a union of 1,000 members.

Statistics show that four-fifths of all educated mechanics are members of their trade union, while trade unions contribute the best paid mechanics.

Jap labor in Colorado earns 78 cents a day and lives on 12 cents. American labor earns \$2.50 and lives on \$2. Missouri has a union membership of 70,443, of which 2,835 are women.

more good for the uplifting of the workers and the upbuilding of the trades union movement than even the men themselves by simply insisting that whatever she buys should bear the union label. If she neglects to do this she is working directly against her own best interests and the best interests of mankind and society at large.

High wages and short hours make better conditions for all concerned. I assert that in countries where wages are high and the hours of labor shortest art, science, education, literature, general conditions and civilization have reached the highest ebb and just as confidently assert that in countries where wages are least and hours of labor longest these conditions are just the reverse.

I hold that the more the masses receive in wages the better it is for them and for society at large. To my mind there should be something more important in this life than the building up of enormous fortunes. It seems to me that the general uplifting of all should be the ideal, and I assert without fear of successful contradiction that there is no power on earth by which wages can be maintained and increased except through the trades union method of organization.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Gompers Says It Is the Burning Question of the Hour.

In a recent address at Minneapolis Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in part:

"It is one of the sad commentaries on the thought of our times that the question is frequently heard, 'Is there a labor problem?' There are men, and men, too, who are considered intelligent observers of the social and industrial conditions of the day, who declare that the 'labor problem' exists only in the vapors of the modern labor agitator.

"Go to our great reform industrial centers. Glance into the sweat shops and see old men, frail women and children poring over their work, every stitch drawing out their hearts' blood. See their pinched cheeks, their dwarfed figures and their premature signs of old age. Then see the strong man out of employment standing idly at the doors of the factories, and say, if you can, that there is no labor problem.

"This will not be the verdict, but there will come in thunder tones the declaration that the labor problem is the living, burning question of the day and hour. The industrial problem overshadows all other problems of our time. The problem is presented in many forms, and it makes demands that cannot be diverted, shirked or sidetracked. The labor problem seeks as its solution to make life worth living for uncounted thousands.

"The policy of the trusts is to keep the membership confined to as few as possible. The doors of the labor unions are wide open. Organizers and missionaries are at work inviting the world to enter. Every one eligible receives a kindly invitation to enter, but trusts are guarded against intrusion with an ax.

"The unions meet in no luxurious offices. The men who compose them have sprung from ancestors who were workmen through centuries. For this reason it should not be surprising that in the ranks of the unions are to be found men intelligent as well as dullards, selfish and unselfish—those who work to bring about good and those who would bring about evil."

MORE THAN MERE TOOL.

Workman of Today is a Factor in the World's Progress.

When Dickens wrote "Hard Times" labor unions were still in their swaddling clothes and the public had hardly begun to think that a workman was more than a mere tool, to be utilized and cast aside when dulled by long hours and hard usage. That the workman was a factor to be considered as a potentiality in the world's social progress was not realized even by a dreamer so close to nature as was Dickens. While the Stephen Blackpool he painted as a type of the class of workers of half a century ago in England seems overdrawn in this day, still he made him say of the men, "They're true to one another, faithful unto one another, even unto death."

And in the face of an adverse age this weaver of visionary fancies made the groping worker see that "I know the heavens is over me ahint the smoke." The smoke now is drifting away, and the "muddle" is being made clear, for if the theory of our government is right most certainly is the doctrine of union as applicable to the makers of wealth as to the beneficiaries of that wealth when created.—Washington Star.

On the Wrong Track.

The Biddeford (Me.) Journal says: "The principle of the open shop, with a square deal for every man, whether unionist or nonunionist, is the only system consistent with liberty and independence as understood in America." The Maine paper is on the wrong track. A solid trade union contract with the employer to prevent strikes by arbitration on a fair basis protects the workers and the employers and helps the industrial progress and peace of a community.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

Wages of Anthracite Miners.

