

A Few Points Of Importance

These paragraphs have to do with people who think they are Socialists and are able to help the Socialist cause and do not do it.

Jimmie Graham, the Montana state secretary, is putting up one of the hardest fights a man ever made to get Socialism taught in every nook and corner of the state. The work can't be done without money. A speaker can do a star route stunt and make money for the state organization, but the real work that goes into unorganized places, and unexplored nooks where the workers are trailing under the curse of capitalism into the difficult places where the company is watching every move of the speakers, and the men are afraid to be seen talking to them or to give any money, expenses high and receipts low, cannot be done without funds.

I have nothing to say about those who so love the revolution that they are giving up their means and more all the time. There are many of these in Montana. I know one man who raises vegetables for the market who is not even able to buy himself a garden plow, because of the money he gives to Socialism. I know a couple living on a slender salary of \$65 a month, who have given \$55 this last year. I know a dentist, styled a parasite by the superfine "class conscious," who the other day sent \$5 to the state secretary; and these instances might be multiplied. I also know dozens of men who are making over a hundred dollars a month, and spending all kinds of money on themselves who think it a hard matter to pay 25 cents a month dues. I know one man with a farm of over a thousand acres, one of the best in the state, who never thinks of sending \$5 into the state fund. I know another who boasts of being the largest contractor in one of the best towns in the state, who spends a lot of money continually on small personal pleasures, and yet it never dawns over him that he has any responsibility towards helping on the movement with which he claims to be allied.

One man who was a candidate for sheriff in the state last year spent \$1,500 in his campaign in ways that were utterly profitless. Think of the showing the state could have made with such a fund, or even a tenth of it. One woman told me last fall that if I would stop a week in her part of the country she would give me \$50 for the state work. I stayed considerably longer this year but she didn't think she had the money then although she was in a business deal involving thousands of dollars, all of which goes to show that it is the poorest who are making the greatest sacrifices for Socialism, and that those who can, simply will not sacrifice. I sometimes think that some of them are simply in the party to get out of paying the \$50 or \$100 a year the political bosses would tax them otherwise.

If the people in the Socialist party who are well to do, would each contribute \$10 to state fund the troubles of the state secretary would be over for this year. The most effective Socialist work is being done through the state organizations—better than the national, better than individual work.

There is another matter along this line that also deserves consideration in Montana.

The secretary is trying to do his work on a salary of \$25 a month.

The work takes all of one man's time and more. He furnishes office room also. Moreover he attends to the correspondence, which has grown to be immense, by hand.

The state organization should by all means provide its organization

with a typewriter at a saving of time and energy. In common justice, and in order to keep in a good man, the secretary's salary should be doubled. I know of no reason why the Socialist party should compel its workers to scab rather than any other line of industry. Colorado pays its secretary \$50 a month, and they do not begin to do the work there that Montana is doing, nor have they anything like so large a party.

Organization and system are absolutely essential to the success of the industrial co-operative movement, and it requires a sound financial policy to make either possible.

The series of meetings we have been holding at Livingston, testify to the life and influence, there is in a movement, where there are a number of members who consider that they have a personal interest in the revolution. The Livingston comrades are on hand when a meeting is to be held. They brought seats for the ladies. When it comes to selling literature, one comrade after another takes the books from the hands of the speaker and passes through the crowd with them. They are a brave band fighting a hard battle of education and protest.

The woman's meeting on Saturday afternoon, I consider one of the most important features of the Socialist work, and the most fruitful in results for the future of the movement. Some party women were out to learn what Socialism holds for them and their class. The voice for woman's emancipation from the monstrous sex conditions that are vitiating the race, can only speak along the lines of economic freedom. Mrs. James Graham presided, and introduced the speaker in a most excellent speech, she is the intelligent, earnest, and helpful wife of the state secretary. Would that more of our comrades had such earnest co-operation in their homes.

Mrs. John Beard of Fridley is a most inspiring factor in the Socialist work in this section of the country. She is the wife of the operator, and they are now out on strike. They are too well posted on Socialism to put any reliance on the strike as a solution of the labor problem, but they take a loyal stand with the resistance of labor, however blindly it may be expressed. When Comrade Beard lived in Livingston, it was said that every woman on her street was a Socialist. She talks it incessantly in her hearty, intelligent way, and her strength puts courage in the weak ones. She came down to Livingston to help out with the meeting there. She is making a specialty of selling the May Beals' book because she recognizes its value to our cause among women. By the way, there is a movement among a number of comrades to try and get May Beals into Montana. The energetic and bright little southern girl will do a world of good among both the women and men of this restless northern state.

The meeting at Fridley was one of the banner meetings in the state. Comrade Mabie, and the Comrades Beard had been busy. There were good arrangements, a packed hall, good collection of \$9.60, and considerable literature sold. Grandpa Lyons, who made an effort to debate Socialism on the grounds that it favored confiscation, and the change of the constitution. The speaker replied in a rapid fire overthrow of the objections that must have struck a responsive chord in the audience as they rose to their feet with a shout at the close.

Since the strike, Comrades Beard

have been in a tent on Comrade Mabie's ranch, and are helping raise corn and cabbage, and now they are all talking of going together and making the Oasis ranch, a most welcome haven for way-worn Socialist workers. There is at least one pilgrim who will always hold in beautiful remembrance the warm welcome, the heart that always makes room in the house, the delicious fresh vegetables and mountain trout and those long talks with those comrades of the heart, whose message of love and brotherhood beats around the world.

The second Fridley meeting was held at the Mill creek school house. The comrades had arranged a dance and the Oasis ranch, with the help of several others, had furnished a most sumptuous repast—sandwiches, pickles, devil cake and angel cake, cheese, and other dainties. Comrade Ernest Lyons was chief violinist; and the young people, and some of the older ones, tripped the light fantastic till the early hours. \$6 was cleared over all expenses for the organization fund.

Through the kindness of the comrades, the Chico Hot Springs were a part of the program also. When I alighted from the train at Electric, there stood Comrade Ralph of the Aldridge strike committee, Comrade Harris, president of that courageous union, and Comrade Dreps. We held a meeting in Electric that afternoon, at which about twenty men were present. Comrade Dreps then took me over the hill to his tidy

little home, and his bright little wife, where Comrade Ralph and his wife joined us at supper.

The meeting here was worthy of the persistent fight the Aldridge men have been putting up for the last year. The band was out, the hall was packed, and the enthusiasm was worthy of men who are striking valiant blows for both political and industrial freedom. We took no collections at these strike points, Comrade Graham had given instructions to gather up the cards of the men on strike, and the state would stamp them up.

