

Vote for the Party of Your Class

# MONTANA NEWS.

Abolish the Capitalist System

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA

VOL. IV.

HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18 1906.

NO. 55

## Bill for Direct Legislation

### House Bill No. 286 a Delusion and a Snare—Insult to People—Vote it Down

"Stone walls cannot a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage."

The struggle for liberty, as well as the struggle for existence, has been the paramount issue in human society ever since the foundation of history, and will continue to be through all the whirling centuries. Step by step the masses have secured what little liberties they now possess in spite of the protests of the ruling classes. There is not an instance in the evolution of the human race where the rulers have ever conceded anything to the governed of their own volition. There are many instances, however, where the rulers have granted certain liberties to the people, but not until they found themselves in a position where necessity and the preservation of their own "caste" forced them. The Magna Charta was not wrenched from King John at Runnymede by the governors of England; the French revolution did not come from the Bourbons of France; and the Declaration of Independence was not written by the United Empire Loyalists of New England. In every case the people had to make the first move.

It is an inherent principle in every breast to aspire to that point in civilization where all men will be free. Step by step this freedom must be obtained. For ten long years the common people of Montana have been clamoring for the power to govern themselves.

#### Pigeon-hole Measures.

First one party, and then another, made pledges in their platforms to this end, but when the representatives of these parties met in the legislative assembly the cry of the people was adroitly pigeon-holed. But finally the cry became so loud that its intonation could be heard around the state, and like King John, the Bourbons and the Loyalists, something must be done. The democrats pledged themselves to a species of direct legislation, similar to that in force in the state of Oregon. The labor party demanded the Oregon law, and the republicans followed suit, providing that the law should be "safeguarded." Language is a delicate and a subtle thing. The politicians saw that the republicans had the proper "dope," and the innocent flock, called the rank and file, were "humbugged" into the belief that if the republicans were given control of the legislative assembly that the dear people at last would come into their own, and forevermore be the law-makers of the state. What a beautiful picture! What a glorious state!! What roscate dreams of equality!!!

Well, the argument succeeded, the republicans got possession. They had been in "opposition" so long that it was necessary to pass something that could be used as an issue in subsequent campaigns. A direct legislation law was placed upon the statutes of the state, and the republican press shouted long and loud that the people got what they wanted.

#### Analyze Bill.

Let us analyze the law, House Bill No. 286, an act providing for direct legislation. This act has to be submitted to the qualified electors at the forthcoming election for approval or rejection. Direct legislation is a term used for what is commonly known as the initiative and referendum. The initiative means that a certain percentage of the voters of the state should have the power of initiating or proposing new laws and also the power of enacting or rejecting the same at the polls. The referendum means that before any act can become a law that the people shall so decide by popular and majority vote. In other words, it gives to the people the sole right of the law making power, as well as the veto power now vested in the chief executive of the state.

When the whole question is seriously considered it must be admitted that such a power conferred upon the people would actually be a revolution in government. Such a power would be the death-blow of representative government. Our present form of government is a government by representation, and not a government by the people. It has been a popular belief that we Americans make our own laws. It is not the fact, however. If the people made the laws there would be no way of

granting special privileges to those who say that they were ordained by God to be the conservators of the "divine" right of property.

#### Representative Government.

Representative government was invented as a means to an end, and the end was special privileges. Without special privileges no corporation, or trust, or political machine, could control the resources of nature or the destinies of man.

In Montana the clamor for direct legislation became so potent that even the divinely appointed parasites saw the beginning of the end. To offset this public clamor a few tinhorn attorneys and a few political lackeys got their heads together and gave birth to House Bill No. 286, with the evident intention of stifling the cry for reform. The people were told that with the aid of this instrument they had the power of governing themselves. It is a lie. This bill confers no such power upon the people. It is a "direct insult" to their intelligence. Section 1 says in part as follows: "The people shall reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, except as to laws relating to appropriations of money, and except as to laws for the submission of constitutional amendments, and except as to local or special laws enumerated in Article V, Section 26, of this constitution."

#### No Initiation on Money Matters.

The life blood of the nation is money, speaking from a commercial standpoint. Money is the instrument by which all values are measured. Wealth is produced by labor. Without labor nothing would have any value, and money is the measurement of values. Now, if the people had the right to initiate laws involving monetary considerations, modern capitalism would tumble to its knees as did Dagon of old. That is a power that the people must not have, whines our representative (!) lawmaker.

If the people had such a power, who knows but the people would be foolish enough to make an appropriation for a state smelter, or the purchase of the Amalgamated mines, or build a railroad of their own. "Noy, nay, Pauline," that will never do. Why, man alive, such a power given to the common people would make Billy Clark, Turn-Coat Heinze, and Copper-lined Rocky look like skidoo whispering "twenty-three." What is the use of any law that cannot carry an appropriation of money with it? Such a law would be useless; and the ninth legislative assembly knew it, when House Bill 286 blew into life. That clause alone makes the bill a farce—a delusion and a snare.

#### Can't Amend Constitution.

House Bill 286 won't allow you to amend the constitution. What a sacred thing is the constitution! It took centuries of bloodshed and millions of martyrs to produce a constitution. And now it cannot be changed by the people. It is only the "privileged classes" who can change it. "Oh, justice, thou hast fled to brutish beasts!" In every age and clime and country the theologians told us that we could not speak a free thought or evolve a new idea; but we have broken through the mandates of the theologians. We thought we had paved the way to freedom when we accomplished this. But, alas, little did we dream that we had to butt up against the ninth legislative assembly of Montana.

The people cannot amend the constitution! If we cannot amend the constitution or enact laws providing for the appropriations of money, what can we do? Yes, we can vote against the bill, and we can elect men who will give us the power to govern ourselves. But will we do it? Ah, there's the rub.

#### People Must Keep Hands Off.

Every law is founded, under our system of government, upon the constitution. Before the constitution was adopted it had to be submitted to the people for approval. In fact, it was created by the people, and yet that lot of dunderheads in the ninth legislative assembly say that we cannot remodel the thing we ourselves created. The reason is plain. If the people were granted the power to amend the consti-

tution there would be a possibility of abolishing our present Billy Clark constitution and of writing a new one where "special privileges wouldn't have a look in."

It is dangerous to trust the people. Didn't God make the common people "hewers of wood and drawers of water?" What right have they to spend money or amend constitutions? The third exception is merely a denial to the people of towns and counties of making any special or local laws pertaining to money appropriations and charter amendments, and such other laws as would deprive the parasites of the power of robbing the public.

#### An Insulting Farce.

House Bill No. 286 is a farce. If it is approved by the people at the polls it will block all future legislation along the line of direct legislation. Every honest man should vote against it. It

has no place upon the statutes of an enlightened commonwealth.

If it does pass, it will require 5 per cent of the voters of two-fifths of the counties of the state to make it operative. That is if 5 per cent of the voters in each of eleven counties cannot be obtained, the bets are off and the game is over. This percentage of 5 per cent is a blind. If it was only one per cent of the total voters of the state, irrespective of counties, it wouldn't do any good, as there would be nothing to initiate or refer under the bill of exceptions in Section 1.

To the voters of the state we say, vote it down! Don't let a printed insult, such as this bill is, defame the statutes of Montana. The people—the great common people—are not hankering after any "safely guarded" measures, they want the real thing, "A government of the people, by the people and for the people."

## FLOATEN IS ARRESTED

Denver, Colo., Oct. 2.—A. H. Floaten, socialist candidate for lieutenant governor of Colorado, is the latest victim to be arrested by the hell-hounds of capitalism in their efforts to suppress socialist propaganda. The outrage occurred late Sunday afternoon in Fort Collins, Floaten's home town. It was accompanied by a display of brutality by the officer who made the arrest that was absolutely unwarranted and which has called forth the united protest of the community.

Since the opening of the campaign Comrade Floaten has distributed each week to the citizens of Fort Collins 1,500 copies of the Appeal to Reason. It has been his custom to leave the papers at the doors early in the morning and late in the afternoon, and so welcome were the appearances of the papers that the readers looked for them with eagerness. This work of Floaten enraged the democratic and republican officeholders of the town, and steps were taken to stop it.

There being no law preventing the distribution of the Appeal, it was necessary to resort to other means. Floaten rides a bicycle. His residence is near the end of the block, and his yard gate is not more than fifty feet from the street corner. It is Floaten's custom to ride his wheel directly across the three-foot sidewalk from the street into his yard. This the officers of the law knew. They had followed their victim for days trying to catch him in some act that would warrant his arrest. Here was the opportunity. He violated a city ordinance prohibiting the use of the sidewalks for bicycles, by riding

#### A Challenge.

To the chairman of the central committee of the Democratic party of Carbon county, Montana:

Gentlemen—Inasmuch as your state central committee has challenged the republican party of the state for a joint discussion of the political issues of the day, and as the republican party has declined to accept your challenge, from this we would obviously infer that the democratic party is seeking an opportunity to present to the common people a reasonable and intelligent solution of existing political conditions.

If our inference be correct and you entertain such a laudable desire, we, the central committee of the Socialist party of Carbon county, would respectfully invite you to join us in friendly discussion. Said discussions to be confined to political questions and conditions, and be conducted in a friendly manner, free from acrimony or personal abuse.

Our party to be represented by Hon. Ben F. Wilson of California.

You may choose any man of recognized ability as a public speaker to represent your party. The discussions to be held at ten of the most important points in this county, and the dates to be immediately preceding the election.

We will pay all hall rents, and will pay your representative \$10 per day while so engaged. Trusting this may meet your earnest approval and early consideration, we are, yours sincerely,

DANIEL LAY,

Chairman Central Committee.

Dated at Red Lodge, Mont., Oct. 15, 1906.

The Swedish socialist party has over 20,000 dues-paying members in Stockholm alone, five daily newspapers and fifteen representatives in parliament.

Organized labor in Austria counts about 325,000 members in about one hundred unions, national and local. A total of nearly 350,000 copies of socialist trades union papers are published each

W. J. Willard and George Bigelow are speaking throughout Ohio.

across the one in front of his house.

Late Sunday afternoon, Marshal Rickert, who less than a year ago killed a man in cold blood, stationed himself at the corner near Floaten's home. Floaten rode his wheel up to the gate as usual, but no sooner had he started to cross the sidewalk than he was seized by the officer of the law. Without a word of explanation Rickert jerked his victim to the ground and otherwise maltreated him. Floaten, who is in delicate health, was unarmed and made no resistance. Had he raised his arm in protest there is no doubt that the officer would have shot him. In fact, the whole affair appears to have been prearranged for a deliberate murder. Only the non-resistance of Floaten prevented it.

Floaten was arraigned before Police Magistrate Cooper, charged with obstructing the sidewalk with a bicycle. No witnesses appearing against him Monday morning at 9 o'clock, Floaten declared he would not appear at 5 o'clock that afternoon to be tried. He was ready for trial at the usual time, and it was not his fault that the state was unprepared. At noon he left for Denver, and at 5 o'clock he was fined \$10 and costs by the judge. This fine Floaten declares he will not pay.

How the affair will terminate is not known. Others have volunteered to distribute the Appeal during the absence of Floaten. His arrest has endeared the candidate for lieutenant governor to the working class of Fort Collins, and a tremendous voice of protest at the outrage has gone up all over the state.—G. H. Shoaf in Appeal to Reason.

#### The Hell Holes of Corporations, and Montana Comes Next.

The great question in Colorado is to restore law and order. The coal and iron trust, and the other great corporations have the nation by the throat. They defy the law, the courts, and the state government. Personal rights are not safe until the people take charge of their state government and conquer these criminal corporations. They have corrupted the state government until the people generally have lost respect for the courts and the laws. The chief justice is controlled by the corporations. The city franchise steal in Denver is one of the most rotten things that has ever been perpetrated. And yet when the contest of these frauds was being tried the presidents of these great corporations came into court and opposed the court and even declined to be sworn. These men defy the laws and the courts. It is simply organized anarchy against law and order with them. The problem before the people of Colorado is to restore a reign of law. These criminal corporations control both old parties, and Colorado is today the hell-hole of corporations. The same trusts and corporations that control the coal, iron and gold industries control both the old political parties in Colorado, and these same trusts control the old political parties in Montana. If this looks good to you democratic and republican workmen and you want a dose of the same medicine just vote the old party tickets and they will put you in the bull pen when you refuse to work for starvation wages. The corporations get control of courts at the ballot; and the workingman can get the same control at the same ballot box by voting the socialist ticket.

H. P. NEVILLS.

The Essex county socialists of New Jersey are having trouble with arbitrary police interference at their street meetings. A fund has been raised to combat this unwarranted opposition.

The Congressional leaflet 1906, has been translated into the Finnish language by direction of the state secretary of Minnesota.

