

# FIRST ANNIVERSARY EDITION

## Increase in Circulation for year 700 Per Cent All Boost for 10,000 in 1907

### WYOMING

Enclosed find a sample ballot with complete returns from Dietz. Total number registered 216, total vote 184. Two years ago the Socialist vote was: Debs, 90; Brown for congress, 80. At that time a total vote of about 300 was cast, the Socialists being second party at that time, republican party first. This year we beat both old parties. The reason the democratic candidate for governor has such a large number of votes is owing to the fact that Governor Brooks, the republican candidate, has his men locked out at Big Muddy, Wyo., for organizing a union. The democratic candidates (union men) of Dietz worked at least 18 hours a day impressing upon everyone who would listen to them that it was their duty to vote for Keister (democratic candidate) for governor in place of O'Neill (Socialist) or Governor Brooks, the argument being "a vote for O'Neill is a vote for Brooks". However, as you can see, O'Neill loomed up with and ahead of some of the Socialist candidates.

At Dietz we polled 63 straight Socialist votes.

Monarch-Carneyville precinct, Socialist, 40; republican, 23; democrats, 15.

Report has it that the 40 Socialist votes at Monarch-Carneyville were all "straight".

No returns from Sheridan or Big Horn yet, will send them as soon as obtained.

—Arthur G. Morgan.

To show what a farce our so-called system of representative government is, Out of over six hundred men's names on the pay roll of the Dietz Mining Co. in Sheridan county, Wyo., only one hundred and eighty three had the right to vote at the recent election. However, Dietz cast a splendid vote for socialism. If the rest of the laboring class was as truly loyal to its class interests as the Dietz miners, it would not take long to usher in the cooperative commonwealth. The Sheridan local which gave promise of a vigorous growth before election by making a poor choice in the selection of some of its candidates reduced the socialist vote considerably in that city. The most fatal blow that can be struck against the socialist party or movement is to place in nomination the name of one whose character or business will not command the respect of his fellow citizens. No matter how depraved a man may be, the old political parties can nominate and elect such man to office but when the socialist party adopts such methods it will go down in defeat. "The battle of ballots" for 1906 is over. The first struggle for 1908 has just begun. With the increase of nearly a quarter of a million votes over 1904 the socialist party has no reason to feel discouraged or down cast.

Let us then be up and doing  
With a heart for any fate,  
Still achieving, still pursuing,  
Learn to labor and to wait."

M. N.  
Victory over Capitalist Fusion.

Tremendous frauds are reported from the Colorado elections, so much so that it is estimated that only half the Haywood vote was counted. The red light district voted solid for Buchtel, Methodist university president, pious fraud labor hater, upholder of capitalist anarchy and crime.

Comrades have been arrested in Colorado for distributing the Appeal to Reason at Cripple Creek, Victor, and Colorado Springs. No court in Colorado will give them justice. This is American "freedom".

### NEW YORK.

We have received but few returns of the Socialist vote in places in New York state outside of the city. Generally they show a decrease from the vote of 1904.

Cayuga County (Auburn)—Chase, 203; Jackson, 41.

Wellsville—Chase, 26; Pendergast, 1904, 20.

Corning—Chase, 80; Pendergast, 1904, 103; Jackson, S. L. P., 7; De Leon, 1904, 41.

Patchogue—Chase, 17.

Schenectady—Chase, 555; Pendergast, 1904, 368.

Syracuse—Chase, 475; 1905 vote, 468.

Watertown—Chase, 219; 1904, Pendergast, 208.

Ticonderoga, Essex county—Chase, 18.

Johnstown—Chase, 173; 1904, Pendergast, 223.

Jamestown—Chase, 348; 1904, Pendergast, 442.

Ilion—Chase, 50; 1904, Pendergast, 54; Jackson, S. L. P., 5; De Leon, 1904, 26.

Geneva—Chase, 40; 1904, Ontario county entire gave us 16.

Buffalo, with two wards and six election districts missing—Chase, 454, against 1048 given by the entire city two years ago.

Watervliet—Chase, 213; 1904, Pendergast, 165.

Addison—Chase, 4.

Berlin—Chase, 8; Pendergast, 1904, 8.

Ithaca—Chase, 46; Pendergast, 1904, 73.

Sparkill—Chase, 5; 1904, Pendergast, 1.

Rome—Chase, 157; Pendergast, 1904, 111.

Great Valley—Chase, 6; Pendergast, 1904, 4.

Monroe county (Rochester), with several districts to hear from, gives Chase 869, against 1970 for Pendergast two years ago.

Frankfort—Chase, 56; Pendergast, 1904, 53.

Limestone—Chase, 43; Pendergast, 1904, 7.

Middletown—Chase, 48; Pendergast, 1904, 111; Jackson, 12; De Leon, 1904, 16.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Chelsea—Carey, Socialist party candidate for governor this year, 79. Socialist vote in 1905, 152.

Abington—Carey, 58; 1905, 91.

Weymouth—Carey, 60; 1905, 115.

West Newbury—Carey, 9; 1905, 25.

Groton—Carey, 18; 1905, 20.

Saugus—Carey 28; 1905, 44.

Marblehead—Carey, 26; 1905, 33.

Lawrence—Carey, 258; 1905, 367.

Methuen—Carey, 46; 1905, 58.

North Anderson—Carey, 5; 1905, 16.

Hanson—Carey, 28; 1905, 44.

Lynn—Carey, 223; 1905, 376.

Leominster—Carey, 68; 1905, 102.

New Bedford—Carey, 144; 1905, 251.

Somerville—Carey, 116; 1905, 166.

Holyoke—Carey, 64; 1905, 88.

Dedham—Carey, 28; 1905, 33.

Haverhill—Carey, 401; 1905, 789.

Georgetown—Carey, 10; 1905, 15.

Charlestown—Three precincts give Carey 10 votes.

Danvers—Carey, 34; 1905, 44.

Merrimac—Carey, 13; 1905, 19.

Holyoke—Carey, 169; 1905, 205.

Sandwich—Carey, 12; 1905, 19.

Pittsfield—Carey, 81; 1905, 71.

Westfield—Carey, 100; 1905, 49.

Fred Hurst, state secretary of the socialist party of Rhode Island, reports the vote so far received as follows:

Governor—Warren A. Carpenter, 360. Socialist vote in 1905, 364.

Lieut. Governor—John T. Fletcher, 360; in 1905, 368.

Secretary of State—James B. Allen, 376; in 1905, 375.

Connecticut.

Danbury—Ernest D. Hull, socialist candidate for governor, has 71 votes. Two years ago we had 64.

Stamford—Hull 64; last election 41.

Putnam—Hull 32; in 1904, 27.

Manchester—Hull 134; socialist vote in 1904, 64; in 1902, 3. The S. L. P. has 4; in 1904, 10.

New Haven—The vote of the socialist party falls from 1457 to 1050. The total vote was very light. The S. L. P. still has about 200 votes.

## One Cycle Complete Years' Work Summarized

### EXCELLENT SHOWING FOR CAPITAL Strong Work Needed by Party Socialists For Coming Season

November 15th, 1905, the Montana Socialist Party began the publication of its own paper, the Montana News. The news had previously been a privately owned paper, and had, at the time the party assumed ownership, 460 subscribers. The paper has steadily grown until it is now printing in the neighborhood of 3,000 weekly. In campaign times its orders run up to 8,000 a week. On page 5 of this edition will be found the financial report for the year. The total receipts for the year are over \$3,000 from subscriptions, job work, advertising, and et cetera. The receipts from the state office are over \$1,150.00, making a total of about \$5,000.00 of business that passes through the state headquarters in a year. When it is taken into consideration that all this has to pass through two pair of hands, and the correspondence and accounting in connection with the same, along with the work of editing the paper and doing the commercial business in the management of the plant, anyone familiar with the motions of business procedure will comprehend something of the size of the task.

As can be seen the amount received on the equipment fund so far is \$556.25. Of this \$159.78 has been expended in the equipment. The balance Secretary Graham has been obliged to use to provide necessary capital to carry forward the News during the campaign. The assets will cover this deficit up to \$200.00. This can readily be returned to the fund in 3 months if the comrades will just give us a genuine boost with the subscription list right away, in connection with the job work that we now have on hand, and what we have in sight in the near future. It must be remembered that all this business is done without any capital to back us. The proprietor of a printing firm in Helena told us we should have a capital of \$3,000 to carry on as a large business as ours expeditiously. The State Treasurer turned over \$137.50 to the Montana News, and received in printing \$195.50! \$2,196.40 has been expended. Additional data may be observed from the report.

You will observe, Comrades, that the Montana News is already a pretty big thing, and constantly growing. To accomplish this much has been done in the face of obstacles of which the party at large will never know. The burden has been largely carried by a few. Some of the locals never help at all. One or two have done little but place obstacles in our way. The editor and manager have virtually contributed \$1,000 a year each in their regular occupations, for the purpose of doing the work that had to be done in order that the paper could go at all.

The first year is over. It ought to be the hardest. The hard struggle of getting the paper started in the face of obstacles is over. The News ought to be pulled out of debt at once so we could settle with our tradespeople. Then the money that is owing us for work would enable us to settle our business promptly and keep out of debt. If each socialist in the state gave \$10 it would not be so very much, and it would insure easy sailing for the News. It has been the case, as is usually so, that those who could least afford it have given the most, while those who would not miss the money have practically done nothing.

The campaign has been obliged to borrow from the equipment fund, but if everybody helps we'll soon make that up, and have fresh determination to add to it till the party has an efficient plant to be proud of. We can do it here in the west, and we'll have to do it. We can't surrender to the harpies of greed in Montana now.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

## VICTORY OVER CAPITALIST FUSION

As the election is over I want to tell about my victory over the combined efforts of the two old parties in Red Lodge, to beat me as justice of the peace. In the first place the democrats put up Fincom and O'Brien on their ticket, and the republicans put up Woodard and C. O. Granstrom. They finally concluded that I would beat them, so they thought by fusing on the justice they could down me. So it was Fincom and Granstrom, republico-dems, all the same. Some old tactics they always use when they get in a tight place. Notwithstanding their jobbing plans I won out by 32 majority, over the second man, C. O. Granstrom. Owing to the dirty trick they tried to play on me I feel I have something to be proud of. We are moving on the enemy

in Carbon county, and have done some good work. We have two locals in Red Lodge, and others are daily coming in. Our friends of the two old parties are getting a little uneasy. They gather together and wonder what to do to stop this exodus from their ranks. We find democrats and republicans alike have got tired of being bossed and led around by the nose, they have quit, notwithstanding the so-called Roosevelt prosperity wave. They can't fool all the people. Some people know this is only a combined dodge of capitalism. I am in this army to stay. Have only been in it about five years, but am talking socialism anywhere and everywhere. Fraternally  
M. H. LUCAS,  
Justice of the Peace, Carbon County.

### WISCONSIN

The Social-Democratic party is now the second party in Milwaukee. The democrats are completely knocked out. The social-democratic per cent of the total vote is 33 percent, against 23 per cent in 1904. The old parties are already talking of uniting in order to hold their own against the socialists. The "Sentinel" (republican) says this morning: "In view of the light vote, the big showing of the socialists was the surprise of election day. They carried a number of former republican strongholds, notably the seventh ward. This set many politicians to work yesterday discussing their probable strength at the next city election in 1908. Some anti-socialists propose a coalition of democrats and republicans against them, along similar lines to the fusion campaign in 1888, when the old labor party was defeated."

The social-democratic party last Tuesday carried three new wards and one new assembly district. It elected five assemblymen which, with our social-democratic state senator, makes six socialist members of the legislature. It also elected the county surveyor and came within 162 votes of electing the social-democratic candidate for district attorney.

The six social-democratic members of the legislature are men splendidly equipped for that position. Carl D. Thompson, the social-democratic organizer, will make himself heard in the assembly chamber. F. Brockhausen is the state secretary of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, and Frank J. Weber is state organizer of the same body. They will push labor legislation and be excellent representatives of the working class. They will make things lively in the next legislature and keep the social-democratic party constantly before the public eye. Watch our men at Madison!

One of the most gratifying features of this campaign is the fact that we now have the working class with us as never before. We carried eleven working class wards. We have also carried all the industrial suburbs of Milwaukee, West Allis, Cudahy, North Milwaukee and South Milwaukee. The social-democratic party of Wisconsin is a proletarian party, and in that consists its strength.