I have written elsewhere of Jardine, the Montana Hades. At Gardiner 400 people attended the first Socialist street meeting ever held there. As the Jardine story was told the crowd went frantic, as Ryan is intensely hated by both working class and business men. The Aldridge band drove over to help things along, we had \$8.35 collection, and sold a number of books.

The comrades had a park trip here as a part of the program, and Comrade Siggins drove a fine team to the Mammoth Springs, and we had a chance to see something of the mammoth Northern Pacific graft that is worked upon the public through the name of the United States government, and which Roosevelt obediently aids by dedicating the great stone arch built at the expense of the government for the benefit, enjoyment, and profit of the stockholders in the Northern Pacific railroad.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Debs in Favor The New Union

No convention ever held in the interest of the working class was ever more wantonly maligned or more atrociously lied about by the capitalist press than that recently held in Chicago which resulted in the formation of the "Industrial Workers of the World."

Here was assembled a large body of class-conscious, fearless, honest and uncompromising working men and women for the purpose of uniting all workers in a sound economic organization, and this was sufficient to arouse the hatred and opposition of the vulgar mouthpieces of the capitalist class and to prompt them to appeal to the deluded followers of pure and simpleism to stick to their "conservative" unions and not be led into the pitfalls of the discredited delegates who had met to organize a real labor union—a union of workers, not for the benefit of their capitalist exploiters, but a union of workers to fight capitalists and to further the interests and ultimately to completely emancipate the working class from wage-slavery.

The convention was a complete success. The delegates discharged

with fidelity the duty for which they assembled and the Industrial Workers, the new union, recognizing and expressing the class struggle, is now in the field.

The general officers are men who have been tested and found true and the rank and file are of the revolutionary type and prepared to face all the opposition that capitalism and minions can bring to bear against them.

In May next, another national convention is to be held to complete the work of organization and to fully equip the new industrial body for its great mission.

Every honest worker, male and female, white and black, of every description, should join this new class-conscious industrial organization.

It stands uncompromisingly and unflinchingly for the working class and all its powers will be used in protecting and promoting the interests of the working class.

Let me suggest that all those who are interested should at once write for information to W. F. Trautman, General Secretary Industrial Workers, 148 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ills.

Local unions should be organized as speedily as possible at every available point.

We are in this work with all the energy and determination we can command and for such a movement, made up of such a membership, there can be no failure.

Let the work of organizing be carried forward with all possible vigor in all the states and territories and next May will witness the greatest labor convention this country has ever seen.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

with scientific development. Socialism is opposed to superstition, and mental darkness, therefore it is opposed to priest-craft. Socialism opposes war and teaches the brotherhood of man.

Socialism is opposed to the necessity for charity, and would do away with it. Under Socialism any religion that is false must pass away as darkness disappears before the rising sun.

Compare the tenets of Socialism with the black record of the Catholic church, and one will readily understand why the church of Rome Italy, is organizing its secret societies and placing its Tom Carters in office. To perform secret works, one must use ways that are dark, and tools that are slippery. Purcell, Tom Power, and the smaller Catholic fry are dark and slippery, but Tom Carter oozes more and filthier slime than the others, hence his selection by the church of Rome to lead the secret workers of that secret organization.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6 1904, makes a book of 317 pages 6 x 9 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates, the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages; list of all delegates with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00 in paper cover, 50c. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Pope of Rome Secret Wire Reaches to Helena, Mont.

When we associate the Pope of Rome with the gang which is dominating the city of Helena, we seem to be stretching a fine wire a mighty long distance, nevertheless the wire is there and the Pope of Rome is manipulating the wire. His orders are secret, and are executed in secret by a secret organization.

From the Pope of Rome a wire connects with a like organization in every capitol city of every state in these United States and of every nation on this earth. Every state and province is sub-divided and each sub-division has its own organization. The Pope's agents are everywhere, and every agent works in secret, and reports to a superior. This is not a new organization. It has not changed its purpose.

A World Conspiracy

It is the one continuing conspiracy that has subverted whole nations since the days of Constantine, and kept back civilization 1700 years. It is the same old darkness which clouded the intellect, and burned women and children at the stake during the Inquisition. It blacklists men and nations. Burning women and children then, and blacklisting men and women, and nations now, are only means to the same end. The Roman church has always sought, the complete domination of all peoples, and holding them in subjection to the church. Its music is all in praise of the church. Its teachings are always that the church is the one power with a right to exist. The church in this life, and the church in some other life; in purgatory, which the church created in the 15th century, and that heaven, to which the church holds the keys, a territory set aside for the sole use of the church.

Elects Catholics To Office.

Through its secret ramifications, it elects its men to office. It controls the capitalist parties in the United States and the governing forces of monarchies. Catholics vote for Catholics, employ Catholics and trade with Catholics, but they beg from non-Catholics. Catholics aim to elect Catholics to every office through which the church and its institutions

may secure favors. It fools the disorganized opposition.

Saloons and Prostitution.

It draws revenue from saloons and houses of prostitution; its hand is everlastingly in a receptive attitude; it takes everything and gives nothing. It winks at any crime committed by a Catholic. Under the finely spun cloak of "charity" it gets possession of children of poverty and soaks them with its poisonous teachings, feeding and clothing them with pickings from fool protestants.

The Helena End Of It.

The city of Helena, the county of Lewis and Clarke, and the state of Montana, the governments of which are centered in the city of Helena are a splendid illustration of how this great world wide conspiracy operates. Bishop Carrol presides here; with him are a lot of foreign born priests. This is the same as in all other dioceses on earth. Next is an orphanage conducted by women to which are sent children from every parish in Montana. Next is a hospital conducted also by some women. Next is a school to which are sent children of families, and of any person who can pay well for their care.

All these institutions are agencies for the gathering of children into the fold of the church of Rome, for the purpose of adding to its political power.

Secret Political Societies.

The church of Rome has two organizations, and perhaps more, known as the Knights of Columbus, and the Hibernians whose office it is to control political conventions and get votes for Catholics.

Through these agencies the church of Rome has elected Governor Joe Toole, because his wife is a Catholic; it elected Tom Carter to the U. S. Senate; Dick Purcell mayor, Grogan police judge; Pete Scharrenbroich sheriff; C. D. Curtis, justice of the peace; John C. Curtin, county auditor; A. L. Galen, attorney general; La Croix county attorney; and has filled countless clerkships with its votaries.

Public Money for Private Charity

Police judge Grogan helps to fill

its orphanage with children, and John C. Curtin is in a good position to aid in their support thru his position of county auditor. The county auditor has the expenditure of thousands of dollars of county charity funds. The auditor whom Curtin succeeded was a devout Catholic, he also had the handling of county charity funds. Are you blind, you free American citizens, that you cannot see the conspiracy? If you cannot see now you will see some day.