## Organizers and Organization

### Experienced Propagandist Gives Advice on Effective Work—Appeal to Workers

I wish to inflict a few ideas and facts upon the membership of the Socialist party. We have been treated to an ample supply of how to become efficient book agents, and how much we can wring from the public either by hard luck stories or pulling their leg by some hypnotic performances. But when it is all done, where is the organization? The organization of the Socialist party is a shell, and there is not one organizer in the field that is fit to mount the soap box, if he or she is honest, but what will admit this statement to be true. I am in the habit of dealing in facts, after examining all the subject at close range. We often hear comrades sneer at the trades union movement, but there is no room for their sneers. I have invariably found that such comrades have little or no conception of how to get the working class into the movement. I will admit they oftentimes treat us to a long harangue as to what should be done—but how? That is the rub. What have we been doing, and how have we been doing it? We have dispatched orators and organizers out by the scores; some with big compensation for a short time, other "root hog or die." The ones that are self-supporting are the ones to be most constantly on the road. This is to be expected, and will be so long as we have a shell. And we will have a shell as long as this is continued. When a speaker has to use a third of her or his time on the street to get a collection or sell books one cannot expect much organization work from that source. I know of what I speak. Books are simply seed. Oratory is simply seed. But organization is harvest. There is no farmer who harvests grain with the drill, neither do they drill in grain with the reaper. It is true there are a few combined along that line. Some of the best organizers I have known in the union movement could not make a two minutes' speech; and some that could talk for hours could not get two people to agree to anything. They are simply fine talkers. The orator is the one to rally for a final charge. The organizer is the one who makes the charge possible by having something to charge with. In a few cases these are combined, but in more they are separate and should be so used. We have put round plugs into square holes, then wondered why they do not fit. Simply because we can jump the box, plow the air, beat the heavens, talk learnedly to the workers about the way their grandfathers made a railroad, we are great people; and the average workingman thinks so at the time, and will remark, "What a memory that fellow has got," but he sees nothing in it for him at present. We need to get down off our high horse, right among the workers, into the mines, mills, factories, woods, and ranches, talk to the fives as well as the five hundreds. If the workers cannot do this, if it racks their nerves, or knocks their night's discourse out of them, if they can't pick up material every day for the soap box at night they are not the organizers we need at present. Orators with set ideas are the seed sowers, and should be kept at their proper calling.

Organizers should be directed by practical officials. It is one thing to route speakers in organized districts, but another thing to route organizers through unorganized country. An organizer's territory should be laid out two months ahead, with names of parties given as far as possible, so that they could be corresponded with; but dates should be left open unless the officer has specific knowledge of how much can be accomplished and what time it will take. Many times an organizer is put into a place for two or four days, and the time is wasted, and at other points for a day where he should stop a week. This is both time and money wasted. An organizer needs to be able to change his or her tactics without compromising his principles, utilize everything that is legitimate to bring grist to the mill. Even a drunken man in an audience can be used with good effect without making the impertinent man feel angry.

The organizer wants to make the workers feel that he is one of them, and not above them. He wants to be quick in answering questions, use judgment about the answer, and above all things

hold his temper. I always put it this way: "Now, friends and fellow workers, I will answer all questions I can. What I cannot I will tell you I cannot, so don't be afraid—I will not play smart with you even if I could." This encourages them, and the questions are a good part of the street meeting. Always have application cards. Read off what they must subscribe to. Then find out how many are willing to take one. If you get a young man to come out of the audience for a card, as a rule he will make a good member. Always try and get the confidence of the audience. Look around for the man with a scowl on his face. When you start hit that scowl with a smile, or at least soften his hard looks; then fire away; you are master of the mob.

A word to organized locals. The continuous campaign coupons should be used; not so much for what they bring in the way of funds, but you meet a sympathizer to our cause. He goes a nickel or a dime. You have his name, date and address. You are going to have an organizer or speaker for a week, or a day or two. There is expense. Get out a systematic list then. Approach these people who have bought coupons, and they will invariably give a donation of from 25 cents to \$1. The financial end of the meeting is taken care of, your worry about collections is a thing that don't trouble, whether they are big or little, the work will be more successful.

As to the throat of the speaker. I have been on the street for over 30 years, worked in the blacksmith shop for 35 years, and agitated at night. My throat never troubles me at all. I am not a spring chicken—never shall see 60 years. Don't think so much about your throat. Half of our troubles are brought on by worry.

ISAAC COWAN.

#### Sanders County.

A mass convention of the socialists of Sanders county was held in Plains on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1906, at which the following persons were nominated for county offices:

Senator—H. J. Burleigh, Plains, Mont., lawyer.

Representative—A. N. Brooks, Trout Creek, ranchman.

County Commissioner—6 years, A. R. Rhone, Plains, ranchman; 4 years, Geo. H. Mathies, Trout Creek, ranchman.

Treasurer—Frank Foster, Plains, carpenter.

Clerk and Recorder—M. L. McKee, Trout Creek, ranchman.

Sheriff—Grant Avery, Plains, ranchman.

Assessor—D. W. Brown, Trout Creek, merchant.

Superintendent Schools—Miss Beulah Wheeler, Thompson, teacher.

Surveyor—J. S. Lee, Trout Creek, surveyor and ranchman.

Public Administrator—John Monson, Plains, carpenter.

#### The Royal Heart.

Lancy, France, Oct. 10.—The Duke of Montpensier, grandson of Louis Philippe and brother of the Duke of Orleans, while riding in an automobile near here today struck a workman named Rehl. The duke manifested the greatest solicitude, lifted the dying man in the automobile and drove him in the direction of the hospital here, but the man expired before reaching the city.

The above shows the depravity and callousness of modern society, where the injury of the poor and the pleasures of the rich are concerned. It reminds one of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," and the horrors of feudal brutality just before the French revolution broke out. The irresponsibility of the wealthy class to all ideas of humanity, justice, law, or decency presages a speedy, a terrible retribution from outraged society. That retribution will be the revolution, and its end will be socialism.

From several localities reports have been received that candidates first nominated on the socialist ticket were compelled to withdraw by order of their respective economic masters or seek other positions.

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Owned and Published by the Socialist Party of Montana.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Address all communications and make all money payable to the Montana News.

Directed by the Local Quorum of the State Committee.

Business Manager, James D. Graham, State Secretary.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT  
Editor

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months.....50c  
Two cents per copy in bundles up to 500

National Headquarters, Mahlon Barnes, Secretary, Room 300-302, Boylston Bldg., Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

State Headquarters, Jas. D. Graham, Secretary, 22 Park Avenue, Helena, Mont.



## State Socialist Ticket

FOR CONGRESS—

JOHN HUDSON of Carbon County

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—

H. L. MAURY of Butte

## CAPITALIST ELECTION SCHEMES.

The democrats and republicans have met in convention, passed resolutions endorsing and condemning various matters, and adopted platforms pledging their candidates to support an eight hour law, direct legislation, employers' liability act, and bust the trust law, etc.

One thing they have not done, and that is to pass resolutions condemning the anarchist governors of Idaho and Colorado for their lawless acts in endeavoring to wipe out of existence the Western Federation of Miners and the kidnapping of Moyer and Haywood.

Both the old party spellbinders are equally silent on this subject. Why is it that they absolutely ignore it? Why is it that all through the lawless acts that have been committed by the mine owners against the miners in the Rocky Mountains during the past ten years the old parties have been silent?

The only logical conclusion that can be reached is that the old parties are accessory to the crime.

The man who is now governor of Colorado never was elected to that office. The man who was elected was deposed, and a usurper installed at the behest of the bankers and mine owners' association. Nothing has ever been done by the old parties to condemn such acts, neither has anything been done by the federal authorities. Troops have been sent to Cuba to quell a rebellion and establish law and order. A rebellion has existed in Colorado for a number of years, the law has been violated and overridden by the corporations, all the liberties guaranteed the people by the constitution have been violated. Armed rebels under the name of the Citizens' Alliance entered people's homes and terrorized them, but no federal troops were sent to Colorado to suppress the rebellion and restore law and order.

In Idaho the republican party is standing by and has endorsed the murderous Gooding, a man who as governor of the state entered into a conspiracy to kidnap men because they were the head officials of a labor organization, and who said that Moyer and Haywood would never leave Idaho alive; who condemned them without a trial, who packed the grand jury in order to secure an indictment against them, who forced Steve Adams under threat of death to swear a false statement that Moyer and Haywood were the conspirators that caused the death of Steunenberg. Such a man is Governor Gooding of Idaho, and this is the man the republicans of Idaho are supporting and the democrats of Idaho are supporting him as loyally.

The working classes of Idaho are opposed to Gooding and something had to be done to turn their attention from the endeavor to murder Moyer and Haywood. The democrats were equal to the occasion. The church was called in to assist in the attempt of murder. At the democratic state convention held in Coeur d'Alene a platform was adopted which included a plank opposing the Mormon church. As ex-Senator Dubois expressed it: "Damn the Mormons." The Mormons in Idaho hold the

balance of power. By the democrats making the church an issue it would insure the Mormons voting solidly for the republicans and apparently vindicating Gooding. Religions, in whose name many crimes have been committed, is again being used by the ruling class to perpetuate themselves in power. Religion is again being used to divide the working class.

The democrats and republicans everywhere are doing nothing to oppose such outrages as have been committed on the workers of Colorado and Idaho. Why should they? Their class interests are being preserved by such acts of violence as have been committed against the workers.

The working class have it in their power to administer a stinging rebuke next November by voting the socialist ticket.

Workers, you have passed resolutions condemning the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. You have contributed hard earned money to pay the court expenses in an endeavor to secure justice to your kidnapped brothers in courts that are prejudiced against them. You have threatened and talked of a general strike if they attempt to hang Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone. Now, it is up to you to do the one thing more than any other that will set them free. Regardless of all the resolutions that you may pass, regardless of all the money you may contribute to pay lawyers' fees, on one thing and one thing alone rests the fate of your brothers in Idaho jails, and that is the size of the socialist vote that is recorded this fall.

The socialist vote is the only thing the capitalist fears.

## TELEPHONE CO. UNFAIR

The Billings citizens' alliance fight has spread to Red Lodge and Livingston. The Mutual Telephone Company, controlled by P. B. Moss, president of the Billings alliance, is extending its lines and is entering Red Lodge and Livingston. The unions at those places have placed the Mutual on the unfair list and are carrying on such an active campaign against it that the Mutual is squealing and has applied to the courts for an injunction against the unions of Red Lodge, which has been temporarily granted. O. F. Goddard is the citizens' alliance attorney who is fighting the unions in the courts. Goddard is a republican wheelhorse and takes the stump advising workmen to vote the republican ticket.

Mr. Workingman, the injunction is on you restraining you from boycotting the Mutual Telephone Company. How quickly it is granted.

When you wanted an injunction restraining the corporations from violating the eight hour law, did you get it? No.

The Mutual Telephone Company is a citizens' alliance concern and is on the unfair list. Workingmen of Eastern Montana, knock it all you can. But in doing so remember election day and vote as you knock.

By voting a straight socialist ticket you will hasten the day when the citizens' alliance and all parasitical organizations will be wiped out of existence along with this grafting system we are living under.

## COLEMAN FOR CARTER

The anti-trust democrats of Silver Bow county have nominated John J. Coleman as their candidate for state senator. Coleman was elected to the last legislature on the fusion ticket, cast his vote and helped to elect corporation-owned Tom Carter to the United States senate. Carter is a representative of the Amalgamated Copper Company and Coleman helped to elect him. The people of Butte want to keep an eye on this would-be, bust-the-trusts democrat who is running for state senator. Judging from his past record, if elected, he will vote to send a loyal representative of the corporations to the United States senate.

## HARD UP FOR TIMBER

The republican party is certainly hard up for timber when it puts a man like Weed on its ticket for candidate for the legislature—a man who has been disbarred for dishonest practices in his profession, who is looked upon with contempt even by his own class of grafters. Yet this is the way the capitalist rulers of society insult the working class by putting any disreputable hirelings that will do any dirty tricks for those that buy them, in places of rule and lawmaking power. A man must be corrupt indeed to vote for a fellow like Weed to represent him.

The socialist party central committee of Carbon county challenges the democrats to debate, through their central committee. The refusal of the old parties to meet the socialists is a confession that they have no real issues or principles, and depend merely on old prejudices, nauseating flattery, bad whisky, and broken promises to get the working class to support their candidates.

## Criticizing a Critic.

(T. J. Rooney, in Machinists Monthly Journal.)

It has been said that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." I was reminded of this old saying upon reading the article in the Machinists' Journal for July by M. J. Fry, "Socialism is Anarchy in Disguise."