These splendid results are achieved in spite of the fact that the factories and manufacturing plants did not close early, as in former years to enable their men to vote. On the contrary, several plants worked their men overtime, with the express purpose of disfranchising them. This shows how the capitalists now fear the socialists, and also illustrates the need of making election day a legal holiday.

Another cheering result was the vote in the fourteenth ward. This is an old democratic stronghold, inhabited mainly by Polish Catholics. The Polish priests had preached against us, talked against us, worked against us. Yet we came within 55 votes of carrying the ward! The priests are evidently losing their political power, and men are beginning to think for themselves.

How did the socialists of Milwaukee gain these fine results? Chiefly by the distribution of socialist literature. During the campaign, three tons of papers, besides leaflets, were distributed every week. Last Sunday three and a half tons of papers were distributed, not counting leaflets, by 300 volunteers. This work is slow and laborious, but it brings good results, and the results stick.

Returns from the state come in slowly, but are most cheering. They indicate that the socialist-democratic vote will be doubled outside of Milwaukee.

E. H. THOMAS, State Sec'y.  
Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 8 1906.

### New Jersey.

We have returns but few general socialist gains are indicated.

Camden—Forty precincts out of 73 show a socialist gain of 65 percent. The total vote was light.

Paterson—Returns from 22 districts show 301 votes for the socialist party, as against 378 last year. In the same district the S. L. P. vote falls from 184 to 124.

Elizabeth—The First Ward gives 25 votes for the socialist party and 3 for the S. L. P.; Second 14 for the socialist party and 5 for the S. L. P.; Third Ward 20 for the socialist party and 2 for the S. L. P.

Jersey City—We will have about 1,400 votes where we had 885 last year.

Bayonne—Our vote increases from 74 to 160.

West New York and Canterbury—The same vote as last year, 92.

North Bergen—We have 95 votes; last year 77.

East Newark—We get 22 votes, a gain of 7.

Kearney—Last year we had 65; this year, 115.

Harrison—The socialist party has 70 votes, about the same as last year.

Palisade Park—Last year there was one lonely socialist vote here. Now there are four.

Trenton—Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle" and socialist candidate for congress, will have about 2,000 votes. Trenton give him 716.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Littleton, Grafton county, is the only point from which we have received returns. There McFall, Socialist candidate for governor, received 17 votes. In 1904 the Socialist vote in Littleton was 19.

The Socialist vote in New Hampshire in 1904 was 1,090.

Indications are that the socialist vote has more than doubled itself this election, and this in the face of "unequalled prosperity" too.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilkesbarre—William Dettrey, District President of the United Mine Workers and Socialist candidate for congress, has received about 4,500 votes. This is the highest vote any Socialist candidate has ever received.

Philadelphia—Maurer, Socialist party candidate for governor, 2,500. This is double the vote of last November, but 70 below that of 1904 for eDbs.

For congress, the vote in Philadelphia for Socialist party candidates was: First district, E. J. Higgins, 333; 2d, E. J. Lewis, 327; 3d, Chas. Sehl, 396; 4th, H. L. Kummé, 377; 5th, Robt. Nicholson, 712; 6th, H. W. Potter, 507.

Pittsburg—Reports from 136 election districts out of 621 give Maurer 764 votes. The total will be close to 3,000.

Erie—A dispatch which does not give figures says the Socialist vote has increased over that of two years ago.

Allentown—Maurer, 325. Socialist vote last year, 126.

Eversonboro—Maurer, 20. Socialist vote last year, 6.

Upper Tyron Township—Maurer, 11. In 1905, 5.

Shippensburg—Maurer, 38.

Excelsior—Maurer, 13. In 1905, 2.

New Albany Township—Maurer, 10. In 1905, 8.

Sellersville—Maurer, 24.

Reading—Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor, 1,129.

Schuylkill County, Tremont Boro—Maurer, 22.

A press dispatch from London states that Guy Bowman, a leading member of the Social-Democratic Federation of England, while gathering material for articles to be published in Justice, was arrested in Spain on the charge of being an anarchist. Bowman has never been molested in England; but, strange to say, the action of the Spanish government was brought about by representations made to the authorities of his home country.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

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.

Business Manager, James D. Graham, State Secretary.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year.....\$3.00  
Six Months.....\$2.00  
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.



ELECTION ECHOES.

The most noticeable feature connected with this election has been the well nigh impossibility of obtaining the news from the capitalist press regarding the socialist election returns. The moral is that it will be imperative that the socialist movement establishes an efficient press of its own.

The feature that looms up with overwhelming importance is the fact that the American socialist vote has increased all along the line; a good healthy increase, showing that the working class are getting on to the political racket. There is every reason to think that the way is now opened for large and militant propaganda, and that the socialist party is now on the open road to be reckoned with as one of the leading political factors of this country.

Another conspicuous factor in election results is the decline and "rag-end" aspect of the democratic party. True to the socialist analysis of economic function conditioning all political organizations, the democratic party has ceased to stand for any vital economic class. It has also ceased to be a party of protest, this function having passed to the socialist party, which voices its protest with the active constructive demand of the proletariat behind it. Gov. Toole, in his auditorium address, criticised the republican party for passing a primary law that was a farce, and a direct legislation act that had no direct legislation, using the very argument that the News had given in exposing the defects of these measures. The antagonistic social forces are arrayed as they should be—socialism versus capitalism.

Still another phase to be noted in this fall's election results is the satisfactory circumstance that there was no marked defection to Hearstism. This alluring social panacea is like the apples of Sodom, fair on the outside, but within nothing but ashes. The fundamental revolutionary socialist teaching of the last few years seems to have completely undermined this glittering phantasy. Indications are that we may look for a reform party move of large proportions in the near future. The failure of the democratic party, the relegating to the rear of such men as Bryan, La Follette, and Folk, the disorganized condition of the bourgeois reform forces make it imperative upon capitalism that it mobilize these scattered elements into a solid mass with which to counteract socialism, and still hold out a goal to those who are looking for something better. The Hearst virus is in society, and its fiasco will tend to contribute to such reform issue. Here in Montana the scattered Heinze and labor yearners will militate in the same direction. It remains to be demonstrated whether the socialist teaching will go so deep and be so extended as to prohibit such an agonizing interim.

In Montana the socialist gains have been large, stable, and gratifying. John Hudson's vote has almost doubled the last congressional vote. The gains are uniform from all over the state. The best returns from the best organized districts, and from the points where the most work has been done. Districts where there has been solid propaganda make a better showing than those that have been worked for merely political results. Cascade county shows the greatest gain. The best, most thorough, and most painstaking work in the state has been done in Cascade county. A direct interest has been taken by the comrades themselves. They have loaded up and have gone to outlying precincts. They are developing their own speakers; they make a systematic distribution of literature; men and women both work. They take subs for papers; they raise money. Great Falls has the best and most intelligent local meetings that are held in the state. Such measures cannot help but show in

the vote. It is the method that Milwaukee uses.

What is needed is more of the same thing that Montana has had heretofore: Better organization, more self-sacrificing work, attention to untouched districts. With such persistent and developing methods Montana can persistently lay the spook of Hearstism, Heinzeism, "laborism," reform jingoism whenever it shows its head.

Good Work.

Comrade Selby is doing great things on his trip, for a beginning. He got 23 subs in Clancy in two days on a total expense of 55 cents, with a promise of considerable job work in the near future. He is now in Butte, and 7 subs have come in from there so far. He will remain at Butte some time, 2,000 socialists there ought to furnish a good field for a party paper. He will return by Basin and Boulder.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The constitutionality of the Montana eight-hour law was argued before the supreme court in Helena last week. Lawyer Yancy appeared for the Livingston contractors and A. J. Walsh for the Montana Federation of Labor. H. G. Miller, who had the case in hand, and who has been elected as member of the legislature from Livingston on the republican ticket, did not appear but sent Yancy in his stead. He was warned by the tremendous fall off of votes, saving his neck by a bare hundred majority, that it might be just as well for him not to appear personally as always fighting the working class. Miller will be up here this winter to help send another Amalgamated representative to the senate. His every move will be watched and faithfully reported to the working class by the News. The working people are silly to let such people use their name and make laws against them. When they get more sense they'll call a halt. A week's delay was asked for by Walsh to prepare a brief.

SEATTLE.

The most brutal conditions are being meted out to the political prisoners confined in the Seattle jail. A half loaf of sour bread, and one cup of bean coffee is all they are allowed to eat. Good food brought by friends they were not allowed to receive. They were forced to sleep on the concrete floor of the jail and refused the use of the blankets furnished by friends. One comrade subjected to this inhuman treatment was over 70 years old. Another was Nina E. Wood. Comrade Burgess, state secretary, was nearly prostrated by his night in the bull pen. Comrade Titus was convicted on his second jury trial. Five more are to follow. The vote is 10 per cent, the largest ever polled by the Socialists there. The court is kept busy with the trials of the Socialists. Workingmen, this is America, not Russia.

The average socialist vote polled in Carbon county was 360. Two years ago the vote on congressman was 323; this year it was 336.

Expelled.

Red Lodge, Mont., Nov. 17, 1906.  
Jas. D. Graham,  
Box 908, Helena, Mont.,  
Dear Comrade:—Please take notice that one Charles Johnson, a member of Local Red Lodge, branch two, was tried and found guilty (in a special meeting called by said local for the purpose of said trial) of taking part in other political parties by doing all in his power in favor of said parties, and also using all his power in inducing people not to vote the socialist ticket straight, but to vote for several candidates on the republican ticket. For which reason he was expelled by said local. Date of trial, Nov. 10, 1906.

Yours truly,

Box 115. Peter Martell,  
Financial Secretary Local Red Lodge,  
Branch Two.

SOCIALIST VOTE 800,000.

While it is as yet impossible to get a correct account of the Socialist vote over the country, the most conservative estimate it to be at least 800,000.

An exceedingly heavy vote was polled in the West, and all over the country large gains have been made over the previous one. In Milwaukee they run way ahead of both the old parties, the offices being taken by an independent candidate.

In the Ninth New York district, on the lower East Side, an enormous vote was polled. However, as soon as the national vote has been compiled we will print the full account.—The Struggle.

Comrades who are becoming impatient over not having their communications answered the past week should have patience. Selby is gone, Graham has been sick with neuralgia in the face, Mrs. Hazlett has not yet recovered from the Ferguson county trip, and things are behind. They will be caught up in time though. You can help us by sending in another half dozen subs.

Subscribe for the Montana News.

The Proletarian Method.

Dietzgen's "The Nature of Human Brain Work" is devoted to the analysis of the scientific method of thought. In his "Excursions," and in his "Outcome of Philosophy" he passes beyond the standpoint of historical materialism in applying his method, to the social and cosmic interrelations. He develops the dialectics of Marx and Engels, which is a theory of development through antagonisms or class struggles, to a higher stage.

Religion arose from the feeling of human dependence on nature. Man construed the natural final cause into a supernatural one. In this way he created a dualism, a metaphysical mode of thought, an absolute distinction between the natural and supernatural. Stirner elevated the ego to the position of the supreme and most powerful being. If one man is a supreme being, two men are more supreme and powerful than one. This relation of power is the basis of the rule of the majority. A society of equals is evidently more powerful than any individual member, and the cosmos, finally, is more powerful than human society and any other phenomenon. Therefore it is not the individual who determines the nature of body and soul of the individual. We have but to apply the critically inductive method in order to find that it leads to the dissolution of religion, and of all the theological, purely deductive, and dualistic philosophies. Speculative philosophy renounces its seat in favor of the science of understanding, and the breast of man is delivered from the nightmare of all spooks. Dietzgen's theory of understanding completes the victory of Marxism over all priests, philosophers, anarchists and champions of the dualistic method of thought, by supplementing the organic conception of society typical of historical materialism by the monistic conception of the universe.

Haeckel imagines that biological researches alone can supply us with proofs of monism. Haeckel had taken little heed to the study of social relations and their laws, and he imagines that he can abolish social evils after the manner of the liberals, by first educating the masses intellectually, instead of realizing that intellectual training can produce such results only upon the basis of definite economic conditions. Those who know that the law of causality is necessary to the human mind merely as one of its forms of explanation, know that the universe is its own cause and effect, without beginning and end.

The proletarian conception of the world realizes that it is critical communism which makes the harmonious development of all, the indispensable condition for the individual. Individual powers will reach their highest development only when critical communism will have triumphed. It will be a society of all on the solid basis of consciously socialized means of production, which were created by the proletariat, and organized by capitalism. Objective reality sits victorious enthroned. Dialectically organized society inures the freest expression to science and art by abolishing the care for the daily bread. The proletariat is the bearer of the greatest of all social movements ever recorded. The individual who consciously takes part in it entrusts his affairs to the laws of society and of the universe, not in a struggle against, but in alliance with those social and cosmic relations.