Oppose Public Schools.

The church of Rome, Italy, is opposing public schools, it is opposed to any education excepting thru its own schools, but in the meanwhile it puts its members in as school trustees and as teachers. The church of Rome is eating into the vitals of our institutions from every conceivable point of vantage. It is the main stay of the graft. It believes in militarism. It supports great corporations. It teaches that the poor must be with us always. It believes in concentration of great wealth because it is easier to collect from a few than from the many.

A "good" Catholic believes that the tinkling of the bells, morning, noon, and evening, is a sounding connection between this life and something after he is buried, and any one so ignorant, as this signifies, must be an easy mark for the avaricious church.

Opposes Socialism.

The Pope of Rome is now directing his guns at Socialism, and why? It cannot be because Socialism is a bad thing for the people.

Socialism stands for the education at public expense, of every child be he white, black, yellow or brown. Socialism means that all the machinery of production of wealth and its exchange, shall be held by organized society for the use of every member. That the opportunity to produce wealth, and to enjoy it, is a birth-right of every man, and that no person or class, shall get the fruit of another's labor without paying an equivalent. Socialism is abreast at all times and in all parts of the earth

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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When you want any thing in the printing line send your order to this office.

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

The state secretary is looking for contributions from you to assist in organizing the unorganized places.

The Montana News wants a correspondent in every Socialist local in the state. See that you elect one at the next local meeting.

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

Don't read that little article we have published for the last month about buying a press share, because you might get in the notion of buying one.

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.

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.

The sub cards still keep coming from Glasgow, which is proof that Comrade Coster is still in the harness. Every Socialist interested in the great fight should emulate Comrade Coster's example. We have a big fight ahead of us. The News should reach every workingman's home in the state, including every farmer.

In our last issue we published a letter from Comrade Lynch stating that he would write an article dealing with the telegraph operators strike trouble in a few weeks; now that the strike has been declared off by a "piker" vote we will await the articles which should be of great interest as they will be written from an industrial standpoint. That means there will be no pure and simple fake about them.

The international typographical union in convention the other day, voted down a resolution that would prevent union men from becoming members of the militia. It is about all that can be expected of a proxy convention. Well, if a majority of the working mules still want to shoot each other in the interest of capitalism, what are you going to do about it? Surely the time for industrial unionism is ripe.

Comrades who have sent in articles for publication will be patient for a few issues, we trust, and the same will appear in the columns of the Montana News. We are overstocked at the present with good contributions from the pens of the many comrades, but owing to our limited facilities and short bank account, we are unable to handle them in a rush. In fact those press shares should have all been sold long before

this, the press installed and also a linotype machine, then we would put out a good paper. But this can't be done until the workers become Socialists, and realize the necessity of real co-operative effort.

A CLARK HIRELING.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights an orator of the female persuasion held forth on the corner of Main and Callender streets in the interests of the Socialist propaganda. The lady was a fluent speaker, but her words were the limit of pessimism. To listen to her for twenty minutes, the happiest man alive would have the blues. She is an apostle of misery and unrest, but she had good audiences at each meeting.—Livingston Post.

The sketch was taken from the news columns of the above quoted paper, and was probably written by one Walter Aithen, who is editor and reporter for the munificent sum of \$25 per week. If he did not write it, he is, however, responsible for it, and owing to this fact, it might be well for us to say a word in regard to this puppet hireling's past record that those not posted can see the hireling just as he is.

Previous to the Clark boodle campaign, he owned, or had contro of a paper at Big Timber, it appears. Clark was subsidizing the press of the state at that time. John S. M. Neill headed the list when he sold the Helena Independent hell-box to Clark for \$150,000, and many others over the state of a smaller fry got on the graft also, among which was the above named gentleman (?) to the tune of something like \$3,000. In fact he was cheap guy. It seems that Clark gave him a press and paid his way back east to buy some type, and then made him a present of \$3,000. In return for this Aithen was to sound the praises of Clark to the people of Sweetgrass county. At this same time a Mr. Alderson, father of Joe Toole's militia butchering commander was publishing the Post and it is said that he tried to get to Clark, but Clark told him to get in and drill or he would establish a paper there and drive the Post to the wall. He acquiesced. Now, Aithen is editor of the Post, grafter and hireling, and a cheap one at that, attempts to belittle the theories of Socialism and ridicule the speeches delivered by Comrade Hazlett.

He should think: "Would the power the gift to gee us, to see ourselves as others see us."

Of course the little hirling grafter of this kind who bows to the polluted bribery money of a Clark to dole out lies of the rankest kind, is, as the good book says, to be winked at. He is a degenerate in the form of human flesh, and for Socialism to enter his skull would be impossible without the assistance of the Almighty to make over the gray matter.

Thoughts of the Socialist kind give him the blues, and when he fails to blackmail Clark again next year, for which he is now trimming his sails to do, his blues will be of a still deeper hue.

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WOULD FOOL THE WORKER.

The Amalgamated governor gives utterance to the following paragraph in his Labor Day proclamation:

"It had its inception in the wise purpose to cultivate that community of interests between employer and employee which is essential to the continued development of our resources and the enlargement of our material prosperity. It ought to be the occasion for glorifying and dignifying honorable labor in all its various forms and frowning down every mean attempt to create or widen a breach between capital and labor."

That is a fine piece of rot to be doled out to the working class, and shows too clearly where the man elected by workingmen's votes stands, when it comes to "capital and labor." The first statement is not true, for the inception of Labor Day was never for the purpose of cultivating a "community of interests between employer and employee." There are no "interests" to be considered. Labor creates all wealth, and the wealth belongs to the laborer. Then he talks about "honorable labor." That is probably a job like

he has as servant of the people at something like \$500 per month, and he takes a side slap at Socialism when he says: "Frown down every mean attempt to create or widen a breach between capital and labor." This accounts for his great interest in the state militia, because his interests are with capitalism first, labor second, and the labor must be "honorable." Workers, can't you see the fakirism? It is only on a par with his promises from the platform last fall to the workers as regarded the reappointment of a mine inspector. He did not appoint him—he simply let him hold over.

Mrs. Fairbanks' Social Secretary

The following society sketch from an eastern capitalist exchange shows the growth of the country toward "snobocracy." Socialism no doubt will break up all such homes as here-in described, and the public servants will, thereafter attend to their work as servants, and the squandering of wealth will cease. The article says: One of the most important women in Washington today is Miss Margaret Wade, who has recently been appointed social secretary to Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president. To those unfamiliar with social life at the national capital—and every year Washington is growing more and more to be the social center and inspiration of the country—such an announcement may seem strange.