It is surely no angel who would rush before the intelligent audience of the Machinists' Journal with that old capitalistic chestnut about "dividing up," illustrated by Pat and his goat story. And "This," says Mr. Fry, "is socialism." I'll wager a dollar to a doughnut that Mr. Fry cannot give an intelligent definition of either anarchy or socialism. He says "they tell us socialism means a perfect government." Who are "they?" Will Mr. Fry please name one leader of socialist thought from Marx to the present time who says socialism means a perfect government? He says "The trouble with the socialists is that they seek the millennial age prematurely." I can't call to mind just now where Marx or Engels or Kautsky or any recognized socialist writer says anything about the millennial age, but suppose it to be the millennial age we are seeking, how does Mr. Fry know so well we are seeking it prematurely? Has he any inside knowledge as to the schedule time the millennial age is to arrive? We are seeking an age when men and women will not have to devote their entire thought to the getting of enough to eat. To some men a full belly is the millennium, and they think that when a man's living is assured there will be nothing more to strive for. The fact is, men cannot devote their thought and energy to higher things until their living is assured. The trouble with most of the people who are so anxious to criticize socialism is that they have never taken the trouble to inform themselves about socialism. Mr. Fry gives some incoherent talk about regeneration and reincarnation. Don't know anything about them—have not run across anything in regard to them so far in my studies of socialism. Perhaps when I get up to the "thirty-fourth degree" I may understand.

It beats all what prophets these critics are. We can't tell them just how the co-operative commonwealth will come, just what moment it will arrive, nor just to the minutest detail how it will run when it gets here—and they are mostly from Missouri. But they can tell us all about it. They know just how "despotic" and "domineering" it will be, and just how it will rival the "pomp of a royal court." They know so much about human nature. They are sure no man would be satisfied in a society where he got the full product of his labor; that the only way to have people contented and happy is to rob them of eighty per cent of this product. Sheep would not grow wool nor lambs play if the wolves were killed off, and chickens would surely never scratch if there were no hawks around. They know that a brutal competition for the means of life is what brings out and develops the better qualities of human nature, and they are positive that when women gain their economic independence it will break up the home and raise hades with the human race generally. Oh, yes, they are a wise lot, these critics who gain their knowledge of socialism from reading such trash as Mr. Parry's "Searlet Empire."

And Mr. Fry is fearful lest the American people will "declare for this system of government at the polls." How scared these patriots are of the rule of the majority when the majority don't want to rule their way; how solicitous for the welfare of the government when they feel the control of government slipping from their grasp. To head this off he would have the "disciples of such a heresy" excluded from organized society "by deportation to some land where they could work out their own theories, a desert for instance." Well, it's a sure thing that if deserts are to be made to bloom and bring forth fruit it is up to the working class to accomplish the work.

But here he has a nightmare. He sees that "a community of such people would soon perish of starvation and mutual extermination." Yes, it would be pretty tough on the masters and their satellites if the slaves should all die off.

Well, don't worry, Mr. Fry, we are not going to be deported. There is no power enough to deport us, there is no vacant land big enough to hold us, and we are needed too badly where we are. There is desert and jungle enough to work on right here. We know a few things ourselves. We know among other things that there is a class struggle going on in this world. We know that sooner or later every wage worker will learn that his interests lie with the working class, and that when he does he will line up and vote with the party of the working class. Then we, the working class, will take control of the government and we will administer it in favor of the working class and ask no advice of anyone outside the working class. Just how we will arrange every little detail will depend on how we want it arranged when the time comes. We are not worrying about that. First our Industrial Independence. We have faith

in ourselves, faith in each other, and faith in the justice of our cause, and we know that a nation or a world of industrial freemen can do anything.

## The First Train.

Gradually electricity is taking the place which, doubtless, the future will find is supreme and which will make it the motive power in the operating of railroads. It is an item worth more than passing notice that, a few days ago, a railroad train propelled by an electric motor drew into New York city's Grand Central station. This train had made an experimental trip which did not cover many miles. It did, however, run far enough to give demonstrations with respect to speed and the control of the train in starting and stopping. The New York newspapers say that the control was perfect, that there was no jolting, that the maximum speed was high and that there was no noise due to the operating of the machinery. It seems to be an accepted fact that electricity can be successfully applied to railroading, so far as all mechanical considerations are involved; the financial feature of the problem is said to be decidedly in favor of the substitution of electricity for steam. Eight heavy Pullman cars made up the train referred to. The engine used was one of thirty-five, each of 2,200 horsepower, which will be used within the railway zone where it has been determined to introduce electric motors. One hundred and eighty-six steel coaches have been ordered, as a part of the electric train equipment; the intention is to have regular service in operation a few weeks hence.

Such mechanical development as this is postponing the capitalist catastrophe. The collapse of capitalism from an economic analysis is dependent on the inability of capitalist society to consume its product because the producers have no means of buying back their product, and the enormous increase of the army of the unemployed through the substitution of mechanical devices for human labor. But so rapidly are the methods of production changing through new inventions and experiments that it is requiring a vast army of workers to reconstruct the industrial plants. Indications are that there is no immediate menace of a general unemployed problem. Of course, there is always the miserable unemployed problem of the pit, the old, the worn-out, the less skilled. But expanding industries and industrial methods will call for a vast employment of workers. The world is to be fitted to run by electricity instead of steam. These years should be the promising seed time of the socialist movement. Now is the time to develop organization, to establish printing plants and newspapers, to spread literature through the land, while the workers have jobs, and their labor is in demand. When the panic and the catastrophe are here there is too much fear and misery, too much of a tendency to stampede to whatever promises immediate relief to do much solid educating. These coming years are the golden opportunity for the socialists, so that we can meet the catastrophe with well disciplined, determined ranks, that know what to do and how to do it. Efficiency is the greatest need of the socialist movement at present.

Heinze is out with a statement to the workers of Montana advising them to vote the republican ticket. If we remember rightly Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and Heinze betrayed the miners of Butte for a bunch of Standard Oil stock. But Heinze lacks the decency to hang himself.

1. **Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs.** By William Liebknecht, translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents.

This personal biography of Marx, by an intimate friend who was himself one of the foremost Socialists of Germany, gives a new insight into the beginnings of socialism. Moreover, it is a charming book, as interesting as a novel, and will make an admirable introduction to heavier reading on socialism.

2. **Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy.** By Frederick Engels. Translated, with critical introduction, by Austin Lewis. Cloth, 50 cents.

This book is a criticism on the works of a forgotten philosopher, but it is still of timely interest, since attempts are still being made to reintroduce dualism into the philosophy of socialism. Austin Lewis contributes an interesting historical introduction.

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the News.

## JACK LONDON AT YALE

"The spectacle of an avowed socialist, one of the most conspicuous in the country, standing upon the platform of Woolsey Hall and boldly advocating his doctrines of revolution was a sight for gods and men." This is how the Register begins its editorial. We could not do better. It was just that—but it was more than that—it was a sign of the times. People are still asking, "How did he get in?"

It is the purpose of this sketch to tell the New Haven local, I invited Comrade London to come to New Haven. His calendar was full. His time was limited—there was a great demand for him. Nevertheless, he cut out several smaller engagements both of a public and personal nature and gave to Connecticut January 26th.

All New Haven theaters and halls were engaged for that night. We tried them all and failed. A small one-horse thing of a dance nature was going on in Warner Hall. They refused to give it up. We approached the Y. M. C. A. They had a hundred thousand dollars to raise and "therefore" could not rent their hall for the purpose. The Christian organizations, being wholly dependent upon the gains of the capitalists, cannot afford to even appear to sanction a lecture on Socialism. If it were Christian Science—or Buddhism—or a negro minstrel show, or anything of that sort, it would pass muster. In desperation I called upon a Yale student who had been canvassing the subject on his own account.

We outlined a plan. London was a literary man. Yale probably had heard of him. My friend talked the matter over with an officer of the Yale Union—a debating society. The seed fell on good soil.

I was called into conference for final arrangements. The conference took place in Vanderbilt Hall—the proper place for such things.

The officer of the Yale Union was a youth of exceeding great callowness.

"They say he's socialistically inclined, Doctor," he said.

"Rather," I replied.

"Well," he said, "I suppose we'll have to take our chances."

So we did—but they looked small just then. They looked larger later.

There was no money in the Yale Union treasury and the hall would cost fifty dollars.

I guaranteed the hall rent, advertising, etc., provided we might charge an admission fee of ten cents.

He agreed.

In case of a frost or a failure I promised to make good the deficiency. I also meekly suggested that as compensation for "risk involved" I would take the surplus, if there was any.

He was apprehensive over the attitude of President Hadley.

"Of course, if he says nothing about Socialism it'll be all right."

"Of course," I echoed faintly.

"Will you introduce him?" I was asked.

"Certainly."

I had heard the address three times and I knew it almost by heart. I could smooth the way.

"Do you know his topic, Doctor?"

"Yes, I do."

"What is it?"

"He calls it—'The Coming Crisis.'"

"Social—I suppose, eh?"

"Yes, it is a suggested remedy for a lot of our troubles."

"Ah—well, er—has he really a socialistic tendency?"

How funny all this was. I remembered the savagery of satire on things as they are, of the arraignment of capitalism before the bar of reason. I saw in vision the sons of the rich listening to the thunderbolts of this prophet of the new order. I saw them quiver and shake and squirm—I saw some of them convulsed with silent profanity—so as I sat there playing with words I yearned for an opportunity to laugh—to laugh loudly.

"A tendency—did you say? Well, brother, if when you hear this speech you call it a 'tendency,' I would like to know what the genuine article is!"

The Socialist student had a few rounds with Lee McClung next morning. "Mc" is the Yale treasurer. He didn't know Irvine from a gate post. London was also an unknown quantity—but "Mc" took Prof. W. L. Phelps' word for it that London was a literary man and he let it go at that.

"Yale is a university," said the brilliant Phelps, "and not a monastery. Besides, Jack London is one of the most distinguished men in the world."

A few hours after it was decided that we could have Woolsey Hall the advertising began. The factories and shops were bombarded with dodgers. Every tree on the campus bore the mysterious inscription: "Jack London at Woolsey Hall." Comrade Dellfant painted a poster which gripped me by the eyes. In it Comrade London appears in a red sweater and in the background the lurid glare of a great conflagration. In a few hours we had informed New Haven and Yale of the coming event. The informa-

tion was in red letters. On the morning of the 26th Yale—official and unofficial—awoke as if she had been dreaming. She rubbed her eyes and again scanned the trees and the billboards. Then the officers of the Yale Union yere run down. They had previously run each other down. Explanations were in order all around. Several of the Yale Union boys—in pugilistic parlance—lost their little goats. They were scared good and stiff.

Several Yale Dons got exceedingly chummy over the affair. But the New Yale took a hand and Prof. C. F. Kent and Prof. W. L. Phelps counselled a square deal and fair play.

The Yale Union had a stormy meeting—a small cyclone struck it and never in all its history had things looked as important as they did now. A real sensation was at hand and every man in it was determined to cover himself with glory. It was indignantly moved and carried that the president of the Union introduce the speaker. Irvine was a Socialist and everything with a socialistic tendency was to be cut out. They considered asking London about his address and offering some suggestions thereon, but that was abandoned.

A student in sympathy with us wrote me as follows:

"Yale Union and many of the faculty are sweating under the collar for fear London might say something socialistic. The Union realizes that it would be absolutely useless to ask him to smooth over his lecture and cut out anything which sounds raucal. Also they have decided that it would be a shock to the University and the public to have you appear upon the platform in any manner. They are going to ask you to cancel your agreement to introduce London. In this I think they are unwise, but as they are determined it must be so. I advise you to agree to whatever arrangement they may suggest. This done, they will 'take the chances' that London will express socialistic ideas."

"Now, I fear there will be the devil to pay for the lecture—the University is going to be surprised; the faculty shocked beyond measure, and the Union severely criticized!"

The following on the same day is from a member of the executive committee of the Yale Union:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the Yale Union it was voted that the president of the Union introduce the speaker of the evening as it would tend to identify the Union more conspicuously and also give it prominence before the student body. For this reason, I regret if my suggestion has caused you any inconvenience in the way of unnecessary labor. I have written this note in anticipation—that is, in case I could not see you at my room personally when you called. I shall expect you at my room at the time you proposed which will leave you and your distinguished guest ample leisure."

Cordially and most respectfully."

It had been definitely settled that the lecture could not be called off and the only thing left was to make the best of a bad job. When we arrived on the scene the boys still believed that any reference to Socialism would be merely incidental.

Woolsey Hall was crowded. The crowd gave the boys another idea. A crowded hall at ten cents per capita with a large reserve section at twenty-five cents was responsible for the thought. We gave the Yale Union full swing in every particular save one. We, too, got an idea into our dull heads and strangely enough this was also related to finance. Socialists are not familiar enough with the game to play it successfully, but in this particular instance we played according to the rules—we furnished the goods, took all risks and bagged the pot! We gave nine points out of ten. The tenth was a financial one.