Thus has Dietzgen proven the condition of the individual to rest upon material or economic conditions. Thus is the debris of the past removed in the minds of the thinkers and scholars of the world, and a clear path cut for the establishment of a commonwealth based on the welfare of the majority. The value of this work in the midst of the monstrosities of bourgeois thought can only be estimated by a clear and persevering student. Few of our ordinary so-called "well-educated" people have any conception of an accurate or scientific method of thought. They have no pole star by which to know when they are right or when they are wrong. This is because all of the institutions of modern society converge to establish the rule of the few over the proletariat. Accurate thinking will release the proletariat from its slavish and ignorant bondage, as the laws of biological and sociological evolution tend irresistibly towards collective equality.

The method of science will free the proletariat, hence it is fitly named the proletarian method of thought. Among German scholars Dietzgen is honored as one of the greatest thought framers of modern times, and the thanks of American students are due to Mr. Kerr for making his work available to readers of English.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

AGAINST INJUNCTION.

Judge Henry has given a decision against the injunction on the unions in the suit brought by the Billings Telephone Company.

Fourth Congressional District of Maryland, 587 votes. Had no candidate in 1904.

Omaha, Nebraska, 580 votes. In the city election last May, 410.

Tullahoma, Tennessee, 12 votes; 3 in 1904.

State Secretary Buie of Colorado estimates from 12 to 15 thousand socialist votes. 4,300 in 1904.

Ninety-three districts in Indian Territory for delegates to the Constitutional Convention shows democrats 1,317; socialists 387; republicans 235.

Four precincts Tyler, Texas, 35 votes; 20 in 1904.

Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, 781; 733 in 1904.

Twenty-fourth Congressional District Pennsylvania, 502; no candidate in 1904.

Second Congressional District of Maryland, 400; no candidate in 1904.

Eleventh Congressional District, Pennsylvania, Wm. Dettrey received 4,800 votes. The vote in this district in 1904 was 983.

The Siding, Wyoming, republican, 14; democrats 6; socialists 16.

Wood county, West Virginia, 352 votes 48 in 1904.

Allegany county, Maryland, eight districts out of 28, 313 votes. Entire county in 1904 cast 137 socialist votes.

Vale Summit, Maryland, socialists 42; republicans 36; democrats 35.

Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, 327; no candidate in 1904.

Dayton, Ohio, 1,345; 1,000 in 1904.

Evansville, Indiana, 630 votes; last year 551.

Telegram from State Secretary Cutting of Massachusetts.

"Socialist vote shows losses of 20 per cent. Total vote will probably be 8,000. Trade Unionists voted for Yellow rainbow chaser Moran and met Waterloo. In sections where Socialists Trade Unionists fought reformers, gains made."

"All reports received so far show a gain over Debs vote of two years ago. (Signed) Jas. D. Graham, State Secretary of Montana."

Incomplete returns in Chicago placed the socialist vote at 25,143.

Lawrence county, So. D., 1,080 votes, in 1904, 819 votes. The total vote cast fell off about 25 percent.

Indianapolis, Ind., doubled the socialist vote of 1904.

The four socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature were each elected with increased majorities, and Comrade Carl D. Thompson was also elected. This will make the socialist representation in the Wisconsin legislature five in the Lower House and one in the Senate.

In the four-cornered fight for district attorney, Comrade Thiel received 15,468 votes, being defeated by 163 votes. Comrade Glaser was elected county surveyor of Milwaukee county.

The National Secretary has submitted to the National Executive committee the question of the party being represented at the Italian Socialist Federation Convention to be held at Boston November 29th, Dec. 2nd, 1906.

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 North Western 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.

Large Stock Of Winter APPLES

A Few Varieties in Stock

- Ben Davis.....\$1.25
- Belleflower.....\$1.60
- American Beauty.....\$1.65
- 4 Tier Northern Spy.....\$1.50
- Jonathan.....\$1.75
- Baldwin.....\$2.00
- Spitzenburg.....\$2.25
- North West Greening.....\$1.50

The best cooking apple on the market.

The above apples are the finest on the market. And very heavy pack, some boxes having as much as 50 pounds of apples.

KLEIN & BOURNE

Corner Sixth Ave and Jackson  
PHONE 30.

Jos. Mlekush

Carl Yarendt

German Beer Hall

Corner Main and Callender Street

BEST BEER IN TOWN

Only Union goods sold—Try one, try another, if you don't succeed try again.

Livingston

Montana

JOE STANLEY

MARINO NAPOLI

American Beer Hall

Finest Line of Bottled Goods. Domestic and Imported Blue Label Cigars

118 NORTH MAIN STREET

LIVINGSTON, MONT.

Anton Mlekush

John Gollmeyr

THE PARK SAMPLE ROOM

TONI & HANS, Props.

The Best Beer in Town. Come in and Try One.

You'll Take Another and More.

FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS  
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS  
STRICTLY ALL UNION GOODS

110 East Park Street.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA.

Henry Frank

Clothier and Furnisher

Union Made Goods Headquarters

LIVINGSTON,

MONTANA

Capital Cafe PAUL PETERSON, Prop.

Located on Main and Grand St. The Leading Cafe in Helena. Merchants Lunch 25c, From 11:30 to 2 p. m.

QUICK SERVICE and EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE

'PHONE 273-A.

LEVENGOOD'S TELEPHONE 139 INDEPENDENT

L. & L. TRANSFER

FOR QUICK SERVICE HOLD YOUR CHECKS. OUR CHECKERS MEET ALL TRAINS ON STATION PLATFORM. Round trip rates to commercial travelers and theatrical performers. Trunks moved, stored, boxed and shipped. Storage 50 cents per month, one week free to travelers. PERSONAL TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE  
611 EAST FRONT STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA  
Opposite N. P. Passenger Depot

Herman Brown

Herman Schnick

THE MAJESTIC BUFFET

The Swellest Bar in Town.

FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, IMPORTED & DOMESTIC CIGARS

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Next Door to Postoffice

Save Money

By buying your  
DRY GOODS, LADIES'  
AND GENTS' FURNISH-  
INGS, GROCERIES OF

Alva Mayne Livingston

T. M. Swindlehurst

Real Estate, Loans,  
and Insurance.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

BOOKS, STATIONARY,

WALL PAPER, EASTMAN  
KODACKS, CIGARS,  
TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC.  
SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Sax & McCue

Livingston, Montana

THE mission of the Socialists

is to promote the interests of the producers. It is our mission to promote the interests of our customers by keeping always on hand the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at

The Mint

Lewistown, Mont.

The Gaa Paa,

A Norwegian Socialist Paper. Gives All the Party News.

Address: E. L. Mengshoel, 1917 Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 50 Cents Per Year.

Save Your Sole

A. Anderson will repair it. Shoes make to order. First class work guaranteed

118 Sixth Ave. E. Helena, Mont.

UNION

MEAT MARKET

JOE KARRER

111 Main St. Livingston

C. O. Krohne

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE  
Employment Agency

W Callender St Livingston

E. M. NILES

LAWYER  
ROOM 3 GARNIER-MILES BLDG.

LIVINGSTON

From Tennyson's "Maude."

Why do they prate of the blessings of peace? We have made them a curse; Pickpockets, each hand lusting for all that is not its own; And lust of gain, in the spirit of Cain, is it better or worse? Than the heart of the citizen hissing in in war on his own hearthstone.

But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind When who but a fool would trust the tradesman's ware or his word? Is it peace or war? Civil war as I think, and that of a kind The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword.

Peace sitting under her olive and slurring the days gone by, When the poor are hovelled and hustled together each sex, like swine. When only the Ledger lives, and when only not all men lie; Peace in her vineyard—yes! but a company forges the wine.

And the vitriol madness flushes up in the ruffian's head, Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife, And chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread, And the spirit of murder works in the very means of life.

And sleep must be down arm'd by the villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights, While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits Go pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.

When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee, And furious Mammon grins on a pile of children's bones, Is it peace or war? better war, loud war by land and sea War with a thousand battles, and shaking a hundred thrones.

Editor Montana News:

Will you please insert this in your next issue? I am quoted in my report of Oct. 16 as saying that Fargo local is down and out. It ought to read Dickinson, Fargo is all right. I was royally treated there, met at the train and housed at a good hotel. We cannot afford to in any way belittle the least efforts put forth by any one if done with an honest purpose. Wishing you and the Montana movement all kinds of good luck. Fraternally yours

ISAAC COWAN.

P. S. I had two good meetings at Fargo. I found them very much interested in the News, and many are taking it now. I don't know how Fargo appeared instead of Dickinson as I wrote from Dickinson. I expect to be in the Ohio field soon. The state headquarters are moved to Cleveland. I have not heard how the vote is, but there seems to be a good healthy increase excepting Massachusetts, and they have gone back at last reports. I. C.

Read about Indians and Outdoor Life

in a little book that costs nothing. The book describes the Northwest, the land of the future. It is printed on the best of paper, is interesting, profusely illustrated, and full of information. It is suitable for your own home, for schools or libraries. It describes the wonderful Yellowstone Park, the wild Bitterroot mountains in Montana, the Cueniti Indians—almost unknown—on the North Pacific coast, the grand Columbia scenery, the marvelous Puget Sound region, and Alaska. It costs but the postage required to mail it. It will be sent to any address for six cents. The book is "Wonderland 1906" published by the Northern Pacific Railway, and is for general distribution. Send six cents to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or as many times six cents as you wish copies, with proper addresses and the little volume will be promptly forwarded by that gentleman. Don't wait! The book has an object—to educate and inform the public about the Northwest, the region that Lewis and Clark explored and made known to us. Help it perform its mission.

French Socialists Will Not Compromise.

The French Socialist Congress decided by an almost unanimous vote, to retain their parliamentary independence and refuse all support to the radical program of Clemenceau.

THE EDSON

FAMILY THEATRE  
15-17 South Main Street

Five Shows Daily Open Year Around

National News

Fred Merrick, editor of the "Social Rebel," goes to Charleston next winter for the purpose of exposing the legislature that is to send back Stephen B. Elkin to the "American House of Lords."

Local Spokane issues its program for its course of lectures during November and December. These are held at Oliver Hall, 334 1-2 Riverside Ave. The free reading room and financial secretary's office are at 122 1-2 Washington Street. The speakers are Geo. H. Goebel, Wm. Mathews, D. L. Thompson, J. S. Lichty, Chas. W. Dickenson, H. L. Hughes, H. M. Mangold, E. A. Jackson, G. M. Deviney.

Report of J. E. Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota.

"In the 13th ward of Minneapolis, B. E. Roberts polled 811 votes out of 1,642; his only competitor (republican) winning out by 29 votes. A recount will be called for.

In Two Harbors a coroner was elected. Brainerd elected two aldermen and gave an 80 per cent increase over the socialist vote of two years ago.

M. A. Bratland was elected County Auditor of Norman county.

Sleepy Eye gives promise of better things than her name would indicate. Six votes for Debs in 1904, and 33 votes for socialism this year. The greatest gain recorded in the state.

The National Committee vote upon the selection of a National Plate Matter Committee, closed Nov. 5th. Number of votes cast, 14; not voting 41.

The following having received the majority of votes cast are therefore elected: G. F. Bentley, Duncan, I. T.

Chas. Dobbs, c/o The Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky.

Frederic Heath, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. A. LaRue, Bessemer, Ala.

George H. Strobell, 44 Hill St., Newark, N. J.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week are:

J. L. Fitts—West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.

George H. Goebel—Washington, headquarters at Spokane.

M. W. Wilkins—New Hampshire, under the direction of the state committee.

National Headquarters Socialist Party

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1906.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—I am informed that the Italian Socialist Federation will hold its second National Convention in Boston Massachusetts, Nov. 29th, Dec. 2, 1906.

The question of affiliation with the Socialist Party or the S. L. P. will be discussed.

"Il Proletario," the National organ of the Italian Socialist Federation recently announced that one delegate from each state representing the respective parties will be permitted to participate in the discussion, providing they hold proper credentials, and can speak the Italian idiom.

The question as to whether the party shall be represented at said convention is therefore submitted to you.