One, however, has only to bear in mind the fact that official fashionable functions in Washington have of late years assumed much of the nature of court life at the old world capitals, and, to that extent, Washington society is officially "the society" of the country.

For that reason many wealthy people of the United States are building palatial homes at the national capital with the hope of getting admission into the official four hundred.

Naturally, the wife of the vice-president, next to the wife of the president, is the leader.

These two women are arbiters, in a large degree, of the Social fate of aspiring Washingtonians, and of people from other parts of the country who seek entree into "court life."

Mrs. Fairbanks is expected to entertain considerably during the term of her husband. It is of vast importance, therefore, that aspirants have their names upon her list, not only for the privilege and pleasure of attending the functions given by her, but because the stamp of her approval is necessary as a qualification to the ranks of official fashion.

Upon Miss Wade, as social secretary to Mrs. Fairbanks, will devolve the important duties that are almost without precedent within the memory of the present generation.

In the first place, she must pass upon the eligibility of every aspirant to position upon Mrs. Fairbanks' visiting list, because the wife of the vice president will leave almost everything to her judgement.

Miss Wade must, and does, thoroughly understand all the intricate questions of precedence and precedent. She knows who should be invited to various functions, how guests should be seated at table, and all the other niceties of "court life," for, after all, even in republican America, official life at Washington is largely a replica of that at European courts.

This important and busy young woman is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Elizabethtown. Ten years ago she went to Washington and experienced splendid training for her present position as social editor of a leading capital newspaper for several years. She has also traveled extensively abroad and is well acquainted with social etiquette in foreign countries.

It is understood that Miss Wade has literary aspirations, and hopes in time to be able to devote herself to writing fiction. She is also intensely interested in the study of social economy, which accounts for her having been one of the few women jurors in that division at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, where she served as secretary of the

group dealing with the betterment of working women, of which the only other woman juror was the countess of Aberdeen.

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

Socialist News From State Headquarters

Comrade Montana sends in \$7 to help swell the special organizing fund.

D. Burgess will fill dates at Great Falls, August 21, 22 and 23, Havre August 24, Ft. Benton August 25, Clancy August 26, Basin (unorganized) August 27, Butte August 28 and 29, Dillon (unorganized) August 30 and 31, Lima (unorganized) September 1. Comrade Burgess leaves the state September 2.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's dates are: Virginia City (unorganized) August 24, Alder (unorganized) August 25, Sheridan (unorganized) August 26 and 27, Twin Bridges (unorganized) August 28, Rochester August 29, Whitehall (unorganized) August 30 and 31. Comrade had Hazlett three very successful street meetings in Bozeman; at the last meeting it was estimated that a thousand people listened to her. A large amount of literature was sold at each meeting.

The attention of local secretaries is called to the new report cards sent out. It is necessary that reports be promptly sent to headquarters on the first of each month to insure state secretary's report appearing in monthly bulletin.

The receipts from dues, supplies and donations for the first two weeks in August amounted to \$70.85. That is encouraging. During the months of June and July oru speakers visited 35 unorganized districts and made 42 speeches in those unorganized places and a greater number is being visited this month.

To invade unorganized districts and prepare the way for organization, costs something, not as much as was anticipated, for the collections and sale of literature in the unorganized places has been very encouraging. But there are always obstacles in the way to be overcome and some times the obstacles are too great for the first speaker to overcome, and the best that can be done is to prepare the way for the next speaker.

This visiting of unorganized places is work that must be done before we can hope to accomplish anything. What is needed most at this time is organization and education of the party membership; in order to do this finances are needed to carry on the work. The receipts for July \$71.70 were considerably less than was hoped for, and in order that we should be able to successfully accomplish the work laid out for August and not hamper or curtail the active campaign work in September, it will be necessary that the receipts for August amount to \$150. A good campaign has been carried on and we should keep the same active work up during September; a good movement will be built up and preparations made to meet the old parties in every nook and corner of the state at the next election.

If all the members in arrears will pay their dues up to date a considerable amount would be realized to help carry on the work. Get all the Socialists to join the local, and get the members in arrears to pay up.

There are also a few locals in the western part of the state we would like to hear from.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

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

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Table with columns: Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday. Rows: Leave 8:45 a. m., Leave 11:40 a. m., Arrive 11:55 a. m., Leave 12:26 p. m., Leave 12:55 p. m., Leave 1:25 p. m., Leave 2:00 p. m., Leave 2:40 p. m., Leave 4:00 p. m., Leave 5:00 p. m., Arrive 6:00 p. m.

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HELENA, MONT.

Correspondence

The Montana News, Helena Mont.

Dear Comrade: A few days ago I came to Minneapolis from Wisconsin. I naturally intended to transfer my card. To my greatest surprise I found two Socialist parties in Minneapolis, one organized and another unorganized. Each faction calling the others traitors. The fight seems to be brought up by personal affairs of the half-baked lukewarm Populist-Socialist which compose the unorganized faction.

What seems to be the regularly organized Socialist party explained their side of the case to me. They contend that it is a fight for principle, and not a personal fight. They declare that they are demanding that the National constitution should be enforced, and that fusion and compromise should not be tolerated. I refused to join either faction until after I made an investigation of both sides.

On the evening of July 25, a private conference of a few selected ones was held at Alexander's hall. I did not have the uniform invitation which was sent out to the selected few, but my Wisconsin membership card was sufficient to gain admission when presented to Rev. Carl D. Thompson. It seems that a Wisconsin membership card is bad enough to admit one to h—. It was strictly a secret meeting. Secrecy in a Socialist meeting is, if not unconstitutional, unsocialistic. Everybody present had to sign his name to a petition demanding the organization of a local in Minneapolis notwithstanding the fact that there is a local in Minneapolis of about 50 members. All who refused to sign were forced to retire from

the hall, except myself whom they thought, being from Wisconsin was "reformer" enough for them. There were 22 present at the meeting. Among others Mr. Nash, the late state secretary, Mr. Holman, late National Committeeman, and Mr. Rogers, late State Executive Committeeman and the Rev. Carl D. Thompson, our authority on the farmer question, late state organizer, who is now a resident of Wisconsin. Mr. Thompson was the whole meeting. He was the only one present who talked. The rest were like a herd of sheep following a leader. Mr. Thompson was willing and anxious to make a tour of the state to create sentiment on a referendum vote for which the already organized local might call. He contending that it was expelled. To use his own words, "this way we can make 95 per cent vote in our favor." Do you call this Socialistic?

Now comrades these disruptions are great importance. They happen day after day in states, counties, and locals. If we let the middle class sentiment dominate our movement we had just as well join hands with the democartic party right away.