The crowd represented every phase and form of our city. A hundred professors and ten times as many students; many hundreds of workmen; many hundreds of citizens. A great crowd assembled in a great hall for a great occasion.

Hundreds of Socialists—members of the party—were there, but so overwhelmed were they by the Bourgeois atmosphere that there was not the slightest attempt to applaud during the entire length of the lecture.

If the students had attempted to play horse with the lecturer there would have been some exceedingly interesting developments. Workingmen were prepared for such an exigency, but for over two hours the audience gave the lecturer a respectful hearing. A woman—a lady—went out swearing. A few students tried hard to sneer, but succeeded rather indifferently. Jack London gripped them by the intellect and held them to the close. There was some applause at the beginning and some at the close, but at neither end was it intense and prolonged. At the close of the lecture Comrade

London was invited to a student's room—one of the largest—and there he answered questions until midnight. As the clock struck twelve a member of the Yale Union came to me and asked me seriously if I thought there was any hope of keeping London for a week. "We can fit him up here," he said, "in fine shape!"

There was a second conference at Mory's and some tired intellects were handled rather roughly by the guest of the evening—but the students clung to him in the wee sma' hours up Chapel street toward the Socialist parsonage where another reception was awaiting him.

A professor of Yale told me a few days after the lecture that it was the greatest intellectual stimulus Yale had had in many years and he sincerely hoped that London would return and expound the Socialist program in the same hall. — From a pamphlet issued by the Socialist Party of Connecticut.

### German Socialism.

The organization work of the German socialist movement is controlled by 16 provincial secretaries. The larger towns maintain local secretaries. The whole business is in a perfect state of order and discipline. The total number of manifestoes, pamphlets, and calendars distributed during the past year was 1,875,000. All of the party papers except three are dailies. The party has a training school for editors and propagandists. Every polling district is thoroughly organized. Each worker has charge of a certain number of houses, distributes the manifestoes and literature regularly, works for the party press and the branch organization, and teaches to know each inhabitant in his circle personally. The German Social-Democrats outstrip the socialist parties of all other lands in the perfection of party organization.

### Imprisonment.

In the year ending July 30, 1906, the total sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon members of the party amounted to sixty-six years, one month and four weeks, and two years and four months' detention in houses of correction, together with over \$5,000 in fines. Under the influence of the heroic struggle for Russia for freedom, the agitation for an extension of the franchise has been vigorously renewed in Germany, and to this action is attributed the greater cruelty of the sentences recently inflicted. At Dresden, at Breslau, at Leipzig, and at Erfurt editors were imprisoned in batches; and in the first named town the authorities revenged themselves upon a great franchise demonstration by sentencing 27 of the demonstrators to a total of 27 years' solitary confinement.

### The Anti-Socialist Crusade.

The increasing dread felt by the bourgeoisie at the spread of socialism is indicated by the founding of a "Royal Union against Social Democracy," which now sends its officials into every election contest, spreads broadcast its pamphlets, and handles the "mud-spout" vigorously. Nevertheless, the party has managed to retain its seats at all by-elections this year, and has gained a new one at Altena-Iserlohn. The executive warns the members, however, that the combination of all non-socialist voters against the party will grow stronger in the future, and the propaganda must be pushed forward so as to secure a majority in every election on the first ballot. There is little hope of success at the second ballots, as the enemy is closing his ranks against socialism.

The first result of the heavy onslaught of the bourgeois parties is a reduction, or at least a standing-still of the party's voting strength. Strong advance is reported only in Essen and in Hagen, both largely Roman Catholic, but highly industrial centers of Rhineland. The greatest falling off was in the Polish district, Kattowitz and Tarnowitz, and in the districts of Chemnitz and Darmstadt; in the two latter places the executive attributes the loss of votes to the miserable quarrels which have been going on for some years in the party in Germany.

### In the Reichstag.

The part of the report dealing with the work of the party in the Reichstag concludes with these words: "The session of the past year has not brought the working class one single step forward in the domain of social politics; but the burden of additional taxation, together with the import tariff of 1902 and the commercial treaties concluded in the former sitting, must press heavily upon the standard of living of the German workers."—Labor Leader.

May Beals has started a woman's department in the Dixie Worker, that promises to be excellent.

The police department of Galveston, Texas, has suspended the constitution and right of free speech in a ukase to the effect that socialists will no longer be permitted to hold meetings on the streets of that city. The comrades of Galveston will not submit and are maturing plans for testing the authority that denies them their rights.

### Socialist Methods

The Socialist method is beginning to attract much attention in the United States, and as a part of a growing, world-wide movement it should be studied carefully, both as to its theories and methods, by all who would be intelligently informed. This article deals briefly with its methods.

An international Socialist bureau, with secretary, is maintained at Brussels, Belgium. The following countries have duly chosen representatives: England, Germany, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Holland Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Servia.

An international congress is held every three years. It was held in 1905 at Amsterdam, Holland, August 14 to 20, where a program of subjects announced in advance was discussed. This congress was attended by 454 delegates, representing twenty-four countries, nine being present from the United States.

The next congress will be held in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907.

In the United States the Socialist party has regular state and territorial organizations in thirty-six states and territories and local organizations in all others. Whenever a given number of local organizations exist in a state a state organization is formed. A number of the state organizations now have salaried secretaries, who attend to the details of agitation and organization within their respective states.

A study of Socialist methods will show something entirely original in American politics. To become a member of the party organization one must fill out and sign a regular application form endorsing the Socialist party platform and constitution and proclaiming severance of relations with all other political parties. If accepted, which is decided by a majority vote of those in good standing of the local or branch to which application is made, the member is furnished a membership card on which is spaced and printed the twelve months of the year. A regular system of monthly dues is maintained and the method of handling the funds is simple and effective, with a minimum of accounting.

A national headquarters is maintained at 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., in charge of a national secretary, upon salary, and a corps of assistants. This national office issues adhesive due stamps to state organizations at five cents each; the state organizations issue them to local organizations in ten cents each, and these locals in turn give them to individual members in receipt for monthly dues, the amount of which is fixed by the local organization—usually at twenty-five cents per month.

These stamps are affixed to the membership card, covering the month for which payment is made, which shows the member's financial standing in the party. As all transactions are on a cash basis the individual in paying dues is assured that each division of the organization has received its due proportion of his payment.

This equal payment of dues is most democratic in that it does away with assuming and desiring special privileges on the part of those who might otherwise be willing to foot the bills, which is strikingly exemplified in some other political organizations.

The party membership in good standing decide by referendum vote on time and place of holding conventions and at all times have the power to initiate a vote to change the party law or remove party officials. Another democratic practice is that there is no such officer as permanent chairman or president, either of local, state, national or international bodies. Whenever a body meets it votes for the selection of a presiding officer, and if more than one session is held a chairman is selected by vote at each session. This tends to prevent the abuse of power by the wielder of the gavel.

In nominating candidates for public office the Socialists require the nominee to sign a resignation of the office with blank date, which is placed in the hands of the local organization to be dated and presented to the proper officials in case the candidate be elected and fails to adhere to the platform, constitution or mandates of the membership.

Women are admitted to membership on the same basis as men, and participate as party officials and delegates.

The national secretary publishes each month a financial statement showing receipts and expenditures; also an annual report. The report for the year 1903 shows the total of receipts through the national office to be \$14,240.99. (Total receipts for 1904 were \$32,743.40.) These funds are used for

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propaganda, organization and necessary expense.

It will be seen that the Socialist party is drilling and disciplining its members practically in democratic methods, with a view to their ultimate object; the democratic administration of industry.

In addition to a numerous and increasing number of magazines and papers printed in the English language, the Socialist party in the United States is supported by papers printed in German, French, Bohemian, Italian, Jewish, Norwegian, Polish, Slavonic and Finnish.

The emblem of international Socialism is red and is seen on buttons, badges, cards, books, banners, etc. The significance is this: That regardless of the color of the skin, the blood of all people is red, attesting the common brotherhood of man.—Dixie Worker.

### About Jack London.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1906.

Comrade State Secretary:

We have had such a unique experience in introducing Jack London to Yale University that we have thought it fit to put in print. The next generation may be amused to read how the educated leaders of society hemmed and hawed, lest in their eagerness for education they might unwittingly get something alive. The printing of the story was done by Comrade Littlefield of Massachusetts with the object of making it fit for any library in craftsmanship and taste, only a few thousand copies were taken, and we now have 500 of them left which we are offering for sale in the country outside of the rutmeg State. Jack London will doubtless play an important part in the future shaping of the nation, and men who are interested in historic records will certainly learn to value this page out of his life, as he grows older and more masterful, which is rather difficult to imagine. I am sending you a sample of the booklet under separate cover, and the price is \$2.50 for 50, and 85 per 100. To get the lowest rates on printed matter the express charges must be prepaid. Should you decide to order, please advise me how to ship. Of course quick action is necessary to secure any of these 500. I am yours in the movement.

MAX DELLFANT,

State Secretary.

### COURTESY.

It has been proven hundreds of times that courtesy not only benefits the person to whom it is shown, but also the one extending the courtesy. It's the little courtesies that often make the most lasting impressions. Courtesy towards its patrons is one of the most praise worthy characteristics of the NorthWestern Line. Its employes are instructed to accord all patrons but particularly ladies and children, every possible courtesy and attention. It's the little details in the construction of the North Western Limited between the Twin Cities and Chicago that have made it such a popular train with the travelling public. Leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8:35 p. m. and arrives at Chicago 8:55 a. m. Ticket office at 600 Nicolet Ave, Minneapolis, 396 Roberts Street (Ryan Hotel) St. Paul.

The little booklets containing Chas. H. Vails "Socialism and the Negro Problem," are now ready. They are bound in handsome red covers and are especially desirable for circulation in localities where there is a colored population. The books sell at 5 cents a copy, 6 for 25 cents, 24 copies for \$1.00.

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## LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at the Workers Club. AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

## LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Monday Night at Socialist Hall No. B. St. M. BRACH, Sec

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# State Department

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Comrade Koltrud of Basin stepped in and left his sub.

Comrade Chilquit of Great Falls made a call at the News office while in town.

Comrade Jensen of Harlowton writes that they are going to do something there.

Comrade Kucera of Winston stepped into the office the other day and left 3 subs.

Carbon county has arranged a vigorous campaign, which will be continued up to election day.

The News does fine wedding printing, and has filled some handsome orders. Give us a trial.

The Lewis and Clark county central committee has ordered 2,000 campaign leaflets.

Comrade Hudson will be at Reed's the evening of the 19th, and at Big Timber on the 20th.

Comrade Scallon of Great Falls sends in \$3 on campaign coupon book, and an order for 100 "Mollie Maguires."

Comrade Oscar Chelgren of Belgrade sends in a list of 5 subscribers, and \$1 on convention pledge.

Comrade Phillips of Great Falls sends in an order for a bundle of News to Belt till after election.

The Bozeman comrades are looking forward to a fine meeting for Paul Castle at the opera house on the 16th.

Comrade T. R. Austin, mayor of Red Lodge, sends in a list of six names, and says the list will be larger next time.

Comrade Malone of Moore, Fergus county, writes to order posters for the different precincts and polling places.

A mass convention for Sweetgrass county has been called at the courthouse in Big Timber Oct. 20, 1906, at 2 p. m.

Comrade Wesleder, while here attending the meeting of the cabinet, handed in \$5 from Comrade Phillips on the equipment fund.

Since we have help in the office we are enabled to send out a large amount of samples, a matter which we have been entirely unable to handle heretofore.

Comrade Carlson of Kendall stepped in while in the city and wanted to know when we were going to send more speakers to Fergus county.

We had an emergency case with the paper last week. The press broke down and the delay was unavoidable. It wasn't in the News office this time.

Comrade Ward, chairman of the Ravalli county central committee, is writing for more speakers for Hamilton. We may be able to get Comrade Buzzell there before election.

Secretary Wofford of Victor sends in \$2.10 for dues. He says the circumstances are discouraging there, but they have a ticket in Ravalli county just the same, and he is going to try to do what he can.

The comrades have doubtless observed that we have advanced to a six-page paper. It is just about the size for the Montana situation to handle successfully. This size will give us a good propaganda paper in time. It is our desire to keep it this size. It costs us

about \$24 more a week, but extra subs, job work and advertising will do it. Hearty financial co-operation will give good results at the headquarters of the Montana socialist party.

Send for Vail's "Socialism and the Negro Problem." It is Montana News print, and is a most valuable little booklet for propaganda purposes. It has a beautiful socialist red cover.

Four-page campaign leaflets with the state ticket and your county ticket on them. 25 cents a hundred or \$2 a thousand. Flood your locality with campaign matter.