The limited time, I fear, will not permit of a call for nominations, and the election of such representatives, and in view of this fact, I have corresponded with several comrades on the question of accepting the mission, if elected by your committee. Some of those addressed have not been heard from, but I have favorable replies from Comrades G. Corti and Certuro Meunier, as being willing to represent New York and New Jersey respectively. Other comrades have been given a consideration, but the place of their residence would involve too great an expense.

If it is decided that the party shall be represented, I think two comrades are sufficient, and the payment of their reasonable expenses is involved in the question.

The questions before you are therefore the following:

1. Shall the Party be represented at the Convention of the Italian Socialist Federation?

2. How many delegates shall be chosen?

3. Name of delegates?

I should here state, I do not know either of the above named comrades, except by correspondence, and the fact that their names are suggested, does not formally place them in nomination or prevent the selection or election of other comrades. Respectfully submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary.

We elected one delegate in Oklahoma so it is reported. George Patterson of Elk City, Okla. The count is pretty close. The democrats, however report him elected.

International

The Japanese "Monthly Socialist Review," dated Tokio, August 10th, is just to hand. It contains some fifty pages of crowded matter printed in Japanese characters. The first article, as usual, is written in English, that it may serve as a message to the international world. We feel sure our readers will be glad to read the article exactly as it is, with its occasional quaint English. It affords a most interesting glimpse into the political situation in Japan. The article is entitled, "The Alarm Bell Has Rung," and is printed under five headings:

1. The Remarkable Instruction of the New Minister of Education.

At present our nation is like a ship in a storm. Now is the time for good sailors to show their skill and ability. We are rather glad of this. But already we hear the cries of the coward. The instruction of Mr. Makino, the new minister of education, is one. He first speaks of the extravagance and licentiousness of the rising generation and of the lack of the influence of home and the looseness of the discipline of school. Then he speaks of the influence of books on young people and of the necessity of inspecting publications, so as to prohibit those which are low, baleful and pessimistic.

But the questions we want to ask are, "Which are the really harmful and which are the really harmless books?" "What is the standard of this selection?" "Who are to make this selection?" Both educators and officials of the present are not equal to the task. Moreover, to prohibit the publication of certain writings is extremely dangerous, because it means the restriction of the freedom of thought and speech, and often produces a reaction which may end in a fiery and bloody revolution.

Finally, Mr. Makino alarms those who engage in education against "extreme form of Socialism." But we are anxious to know just what the new minister means by this. Is there any extreme form of socialism which appeals to "fiery and bloody means" existing anywhere in our country? What and where is the test by which we are to judge one form of socialism as mild and another as extreme? The instruction is indefinite and obscure. What is the practical value of such an instruction? How can those who engage in education understand and execute the real meaning of the instruction? We are extremely fearful that the instruction may turn out to be nothing but a motive power of producing blind interference on the part of the governing and needless discontent on the part of the governed. We sympathize with Mr. Makino as far as his motive is concerned, but at the same time we cannot but regret the shallowness of his thoughts.

Our Dutch comrades have just held what is now an annual demonstration in favor of universal suffrage, this time in Amstredam. It is said to have been the biggest demonstration ever seen in Holland. Over 70 societies were represented, as against 500 last year in Utrecht; some 1,100 deputies represented a total membership of 60,000 workers. In the meeting 50,000 people were present. Among the societies represented was that of the marine soldiers, who attended in uniform. They were received with great enthusiasm. It says something for the right of public meeting in Holland that such a thing should be possible.

On Thursday at Limoges there begins the Third National Congress of the French Unified Socialist Party. Many grave questions will be debated there in the liveliest of spirits—Proportional Representation, the relations between Socialism and the Co-operative movement, a daily socialist newspaper, the war against war, and finally, the entrancing question whether a man can be at once a Socialist and a Freemason! When the parliamentary report is presented, we may expect many things to be said of the Clemenceau ministry, and then we shall know exactly how our comrades feel about it.

Japan.

It is gratifying to hear that anti-militarism is raising its head even in the Japanese army. According to a report I see quoted from the organ of the Japanese Socialists, a mutiny seems to have taken place in the army, and the mutineers described themselves as socialists. They were tried before a court-martial and got sentences varying from one to two years.

France.

It seems as if another socialist minister were to be tried in France. Viviani, one of the socialists, who refused to enter the United Socialist Party, or to submit to the party discipline, is mentioned as a colleague for M. Clemenceau.

Women's Clubs

Teachers' Salaries.

"Will you tell me, sir," said Gen. Stephen D. Lee, directing his remarks to the governor in a recent address before the State College at Columbus, Miss., "why your legislature at its last meeting provided about twice the amount for the salaries of the men occupying the chairs of the university as for those of the women discharging the same kind of duties?" Governor Vardaman disclaimed any ownership of the legislature in question, and said he neither favored nor sanctioned the existing discrimination against women wage earners.

Protests of a similar kind are filling columns of the public press in other states. We read that the public school teachers of the Empire State are about to move on Albany for a law providing adequate salaries. Then we hear of discontent among Missouri teachers because of unjust discrimination, and so it goes.

The whole discussion resolves itself back into the question which teachers have been debating for so many years, and which was so aptly answered by Susan B. Anthony on that memorable day in 1853, when for the first time a woman's voice was heard in a teachers' convention. The question was why the profession of teacher is not as much respected as that of lawyer, doctor or minister, and when Miss Anthony was finally permitted to speak, after a half hour's discussion on the propriety of allowing a woman to be heard, she said: "It seems to me you fail to comprehend the cause of the disrespect of which you complain. Do you not see that so long as society says woman has not brains enough to be a doctor, lawyer or minister, but has plenty to be a teacher, every man of you who condescends to teach tacitly admits before all Israel and the sun that he has no more brains than a woman?"

Yet to this day the matter is solemnly considered, argued pro and con, talked about, written about, and the teachers themselves, to say nothing of all the rest of us, apparently fail utterly to see, in the political disfranchisement of the majority of teachers, the cause for underpaid labor and unjust discrimination. In the four states where women vote, teachers' salaries not only average higher than in the states where they do not, but the law provides equal pay for equal service irrespective of sex.

ELIZABETH J. HAUSER.

Our correspondent is one of the prominent suffragists of the country. The cause of low wages does not lie in sex discrimination, but in economic competition among the workers themselves for the jobs. The fact that woman suffers more from the competition is because she is a sex dependent, and the capitalist finds her an easier subject for exploitation. Economic independence for men and women can only come with the abolition of the wage system. In the meantime, anything that is aid to woman's growing intelligence and personal independence is an assistance to the great end of universal freedom, which can only come with economic freedom and opportunity.

Ambition and Socialism.

The other day as I was resting from my woman's daily routine of housework, such as taking care of milk and butter, cooking, washing dishes, sweeping, dusting and other household tasks, which most mothers have to do, I picked up one of our county papers, the Carbon County Republican, and was scanning its pages for the events of the past week. I noticed an article in it reprinted from the Butte Inter-Mountain. The title was "Socialism and Ambition." I read it very carefully, and found it ably written from a capitalist viewpoint. I next picked up the "Chicago Evening Post." In it I read an article entitled "Free Meals for Children—Woman's Club to Care for Pupils of Four Schools." In the article it was estimated that among 5,500 pupils possibly one-fourth went to school without breakfast. I could not help referring back to the Inter-Mountain article. Ambition indeed; it looks to me as though all ambition is lost at present. When one reads in our daily papers that there are vast fields of golden grain being garnered we begin to surmise as to where it all goes. Does it go to be made into bread to feed the children of this nation, that they may not go hungry? No, it goes to the great elevators and passes through different agents to make the price so high that the poor working people and the homeless children of the great cities have not the means wherewith to buy enough to eat. And then I took a trip among some of my friends, and what do my eyes see in these homes? Mothers reading story papers while the children of this country are crying for bread. Where in this capitalist system will you go to find ambition? It is dead. Socialism won't have to kill it. But what will socialism do? It will resurrect it from its capitalist grave.

Found, Frightfully Slashed

Remains can now be viewed at the CAPITAL CLOTHING CO.

For a short time only. Many reasons given in explanation. All there is left of the once superbly selected stock of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings is being cut and sliced in prices beyond all recognition.

These are the facts:

We must close out, You must purchase PRICES NO OBJECT

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY

23 N. Main St. Opposite Grand Central Hotel.

BAKER & SONS

Practical Horseshoers

Lewistown Montana

Union Laundry Co., Inc

THE RIGHT KIND OF WORK and THE RIGHT KIND OF PRICES

116-120 Broadway Helena, Montana. TELEPHONE 13

SPECIAL RATES

IF EFFECT TO

Hunter's Hot Springs.



Tickets include accommodations at the Springs.

JUST THE TIME TO GO.

Inquire of your Northern Pacific Agent about the low rates to these

WONDERFUL HOT SPRINGS IN MONTANA

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Oh, mothers of this great nation, wake up, and behold the misery that is among our children, and let us with one accord demand of the fathers of this land that all children shall be well fed, clothed and educated, that they rise up to bless us and not to curse us.

MRS. JOHN HUDSON.

Seit zwanzig Jahren

hat die "Montana Staats-Zeitung" ununterbrochen das deutsche Zeitungs-Geld in Montana eingenommen und dieser Ruf von Beständigkeit spricht als Kennzeichen des ferneren Erfolges und Fortbestehens dieser Zeitung. Sie soll in jedem deutschen Hause in Montana aufhängen—Loyale Montaner haben sie bereits, aber wir wollen noch mehr haben. Für \$2.00 per Jahr wird die im Staate oder Lande gesandt. Nach selbe portofrei an irgend eine Adresse Deutschland \$3.00. Der obige Preis schließt den "Sonntags-Gast" in sich, mit anderen Worten eine zwölf Seiten starke Zeitung für \$2 per Jahr. Man adressire: Montana Staats-Zeitung, P. O. Box 238, Helena, Mont.

For the Best

\$3.50

and

\$4.00

Shoe



Go to Louis Arnold

Repairing a Specialty

13 South Main

Dr. G. A. Willett

DENTIST

ROOM 9 THOMPSON BLOCK Opposite Grand Central Hotel

I use the latest Anæsthesia Somnoforme for painless extracting of teeth

SPECIAL SALE OF FALL UNDERWEAR 95 Cents the Suit

IMMENSE VALUES IN FALL SUITS \$7.50 to \$20.00

Fresh Arrivals in Trunks and Valises

Sanden & Fraser Co.

The New Store with the NEW CLOTHING

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. BEACH, Sec

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m. W. N. PALSGROVE, Secretary, 815 7th Ave So.

THE HUMPHREY JEWELRY CO.

The finest work done at the lowest prices. We make anything you want in this line. Our shop is all run by electricity. If you want any special design in a ring, have us make it.

Kendall Montana

# State Department

Comrade Rutherford brought in three subs this week, and Comrade Hansen 2.

Comrade Stone dropped in from Garnet, paid up his dues as a member at large and bought 5 sub cards.

A. J. MacDonald sends in a sub from Riceville, Iowa. He says it is the first gun in the 1908 campaign.

Comrade Jacob M. Kruse of Bozeman sends in two subs. Some genius got out and get twenty subs in Bozeman if he tried. Let's see who'll do it.

John Hudson reports from Dean: "Will send you vote from this precinct. The socialist vote is 19, and a number of the socialists were not able to get their vote in."

Comrade Joseph Schaefer of Butte sends in a list of 5 subs, and adds "I wish the Montana News success in the future." That is the best kind of a birthday present.

Mable sends in a check for \$7.50; \$5 from A Friend, birthday present for the News, \$1 from J. F. Mable, 25 from A Friend No. 2, and 25 from Albert Snyder, all for the same purpose. He also sends two subs. He always manages to rake them up from somewhere.

John Shaghneshy writes from Glendive stating that they are desirous of forming a local at that point, and asking for instructions as to how to organize. That is a good beginning for the campaign of 1908.

Ben Ryan is not ready to lie down because the election is over. He sends a couple of subs from Havre and writes: "Will send you some money soon. I have the promise of some, so will send it in. I am well pleased with the result of the state election. We will have to keep pounding at the gates of capitalism until the rusty hinges give way and then we will begin to enjoy the fruits we have earned."

From the Isthmus of Panama comes the word sent by one of those revolutionary machinists from Livingston, Comrade Homer Gendreau:

"Please send my News down here to the Isthmus to me. I may stand a chance of educating the natives. The whites are blind so there is no use trying to show them the light, and they are afraid of Teddy coming down next month to find them with red literature."