Yours for the Revolution,
A COMRADE.

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

St. Paul Minn., Aug. 13, 1905.

Editor, Montana News: I have just received a copy of the August 9th issue of your paper in which appears, under the headline "A fight for straight tactics," a letter signed Mr. Frank Hicks, of Minneapolis. It is not my wish to take up space in your paper discussing what Mr. Hicks styles the "farce" of expelling local Minneapolis, in which "farce" I took part as a member of the state executive committee, but I must request that you allow me to say a few words in regard to that part of his letter where he gives my reason for voting as I did. His truthfulness in this matter shows that he is in favor of "Straight tactics."

Here are the facts: At the meeting at which local Minneapolis was expelled and at which Mr. Thomas Lucas spoke 15 minutes before the vote was taken, I qualified my vote in about these words: "Comrade Lucas seems to believe that the action taken here tonight is aimed at him and him alone. I for one wish to make you understand that I voted 'aye' not against you alone but as the only way in which it is possible to get rid of those men (pointing to Hicks, Van Lear and their henchmen who were present) whom you,

some day, may discover have been using you as a tool for the furtherance of their designs."

Some days later, Mr. Beeman, (with whom I had been on a very friendly footing) called on me and requested that I meet him during my dinner hours as he wished to talk to me in regard to the expulsion of the local. I met him at St. Paul headquarters, and his first question was if I did not think it unjust to have taken an action whereby he, who for two years had been an active worker for Socialism, was cut off from membership. To this I answered that it might seem so, but it was the only course by which the party could get rid of the disruptive element, and he unluckily had to suffer with the guilty ones. The conversation then drifted into a discussion of the membeas which I considered the disruptive ones, among them naturally Mr. Lucas, and after I had given him my views of what the party would be up against if men of Lucas' type got control of the organization, he jumped up exclaiming: "Then you admit that it was only on account of Lucas that you voted on the charter revocation?" "Why certainly not," I answered, "But, now I see that you were so anxious to see me for. You pretended to seek information as to my actual reasons for voting as I did, while you in reality wanted to get me to say something you might use against me. That ends this conversation." And with these words I left.

As to any troubles between Lucas and myself over personal matters, such do only exist in Hicks' fertile brains.

FRED MILLER,
Member Minn., State Ex. Com.

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.

Hegel in making the contrast above outlined says:

"The one is contained in the other both inoperative, except when merged together, self-will being only a unit of the whole, as demonstrated by the individuality of nations as compared with the grouping of nations to attain permanent power."

Socialism calls for the collectivity of the units or individuals and nations, for the best interests of both production, distribution, and exchange, does not exist in the commodities, but in the people who govern them. Therefore irregularities in operation are more propable in individual management by one unit of a group. (1) Because of the fallibility and limitations of individual knowledge. (2) Because of the selfish tendencies of unrestrained individuality. Economics teach and develop the idea of collective or universal welfare, because the general intent of civilization did not contemplate the individual, but the universal welfare of the nation, that is self-will must merge into the collective will to affect any interest of mankind at all. Economics presuppose a declaration of purpose, whether on the part of individuals or groups, and there cannot be any deviation from this law. Therefore the individual declaration would be inimical to humanity because: (1) his intelligence is limited to the scope of one unit. (2) His declaration must be for self first, as an emanation from the spirit of self preservation, against the stronger collective or universal declaration in favor of the whole human race.

There certain essentials that belong to humanity that the collective will must consider as its cause of action "to wit," the universal good, the universal demand for co-operative action, for solidarity of interests with which nations would be as in the past subject to the encroachment of their enemies with sufficient protection.

Plato says: "Man deprived of any interests in these questions would at once sink into no higher place than that of a human beaver, who knew only and valued only what contributed to his merely animal nature." What is peculiarly human is not to live in towns with soldiers and police and solely to masticate our victuals, and indulge in vagaries of imagination, but to perceive the apparition of the universe to challenge it to ask what, why, whence, whither, to investigate the secrets of life in organic form while in process of development and to guide humanity aright in the formation period of its existence. To prevent individuality according

to the real intent of organic law.

The Romans began civilized existence by preparation for their immediate wants as a collective body. They considered the whole nation in their deliberations. Tacitus declared that the strength of sovereignty was contained in the solidarity of interests, and to perpetuate the integrity of the nation, no divisions must arise, whereby other nations could interfere by influencing the dissenting element, and that theory is unassailable today.

The enemies of humanitarianism are now enviting us to release our minds from the Platonic dreams of a mutual government of ourselves to forget our anticipation of a state of society founded on the positive proposition of the greatest good to the greatest number, the inquiries on what is behind the veil may never be revealed but just sink into somnolescent desuetude and except the ironical promise of consolation from the few immortals who control our destinies, who make pigmies out of giant conceptions. The little mess of men is in proportion to the sycophancy of action in great emergencies, and the gigantic littleness of our present political leaders is shown by the immense amount of evil they have produced, from the great accumulation of raw material from which so much good might be derived.

T. P. CRUMLEY.

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.

Monarch, Mont, Aug. 18, 1905.

Editor, News: I have noticed your invitation to send in short articles dealing with local conditions. I approve of this plan, and I am willing to give this all the encouragement possible. If every local can be heard occasionally, it will do much to get comrades acquainted. I entered the state on July 15th, and held my first meeting at Billings. Here I met Comrades Trott, Powers, Johnson, and several others, all of whom seem to be devoted to the cause.

At Livingston there is a band of earnest, enthusiastic Socialists, who are not afraid to show their colors. Comrades Graham, Campbell, Rooney, and Nesbit are pushed to the front on account of their fearless advocacy of collectivism.

At Cokedale, I found some sentiment, but few with well defined convictions. At Chestnut is Chas. Swan, but he is not so timid as his name might indicate. He displays the Socialist banner, the banner of universal peace.

The local at Bozeman is fast becoming a working man's organization. The boys there want nothing but the real thing. Henry Topel's store is headquarters for all Socialists who come to town.

At Belgrade, there is a Socialist who does things. He is not content to speculate upon the glories of the coming day; he is ready to take chances in setting agencies to work, by which to usher in that day. His name is Oscar Chelgren. If you write to him and tell him to post the town he will do it, and he will do it right away. Some Socialists do not do business this way, but it is the correct way.

Made a detour into Fergus county. At Lewestown I found a few Socialists who cannot forget that competition is war, and that war is hell.

Cragg, Schnick, and Harvey, all Socialists, are trying to beat the capitalists at their own game, not because these comrades like the game, but because they must compete so long as competition lasts.