Comrade Ezra Olsen writes from Kendall that they expect to give a dance and other entertainments this winter. Comrade R. W. Jones is building a hall, and the socialists have it engaged for the first dance when completed, which will be some time this month.

Comrade Coehn sets a good example by sending in a number of first class ads from Livingston. If a vigorous attempt of this sort were made by the comrades throughout the state a permanent eight-page Montana News would be an easy matter. In almost every town there are those that have something to advertise that would be benefited by the circulation of the News. It goes into more postoffices than any paper in the state.

The local secretaries are very remiss about sending us in full reports of their local work. These reports are one of the especial reasons why a state paper is in existence. A local hardly ever has a meeting but what something interesting is transacted. That is just the news that the state party wants to get, and the members don't do their duty unless they see that we get it. Especially is this true regarding local campaign matters. We should be furnished good material from where the fight is being waged.

Comrade Rutherford, candidate for sheriff of Lewis and Clark county, dropped in and left his monthly \$2. He had just returned from Anaconda, where he was a delegate to the K. P. convention. He said the first red hot socialist he met was Comrade Broekman of Aldridge, whom he found so worked up he could hardly sputter while talking to a thick-headed farmer who didn't like socialism because it means "dividing up." They got in their knocks though, and the farmer went off a wiser if not a sadder man.

Comrade Wieglenda of Maiden sends \$5. \$3 for stamps and \$2 for the state campaign fund. He says the sum may seem insignificant, but owing to the local conditions it is all that is forthcoming at present. Most of the comrades have been out of work for a long time, and do not feel like making donations outside of the county fund, towards which most of them feel obliged to do something. It is just these donations that look small to the donors that keep socialism going in any state. Montana is doing well to run a paper and keep up a movement at all with the available funds.

Comrade Louis Hansen of East Helena dropped in to see when we were going to have more meetings at the smelter suburb. He says the republican rally out there was a horrible frost, only about twenty voters being present. The old yarns don't sound so good to the workmen as they used to. There has been too much socialist education. When a workman begins to think the old graft don't go.

The propaganda in Lewis and Clark county suffers sadly because of the lack of a good, active organization in Helena. Helena raises no funds whatever,

and the state is not in shape to carry the expenses of the propaganda. It is a shame to leave these fields untouched, but there is no help for it in the present condition of the party.

Comrade Ettien sends in 5 subs, and \$1.25 on day's pay fund. He writes: "The gait your state movement is going reminds me of school children playing 'crack the whip,' and I feel like the crackers on the whip, the only trouble is to keep your gait. You know it took a great many centuries to teach people the earth wasn't flat. My grandfather believed the earth to be flat. When asked for his reasons for such belief he said the scriptures said it was. But I am not always going to be the cracker on the whip, and so I enclose my check as specified. There has been nothing here to talk socialism to but coyotes, and the eternal hills, but lately some property was bought and about a dozen men put to work, and the first thing I did was to go after them and get three subs for the News and four for the Appeal.

Comrade Lay, chairman of the Carbon county central committee, writes: "We had a meeting of the candidates yesterday, and they decided that Comrade Wilson's charges together with other expenses would be all that we could stand for during the present campaign. It was decided that we take 300 copies of the News for gratuitous distribution. The movement is looking very well here, and from present indications we will make it rather interesting for the two old parties on election day. It is my intention to take subs for the News while making the campaign."

Lena Morrow Lewis sends an interesting letter from Blackfoot, Idaho. She and Mr. Lewis are campaigning in the Russian state. Speaking of "teaching almost any old thing" for socialism, she says: "When one has pored over Unterman and Dietzen and the classics, such talk is disgusting. I fully realize that those who follow the course I have will not be so popular as those who cater to the fads and fancies of the people.

"In a county where they boasted of being so well posted on socialism, how do you think this sustains their reputation. In reply to a statement I made against public ownership as advocated by Hearst, I got this answer: "Well, public ownership of all utilities would go a long way toward breaking down the capitalist system and that would greatly remedy the wage situation." Now, wouldn't this jar you? Such things as this make me all the more determined to push the work of education among people already converted to socialism instead of trying to catch the new fellows. Am having fairly good meetings in Idaho."

Secretary Forster of Butte reports as follows: "I send you herewith report of Cowan meetings. Arrived in Butte Saturday, Oct. 6, 1906; had a good meeting corner Broadway and Main, spoke to about 300 workmen; spoke on 'General Ideas of Socialism'; collection, \$11.15. Sunday spoke at same corner to about 250; night was a little cold and crowd would not stand; collection, \$1. Monday held a meeting at same corner and had a crowd of men to the tune of between three and four hundred; collection, \$3.50. Tuesday spoke on Main street to a crowd of 200 on "Man and the Machine," with description of machinery to illustrate remarks; collection, \$2.20. Wednesday spoke on Main and Broadway on local condition to about 300; collection, 45c. Total, \$9.40. I may say Wilson arrived last night and held a good meeting notwithstanding it was extremely cold. Ben spoke to about four or five hundred. I think Ben can hold a crowd anywhere. We are going along fine with great hopes of capturing at least a few of the offices this campaign. Send us any more speakers you can get."

It is well for the comrades to keep financial matters in mind. The Montana socialist party has a state paper, to be sure. But it should be remembered that there is no other state organization that feels that it can afford to run one. Comrade Collins said when here that we had a better plant than Chicago. We are doing business and considerable of it. But any business man will testify that it takes money to run a business. Business is in a fine way when it is self-sustaining. It could not be expected that one starting without capital could become independent in a short time. It is really a feat that the paper is able to make its appearance every week. It means that a large amount of bills are being paid. Work is being taken in but does not come all at once, and stock and material has constantly to be replaced and labor paid. And of course the socialist party could not expect to have a paper to bind the party together and build up the organization without making some sacrifices. We must co-operate and all help. It is not a very great sacrifice, if a local sends \$5 or \$10 a month, and yet when these amounts come in it makes us glad for we begin to see our way out. We

can't carry all the burden at this end, nor even with the help of just a few. It must be approached courageously by all. The state organization has a small debt—a trifle over a hundred dollars. Five dollars from each local would wipe it out at once. We hope the comrades will think over this matter and see whether they think they have done their whole duty.

Comrade Coehn of Livingston is one of the best posted men on the movement, and one of the most energetic workers we have in that burg. He is a German and one of the valiant establishers of the "Volkzeitung" in New York. The following letter came to the office from him: "I have just returned from a prospecting trip which was not very encouraging, but I think prospecting for the Montana News pays better than anything I know of. I stopped over at Comrade Mabie's and we had a fine bean hole bear roast. I must have smelled it. We may differ a little in opinions, but I tell you there is nothing like a little argument at times. It freshens a fellow up a little. Same as I had an argument with an old man this afternoon. He thought that Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis was all right, but he couldn't digest Mrs. Hazlett; that her speech was too radical for him. I told him I was glad to hear it and that I did not want his opinion about speakers, but I wanted his sub for our paper, and of course the same old excuse, too many papers now, wanted to cut out some next week. I think I will get some good ads for our paper. Had several good promises. The best I could do was to sell one sub to a rancher, and I got one convert to our local. I wrote some time ago to Calumet, Mich., for some Italian literature, but have received neither answer nor literature."

Thursday evening, Comrade Selby, who has been a prominent member of Great Falls local and has contributed a number of able articles to the News, arrived in Helena to assist in the News office, and take some of the burden off Comrade Graham. He throws in his lot co-operatively, the same as the editor and manager, and will take pot luck with us and do his best to help us handle the mountain of work that the News is demanding. We believe that the extra help will enable us to bring in extra money and handle work that we have been unable to carry heretofore. Others can help us at this time in getting forehand, and everything straightened out for a fair swing at the business by sending in money and giving us a lift in that way. If we could get so we could pay cash for job stock for instance, we could soon get ahead of the game instead of always hanging on to the tail end of anxiety. Five dollars right now in campaign times would be a wonderful persuader. Socialists don't pay out much money for campaign funds, so it don't hurt them to make a spurt now and then.

Arthur Harvey, socialist candidate for senator from Fergus county, began his active campaigning in Kendall on Oct. 7. Herman Brown, secretary of Lewistown, writes that things look splendid for a greatly increased vote. He says: "It is now 3 a. m., and I have just had a long session with a prominent democrat and won out. It seems he has had all of the arguments of socialism put to him except this one: Because the worker does not receive in wages the exact equivalent of the value of his product, and because the capitalist keeps back part of the product of labor as 'profit,' that profit piles up into 'surplus products' in such vast amounts that pe-

riodically the mills and factories must be closed down in order to work off this surplus product. Now, when the factories close the wages stop and the people are unable to buy back the stuff which they themselves have produced. 'Well,' he said, 'then large crops cause low prices, and the manufacturers take advantage of the low prices of the raw materials, and manufacture more, thereby creating a greater 'surplus product,' with the consequent and resultant closing down of factories to work the stuff off; and, as you have shown me before, closing of factories cuts off the purchasing power of the people, and panic follows. Yes,' he says, 'I understand now the cause of hard times. It's too much prosperity. In fact, if I am to believe you, hard times and prosperity are synonymous.'

'After several moments' cogitation he questioned, 'What's your remedy?' I answered, 'By making the purchasing power of the producers exactly equivalent to their producing power; then no surplus products can pile up. This is to be done only by supplanting the present capitalist system with one in which every man shall have a chance to work, and when he does so receive the full value of the product of his toil. That is the fundamental demand of the socialists the world over.' A few moments more of contemplation, then he blurted out: 'You're right; count one more for socialism.'

Don't give up getting subs for the News. We've got a good paper and we want everybody to know it. It is already the leading socialist paper of the northwest. There are no socialist publications in the country that cover the ground so completely as the News. Its reading each week will give a liberal education of the whole socialist field. It is uncompromising in its scientific position, and is so conducted as to command the respect of those who are the best posted on the socialist position. Those who are not posted will have to come to the scratch and learn the thing right. It's full and careful report of national and international activity gives the reader a familiar knowledge of the power and scope of the world movement. While not much heavy economic teaching has been given because of lack of space, the enlarged paper will give more space for this. We are constantly receiving the most approving comments from the ablest socialists in the country—comments we have refrained from publishing because, unlike some of our contemporaries, we have not preferred to rise by constantly tooting our own horn. So that a subscription for the News is no gold brick scheme. The man or woman who takes it will feel that they have got value received before the year is out. Go out in the evening now and then and just see what you can do with an hour's work. Socialist women are as a rule unusually successful in getting subs. Just try it and see.

Comrade Nevills of Great Falls sends in \$5 for sub cards.

Send your Job Work to THE NEWS

Isaac Cowan's Report.

Oct. 7. Butte—Fairly good street meeting. Weather was very cold. People could not stand. Books, 25 cents.

Oct. 8—I visited the Original copper mine today. Went down the shaft 1,900 feet. Saw the slaves working in 100 degrees of heat. No Siberia could be much worse. Visited the 1,100 foot level. Saw the machinists installing heavy pumping machinery, working with their shirts off. Had a splendid meeting at night. Took a vote. Out of nearly 300 about 200 voted for socialism. I could not get a single hand up for either of the two old parties, or the fusion ticket. Comrade Castle of Central Park made a neat five minutes' speech. Books, 60 cents.

Oct. 9—Had another good street meeting. Took a vote, when a large number voted for socialism. Five young men came up at the close and wanted to know when and where the local meets. Books, 85 cents.

Oct. 10—Had a good meeting on the street tonight. Took vote of audience again. A large number responded by raising their hands. Cash, \$20; books, 90 cents. The local paid \$10 for hotel expenses for me. After meeting tonight we had a special meeting of the local to consider some recommendations. The Butte comrades will now go into a vigorous campaign. Comrade Forster acted as chairman at all my meetings, and Comrade Lovengood furnished the platform, using his wagon.

Comrade Ahern, socialist candidate for sheriff of Missoula county, writes as follows: "I am up for sheriff on the socialist ticket and while it has been said that I was to resign, I wish to say to my friends through the columns of your paper that I am on the ticket to stay unless removed by my party. If the working people can afford to support such candidates as the republicans and democrats have put up for them this fall in this county, then I'll be satisfied to quit. But the working people are not all crazy. They know when they have enough, and surely this example of the old parties ought to open their eyes. I am unable to travel around and speak to the voters as the other candidates on the rep and dem tickets because the Missoula Mercantile nor any other company gives me money and I have to work for my living. So I will leave it to the judgment of the voters to decide whether they want an independent man or a corporation hireling."

Comrade Ahern orders 1,000 campaign cards.