The bonus above the 10 per cent advance in wages awarded by the strike commission netted the anthracite miners \$3,500,000 in 1904. The 10 per cent was based upon a scale of nearly 22 cents above that of 1890. The average earnings of 80,000 adult mine workers in 1904 was \$299 more than in 1901.

IMPROVE HOME LIFE

EFFECT OF TRADES UNIONS ON THE WELL BEING OF WOMAN.

No Other Agency Has Done So Much to Elevate Her Socially and Materially—Duty of Workers' Wives Toward the Label.

In opening the recent convention of the Woman's International Union Label league at Chicago, George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International union, said in part:

Trade unions have done more to improve the home life and social and material well being of women than any other agency or institution. As the husband or father's day's work is shortened the wife's labors are correspondingly reduced and brought into a shorter compass. Statistics printed by the Cigarmakers' International union disclose the fact that for the first ten years since 1888, or two years after the adoption of the eight hour work-day for that trade, the average length of the lives of the wives and mothers of the members had increased eight years. The same authority shows that the average length of the lives of the members of the union since 1888 has increased fifteen years, ten months and twenty-two days and that the percentage of those who died from consumption has been reduced from 51 per cent to 24 per cent, all due to trade union activity.

Women are benefited more, if that is possible, by the good results of trade unions than the men, hence should do their part in building up and fostering the trade union movement. A certain well known writer now in the employ of the United States government recently brought out the interesting fact that the number of marriages fell off greatly during the periods of industrial and commercial stagnation and that the number of wife desertions was greater during such periods than during times of industrial activity. This all proves that the more the men earn the greater the number of marriages. It must be a dull mind, indeed, which cannot understand that the more the men receive in wages the more they will have to spend upon the family in making life worth living, the home more cheerful. The more cheerful and attractive the home the more time the man will spend in it and away from the saloon and other places where he should not be.

The only way for man and woman to get better wages is through the trades union system of organization. Trades unionists who receive fair wages are enabled to furnish better homes. Better homes make better women. Better women make the whole world better. The unionist can afford to and does send his children to school longer. Well educated children make better citizens. The world has been made better by the trades union movement. It is the duty of every woman to do all that she can to assist the workers to organize, whether they be male or female. Every woman who works in any gainful occupation should be a member of the union of her craft. In doing so she is first helping herself—morally, materially and intellectually; second, doing her share to make the world better in every way and life more attractive and the better worth living.

After all is said the fact still remains and is indisputable that greater material progress in the direction of commercial and industrial success and a higher civilization is made in countries where the highest wages are paid. And the gratifying fact stands out in bold relief that the countries where the greatest progress has been made along the foregoing lines are the countries where the trades union movement is best developed and strongest. It may be a rough way of stating it, but I am inclined to the belief that the better side of mankind is developed through the stomach. The better fed, clothed and conditioned, the greater the ambition, and consequently the greater the results in material advancement. In low wage paying China and kindred countries civilization is at the lowest ebb, while the highest standard of recognized civilization is in the countries where wages are the highest, made such by the trades union movement. This being a plain, simple economic fact, it seems to me that all honestly inclined men and women, regardless of what their ideas of economic and political conditions may be, should do all in their power to build up, strengthen and perfect the trades unions. If it were not for trades unions this country would be a hundred years behind the times in so far as the condition of the workers is concerned. Trades unions first increased wages, shortened the hours of labor, improved the condition of the workers and made this country industrially and commercially great. They stimulated thought, developed the mind and taught the workers the power of united action and collective bargaining. They are responsible for all that is good in the condition of the workers today. As a matter of fact, trades unions, however, are now in their infancy, and, while they have done more good for labor than all other agencies combined, they have just commenced, but when they are through there will be no labor problem that the trades unions cannot successfully handle.

Every time a woman does something to encourage the use of union labels she is working directly in her own interests. Every time she does anything to strengthen the trades union movement she strengthens and fortifies her own position for better social and economic surroundings. Woman spends, I should judge, four-fifths of the family income, hence is in a position to do

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