At Gilt Edge, Lars Anderson, J. J. Lewis, and M. J. Seeley, uphold the Socialist banner, and in the intervals dig up a living.

Socialism ought to have a steady growth at Gilt Edge, and with this trio as masters of irrigation for Socialism, I look for it to flourish there.

Maiden has a happy band of pioneers in Socialism. They do not stop because a mountain lies across their path, but cheerily butt the mountain over, and they never seem to think they are doing anything wonderful either. That is what makes them invincible.

Comrades McMillan and Wieg-

landa are in the front ranks, and all the rest of the comrades in Maiden are in the front ranks too.

Over at Kendall, I found sands of gold, but this fact does not put the Socialist to sleep there. But they have been taking a rest. Soon they will reorganize and make the mountains quake with the sound of preparation for the oncoming fray. Kendall will be heard from, and I need not write the names of those who will head the Socialist columns from that golden strand.

A. J. McDonald stands like a rock of granite at Moore, and tells the people there that Socialism is the only remedy for the ills that afflict our present society. Some of the people there, are patiently listening to him. No one can doubt the result.

D. BURGESS.

**Rev. Paul H. Castle
Lectures in Helena**

"Christianity and Socialism" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. Paul H. Castle at the Unitarian church of Helena on Tuesday evening, August 29, 8 p. m.

Rev. Castle formerly of Illinois, is now located at Central Park and is pastor of the Christian church. The following recommends speak in high praise of the man as public speaker.



REV. PAUL H. CASTLE.

"A large audience gathered in the park last evening to listen to the address of Rev. Paul H. Castle, the champion of labor's cause from the standpoint of the bible. The speaker was heard with marked attention throughout his interesting address and made a very favorable impression upon the audience by his earnest straight forward style of delivery."—Jacksonville, Illinois, Daily Journal, July 22, 1904.

"Rev. Paul H. Castle is a very eloquent and fluent speaker. He is a man of sterling qualities as well as an earnest worker for Christ and the working class."—E. B. Clegg, Secretary of the Socialist local, Barry, Illinois, February 1, 1905.

"A man with a message deserves to be heard. It is for this reason that Mr. Castle should be given a good audience. He has a message which the world needs to hear and he delivers it hot from the heart. Being a fluent speaker and an earnest student he is at once both entertaining and instructive. All who hear him will hear him with profit and delight."—Rev. C. A. Burton, minister of the Christian church, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Rev. Castle comes to Helena under the auspices of the Helena local. To defray the necessary expense incidental to a meeting of this kind an admission of 25 cents will be charged. However, it is to be understood that no one shall be barred from the lecture because of the 25 cent charge. So if you have not the price of admission, come anyway and hear the lecture.

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Socialist News From National Headquarters

At the Socialist primaries recently held in San Francisco, a 40 per cent increase in the vote was polled.

Daniel Hogan, state secretary of Arkansas says in his July report to the locals, "The national committee has adopted a new and splendid system of reports from local and state secretaries. I enclose to each local two cards, file one away, it will be a basis or starting point for your next report."

"The Rights and Wrongs of Labor" Epigrammatic in style, "Packed with Facts," 10 cents per copy, \$6 per hundred, postage paid. "Elementary Principles of Socialism," (Italian), Just out \$2 per thousand.

The interest aroused by Comrade Feigenbaum's successful tour has resulted in increased orders for his pamphlet, "Workingmen Next," printed in the Jewish language, 5 cents per copy, 50 for \$2.

Secretary Killingbeck of New Jersey reports that the police and press of Orange combined to stop meetings under the plea of their being disorderly gatherings. The combination did not work.

The county committee of Allegheny, Pa., have requested the national office to arrange a tour for G. H. Woodbey of California, with the view of having his work among the colored population in their vicinity.

Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Local De Moines, Iowa. 1. Shall section 3, article IV, of the national constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof.

"The national committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

2. Shall the words, "of the national committee," and the words, "to be elected by the national committee from the membership of the party," in section 1, article VI, of the national constitution, be stricken out, and the following added to said section:

"The members of the executive committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the executive committee may be recalled by referendum vote. In the manner provided for referendums in article XI hereof, except in exceptional cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

3. Shall the first sentence of section 2, article VI, of the national constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "The executive committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

Shall the words, "The national secretary shall be elected by the national committee," section 1, and all of section 5, article VII, of the national constitution, be stricken out, and the following words inserted, at the beginning of section 1, in lieu thereof:

"The national secretary shall be elected by referendum vote. The

call for nominations shall be issued on the fifteenth day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate one candidate. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. The national secretary may be recalled by referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendum in article XI hereof, except in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

5. Shall the following be added to section 1, article XIV, of the national constitution:

"But all amendments made by the national convention shall be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party membership."

The Bohemian central committee of Chicago makes the request that a tour be arranged for Comrade Pergler, Bohemian organizer and lecturer. Applications for dates are now solicited, the early filing of the same will be appreciated.

The national committee is now voting on the following motions:— Motion No. 29 by National Committeeman Work of Iowa which provides that the state and municipal program referred by the convention to the national committee be open for amendments until January 1, 1906 and after all motions pending on that date are disposed of, the program shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership. Vote will close September 11th. Owing to the above motion the state and municipal program appears as a supplement to this bulletin.

Motion No. 30, by National Committeeman Maschke of Oklahoma, "Resolved that the national committee condemn the action of the national executive committee in publishing the 'special circular on Wisconsin charter and dues account.' Vote will close September 12th.

The nominees for "The Selective Committee" are Frederick Heath, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wm. McDevitt, Oakland California, Herman F. Titus, Toledo, Ohio. Vote will close September 2.

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Currants, red or white, basket	8c

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State Federation Of Labor Meets

Great Falls, Aug. 22.—President Fairgrieve read his annual report to the convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor this morning. He denounced Oscar Partello, former secretary of the federation, for his behavior in regard to an orange orchard in southern California which came to the federation as a premium for subscriptions furnished Wilshire's Magazine.

President Fairgrieve alleged that Partello took the deed to himself and that the federation found it necessary to sue him and finally pay him \$100 to regain possession of its property.

The denunciation of Partello, who is a member of the Butte Barbers' union and prominent in union circles was couched in the strongest language. Mr. Partello called up the News office at noon today to say that there was much opposition to the president's report, particularly that relating to denunciation of himself, that he denied absolutely the charges made and would shortly furnish a signed statement giving the facts in relation to the orange grove deal and showing his innocence of any wrong-doing.