Look up JOB WORK For the Montana News

THE EDSON FAMILY THEATRE 15-17 South Main Street Five Shows Daily Open Year Around

If it's Dry Goods, Clothing or Shoes

The Bee Hive Store Sells it for less than Others

Allen Mercantile Co. Livingston

**4% COMPOUNDED TWICE A YEAR 4%**

Savings Accounts Opened from \$1 Upwards

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS BY MAIL on exactly the same terms as though made in person at the Bank. The mails are entirely safe and convenient. People in all parts of the country transact banking in this manner.

Deposits may be sent by registered mail, money order, or by bank check. When the first deposit is received it will be entered on our books, and a pass book returned by mail as a receipt for the money deposited. We have issued a small book telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy free to anyone asking for it.

**UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**

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**GOT 'EM ON THE RUN**

Our competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices. But we sell the very best groceries obtainable

**30 Per Cent cheaper**

Than They Sell Trash

**William L. Cragg**

Lewistown, Montana

REPRESENTING **GEO. MELDRUM & CO.** OF CHICAGO

"Cry of the Children."

By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Do you hear the children weeping, O, my brothers? They are weeping bitterly. They are weeping in the playtime of the others...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Includes Lena Morrow Lewis' Dates in Idaho, Caldwell Oct. 14, New Plymouth Oct. 15, Emmett Oct. 16, Boise Oct. 17-18, Weiser Oct. 19, Midvale Oct. 20, Council Oct. 21, Fayette Oct. 22, Glenn's Ferry Oct. 23, Ketchum Oct. 24, Bellevue Oct. 26, Twin Falls Oct. 28, Rock Springs, Wyo. Oct. 31.

Snubbed. Every paper in the state, all the weeklies, the colored men's paper, the church papers, received tickets to the state fair except the Montana News. Oh, no, there is no class struggle...

The socialists of Utah have repudiated the position of Dalton, editor of the "Crisis," en masse. Dalton repudiated the nomination of the socialists to the supreme court, declaring that he meant to affiliate with the "American" party for the purpose of fighting the Mormon church...

The National Executive Committee have concurred in the recommendations of the National Secretary, transmitted under date of Sept. 24th, relating to the non-issuance of the semi-monthly Official Bulletin.

National News

At the last general election in Texas there were no socialist ballots presented to the voters in many counties, although the failure to print and present same was in direct violation of law and a penal offense. The law provides that this year the tickets of all parties shall be printed side by side on one ballot...

At the old soldiers' reunion in Oswego, Kas., the socialist party was recognized to the extent of setting apart a day of the reunion for socialist speakers. Comrade Manley, a minister of Oswego, presented the ethical side of socialism, preceded by Fred A. Matthes, of Parsons, with a few remarks...

The comrades in Pasadena have made arrangements for the holding of night meetings from now until election. A sympathizer has kindly tendered the use of a vacant lot on the East side of Fair Oaks avenue, just south of Colorado street, where a tent will be erected and arrangements made for the seating of one hundred or more...

The Woman's Socialist Union of Pasadena, Cal., is about to open a Sunday school for children. The plan is to conduct a class along democratic lines whereby the pupils will be able to discuss all questions freely and without interference from a capitalistic minded teacher...

A rousing socialist meeting was held at the Portland schoolhouse, South Dakota, on Sunday evening. The meeting was addressed by Freeman Knowles and J. W. Brammeier of Colorado. After the speaking a socialist local of nineteen members was organized...

George Goebel reports that he is having fine meetings in Idaho, better than any similar series for size of places. List of dates are as follows: Oct. 16, Cora; 7, Moscow; 18, Kendrick; 19, Avon; 20, 21, Lewistown; 22, Orofino; 23, Gilbert; 24, Russell; 25, Alpine schoolhouse; 26, Fairview; 28, Nez Perce.

The National Executive Committee has decided to discontinue the bulletin issued from the national headquarters, the reason being given that the socialist press was fulfilling the necessary function. This is an encouraging testimony to the development of the American socialist papers.

One of the prominent preachers of Knoxville, Tenn., on the Sunday before Labor day, used the following language in his open prayer: "O, Lord, may these disturbers of the peace who are teaching theories that society cannot adopt, soon see the error of their way and cease their agitation."

Arrangements have been made to supply each Congressional candidate with 5,000 leaflets to each contain the name of the candidate and the name of the city or town in which he resides. The title of the leaflet is, "For Congress, 1906."

Receipts for dues at the National Office during the month of September exceed receipts from the same sources for any other month during the history of the organization. The amount was \$1,603, representing payment for 32,000 members.

International

Reds Want Women to Join Ranks. "The Italian socialists, whose efforts have been paralyzed of late by their internecine quarrels, are now making an effort to enlist the women of Italy in their cause. A congress of female socialists is accordingly to be held in Rome in a few weeks time for the purpose of discussing the best means of making converts among the working women of the towns and the country, the establishment of a socialist newspaper specially written for women, and the promotion of anti-clericalism, anti-militarism and universal suffrage...

In Italy as well as in Germany they are expecting great things from a congress. Comrade Ferri, especially, hopes on the 8th of October, at the great National Socialist Assembly, to triumph over the revolutionary Trade Unionists and the Parliamentary Socialists. The first section minimize parliamentary action, while the second look upon it as the Alpha and Omega of socialist tactics. It remains for the future to show whether Ferri is right in his forecast...

Our Dutch comrades have just held what is now an annual demonstration in favor of universal suffrage, this time in Amsterdam. It is said to have been the biggest demonstration ever seen in Holland. Over 700 societies were represented as against 500 last year in Utrecht, and 1,100 deputies with a membership of 60,000 workers. In the meeting were 15,000 people present. Among the societies represented was that of the marine soldiers, who attended in uniform. They were received with great enthusiasm...

Certainly our German comrades have a magnificent opportunity. Socialism still increases in strength throughout the Fatherland. At the elections for the General Council of Alsace-Lorraine, the socialists gained three seats outright, and even where they did not gain seats their figures showed that the movement is on the up grade. In 1900 the clerical candidate in the canton of Bari polled 1,700 votes to 500 gained for the socialist. Last week the clerical could only poll 1,000 votes, while the socialist had increased his strength to 750. The significance of such a result is enormous. In Alsace and Lorraine Catholicism and socialism come together in deadly conflict for the affections of the workman; and from last week's result it is plain that socialism is not going to be the "bottom dog."

The socialist party in little Finland now numbers 402 unions, mostly trade unions of the social democratic color, with a total of 80,000 members. In 1905 the party income was about \$150,000, and its expenditures about \$125,000.

The St. Petersburg representative of the "Avanti," an English subject, J. E. Fitzpatrick, who wrote in the "Avanti" as H. Kyrdetaw, has been arrested, presumably on the strength of his letters to the "Avanti."

Lodz, Russian Poland, Oct. 11.—A boy who was sentenced to death by court-martial refused the ministrations of a priest, and while standing on the scaffold today whistled socialistic tunes.

Roumania has a well developed socialist movement, 3,000 members being enrolled at a recent convention.

The Arkansas Socialist reports that there are two counties in the state that have refused to put the socialist state ticket on their ballots, and the party has no money to contest this branch of the law.

Socialists of Porto Rico will carry on a systematic and vigorous campaign for the coming elections in November. Full municipal and territorial tickets have been nominated.

Women's Clubs

JAPHETH IN SEARCH OF HIS MOTHER. By Dr. L. E. Holmes. (Continued from last week.) IV.

Time passed. I was twenty-seven years old; had left school for business; was the owner of a ranch and stock in my own name. I often visited the city, and ever when there thought of the "best lady teacher we ever had," and looked at all the women I met, perchance that I might see her. One day father came home from the city and said to me: "Japheth, who do you suppose I saw in town?" I thought of mother, but said nothing. He said, "I met Dr. A. J. White in Poucher's drug store. I did not speak to him, as he was busy and did not recognize me. He is here on a visit, or intends to stay, perhaps. His daughter, whom you met at college years ago, is married and lives here. I think the doctor has retired from practice and will reside here."

He was in his office. I was agitated when I stood in the presence of the venerable looking old man. After breathing a few moments, I said: "Is this Dr. Johnston?" He said, "No, I am Dr. White." "Oh, I meant Dr. White," I said. "Well, said he, 'I am Dr. White,' and seeing I was nervous, I imagine, he said, 'Will you sit down?'"

I thanked him and took a seat, and said, "My name is Japheth D. Stapleton." "Ah," said the doctor. "Do you live on a ranch out on Milk Creek?" "Yes, I was born and raised there," I said.

"I used to know your father and mother; how are they?" "Father is well, but mother, Mrs. Stapleton, is dead. She died about twenty-two years ago. She took me back to her old home in Maine to see her folks, and, in a short time after our return, she died."

The doctor arose, shook hands with me, and said, "You have grown up to be a fine looking young man." He was thinking of the baby he left on our ranch twenty-nine years ago.

I felt less nervous, and said: "Doctor, did you attend my mother when I was born?" "I believe I did," he said.

I said, "I am informed that my mother was a school teacher, who was sick at Mr. Stapleton's house, and that they took me to raise and adopted me as their own son; that my mother left me there when six months old and went away, and they do not know anything of her since. Do you know if she is living, and if so, where she is?"

"Well, my boy," said the doctor. "If you had asked me yesterday I should have had to say no; but today I can tell you something of her. Last night I was at a banquet given by a society here and was introduced to Mr. Henry Johnston, who sat opposite me. The name reminded me of what you now wish to know and of what I then wished to know. I asked him if he was the son of Henry Johnston of Leadburg, an attorney. He said he was."

"Well," I said, "I used to know your father quite well. He had a sister Mary, a teacher about that time; I believe she married a Dr. Grant. Is she living?" "Yes," he replied. "Aunt Mary is living. They are now in—, I missed the name—somewhere in this state—perhaps Leadburg. But I will see him—by the way, a first cousin of yours—and get the correct address. I don't suppose you wish to be known to him as yet?"

And the doctor informed me—for which I felt truly happy—that my mother was a highly educated lady—"a perfect lady," he said, "in every respect." He said that "if all the sweetness of all the short stories from 'Wandering Willie's Tale' to our modern millions were boiled down and sugared off into one choice lump, there would not be found in it a taste so sweet and intellectual as is her daily conversation; that her one fault was hardly less than a virtue, and pardonable under the circumstances."

When he had told me many pleasing things about my mother, that were good for me to hear, he asked me to come up and see him again in a few days.

Oh, I went home happy, and with a longing in my heart that I had long felt, 'tis true, but bigger now than ever before.

When I called again, after about four weeks, the doctor had written to and received in answer a long letter from my mother. She gave him, as he had asked her to do, a full account of her life, so far as general events, since he had seen her.

They had traveled in Europe, returned and settled down where they still lived. They had had one son who died as a result of a railway accident.

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At such low prices that will open your eyes, don't delay while picking is good.

Show Cases, Shelving & Store Fixtures for Sale.

CAPITAL CLOTHING CO.

at the age of 18. The doctor was much older than she and in feeble health, and doing little.

All this concerned me much. She had said in her letter, which the doctor kindly let me have to read and keep, that she had never ceased to think of me; but had never been able to learn anything of me since I was three years old; that she was glad to hear of me and so good a report; that she hoped that I would be an honest and good man and never betray a woman's confidence; that her hair was turning white because of the thought of a son whose love she could never claim. But what she said of the doctor and others is of interest to this story and will sound better in her own beautiful language. (Oh, how I would have prized a letter written to me from my mother, and a picture of her.)

"Dear doctor," she writes, "you ask me to give you an account of my life all these years. If there is anyone, except God, to whom I would give that account right from my heart, it is you—you dear old doctor! I call you dear because, from the day I first saw you sitting by poor me at the Holden House, so many years ago, you have seemed very dear to me. Then I felt for the first time that the lovely mantle of God's charity had fallen over me; your presence gave me confidence and I felt even happy and cheerful. Ah, my theology is at fault. It was not the mantle of God's charity. That falls over all alike. The great charity of God is big enough and best for all the races of mankind—the sky, the rain and the sunshine, and all nature's teeming forces fall on all alike. God is no respecter of persons; and therefore no one person is especially beholden to him for love or charity. Only that charity that comes from the human source can be felt individually, appreciated, known, appealed to. Man only can bestow charity on one alone. I prayed to you and you heard and answered me; and I love you. I prayed to God, and I do not know if he heard me."

"I was never self-conscious. I could never bear such people; they are neither fit for gods or men. For this reason I could but have shown you then how cheerful I felt under such circumstances; and you must have wondered if I were sensible."

I have now but one (earthly) god and that is you. How kind you were, with help not only of encouragement and comfort, but with financial aid as well! Why should you have cared for me so tenderly? It was because you were the good of a good God, placed on earth to aid poor mortals like me, to hear and answer their prayers; and not because you knew me as of old or any of mine, for we were strangers. Oh, I wanted to embrace you then and kiss your dear hands. I felt no shame—that was all gone in your presence, only pity for the less fortunate than I remained.