Comrade Bob Nesbit of Livingston sends as follows: "Please find enclosed copy of By-Laws and Rules governing 168. Please print 250 copies in the same form as before, and send the same to my address as soon as possible. Tell Mrs. Hazlett that I was ready to go on a hunting trip when I got her letter in regard to those spacers, but I have succeeded in getting 200 hundred of each made, and will send up by engineer as soon as possible."

**STATE**  
Comrade Olsen writes from Kendall: "Your of the 8th at hand and also stamps. Find enclosed money order for

20 stamps and \$1.50 for 3 post cards for the News. You should have been here when they started to count the ballots. Our ticket started way off in the lead, the old parties did not know which way to look. We had them guessing till the last part of the count. I am glad to hear we are gaining so fast all over the country. What we gain the other parties must lose.

Comrade Ward of Hamilton sends in \$5 to square accounts with the Montana News. He is feeling a little blue over the election outcome in that county. But the comrades in Ravalli certainly have nothing to reproach themselves with. They were neither idle nor neglectful. They have taken all the speakers they could get, they have distributed papers and literature, have kept up their organization and all that. They have been deliberately counted out for one thing. What they want to do, is to go right ahead and arouse the revolutionary spirit in the Amalgamated mules that work like horses and vote like animals with longer ears.

From Comrade Palsgrove of Great Falls:  
"Enclosed find P. O. money order for six dollars (\$6) for which send me two books of due stamps. The local is growing slowly but surely. Its membership is 51, and 31 members in good standing. It looks to me and all the rest of the comrades that we are not credited nor was there any publication made of the socialist votes that were cast in Cascade county. I tell you, comrades, if we can't get the news in the Great Falls dailies, such as election and other news, that the socialists would like to know, it is about time to quit such papers instead of paying them \$7 a year for it is outrageous. Take this money and support the Montana News and get the news from the working class."

More subs have come in in the last week than in the four weeks preceding the election. It shows that the comrades mean business. The News suffered during the campaign. The comrades were busy with their local affairs. The expenses here were heavier than at any time in the year's work, and our income and receipts were almost paralyzed. As a result we have heavy debts to meet, and we have to crawl from peg to peg to see if we can meet the most important first. Job stock has been lying at the freight office ten days waiting till we could meet the draft on the bank. On account of not being able to get the job stock out we have been unable to put out certain jobs that are waiting, and of course we cannot get the profit on them. It all comes from working without ready capital. We owe \$200 to one printing establishment, and \$50 to another, and the weekly wage bills have to be paid or no paper. Comrades, you don't have to figure on all this in order to get your paper out, the revolutionary organ and expression of the working class in Montana. All you have to do is to pay your 50 cents, get your paper and enjoy it. The working class aspiration and effort is as much to us as it is to you. You can see what birthday presents to the News mean to us at this time. Comrade Graham had \$150 to meet between Wednesday and Monday. Thursday \$23 came

in. That heartened him up. Then he happened to think of \$19 he could get out of Livingston by writing them, and he wrote urgent letters to several unions that were owing us for work, and so gradually the sum crawled up. Now and then he overchecks and has to write to Livingston or somewhere to have the money in the bank by such a time. These things make great difficulties to work under and the strain is very hard, whereas if the various socialists would feel it their duty to gather up \$10 now and then to help keep up this paper the burden would be distributed a little, as is ought to be. Subs are the most important. The money that comes in with them is the most welcome of all.

Comrade Brunner of Ovando has the following comment on the situation:

"At this election the judges got against the real thing, for we had only 6 votes in the local, 3 of them being the 'real article' clean cut socialist votes, leaving 8 votes outside the local. Considering the circumstances of Ovando, it is a fair show as against 3 votes two years ago.

I see by the News that the Garnet local went to pieces. Must say our local looked loose in the joints for a while but we managed to hold her together with good prospects ahead of us. A slow steady growth, I believe is better than a rush, to stop still. Also I see you are hard up for cash, I and wife would like to help with a few dollars, but have none ourselves. Am trying to sell some beef since last June. It is not much, but enough to help along, and to this have a big 'Tax' staring me in the face, but then I can do, as Comrade Mable says in the last issue 'explain to the treasurer, and it will be all right.'

All considered we can be of good 'jeer' for Donald Bradford succeeded in promoting a creamery in Ovando, to be in operation next spring. Then we will all be rich. You can come to Ovando to see the gold eagles rolling in the road looking for an owner.

When I sent you the last monthly report (Oct.) I forgot to request of you to send a few monthly report blanks, as we are out of them.

Those leaflets you sent we got on time before election. Sent a bunch of them up to Helmsville. Used them around Helmsville as much as I could."

I got a summons to appear in court in Deer Lodge City as a witness in a water suit on Friday Nov. 16. I would like for you to send me to the Deer Lodge city postoffice application blank for charter of socialist party, if possible I will try to go, a local started there."

Comrade Baker of Livingston is taking a long breath for the next fight. Here is the way he looks at the struggle: "Are you going to make a stick of the paper? If you can I want to know, and I will send \$5. But if you cannot the \$5 will do no good to keep it aloft. We made up about fifteen or sixteen dollars for a speaker before election but did not get him. I vote that money goes to keeping the News aloft. Now is the time or never. I will go to the shops and take up a collection for the purpose of keeping up the News. Some of the boys were blue after the polls closed, but I laughed at them. I told them we must renew our energies tenfold, and chisel a hole through the Alps of capitalism, or we will get h—kicked out of us. Now is the time to make the onslaught, while the Dems are down. It's a good thing that the Reps have gone in again, for socialism, for they will try and make all kinds of concessions. Already here the republicans say the socialists have lined up the animals so that they cannot be pacified very soon. The Dems don't say anything, but swear at the socialists. That will cease. But our hardest time is for the next two years, in my judgment. We have to make great strides in opening up a trail to the farmer element. The socialist side has been shown up to the mules in towns and cities. If we can move on to the farmers we will make a great move. Men that work around towns have to shift around so, especially about election time. The farmers cannot move around. We must catch them. If we can get the farmers interested there is where we will make our strength felt. The capitalists fear the farmers more than those that are in cities or towns, for the simple reason that they cannot get heelers to work among the farmers. If we can get a posted man in every voting precinct in the state that will be a great move for socialism. Let us hear from you on this farmer question. To the front, is what I say, and no turn back."

Comrade Wiegand's letter, while a little late as to freshness, still contains such a graphic account of the "old cat dying" that we herewith publish it: "Comrades Hazlett, Harvey and Schnick will speak here tomorrow evening and am in hopes that there will be a good turnout but have my doubts about it, owing to the fact that we have not been able to advertise, having neither hand bills nor time. I didn't get Harvey's

letter, notifying us of their coming, until last Wednesday. However, we surely can do as well as the democrats did here some two or three weeks ago, who upon taking an inventory "as it were" of those present, found to their utmost dismay that there were none who craved the honor of being the presiding officer of the evening. After much parleying a republican was finally pressed into service, all was in readiness now and the democrat rally was called to order by a republican chairman, who by way of squaring himself with the audience told them that he felt it more his duty than a pleasure to act in that capacity owing to the fact that one of the candidates was a chum of his. At this juncture someone suggested that another inventory or invoice of the meeting be taken and ascertain the respective political beliefs of those present, it was found that there were three reps, two dems (not including the speakers of whom there were three) and one socialist. As this was rather a small crowd in the opinion of the speakers who had been used to audiences of at least twice that number, an effort was made to arouse the loiterers from their lethargy that they might come and hear the glad tidings which the dems had in store for them, the ringing of bells and loud cries of "Come and hear the people's candidates" were indulged in for perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes. But, alas! Those who heard heeded not, and those who stayed away didn't come at all. Undaunted, however, in their failure to get a crowd, these mighty warriors buckled on armor and shield, and proceeded to do battle to the enemy (the reps) and had the munitions of war been of an explosive character not one could have escaped unharmed, as it was all escaped unscathed and came out of the fire with smiling countenances, proving that "hot air" when not mixed with booze ("the holy water of the capitalist parties") convinces not, and really does but little harm.

Nov. 5th. Had fine meeting last night good attendance and close attention given to what our comrades had to say."

Here is a letter that breathes the true spirit of comradeship and cooperation. If all would remember the new year of the News in such fashion it would enable us to pay every bill that is outstanding:

"Dear Comrades—Enclosed please find \$2 as a birthday present for the Montana News as a state-owned socialist paper. Wish could spare more. Hope all the comrades of the state will each send in from \$1 to \$100 according to their ability during this month. We are back of the greatest move for humanity in the evolution of the race, and what we give will count in time and eternity.

I am proud and thankful that we have such a paper and such a start in our beloved state.

Since I last wrote you, I visited my old pastorate in Chouteau and broke the ground in Teton county in July, by delivering three lectures and selling seventy books.

I will get a few subscriptions for our paper as soon as I have time.

Your for industrial liberty,  
F. L. BUZZELL.

**J. S. BOONE**  
Contractor & Builder  
All kinds of shop work made to order. Power machinery : : : : :  
Shop Next to Livery Stable KENDALL

**Idaho Socialism.**  
Mrs. Lewis sends us an account of her experiences in Idaho that makes excellent reading for those that wish a clear and correct movement established:  
"I want to correct a statement Mr. Lewis made regarding thab mix-up at Weiser and Midvale with the church people. It was not Mormons who made the kick, but members of the Christian church. The Weiser people telephoned up to Midvale that my speech had nothing to do with socialism, but was on the Darwinian theory, etc., (an untruth), and just before I stepped on the platform I was waited on by a committee and informed that any talk on evolution would not go there. Well, I told them I was not there to be dictated to by people who evidently did not know what socialism was. That the national office expected me to talk straight Marxian socialism, and I was not there to talk socialism to please a few bigots. Well, I gave them exactly the same speech as at Weiser, only I did not point out the parallel instances of the operation of the law of evolution in the organic world.

"And they thought my speech was all right. One of the men came to me after the meeting and thanked me for being so considerate, and was sure I had done great good there.

But the aftermath is where the fun comes in. I sold one man Untermyer's 'World Revolution,' and by noon the next day several church members were I was invited to take dinner had read it here and there, among them a preacher.

When I get to Chicago I'll tell you the time I had with them over it. That it should be branded 'Standard Socialist' was beyond their comprehension. One of the members said if everybody were a faithful follower of the Lord Jesus Christ we would not need socialism. They said that socialism ought to be kept apart from evolution. To them evolution and infidelity are synonymous. And this is what they argue.

They say that infidelity (same as evolution to them), has never done anything for the world, and now the infidels see that socialism is a good thing and sure to come, and if they can get in and control the party, then when the party has triumphed they can claim the victory.

Their beautiful Christian spirit was manifested in the fact that me of the members who kept a store just across from the depot and where I had my trunk, refused to wheel it across the street for me, and but for an old man who helped me out in my dilemma I should have had to cart the trunk myself, as no drayman was to be found. Those people were the limit of anything I've ever seen that pretended to call themselves socialists. A pretty set of revolutionists they would make. They know just about as much socialism as a sick cat. Of course my sales were small there. One never sells anything to church people.

"Was greatly relieved to find some good Marxian socialists at Payette, who were delighted with my speech, and my spirits rose still higher—when I spoke to 150 people in court house at Bailey the large majority of which were republicans and democrats, and I sold them over \$6 worth of literature and took over \$8 collections. Then still higher they rose at Bellevue, where I sold \$11.20 and collected \$8.10.

"We have no local at Hailey. They tell me I turned a number of votes in Hailey and Bellevue. But my name is Mud in Midvale.

"If I were betting on the Idaho election I would bet on Gooding's defeat.

With the strained relations between the National and Colorado and the fusion deal in Idaho things are in a terrible muddle, but Titus' position is certainly the correct one and we must not sacrifice principle even to save those men's necks, and our standing by principle will do more to save their necks than anything else. Strange those men can't see it as another Adams case. I am inclined to be charitable toward the men themselves. Eight months with the hangman's noose dangling over their heads has unnerved them.

"LENA MORROW LEWIS."

**Ways in the Movement.**  
We have a letter from a socialist speaker of national repute that is so full of naive comment on the movement that we herewith present parts of it: "We are wasting more than half our time here in Idaho visiting places where nothing can be accomplished—on a lecture tour. I don't blame Comrad. He is a very sensible fellow. It is a great mistake to suppose that any state which in normal times cannot or hardly can, keep one speaker in the field, will suddenly in an emergency develop capacity and knowledge of its state to be able to handle four or five speakers. Montana is perhaps the only state equal to such a task, and there the capacity has been developed by doing it."