President Fairgrieve's report opposed the industrial union organization recently launched in Chicago and advocated the issuance of state charters. He referred to the Horr and Aldridge coal miner's strike as the only labor disturbance in the state during the year. He stated that the federation had raised about \$12,000 in support of the strikers aided materially in the support of the 400 people involved. The report was read at the morning session. M. P. Haggerty, county commissioner of Silver Bow county, and Patrick McMahon, both delegates from the Butte Mill and smelters, predict that the convention will endorse the industrial plan of organization, unless the sentiment of the delegates should undergo a decided change from what is now.

The Minister and the Widow.
The Rev. Samuel Robbins, a brother of the late Rev. Chandler Robbins of Boston, was noted for his wit. One of his best retorts was made in Framingham Center, where forty years ago he was pastor of the Unitarian church.

He had heard that a young widow in his congregation was intending again to enter the matrimonial state, and, as he knew her very well, he brought the subject to her. "Yes," she replied, "I feel that my little son Edward needs a father's care."

"Oho!" exclaimed Mr. Robbins. "So you're going to get married to raise Ned!"—Boston Herald.

Capital of Ireland.
A few years since, it will be remembered, the lord mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, visited America and was feted and dined on every hand, says the New York Herald. When in Boston he was entertained at an elaborate dinner given for him by Mayor Quincy. In the small talk which followed the courses some one jestingly asked if Dublin was not the metropolis as well as the capital of Ireland. The lord mayor was ready with a reply. "It used to be," he said, "but at present there is no question but that New York has that honor."

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WORKERS OF BELGIUM.

How the Government Safeguards the Laborer's Health.
The Belgian government has issued a decree prescribing the precautionary measures to be observed by owners of workshops to safeguard the health of the employees and to provide against accidents to them.

In the ordinary workshop which the decree is intended to cover each workman must have a free space of ten cubic yards. The shop must have a height of three yards and must be ventilated in a thoroughly sanitary way. Certain prescribed apparatus must be used to supply fresh and draw out vitiated air. This apparatus must have at least a capacity of thirty cubic yards an hour for each workman. In manufacturing establishments where the work is unhealthful the capacity of the apparatus for renewing the air must be at least sixty cubic yards per hour for each workman.

The owners of all establishments shall provide against the escape of gas or the existence of odors, vapors or dust that might in any way affect the health of the workmen. All shops shall be conveniently and systematically lighted, so that the workmen may be enabled to follow their employment without danger to their sight. All necessary precautions shall be taken to keep the air pure and to avoid the overheating of shops. During the winter the workshops must be conveniently and sufficiently heated, and in summer provision must be made against high temperature. The heating or lighting apparatus shall be placed so as not to discommode or injure the workmen by reason of its proximity.

The waste, residue, sweepings and other accumulations shall be removed daily and destroyed. In establishments where the work is unhealthful the workmen must not enter or leave the workshop in the same clothing worn during employment. A cloakroom, with washstands and other necessary accommodations, must be established for the use of the employees. The heads of manufacturing enterprises must prohibit the carrying or eating of food within rooms where toxic materials are being manufactured. The water used, whether it be for drinking, spraying or manufacturing purposes, must be pure.

The decree contains further provisions to guard the workmen against the influence of vapors or odors of any kind and against accidents from machinery and to assure the solidity of the buildings and the absolute security of everything pertaining to the place where workmen are employed. Particular attention is drawn to the safety of ladders, wells and staircases and to precautions against fire. The introduction of alcoholic stimulants into the workshops or any part or place accessory to them is absolutely forbidden.

NO CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

Duty of the Government is to Enforce the Exclusion Law.

"The stories from China that Chinese guilds intend to boycott American goods if our Chinese exclusion law is not more liberally construed sounds to me like 'grapevine' intelligence," said John L. Kennedy, ex-member of the United States industrial commission, at Washington recently.

"The desire for cheap, servile labor is at the bottom of the present movement, though it doubtless has the support of that delightful Celestial Mr. Wu, who was such a great favorite of our manufacturing guilds during his stay in this country. The Chinese exclusion law is being fairly well enforced by this administration, and that is where the shoe pinches.

"The clause exempting travelers, merchants, teachers and students is the loophole through which thousands of Chinese laborers have come into this country, and, with all the vigilance of the United States authorities, they are still coming in that way. To enforce the law it is absolutely necessary that the excepted classes should be carefully scrutinized. Let China boycott our goods if she will. The highest duty of our government is to protect American labor from the cheapness and servility that would be forced upon it by letting down the bars to unrestricted Chinese immigration."—Washington Post.

French Strike Statistics.

Statistics of strikes in France for the year 1904 have just been published by the bureau of labor at Paris. There were in all 1,026 strikes—nearly double the number for 1903. The strikers numbered 271,007 and were employed in 17,250 establishments. As an offset to the great increase in totals may be noted the short duration of strikes in 1904, of which 36 per cent lasted a week or less. Similarly the long sustained dockers' strike at Marseilles makes the figures for last year look rather worse than they are. An innovation, for which the way had been paved in Italy, is the formation of agrarian unions, which have ordered on the vineyards and elsewhere no less than 129 strikes, affecting 10,515 employees.

Criticism.

It is easy to sit in the sunshine
And talk to the man in the shade;
It is easy to float in a well trimmed boat
And point out the places to wade.
It is easy to sit in your carriage
And counsel the man on foot,
But get down and walk, and you'll change your talk
As you feel the peg in your boot.
It is easy to tell the toller
How best he can carry his pack,
But no one can rate a burden's weight
Until it has been on his back.
The upturned mouth of pleasure
Can preach of sorrow's worth,
But give it a slip, and a wrier lip
Was never made on earth.
—La Porte City (Ia.) Press.

SEEKS UNION LABOR.

GOVERNMENT WANTS SKILLED WORKMEN FOR ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Under Open Shop Policy the Commission Was Only Able to Obtain a Few Floaters and Worthless Mechanics.

According to an article that appeared recently in the Philadelphia Ledger the United States government has found it impossible to obtain skilled mechanics for the Isthmian canal service without recognizing trades unions. It is admitted, says the Ledger, that the regular employment method of the civil service system has failed to induce skilled mechanics to enter the service, and special government agents have been sent out on experimental missions to labor unions. Officers of trades unions are asked to co-operate indirectly with these agents, with a view to getting mechanics.

Most of the men sought belong to building trades, the best organized in the country, which work almost entirely under closed shop conditions, with an eight hour day and a high average of wages. The closed shop is an impossibility in government departments, since President Roosevelt decided in favor of the open shop in the government printing office (the Miller case). The canal commission, therefore, exhausted every means of getting men without recognizing the unions, which it knew would insist upon an agreement providing that only union men should be employed. Examinations for the Isthmian canal service were advertised and readvertised all over the country, but at each successive examination, while professional and clerical men responded in numbers far exceeding the demand, the organized mechanics stayed away. The commissioners say that only "a few floaters and worthless mechanics" were obtained.