"I've worshipped you, and you alone, since then. When crossing the sea and it was calm, I saw your face in the blue water. From the moment I first saw you I ceased to view myself as lost or fallen, if I ever did have that thought. I rather think that then I was glad. Yes, now I would not change it all by any washing away of the stains, as the church people say, by repentance and pardon. What was seemed right. I've felt so ever since. I should not have known what goodness is in the world but for that. You came to me—how lucky that I picked out your name among all in the daily papers, and sent for you! I know that the foundation of all life is goodness now."

"I do not blame the poor man, who I'm sure loved me, or thought he did. He was weak morally, perhaps, and had no strength to do otherwise—and the moral strength should have been mine. But on the whole, I cannot say, now, I am sorry I did not have it. Life is a great mystery to us all, and conventionality is not always right when applied to individual cases. All that memory is to me, now, a happiness; and a real crime can never be that. He's lost. But I hope he's happy. I do not want to find him ever. For me he was a passing light of bright colors that went out and left no darkness."

"I'm glad I have a son—a man, as you say. I shall see him again some day; perhaps he will be a light to me when my eyes are dim."

"My husband is much such a man as you are. He has been good to me and I have tried to be good to him. Our life has been quiet; no great joys such as love is said to bring, but peaceful, busy and happy; no shadow except that one death—our boy—but even then my soul went not into the grave. We are getting old. John, my husband, is not strong. Shall I be left alone? I have not made many friends; I mean heart-friends, such as come with comfort in hours of loneliness and trouble, as you once did to me—such as one talks to as to their own soul. But I think of my boy; that we two must meet again. Then earth will recompense me for all its toils and cares; though love is not due to me from him. I wish I knew that he would love me. I worshipped him when a baby his lips were at my breast. Speak kindly of me to him. My tears are flowing. Why I know not. Can a piece of earth cry?"

"I saw you last at my brother's funeral, but did not speak much to you then. Sorrow makes us dumb; and I hardly knew if you would remember me. "Brother and I had been happy together some years before his marriage or mine. We never talked much together. I was always afraid of brother. He was so severely good. But I was not—was too happy to be good. Perhaps it was necessary for one to be sad to be really good; i. e., in harmony with the miserable condition of mankind in general. In all his life brother was a stickler to all the conventionalities. He could not excuse. He would not have been happy in his last days had he known me as you knew me; and yet, he thought he knew me all in all. But John, as I said, was much like you. God's real charity is in his heart; and I told him all because I felt that he was of your kind. Why are not more men great in heart? Dear brother was pure, but of no such charity. He was exclusive, rigid, coldish. He would, I believe, have sentenced me to torture and death. But I should not say all this of poor Henry. I loved him ever. There have been in all these years two persons in my heart, you and the boy I left with strangers when an infant, to whom I have clung in memory as the familiar ivy to the oak—because I once leaned on you—dear oak! Shall I ever lean on him? Oh, my heart leans on him now—the boy of my love—my heart!"

(To be continued.)

Resolutions.

To the officers and members of Chestnut Miners' Union No. 2046, U. M. W. A.

WHEREAS, Our Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst by the hand of death, our most worthy and beloved brother, Edward McDonald, to take part in the Supreme Union on high, and in view of the heavy loss thereby sustained by his aged mother, brothers and sisters, and brothers of this union, we mourn for him who was in every respect worthy of our friendship and esteem.

Therefore, he is resolved, That in the death of Brother Edward McDonald the mother has lost a kind and indulgent son and this union has lost a true and faithful brother.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union, the same be published in the Bozeman Chronicle and in the United Mine Workers' Journal, and a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Jane Addams on Suffrage.

Jane Addams bases her plea for woman suffrage on the assertion that municipal government is housekeeping on a large scale. Clean streets, health, smoke suppression, sanitary inspection, sweatshop reform and a hundred other things involve the application of the principles of good housekeeping, she says, that simple expediency dictates the extension of municipal suffrage to women. The Chicago Record-Herald predicts that "if this new plea shall succeed with the majority of the women of our cities, it is safe to say that success with men will speedily follow."

## MONTANA SOCIALIST TICKETS

**Madison County.**  
 State Senator—Robert Courtney.  
 State Representatives—John J. Com-  
 erford, Adam Burris, T. J. Parker.  
 Sheriff—Isaac J. Smodriey.  
 Clerk and Recorder—Herman Stokes.  
 Assessor—J. P. Coyne.  
 Treasurer—David Phillips.  
 Coroner—Berry Kuntson.  
 County Commissioners—Six-year term,  
 Henry Stokes; four-year term, Thomas  
 Bolton; two-year term, William Peck.

**Fergus County.**  
 State senator—Arthur T. Harney,  
 Philbrook.  
 Representatives—Thomas Hayden,  
 Kendall; Hermann Schneck, Lewistown.  
 County Commissioners—Edward Aiken,  
 Forest Grove, (6 year term);  
 Robert McMillan, Maiden, (4 year  
 term); Levi H. Woody, Cottonwood,  
 (2 year term).  
 Sheriff—J. W. Nelson, Moore.  
 Clerk and Recorder—J. W. Stoner,  
 Lewistown.  
 Assessor—Owen McCabe, Kendall.  
 Treasurer—B. F. Fulmer, Lewistown.  
 Public Administrator—A. Sellers.  
 Surveyor—Ezra Olsen, Kendall.  
 Attorney—A. E. Brinkle, Kendall.

**Yellowstone County.**  
 Senator—Adam F. Skirving.  
 Representative—Alfred R. Jensen.  
 Sheriff—Milo C. Roberts.  
 Clerk and Recorder—Geo. Boyd.  
 Treasurer—Jesse F. Gilchrist.  
 Public Administrator—L. H. Cald-  
 well.  
 Assessor—John Horne.  
 Commissioners—John Lundborg, (6  
 years); Benjamin E. Oglesby (4 years);  
 John Powers (2 years).  
 County Superintendent of Schools—  
 Miss Baer.  
 Justice of the Peace—Lewis M. With-  
 row, North Billings; R. Hale, South  
 Billings.  
 Constables—P. H. Farrell, North  
 Billings; Arthur Davy, South Billings.

**Lewis and Clark County.**  
 Representatives—Herman Luehrman,  
 J. P. Keady, Heinrich Clausen, August  
 Pieper, S. D. Heap, J. M. Frey, William  
 Rottler.  
 Treasurer—J. Bodach.  
 County clerk—Thomas Griffith.  
 Sheriff—Henry Rutherford.  
 Public administrator—Louis Arnold.  
 Assessor—John Rickert.  
 Coroner—John Wandell.  
 County superintendent of schools—  
 Mary Larsen.  
 Commissioners—6 year term, H. Kain;  
 4 year term, J. W. Rose; 2 year term,  
 James Roberts.

**Ravalli County.**  
 For State Senator—G. W. Ward, Jr.,  
 Stenemason.  
 For Representative—O. B. Jones,  
 chiropractic.  
 For Representative—Hiram Platt,  
 Farmer.  
 For Sheriff—J. Worth Goodson, Far-  
 mer.  
 For County Treasurer—James Robb,  
 miner.  
 For Clerk and Recorder—George  
 Henderson, laborer.  
 For Assessor—H. E. Woodruff, far-  
 mer.

**For County Commissioners—six year**  
 year term, G. W. Dobins; four year  
 term, M. Kirchner; two year term, Sam  
 Kyle; all farmers.  
 Superintendent of Public Schools—E.  
 W. Miller, farmer.  
 Public Administrator—Julius Ber-  
 nard, laborer.  
 Coroner—E. G. Wheeler, gunsmith.

**Flathead County.**  
 For Senator—E. G. Bjorneby, Kalis-  
 pell.  
 For Representatives—Henry Booth-  
 man, lobby; H. H. Kinckley, Kalispell;  
 George Held, Kalispell.  
 For County Commissioners—K. Ode-  
 guard, Montford, six year term; J. W.  
 Maughan, Whitefish, four year term;  
 George I. Bowler, Sedan, two year  
 term.  
 For Sheriff—Andrew Pederson, Holt.  
 For County Clerk and Recorder—J.  
 A. Moore.  
 For Treasurer—Herman Wrieth.  
 For Coroner—C. W. Stewart, Kalis-  
 pell.  
 For Assessor—Henry Gatiss, Mont-  
 ford.  
 For Public Administrator—Charles  
 Beckers, Kalispell.

**Gallatin County.**  
 For Representatives—Joseph Friel,  
 Chestnut, miner; Charles Pierson,  
 Chestnut, miner; Paul H. Castle, Cen-  
 tral Park.  
 For County Commissioners—Richard  
 Corrigan, six year term, Bozeman; A.  
 Swenson, four year term, Belgrade,  
 farmer; J. C. Doughty, two year term,  
 Belgrade, farmer.  
 For Sheriff—Barney Warner, Chest-  
 nut, farmer.  
 For Clerk and Recorder—Oscar Chel-  
 gren, Belgrade, well driller.  
 For County Treasurer—S. Ruhsamer,  
 Chestnut, farmer.  
 For Assessor—Frank Redfield, Chest-  
 nut, farmer.  
 For Superintendent of Schools—R. F.

Cornelius, Bozeman, painter.  
 For Constable for Chestnut—William  
 Pierson, Chestnut, miner.  
 It was left to the central committee  
 to fill all vacancies on the ticket if  
 they saw fit to do so.

**Cascade County.**  
 For state senator, Geo. I. Dickinson,  
 Great Falls.  
 For state representatives, W. J. Mc-  
 Dermott, S. R. Splane, Great Falls; Os-  
 car English, Kibbey; H. P. Nevills, Ed  
 Zingel, Great Falls.  
 For county treasurer, J. M. Rector,  
 Monarch.  
 For sheriff, George L. Wesler,  
 Great Falls.  
 For county attorney, Jesse D. Selby.  
 For county clerk and recorder, E. Y.  
 Strong, Great Falls.  
 For county assessor, R. J. McDermond,  
 Great Falls.  
 For county auditor, J. W. Daly, Great  
 Falls.  
 For county coroner, J. F. Gemberling,  
 Great Falls.  
 For public administrator, W. J. Pater-  
 son, Great Falls.  
 For county superintendent of schools,  
 Mrs. Florence Wesler, Great Falls.  
 For county commissioners, six year  
 term, Herman O. Phillips, Great Falls.  
 For county commissioner, four year  
 term, Walter Dannett, Great Falls.  
 For county commissioner, two year  
 term, Frank Servos, Monarch.  
 For justice of the peace, Louis Dilo,  
 Great Falls.  
 For justice of the peace, Wm. N.  
 Palsgrove, Great Falls.  
 For constables Great Falls township,  
 John H. McManus, John Haag, Great  
 Falls.

**Choteau County.**  
 State Senator—J. Thomson, Clear  
 Creek.  
 Representatives—Henry Hagen, Fort  
 Benton; J. B. Bush, Zortman.

**Silver Bow County.**  
 For State Senator—George O'Malley  
 Members of the Legislature—Frank  
 O'Hare, J. F. Donovan, R. C. Scott,  
 W. S. Van Eaton, Con McHugh, J. L.  
 Brown, John Paura, A. Perkla, Her-  
 man Quant, Harry Swift, Charles Nis-  
 sila, and W. H. Pierce.  
 For Commissioners—George Ambrose,  
 six year term; Henry Harley, four  
 year term; Patrick Morand, two year  
 term.  
 For Sheriff—N. E. Levengood.  
 For Treasurer—John Harrington.  
 For Clerk and Recorder—Harry S.  
 Davies.  
 For County Attorney—Swan T.  
 Hogevoil.  
 For Assessor—Arthur E. Cox.  
 For County Auditor—John Byrne.  
 For Coroner—Michael McCormick.  
 Superintendent of Schools—F. W.  
 Moler.  
 For County Administrator.  
 Van Horne.  
 For Justices of the peace, South  
 Butte township—David Schroeder and  
 Howard Stone; Silver Bow township,  
 Solomon Bruner and J. J. Colligan.  
 County Central Committee—G. R.  
 McDonald, George Ambrose, Con Mc-  
 Hugh, John Harrington, Mike McCor-  
 mick, H. L. Maury, Matt Manley, A.  
 Perkla and R. C. Scott.

**Valley County.**  
 For State Senator—H. U. Coster.  
 For Representative—C. W. Kampfer.  
 For Sheriff—R. C. Stanfield.  
 For Treasurer—H. R. Spooner.  
 For County Commissioner—John  
 Lohr, six year term.  
 For Clerk and Recorder—C. E. Mil-  
 ler.