Speaking of a certain state organization, he says: "I spent some two months there last summer, and it was altogether a sickening experience. I worked for \$2.50 a day, owing to their big deficit, and promised not to take that unless the work actually made it. Every month I turned in a surplus, and then they got up a motion to reduce my salary to \$2 per, and limit my expense allowance to a minimum of \$1 a day for hotel and railroad fare both; and if my expenses went over the difference was to be taken from my salary. I was anxious to work under party auspices, and I appeared before them for three or four meetings and tried to reason with them. I had my labor, and some humiliation, for my pains. So I went to work on my own hook and had better routes and a larger surplus. The present state organizer is an all-around, narrow-visioned fanatic. He stoutly maintains that anyone working for the party who takes more pay than the average wage of the proletariat—a la Carroll D. Wright, \$1.47—is a 'grafter.' He himself works for next to nothing and, judged by the value of his work, is overpaid. When I argued that \$2 per day would hardly cover railway fare I got a song and dance from one of his worshippers about an agitator who crossed three states on 75 cents. Then one genius on the committee got up and stated that when there were foreign speakers in the state there was no chance for local speakers. All the locals wanted the strangers, and speakers who were willing to speak for care free only (he himself was one) were never invited. This was the shining light who moved the salary reduction, and gave this as his chief reason for doing so. One poor fellow worked for them for \$1.50 per day, therefore he was no grafter. It was no argument to them that this man at \$1.50 meant a deficit, while my work at \$2.50 meant a surplus. And this poor fellow got so ragged on his pittance that the boys of one of the locals took pity on him and clubbed together and bought him a suit of clothes. To have given that as wages and let him buy his own clothes would have been grafting."

**Send your Job Work to THE NEWS**

## Union Bank & Trust Company, of Montana AT THE CITY OF HELENA

**OFFICERS:**  
GEORGE L. RAMSEY, PRESIDENT. A. P. CURTIN, VICE-PRESIDENT.  
FRANK BOHART, CASHIER. C. B. PFEIFFER, ASST. CASHIER.  
S. MCKENNA, TREASURER. R. O. KAUFMAN, SECRETARY.

Report of Condition Made to the State Bank Examiner as at the Close of Business, November 12, 1906.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,752,109.49
Bonds and Warrants	150,448.08—\$1,902,557.57
Furniture and Fixtures	0.00
Bank Building	62,500.00
Cash	210,005.61
Due from Banks	972,135.31—1,182,140.92
Total	\$3,147,198.49
LIABILITIES:	
Capital	\$ 250,000.00
Undivided Profits	122,902.11—\$ 372,902.11
Deposits	2,774,296.38
Total	\$3,147,198.49

**DIRECTORS:**  
R. S. Ford, president Great Falls National Bank.  
W. A. Clark, of Virginia City, Executor of Eiling Estate.  
W. G. Bailey, of Helena, Capitalist.  
A. P. Curtin, of Helena, Merchant.  
R. C. Wallace, of Helena, President of the R. C. Wallace Company.  
George L. Ramsey, President.  
Frank Bohart, Cashier.

### BANKING BY MAIL.

A Savings Account, drawing interest at 4 per cent. can be opened and carried on by mail. We have complete facilities for out of town accounts, and have many customers in all sections of the state. We have issued a small booklet telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy of it free to anyone asking for same.

# 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

# The Organization

Now that the smoke of the last battle with the capitalists, in contest of their control of the government, has cleared away, there seems to be a uniform movement on the part of those in the actual work of the socialist cause for better and more effective organization of the revolutionary forces. The Pennsylvania and Ohio papers are both urging better and more effective organization. A. M. Simons, in this month's International Review, has a special editorial about the need of more systematic organization within the party to enable it to handle its business and its campaigns in a manner so as to get the best possible results. The speakers and workers generally of the party are familiar with the loose methods, the lack of compactness, and the mere semblance of organization that goes by the name of the Socialist Party in America, and it is a matter of common comment mixed with a good deal of contempt, as to the ignorant, not to say childish ways with which we have to contend.

There are a few in Montana that have been conscious of this condition of affairs for some time. The state secretary has harped on the necessity of organization until results have been obtained in the state, far in advance of other state parties, with the exception of Wisconsin.

But even this statement is merely a commentary on the exceeding flimsiness of other organizations. The Montana secretary, in spite of his desire to evolve some sort of order out of the universal chaos, has had to work with no funds whatever, and the last year with the added burden of the Montana News, so that he has been unable to obtain the desired results. His efforts, however, have succeeded in awakening some intelligence among the ranks of the socialists in the state as to the sort of a condition we ought to have. Isaac Cowan's energetic efforts, and his minute reports and comments have aroused considerable attention to the matter. When I was on the trip into Fergus county the comrades at Maiden asked for a conference in reference to methods and means of conducting the party affairs. Charlie Johnson of Gilt Edge was the moving spirit in the matter. The general opinion was that the present method of speakers was too expensive on the locals, did not achieve practical results in education, and did not in the least improve the condition of organization. They thought the money of which they had been drained would be better spent in building up a strong party press, or in perfecting the central organization. They also were discussing county organization, and field work done by those who thoroughly understood the territory and its needs. Comrade Johnson has since written a letter into the state office on these matters, which will be published with comment by Comrade Graham. Mrs. Hudson has also written a letter which shows that she has observed the defects in the present system and is looking for something that better fills the requirements. These letters show a trend in the right direction. They show that the party members are sitting up and beginning to realize that they are a part of the organization and have some responsibility in regard to how things go, without hanging on to the state secretary like a baby and expecting everything in regard to socialism in Montana to emanate from his wisdom. This is the one great fault in regard to the western socialist movement especially. Americans have been so accustomed to having a "boss" politically, that they are inclined to think even in socialism, that all they have to do is to elect the "boss" and let him do the rest. They lose track of the fact altogether that the socialist movement is a co-operative movement and that committees and executive persons are only appointed to carry out the will on which the mass work. The whole western socialist movement is a horrible pretense of what the real thing ought to be. It is superficial, shallow, chaotic, a pseudo socialism with the exception of a few posted individuals scattered here and there throughout the heterogeneous mass. To state the thing as it is, without any glossing over of the actual situation, it is about such a movement as a paper like the "Appeal to Reason" might be expected to beget. There is no denying the fact that the most conspicuous characteristics of the "Appeal" are excessively trivial. The constant appeals to such childish motives as the "army," the "thermometer," "bull-dog," "fairies," pure sentiment for the "dear old Appeal" are silly, and unworthy the consideration of serious and thinking

men and women engaged in a desperate battle for human freedom. They give an unreal, superficial and childish phase to the movement that is not conducive to an understanding of the philosophy of the socialist outgrowth in society, or the necessary serious and strenuous measures that must be taken to accomplish the emancipation of the proletariat. As a testimony to this the national socialist workers are almost a unit that it is virtually an impossibility to impress upon "Appeal" readers the necessity of active organized work in their home district; and indeed they seem to have no conception of this outside of sending in subs to the "Appeal."

With some the "Appeal" seems to have, in a measure, retrieved itself by its herculean efforts in behalf of the imprisoned miners at Boise.

These efforts are not to be underestimated. The immense circulation of the "Appeal" was a powerful weapon that could be used to frighten the capitalists from their nefarious and murderous purpose, and that it has been used to good effect in that direction is evidenced by the fact that the men still live.

But what is the outcome of all this hurrah so far as socialism is concerned? We find that in Colorado the majority of even the protesting vote came from what are called the "independent voters", those not beholden to a corporation for their jobs, lawyers, professional men of all sorts, small business men, and that as large a percentage of socialist votes in Denver was polled from Capital Hill as from the pure working class. That is, the "Appeal" teaching does not lay hold of the proletariat per se. Its trifling character does not strike down to the roots where great and terrible organic changes are struggling to birth through the awful sufferings of outraged labor. Labor is the giant formative force of conscious humanity. It is the master, the creator, the ultimate arbiter of social construction. The mightiest is none too great for it to cope with; it is mighty where all other pretenses of artificial rule are trivial, impotent, and ephemeral; and to appeal to this giant constructive force, coming up through all the ages, with the nonsense of the trifler fails to awaken any serious or genuine response. Another evidence of this is seen in a letter written by a woman to the "Appeal" which she closes with "Haywood and victory in 1908!" Not a word or a sentiment suggesting the great onward flowing, overwhelming tide of the racial revolt of the proletariat; nothing but a personal injury on which to build the structure of the society of the future. A movement built on nothing better than this will never get results that amount to anything.

This is for the con, and now for the pro so far as the "Appeal" is concerned. Mr. Wayland has a perfect right to publish any sort of a paper that he wants. He has remarkable ability in a business way, and it is this and not the character of the paper that has given it its circulation, and made it so conspicuous a factor in the American socialist movement. It is a good paper; it is entertaining and instructive, and a great agitator; but it is the sober judgment of the writer that the American movement would have been further along if it had never appeared. We should probably have had a smaller movement, but we should have had one based on common sense and sober understanding instead of jingoism and mental distortions.

A word in regard to the insinuation that Wayland always gives in dissenting cases, that the critics are envious. The Montana News has no occasion to be envious of the "Appeal". The "Appeal" is a private profit concern, the News is a state organizing weapon. The News is confined to a special territory and a special task, which does not in the least conflict with the purposes of the "Appeal". Besides whenever an efficient state organ takes the field there is little use for a paper like the "Appeal". The members in the movement concentrate their energies on strengthening their own particular organ, handling their own particular affairs, and a general propaganda organ has less purpose in such territory. The "Appeal" has not a particularly extended circulation in Montana.

Other articles will follow on the organization. In the meanwhile comrades in the state are invited to think out means for perfecting the organization in Montana and giving it working efficiency. No plans are of any benefit unless they include financial calculations, for this is the consideration that posits all others.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

## FERGUS COUNTY.

I enclose herewith returns of the election here. We are well satisfied with our vote, the head of the ticket getting at least three more votes than we figured on. Great gains at Kendall and Lewistown. Gilt Edge on the bum as near as I can find out, and very light Socialist vote in the county.

—Geo. H. Wiegand.

English comrades will be glad to hear that Leo Deutsch—who is well known in this country for his book on Siberia—has again succeeded with Dr. Parvus in escaping from Siberia for a second time. It is so much the more satisfactory, as they were both being sent to one of the worst places in Siberia, and it was feared that they could not long have held out against its rigours.

# Annual Reports

## For Montana News and Socialist Party Organization from November 1905 to November 1906

Below follow the financial reports of the Montana Socialist Organization for the past year.

### TOTAL RECEIPTS ON MONTANA NEWS.

	Subscriptions	Bundles	Advertising	Job Work	Literature	Donations	State Treas.	Total
November 1905...	\$ 79.05	1.35	1.00	14.75		\$ 15.00		\$ 111.15
December 1905...	106.50	2.00	85.55	56.60		40.00	2.00	262.65
January 1906...	98.25		126.95	32.10			5.50	262.80
February 1906...	118.50	.65	39.80	51.25	7.08	41.50		355.60
March 1906...	64.45	97.80	52.40	91.25	2.20	47.50		258.78
April 1906...	64.50	76.20	188.70	103.00	7.25	1.00	100.00	541.15
May 1906...	53.40	7.74	64.15	83.50	2.70	25.00		236.49
June 1906...	50.50	19.85	45.25	91.65			30.00	237.25
July 1906...	122.50	14.05	32.80	56.75				226.10
August 1906...	76.00	9.45	30.40	67.25	.50	1.00		184.60
September 1906...	55.00	22.25	58.70	54.20				190.15
October 1906...	74.50	50.00	38.60	119.55	11.25	7.00		300.90
Total .....	\$963.15	\$302.34	\$764.30	\$811.85	\$ 30.98	\$178.50	\$137.50	\$3,197.62

### TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

	Wages	Printing News Paper and Metal on Mailing List	Mailing News and Postage	Rent, Heat and Light	Stock and Supplies	Express	Literature	Miscell.	Total
1905									
Nov. ....	\$ 69.50		4.30	15.50	7.35	.85			\$ 97.50
Dec. ....	222.00	67.30	4.43	19.25	14.40	2.90		3.60	337.43
1906									
Jan. ....	170.45	114.65	11.69	20.75	29.75	1.00		3.60	351.89
Feb. ....	182.00	15.00	12.48	16.05	18.18	1.35	5.25		250.31
March ..	209.00	25.90	8.09	17.75	12.55	3.85	1.20	2.55	280.89
April ...	189.75	255.55	23.90	14.00	2.15	1.35			250.31
May ....	164.00	135.00	12.90	13.50	19.95	3.15			348.50
June ....	162.25	105.00	16.20	14.00	18.78	1.70			317.93
July ....	170.65	76.80	20.78	12.50	20.50	2.65		1.05	304.93
August ..	142.25	80.00	16.99	13.75	8.00	2.75		.25	263.99
Sept. ....	234.25	80.00	16.81	15.0	6.60	.60		.50	353.76
Oct. ....	280.30	161.55	25.33	17.00	28.88	13.50	4.50		551.06
Total ..	\$2196.40	\$1116.80	\$173.91	\$189.05	\$187.09	\$ 35.65	\$ 10.95	\$ 15.05	\$3914.90

### STATE OFFICE RECEIPTS.

	Dues	Donations	Literature	Supplies	Total	Dues	Donations	Literature	Supplies	Total
1905										
Nov. ....	\$ 61.40	15.55		2.05	79.00		\$69.00	7.00	\$5.00	\$ 81.05
1906										
Jan. ....	3.65	81.30	.30		85.25	2.70	4.00		\$1.10	\$ 77.80
Feb. ....	62.35	23.80			86.15	80.90	28.20	.20		109.40
Mar. ....	88.70	5.45	1.00	.20	95.35	59.60	75.75		.30	135.65
Apr. ....	46.75	43.00	.70	.45	90.90	107.35	71.40	3.20	.55	182.55
May ....	44.45	8.50		1.20	54.15					
Total ..										\$1,154.45

Equipment fund collected to date..... \$556.25  
 Expended for Type, Job Stock Fare to collect an examining Press ..... \$159.78  
 Balance ..... \$396.47  
 Which went to capitalize News during campaign.  
 Bills owing Montana News for Job Work and Advertising up to Nov. 1. .... \$639.00  
 Bills owed by Montana News ..... \$432.00  
 Loan to News ..... \$100.00  
 Books on hand from News Press:  
 400 Negro Problems ..... \$ 8.00  
 3,000 Machine Politics, (Wholesale value) ..... \$150.00  
 Stock in excess of year ago ..... \$ 75.25

### STATE OFFICE DISBURSEMENTS.

Due Stamps .....	\$275.00
Supplies .....	\$ 13.20
Postage, Telegrams, Phones .....	\$24.60
Express, Lit. ....	\$ 23.75
Organizers .....	\$124.50
Management, Wages .....	\$515.00
To Montana News .....	\$137.50
Total .....	\$1,113.55

### CASCADE COUNTY—Three Precincts.

Returns from Monarch, Nassu, Belt Park are as follows:  
 Hudson 14, 6, 4; Maury 13, 5, 4; state senator, George Dickerson 14, 5, 4; representatives, McDermott 14, 5, 3; H. P. Nevills 13, 5, 1; Oscar English 14, 5, 4; Ed Zingel 14, 4, 2; S. R. Splane 13, 4, 4; commissioner, 6 years H. O. Phillips 14, 5, 4; 4 years, Walter Darnet 14, 5, 4; 2 years, G. A. Servoss 16, 5, 7; treasurer, J. M. Rector 20, 12, 4; clerk E. Y. Strong 12, 6, 5; sheriff Geo. L. Wesleder 12, 4, 2; attorney 14, 6, 2; assessor R. J. McDermand 13, 5, 1; auditor J. W. Daly 14, 6, 3; county superintendent of schools, Mrs. Florence Wesleder 12, 6, 5; coroner, J. F. Gemberling 14, 6, 4; administrator, W. J. Patterson 13, 7, 3; justice of the peace, Neihart township, L. J. Fry, 25; constable, Neihart township, Jesse Balsinger 20, 5 in Belt Park. Monarch beat the fake direct legislation amendment by 11 votes.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

The Socialist vote in Wood county, West Virginia, increased 1400 per cent in two years, from 47 in 1904 to 650 in 1906.

### SILVER BOW COUNTY—Butte.

Official Count.  
 Hudson, 1906; H. L. Maury, supreme court, 1909; state senator, M. G. O'Malley, 1930; legislature, J. H. O'Hara, 2088; J. T. Donovan 2250, R. C. Scott 2141, W. S. Van Etten 2033, C. C. McHugh 2078, J. L. Brown, 2112, John Peurs 1997, Fred Simila 1965, Herman Quandt 1969, Harvey Smith 2042, Charles Nissila 1931, W. H. Pierce 2050; judge, C. M. Parr 1711; county attorney, S. T. Hogevoil 1732; sheriff, N. E. Levensgood 1637; assessor, A. E. Cox 1925; clerk and recorder, H. S. 1970 Davies 1775; treasurer, J. P. Harrington 2062; commissioner, 6 year term, G. H. Ambrose 1970, 4 year term, Henry Harala 1671, 2 years, Pat Moran 1720; auditor, John Byrne 1723; county superintendent of schools, F. W. Utter 1528; coroner, Michael McCormick 1749; public administrator, L. A. Van Horne 1883.

### NEBRASKA.

State Secretary Rose reports: Omaha cast 580 votes for the Socialist ticket. Douglas county, 750. This is 30 per cent increase over vote in city election last May.

# Utah Fusion Deal

New York, Nov. 8, 1906.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Natl. Sec'y.  
 Chicago, Ill.

Comrade: I wish to call your attention to a communication appearing in "The Crisis," of Salt Lake City (issue of Nov. 2) in which a number of candidates and officials of the socialist party of Utah endorse the candidacy of one A. J. Weber for county attorney on the American ticket. The endorsement also has the signature of the State Secretary, H. P. Burt. The same issue states that the socialist party made no nomination for county attorney. If the failure to nominate a candidate for that office, and the endorsement of Weber is true, then Section 3, of Article XII of the National Constitution has been violated by members of the socialist party of Utah.

Therefore, I trust the usual procedure in a matter of this kind will be taken to ascertain the facts, so that action can be taken if necessary. Fraternally  
 (Signed) Jas. O'Neal, National Committeeman, Indiana.

### Section 3 of Article 12.

Sec. 3. The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms conform thereto; and no state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization.

### Rules for Proceeding against Fusion or Compromise.

Resolution adopted by the National Committee, in session at St. Louis, Jan. 20- Feb. 1, 1903.

That any state or territorial organization taking action violating the Anti-Fusion resolution adopted by this committee at St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1903, or adopting a constitution or platform in

### COLORADO.

Returns very incomplete. Enough to show more than 20,000 for Haywood and the Socialist ticket. Grand Junction goes 500 for Haywood, Telluride over 450 for Haywood. Great frauds everywhere, especially in Denver, where Socialist watchers were thrown out. In some places Socialists were prevented from voting.

Telluride is one of the towns from which Socialists and trade unionists were deported in the strike troubles of the Western Federation of Miners during the last few years.

A dispatch in the New York "Evening Globe" gives Haywood 4,389 votes in the city of Denver.

The Socialist vote in the entire state of Colorado in 1904 was 4,304.

Dispatches in the New York papers state that the entire republican state ticket is elected with the exception of William H. Gabbert, the candidate for chief justice. Gabbert was one of the judges who trampled on the law and constitution by assisting the Mine Owners' Association in their outrages on the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners.

### MARYLAND.

Hagerstown—Socialist vote for congressman, 182. Socialist vote in 1904, 115.

Cumberland—For Socialist candidate for Congress, 51. Socialist vote in 1904, 38.

These are all the returns we have so far received from Maryland.

Baltimore—Joseph J. Jarboe, Socialist candidate for congress in the Third district, 614. Vote of 1904, 529. Edward B. Steele, Socialist candidate in Fourth district, 589. Debs, 1904, 449; George A. Baurer, Socialist, 400. Debs, 1904, 176.

Baltimore—Chas. B. Backman, Socialist candidate for Baltimore supreme bench, 1,768. Vote in 1905, 1,590.

### OHIO.

There was not much change in the vote polled by the Socialist party over last year. Last Tuesday's total was about 1,900 (unofficial) against 1,833 in 1905. Bandlow received 1,314 for congress and Willert 634. The S. L. P. also polled a slight increase, receiving about 500 votes.

Toledo reports about 1,500 votes for head of Socialist ticket.

### INDIANA.

Indianapolis polled a vote of 1,000, which trebles the vote of two years.

### SEATTLE.

Reports show that the town is holding its vote about as in 1904.

### ST. LOUIS.

Socialist vote about 5,100.

conflict with the national constitution or national platform, on the neglect or refusal of such state or territorial organization to conform to or to enforce such conformity on the part of any local or locals or members thereof under its jurisdiction, shall be proceeded against in the following manner:

1. Charges may be made to the National Secretary by any member of the National Committee.

2. When such charges are so made, the National Secretary shall so notify the State Committee and the National Committeeman from the state, furnishing a copy of charges so made.

3. The National Secretary shall thereupon obtain statements of the facts in the case from both sides within thirty days and forthwith submit the same to members of the National Committee.

4. On the majority vote of members of the National Committee sustaining such charges, such state shall cease to be an integral part or subdivision of the Socialist Party of America; all such decisions, however, shall be submitted to a referendum of the party membership, including the state in question.

The attention of the State Committee of Utah has been directed to the above letter and the rules governing such matters.

The campaign in the ninth congressional district of New York did not bring the results at the ballot box that were expected, although a material gain was made. The figures for 1904 and 1906 are as follows:

	1904.	1906.
Republican .....	5,667	2,733
Democrat .....	5,982	7,265
Socialist .....	3,167	3,616
Prohib. ....	186	.....
Soc. Lab. ....	49	.....

Total vote..... 15,051 13,614

Thus we gain 349 votes, while the total vote is decreased. In 1904 our candidate had about 21 per cent of the vote, and this year the proportion is about 27 per cent.

### SILVER BOW—Butte.

The official count is proceeding. Out of 30 precincts Hudson has 1200 votes. If this rate is continued it will give about 2800 Socialist votes in Butte.

During the counting of the vote, the socialists had men keeping the figures at many of the precincts, among them Nos. 25 and 26. In the first named the socialist checkers accounted for 27 more votes for their candidate, on the average, than the official returns showed. In No. 26 they counted 22 more than the official figures gave them. In the Twenty-fifth precinct there were cast only 20 votes short of the registration. While the socialists are not making any protest on account of their candidates, some of the other candidates, where the contest proves close enough to warrant, may have a kick until they find out for whom the alleged missing socialist votes were counted.

### LIVINGSTON.

The election did not turn out anywhere near as we expected, too much prosperity I guess. They all talk Socialism before election and after too, but scab at the polls, and I believe some members of the local slashed the ticket too, although I can't prove it. Stuckey ran best in our ward, getting 98, I believe; Rooney 78, myself 58, and Anderson 50. We have not gotten the official returns yet. Well I must close, hoping to hear of more substantial gains elsewhere. I remain, yours for Socialism,  
 —Bob Nesbit.

### KALISPELL.

We have not

## The Day After.

The campaign now is over,  
The red light and the glare  
Of bands, and loud-voiced speakers  
Who promised good and fair,  
If we would vote their tickets,  
They'd give us without fail,  
A crammed down, bulging outward,  
Fullest kind of dinner pail.

I see you have yours with you,  
Say boys! I scarce could wait  
Until the noon hour brought me  
Time to investigate  
The contents of this bucket  
I hope there's nothing stale.  
By jinks! I never told them  
What to put in my pail.

Oh well, it is too late now,  
I'll have to make it do,  
I wonder what is in here,  
It's up to me and you  
To cut the string that fastens  
The cover to the bail  
And then sail in and sample  
The good things in the pail.

Gosh! all done up in paper,  
Looks nice, but then you see  
Fudge isn't very fillin'  
For working men like me.  
I'm almost scart to take this  
It looks so kind o' frail,  
Packed in with all the doin's  
That fill a dinner pail.

There's writing on it, see Pard!  
Perhaps an I. O. U.  
For ten or twenty may be,  
The way those rich men do,  
When folks have voted for them.  
It's safer than by mail  
To send the money this way,  
Within a dinner pail.

Well I'll be danged! Lord, fellows!  
Hear what the scoundrel says:  
"My friend the joke is on you  
Just in the same old way,  
You've voted us the power  
To cut your wages scale  
And now we'll make you hustle  
To fill your dinner pail."