The special agents were told to tell the labor unions that competent union mechanics would be welcome in the government service, and that the indirect co-operation of union officials would be appreciated. As a result of the above a special agent recently visited Philadelphia. He was well received at labor headquarters. Officers of the unions furnished him names and addresses of their idle members, and special delivery letters called the men to meet the visitor. The men, however, merely gave the agent proof of their competence as mechanics without binding themselves to enter the government service.

At the same time labor leaders conferred with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and it was decided to memorialize the government on the position of organized labor.

In conformance with this the Allied Building Trades Council of Philadelphia has adopted a memorandum to be presented to President Roosevelt through President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The council says that although the government has failed to recognize organized labor as such organized labor is not responsible for the government's failure to obtain skilled mechanics for the Isthmian canal.

The memorandum, however, endeavors to show that the government would not be at a loss for mechanics if it recognized labor bodies as labor supply agencies.

The memorandum in full reads: "Whereas, it has been demonstrated that the United States government has been unable to secure skilled mechanics for the Isthmian canal service without recognizing organized labor; and,

Whereas, a special government agent has requested organized labor in this city to assist in procuring the required mechanical skill; and,

Whereas, the failure of the government in securing the required mechanics belonging to organized trades while unorganized professions and trades have been secured in numbers would imply that organized labor has antagonized the government's efforts in securing mechanics; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Allied Building Trades Council of Philadelphia memorialize the government on the position of organized labor and on the conditions that have existed and that have hampered the government in its search for mechanics, as follows:

Organized labor has taken no action hostile to the government on account of the Miller incident, but has been a passive observer of the efforts to obtain mechanical help without recognizing organized labor.
Organized labor's distrust and dislike for Isthmian canal propositions of employment have been created by professional strike breakers and illegitimate employment agents, who have been permitted to misrepresent themselves as Isthmian canal agents, as illustrated by the striking instance of the army collected recently for the purpose of breaking the New York street car strike, which army passed through Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities under the guise of Isthmian canal workers and in charge of an alleged secret service agent.

That all claims of a government for all the people have been amply satisfied by the extended opportunity given to unorganized labor to do the work on the Isthmian canal, opportunities which unorganized labor has been unable to take advantage of.

That the departments of the government which are free to enter into contracts for supplies with firms that can fulfill the contract, without regard for those firms who cannot, should also be free to enter into contracts for labor with such bodies that can furnish labor of the skill and experience required, without regard to those who have demonstrated their inability to do so.

That in view of the facts and conclusions as stated government departments, without regard for precedents or theories, should be authorized to deal with labor conditions in a practical way by entering into business contracts with organized labor.

Demand the Union Label.
A consistent demand for the label on articles purchased by union people will result in curtailing the output of goods manufactured by unfair concerns.

THE YELLOW INVASION.

Influx of Japs and Chinese Bodes Ill For the White Worker.

In his address of welcome to the International Printing Pressmen, recently in convention at San Francisco, Mayor Schmitz spoke in part as follows:

I welcome you to one of the best union cities on this continent, which favorable conditions have been brought about as the result of long and rational effort on the part of the union wage earner. He has had his ups and downs and he has made his sacrifices, but today the workmen of San Francisco stand shoulder to shoulder marching forward for the betterment and the upbuilding of the wage earner.

The wageworker of San Francisco stands as the representative citizen, intent upon bettering the community and the municipality and its whole people. It may have taken years to bring about a recognition of the man who works with his hands, but you can look about you upon a city that is prospering as few cities have prospered and where the wage earner is content and at peace with all elements.

We have here in San Francisco an eight hour movement which will come before you for consideration. San Francisco was the first large city to gain the eight hour concession, and it was the result of calm reasoning on both sides and a due regard for the rights of all concerned. There is a movement to break that down. I hope that you will all stand together and will so urge your views that those who are now demanding the nine hour day will be impressed with the justice of your claims and grant the eight hour day.

I should feel derelict in my duty if I did not call your attention to the question of Japanese and Chinese immigration. A few days ago the secretary of war stated that it did not matter how much protest the citizens of the Pacific coast made, the people of the east should stand for the open door on the Japanese and Chinese question. Let me say to you that we are making the battle for you in the future. The Jap and Chinaman have come here, they are going to enter into every trade and into the professions, and it will be only a short time before they have driven the whites out of business. Then they will make their way eastward to other cities. The fight we are making now to keep that yellow horde out is the fight you will have to face if we are not successful; therefore before you return to your homes look up this question very thoroughly in order that you may be intelligently informed and in order that you may be the advance courier of our cause.

SWEATSHOP LABOR.

New York's Labor Commissioner to Move Against Employers.

The men "higher up," the merchants and manufacturers directly responsible for the sweatshop evil in New York city, are to receive special attention from the new chief of the state labor department, P. Tecumseh Sherman, in his crusade against unlicensed tenement houses in the metropolis.

There are 3,000 tenement houses on the lower east side in which clothing, cigarettes, cigars and other articles for public sale are manufactured. Hitherto the department has centered its efforts on the men running the sweatshops. This policy, Mr. Sherman believes, is ineffectual, as it does not get at the root of the evil.

"From this time forth," said Mr. Sherman recently, "the department will enforce the law actively against merchants and manufacturers. The law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to send materials to be manufactured to an unlicensed tenement house. Where any such goods are found being manufactured in an unlicensed tenement they will be tied up and labeled 'Tenement Made' and will be released only upon the application of the owner. By applying for such property the owner practically will admit a violation of the law and will expose himself to punishment by prosecution or by publication of the offense, or by both, as the department may deem proper."

Delaware's Child Labor Law.

Delaware's new anti-child labor law, which went into effect July 1, prohibits the employment of children under the age of fourteen, and children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen must produce certificates and affidavits signed by their parents or guardians that they have attended school for at least twelve consecutive weeks during the year before they can be employed.

Children who support widowed mothers are exempt from these provisions.

Three Essentials.

The basis of modern trades unionism is vested in these three: Organization, concentration and solidarity. Whenever these principles have grown into the hearts of the workers success is assured. Capitalism has acted on them, and the workers must follow suit if they would rise to mastery.—Tobacco Worker.

LABOR NOTES.

J. C. Skemp, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, says the membership of the organization now numbers between 55,000 and 60,000.

The national convention of the Chai-makers' union has voted that henceforth all important matters will be decided by referendum.

Martin P. Higgins of Boston was re-elected international president of the Printing Pressmen's union at the recent convention at San Francisco.

BANKING BY MAIL

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