**Park County.**  
 Representatives—Frank Mabie,  
 T. J. Rooney.  
 Sheriff—O. S. Anderson.  
 Treasurer—A. D. Peugh.  
 Clerk and Recorder—R. B. Nesbit.  
 Assessor—M. L. Baker.  
 Superintendent of Public Schools—  
 Mrs. Bessie Wiley.  
 Public Administrator—J. S. Jeays.  
 Coroner—Emile Fyder.  
 County Commissioners—John Uhl,  
 six years; Chas. Elliott, four years;  
 Clarence Bishop, two years.  
 Justice of the Peace, Livingston Pre-  
 cinct—W. H. Smith, M. C. Beach.  
 Constables, Livingston Precinct—  
 John Lamme, Wm. Stuckey.

**Missoula County.**  
 For state senator—T. D. Caulfield,  
 laborer, Missoula.  
 For representatives—F. F. Fabert,  
 miner, Stark.  
 W. T. Sales, laborer, St. Regis.  
 Fred. Shuning, baker, Missoula.  
 Fred. Rogers, farmer, St. Regis.  
 For sheriff—Wm. Ahearn, laborer, St.  
 Regis.  
 For treasurer—J. W. Reeley, ware-  
 houseman, Missoula.  
 For assessor—G. S. Howell, carpen-  
 ter, Missoula.  
 For superintendent of schools—Mrs.  
 Kate Fitzpatrick, housewife, Missoula.  
 For coroner—M. Brier, laborer, Mis-  
 soula.  
 For public administrator—Jas. Ly-  
 ons, contractor, Missoula.  
 farmer, St. Regis.

For county attorney—J. W. Case,  
 carpenter, Missoula.  
 For county surveyor—J. Lebert,  
 carpenter, Missoula.  
 For clerk and recorder—G. Cabbage,  
 For county commissioners—N. Camp-  
 bell (6 years), farmer, De Smet; F.  
 Prebster, (4 years) farmer, Nine Mile;  
 P. H. Rabbit, (2 years) farmer, St.  
 Regis.

**Justice of the peace, Hellgate town-  
 ship—J. A. Freid, stone mason, Missou-  
 la; J. E. Robertson, laborer, Missoula.**  
 For Constable, Hellgate townshio—  
 M. L. Brown, laborer, Missoula; C. L.  
 Keating, laborer, Missoula  
 For justice of the peace, Cedar town-  
 ship—Hen. Neumann, miner; constable,  
 Wm. Gustavo n, miner.

**Carbon County.**  
 For Representative—John L. Mary-  
 ott.  
 For Sheriff—Ross D. Pratton.  
 For Treasurer—Wallace F. Hay-  
 worth.  
 For County Clerk—B. L. Gunnary.  
 For Clerk of Court—W. E. Ogden.  
 County Attorney—George W. Burke.  
 For Assessor—Mike Salo.  
 For Superintendent—Mrs. Frances  
 Cochran.  
 For Surveyor—David Lay.  
 For Administrator—George W. Dav-  
 son.  
 For Coroner—G. F. Rybolt.  
 For County Commissioners—Thomas  
 Northy, six year term; E. T. Prewett,  
 four year term; J. S. Decker, two year  
 term.

**Custer County.**  
 Representatives—Edward C. Gleason,  
 Ferry; Peter Schwind, Otter.  
 Sheriff—James Angus, Otter.  
 Treasurer—Jesse E. Burk, Powder-  
 ville.  
 County clerk—Edward Ryan, Terry.  
 County assessor—Clyde E. Burrell,  
 Terry.  
 Commissioners—6 year term, Charles  
 G. Burk; 4 year term, Harry McCul-  
 lough; 2 year term, R. J. Jackson.

## Bundles of the Montana News

sent from now until Election for ONE DOLLAR. Greater returns  
 must support a GREATER MONTANA NEWS. Socialists should  
 send in local ADVERTISING and JOB WORK to one of the best  
 equipped Job Plants in the State. WE PAY THE EXPRESS.

## The Montana News

is peculiarly fitted for widely distributed advertising. It has a large  
 circulation among the working class and goes into more postoffices  
 than any paper in the state.

Workers, Support your Labor Press.

### Incite Race Hatred

There being no issue between the dem-  
 ocratic and republican parties, the  
 scarcity of campaign material is being  
 sorely felt by the republican papers.  
 The only question they can rake up  
 to go before the people with is the  
 question of Governor Toole and T. J. Walsh  
 hiring Mongolians to mow their lawns.  
 The republican press preaches against  
 agitators inciting class hatred, while  
 they incite race hatred. The socialist  
 objects to the exploitation of labor re-  
 gardless of color, race or creed.  
 If the Mongolians cast a large num-  
 ber of votes, the republican papers  
 would be doing their best to entice that  
 vote to the republican party. A few  
 years ago the writer was in Portland,  
 Oregon, during a campaign, and at that  
 time 125 American born Chinamen had  
 placed their names on the register books  
 to be entitled to a vote. The republican  
 politicians got very active organizing  
 the Chinamen into a republican club,  
 and one morning the republican papers  
 came out with a speech that a republi-  
 can had given before the Chinese republi-  
 can club, wherein he told the Chinam-  
 en that the future welfare and prosper-  
 ity of the city of Portland rested on  
 them, and another column contained a  
 rabid attack against American born  
 women being given the right of suffrage.  
 Such is the con talk and consistency of  
 the old parties.

The republican spellbinders are all  
 praising Roosevelt for the meat inspec-  
 tion law. The democrats claim that if  
 it was not for the support they gave  
 Roosevelt the meat inspection law  
 would never have been enacted. Both ig-  
 nore the fact that it was a socialist book  
 called "The Jungle" coupled with ac-  
 tive socialist agitation, that made them  
 act.  
 Moral: Elect socialists, as they are  
 the only ones who have an issue.

Nonconformity is the soul of progress.  
 Disobedience is the cardinal virtue of  
 the human race. Agitators are the salt  
 of the earth. The Utopia of today is  
 the society of tomorrow. Progress  
 sweeps by those who cry "impossible."  
 The world climbs ever up to higher and  
 better things. —Social-Democratic Her-  
 ald.

### Isaac Cowan's Report.

(Additional.)

Oct. 11, Livingston—Found Comrade  
 Rooney, who stated that the State Sec-  
 retary had informed him that I would  
 not be here because no terms could be  
 made with Carbon county.

Oct. 12—Wired State Secretary Com-  
 rade Graham for first stop, also full  
 list of places up to 17th. Received the  
 following answer:

"Park county under direction of coun-  
 ty central committee, Rooney chairman.  
 Special delivery letter. Go to postoffice  
 tonight." Consulted Comrade Rooney,  
 county chairman, and others of the com-  
 mittee. They decided that I speak in  
 Aldridge, Gardner and Jardine.

Oct. 13—Received Comrade Graham's  
 letter a few minutes before leaving Liv-  
 ington. It appears that Carbon county  
 is responsible for the tie-up this week.  
 I don't want to butt into state affairs,  
 but it seems to me every comrade should  
 try and do the very best to push the  
 cause along by acting promptly and re-  
 plying to letters and telegrams. I ar-  
 rived at Aldridge after staging three  
 miles to get a mile and a half over the  
 mountains. Met Comrade Muldoon on  
 my arrival and was soon introduced to a  
 number of miners around the works.  
 Visited the mines working at night and  
 invited the men to a 2 p. m. meeting on  
 Sunday.

Oct. 14—Had splendid meeting today,  
 quite a number of miners present. After  
 one and a half hours' talk organized a  
 local of 16 members to start with, with  
 others in sight. I found a fine bunch  
 of comrades and prospective comrades,  
 and I believe this will be a splendid  
 working local from now on. Comrade  
 Wm. Ralph was elected secretary, Com-  
 rade John Muldoon organizer. Books  
 sold, 90 cents. Stamp dues, \$2.40. This  
 I send into state headquarters.

Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman of  
 Chicago addresses three socialist mass  
 meetings in St. Louis this week.

# The Winslow Mercantile Co

Dealers in  
 Staple, and Fancy Groceries.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Monarch Ranges and Empire Cream  
 Separators, Studebaker Farm and Spring Wagons.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

The Beer that Made Montana Famous

## Bozeman Beer

Bright. Bubbling. Brilliant.

## Park Bottling Works

AGENTS

Montana's Finest and Purest Beverage  
 Union Made. Home Industry. Montana Labor.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

## MONTANA GRAINS ARE EQUAL

TO THE BEST

The famous Valley of the Nile never produced finer grain than  
 is grown in Montana. The wonderfully productive fields of Iowa,  
 Wisconsin and Minnesota never equalled it. With this splendid  
 grain, pure water and intelligent effort Montana brewers ought  
 to make just as good beer as SCHLITZ

But they don't

YOU WILL ADMIT THAT, IF YOU EVER DRANK  
 SCHLITZ AND THEN TASTED OTHER BEERS.

JOHN HOGAN, Wholesale and Retailer.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

### Bryan and Aristocracy

Bryan says in a recent speech that  
 aristocracy is gradually dying out of  
 the world. Bryan is certainly the limit  
 of ignorant demagoguery in appealing  
 to the prejudices of an ignorant and aim-  
 less mass. The blooded aristocracy of a  
 feudalism, which at one time held the  
 ruling economic power, is, to be sure,  
 rapidly disappearing, even in its sur-  
 vivals, the horde of tinsel-titled strut-  
 ters. But it is only because economic  
 control has passed to the capitalists, and  
 out of the hands of gew-gaw lords that  
 that sort of aristocracy is on the wane.  
 It casts a feeble glimmer beside the  
 modern aristocracy of capitalism. The  
 aristocracy of the splendor of material  
 things, of the control of the lives of the  
 slaves who make them, through the con-  
 trol of all possible means of work and  
 life, was never so pitiless, so hopeless,  
 so adamant. It increases in power,  
 splendor, and security as the trust, with  
 its few powerful stockholders, increases  
 in the hedging round of all the means  
 of life and work. Bryan thinks be-  
 cause he has hobbled with a few  
 worn-out "aristocratic" reues, and de-  
 graded the name of democracy with  
 which he has been associated, that he  
 knows all about the breed. Well, he  
 don't, and he never will until he un-  
 derstands the laws of modern industrial  
 development, and learns that it is eco-  
 nomic power in the hands of a few that  
 makes aristocracy, whether in the form  
 of kings, feudal lords, slaveholders or  
 modern capitalists. Moss-back Bryan  
 cackles against socialism. Yet socialism  
 and the ownership and control by all of  
 the means of life, is the only possible  
 method of overthrowing aristocracy, the  
 ownership and control by the few of the  
 means of life. Workingmen, take your  
 choice. Bryan stands for private owner-  
 ship and aristocracy.

Senator W. A. Clark has been sneer-  
 ing at socialism in New Zealand. As  
 between socialism and a government run  
 by men like Clark, we'll take social-  
 ism. —Whitefish Pilot, republican.

### Base Slander

The Rocky Mountain News of Den-  
 ver, Senator Patterson's paper, comes  
 out with staring red headlines an-  
 nouncing that Simon Guggenheim, cor-  
 poration republican candidate for sen-  
 ator, and William G. Evans, the republi-  
 can boss of Colorado, have advanced  
 money to the socialists to put a cam-  
 paign for Haywood. The three-column  
 article is the most outrageous canard on  
 the socialist movement that could be  
 devised by the hell-hounds of class  
 rule, that have maintained a rule of  
 anarchy in Colorado for the last three  
 years. It charges that the republicans  
 have entered into a deliberate deal with  
 the socialists to finance their campaign  
 and that the funds contributed so far  
 have not come from socialist organiza-  
 tions, but have all been furnished from  
 the corporation barrel. Of course, to  
 posted socialists the absurdity of such  
 accusations in the face of the ironclad  
 organization of the socialist party is  
 simply a matter of jest. But, in view  
 of the vast importance of the Hay-  
 wood candidacy in the state, there are  
 many, ignorant of socialist methods,  
 that will be influenced by the atrocious  
 slander. The object is a made-up con-  
 spiracy among the mine owners to elect  
 Adams, the democratic candidate, and  
 repeat the melancholy farce of two  
 years ago.

### Socialist Gain in Connecticut.

The Socialist party made a good gain  
 in the town election of Huntington held  
 Oct. 1. In 1902 the Socialist vote was  
 29; in 1904, 79; in 1906, 92; and at this  
 election 117.  
 The Socialists also elected John Crib-  
 bins to the school board. Their vote was  
 only 21 less than the democrats. Total  
 vote was: Republican, 469; democrats,  
 13; Socialists, 117.

The present capitalist system that we  
 are living under is the last stage of  
 barbarism. The people of the future will  
 look back at us with the same feeling  
 as we look at the people of the middle  
 ages. Vote the socialist ticket and help  
 usher in a true civilization.

There will be a nominee for congress  
 in every Ohio district.