"We woo you when we need you  
To further our own end  
That end once gained, no longer  
We pose as labor's friend.  
We know that you are 'easy'  
No, never will you fail  
To rally round a banner  
Inscribed 'Full dinner pail'."

"Life grants whate'er we covet  
From out her ample store  
We fling our crusts to labor  
Your sin to long for more.  
You've sold your wives to bondage  
Nor heard your children's wail  
Your aims and love have dwindled  
To fit a dinner pail."

God, men! To think we've given  
Cause for such hellish taunts;  
Do we, earth's wealth producers,  
Care but for creature wants?  
Ours are they for the taking  
And more, when right prevails.  
That band of thieves shall join us  
In totting dinner pails.

CHASE FOSTER.

Missoula, Mont.

## FROM NATIONAL OFFICE.

Geo. D. Graham, Box No. 908, Helena, Mont.

Dear Comrade:—Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., I beg to say that I am very well pleased with the prospects of the increased vote of Montana, and quite agree with you that things might have been even better, if speakers could have been kept in Montana for the last few weeks of the campaign, but under the circumstances, we could do no better.

Election news throughout the country is very meager, as reports are coming in very slowly, although the indications are that there will be even an increase over the 1904 vote, though some places report losses, while other places report considerable gain. If so, I would consider this very satisfactory.

As to Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis, he is now in Chicago, and intends to remain in or about these parts all winter; at any rate, he says that he has not the intention of going so far west as Montana; consequently will not be available.

I am enclosing you herewith a copy of press-bulletin for general information as to the only election news that I have in hand. With best wishes, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

The democrats are gaping over what happened to them in Silver Bow county. Nothing, only one working class learning class politics, and pseudo democracy is losing its charms for them. Get out of the way antiquated subtleties and let us to the real issue—socialism versus capitalism.

## National Returns.

Election returns showing the Socialist vote of 1906, are filtering slowly in. It is impossible to get accurate accounts of this vote within days, often weeks of the closing of the polls. This is because the early police returns pay small attention to the minority parties and the official count must frequently be awaited.

It is evident however, that the Socialist vote of 1906, is over 500,000 as against 408,000 in 1904, for Debs.

This gain is made in the face of the heavy falling off in the total vote from presidential year.

Debs, in 1904, ran considerably ahead of his ticket, receiving in Chicago, alone for instance, 11,000 votes more than the balance of the socialist candidates. This year the socialists could count on merely their normal strength without the former A. R. U. leader's personal popularity to help them along.

Furthermore, the Hearst movement in four states, Massachusetts, New York, California and Illinois, cut into Socialist strength.

It is significant, however, that although the New York Socialist vote is still lower than it was in 1904, the Socialist vote in the city of New York this fall, when Hearst was running for governor was 14,000, or twice what it was a year ago, when Hearst was running for Mayor.

Reports by states so far received are as follows:

Helena, Mont.—The Socialists cast 14 per cent of the total vote in this state. Although there was a large falling off in the total vote as compared with presidential year, the Socialist vote increased from 5,676 to 7,500. Three representatives to the legislature, and one county commissioner were chosen from Silver Bow county, (Butte).

Harrisburg, Penn.—Returns are in from only four congressional districts, as follows:

	1906	1904
2d .....	327	No candidate
11th .....	4800	983

Chicago, Ill.—National headquarters have received the following telegram from State Secretary Cutting of Massachusetts: "Socialist vote shows losses 20 per cent. Trade Unionists voted for Yellow rainbow chaser Moran and met Waterloo. In sections where Socialists, Trade Unionists fought reformers, gains made."

South Dakota.—The vote was 3,138 in 1904. Will be nearly 5,000 this year, though vote in the state drops off 25 per cent. Lawrence county casts 1,080 against 819 two years ago.

Denver, Colo.—The vote for Haywood this fall is over 13,000, against 4,300 for Debs in 1904.

Baltimore, Md.—Allegany county, Maryland, eight districts out of twenty-eight, 313 votes. Entire county in 1904 cast 137 Socialist votes. Vale Summit, Maryland—Socialists 42; Republicans, 36; Democrats, 35. Fourth congressional District, 587 votes. Had no candidate in 1904.

Ninety-three districts in Indian Territory for delegates to the Constitutional convention shows Democrats, 1,317; Socialists, 387; Republicans, 235.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The vote was 11,692 in 1904, will probably be 17,500 this year. Socialists came within 20 votes of carrying 13th ward in Minneapolis; elected a coroner in Two Harbors, and carried Norman county for W. A. Bratland for auditor.

Florida.—Escambia county will be represented in the next legislature of Florida by a Socialist.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Socialists elected five members to the general assembly, and came within 200 votes of electing the prosecuting attorney for Milwaukee county, carried the city of Milwaukee by 1,000 votes, and cast 50,000 votes in the state of Wisconsin as against 28,220 for Debs in 1904.

Chicago, Ill.—The Debs vote of 47,000 for Cook county, was cut to 23,000 in the mayoralty election of 1905. In this fall's election, part of this ground was regained, 28,500 votes being polled in the county. There is a big increase in the down state vote. The total will be however, 55,000 or 60,000 as against 69,225 for Debs.

Columbus, O.—Debs vote 36,260. Returns this year show a considerable falling off in Cleveland from the Debs vote of 8,700, but gains in the other parts of the state enough to more than compensate and to bring the total for the state above 40,000.

Boise, Ida.—The vote for Debs was 4,949. The vote this year will be not less than 7,000. Kootenai, the great mining county, cast 664 votes for Debs and 950 for Kelley for governor this year. The percentage of Socialist votes to the total is about 10 per cent.

North Carolina.—Total vote for Debs, 124. For state ticket 1906, 400.

On the first appearance of the dramatization of "The Jungle" in Trenton, N. J., the audience called the author, Upton Sinclair, before it and gave him a tremendous ovation. Quantities of brilliant red flowers were presented him by the socialists.

## REPORT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Dear Comrades:—In my several letters dated July 31, Aug. 15, and Sept. 15, the general line of the campaign were set forth.

In the closing days of the Congressional campaign, I desire to review the same in the light of previous arrangements.

My suggestion as to the advisability of sending a letter to every Trade and Labor organization soliciting contributions to the campaign fund, for several reasons has not been carried into effect.

The same met with no specific endorsement at your hands and owing to the peculiar situation arising with the declaration of some labor union officials for political action on so called independent lines, and their direct appeal to the unions for funds. No prior or equal claim, for the political support of organized labor can be conceded, to any combination, by the Socialist party. A definite declaration by an authoritative division of the party, I think should be forthcoming.

The intent of motions Nos. 10, and 11, providing for speakers in Colorado, without expense to the state committee has been carried into effect and in the same manner Idaho was supplied.

The Colorado Campaign committee, at an early date issued a general appeal for funds to all party locals, and though not informed as to the amount secured, the responses have been generous.

The assignment of Comrade Goebel to the northern district of Idaho, has been most fruitful of results, if the size and enthusiasm of the meetings is any indication.

With regard to Idaho, some contests—fraught with serious consequences to the party have been fought out during the campaign.

Avoiding details at the present the facts are that prior to the Socialist state convention, a number of comrades fearing the effect upon the trial of Comrades Moyer and Haywood, advised against playing a ticket in the field or at least leaving vacancies for the positions of governor and judge of the 7th judicial district. It must be said that the lawyers for the defense were almost wholly responsible for this sentiment.

However, a full ticket was nominated, then a systematic campaign was waged by the same parties to have the aforementioned candidates withdraw. Every national organizer was confronted with this sentiment, (and found it growing, although the state committee never communicated this fact to me. I should say for state secretary. Coonrod, that he has first, last and all the time stood to maintain the whole ticket and it is possible, feeling it would come out right, that there was therefore no need to report the fact.

The situation as it unfolded induced me to send the following letter: "National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1906.

T. J. Coonrod, Emmett, Ida.,  
Dear Comrade:—Looking ahead in the campaign and realizing the extraordinary condition confronting out movement at the present time in your state, and the multiplicity of issues political, and associated with the incarceration and pending trial of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, I am moved to offer a few words by way of suggestion.

I take it that daily the campaign grows hotter and more vigorous, and the capitalists realize that they are being assaulted in the citadel of their power, namely the political arena.

Knowing that every device, scheme and fake report will be justified instruments in their hands, it is reasonable to expect that they will endeavor to raise some issue to divide our ranks, or put us on the defensive not to mention the fact that campaign canards and last day dodgers will be issued on a number of subjects inimical to our candidates and our cause.

These reports may take various forms, which we cannot begin to foresee, but two that have occurred to me in part are: that they will announce the withdrawal of some of our candidates, or our entire ticket for that matter, or possibly in the last few days of the campaign, print and circulate a fake confession of guilt alleged to be made by some of our imprisoned comrades.

This letter is only suggestive by reason of knowledge gathered in other places, when we were pressing them hard.

I suggest that you and the state committee give this phase of the situation careful consideration, and to the extent that is possible, forewarn and forearm our comrades everywhere by publication of the definite stand of our party, and its candidates, that they are in the fight to the finish, and it may be well to have our imprisoned comrades issue some statement to be circulated through party channels.

Though removed a great distance from the scene of action, I am closely following every move that is made, so far as information is obtainable, and I believe

you are going to make a great showing and startle the natives if not the nation.

If I can be of service in any manner, command me. With best wishes and fraternal greetings, I am,

Your Comrade,

(Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

Each national organizer was provided with a copy and I said to them, "I think the contents should constitute 'the book by which you should speak,' on all matters relating to this subject. The influence of the position here taken, should be felt wherever the national organizers appear."

I now believe all danger past, and the comrades of Idaho will march in solid ranks to the polls on election day. Credit where it is due impels me to say, that Comrade Titus and "The Socialist" have played no small part in bringing about these favorable conditions.

The distribution of speakers as previously reported has been fairly followed until the close of the campaign. Comrade Untermann, owing to ill health, could not accept an assignment. In addition to those previously mentioned, the following have filled dates:

"Mother Jones, in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Illinois and Pennsylvania; August Palm (Swedish) filled 28 dates in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Massachusetts during July, August and September; Comrade Alex. Halonen (Finnish) since Aug. 24th, has filled dates in Mass., New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, winding up in Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 13th; Comrade E. E. Carr has been assigned four dates in Illinois, and from Oct. 5th until Nov. 2nd, in Iowa; Comrade W. A. Jacobs has been assigned from the 10th of October until election date in Wisconsin; Comrade Jos. M. Coldwell has been assigned under favorable terms to Pennsylvania from Oct. 8th, until the close of the campaign; Chas. Beranek, (Bohemian) has been assigned a few dates in Pennsylvania.

The following number of national organizers and lecturers have been afield for the months enumerated: April 17, May 22, June 18, July 19, August 18, Sept. 18, October 19. In the average 16 speakers have been afield each day for the past seven months.

In keeping with the practice of previous years, arrangements have been made with the national organizers, with but few exceptions, to close their engagements on election day.

The returns from the One Day Wage fund, which amounts to \$1,757.13, is hardly what was expected, but you will remember that four of the large states did not circulate the lists at all, upon the claim that it would interfere with state lists then in circulation, and the recommendation of the New York state committee to their locals, "for them to make generous contributions direct to the national office," has been without result. The only sums received from New York state being from New York City and Brooklyn. A considerable number of the lists have not yet been returned or reported upon. Several of the state secretaries, on what I believe a just claim of overwork, have made the request that they be permitted to withhold report on this fund until after election day.

Aside from the One Day Wage fund, the contributions to the National Campaign fund have been comparatively small, yet the liabilities of the national office today about equal the liabilities of May 1.

The leaflets, "For Congress, 1906," distributed free in 5,000 lots to each congressional district met with a ready reception, 1,365,000 were printed and shipped to the respective candidates.

Many orders for additional lots of 5,000 at the stated price of 40 cents per thousand were secured, but orders for at least 400,000 had to be declined within the last 10 or 12 days, owing to the risk of their not being delivered in time.

In districts where congressional candidates appeared in unorganized states, and where there was an assurance of proper distribution, 10,000 were supplied. Double quota was supplied Colorado and Idaho, the 18th district of Illinois and the 11th district of Pennsylvania.

The press committee has been sending out each week 4 or 5 pages of mimeograph press bulletin, and the number required has constantly increased, 163 publications now appearing on the mailing list.

The article by Joseph M. Patterson, entitled "The Socialist Machine," which first appeared in a Philadelphia publication, has been widely quoted and noted throughout the country.

The number of congressional candidates reported at the national office to date are 275, a substantial increase over the number nominated two years ago. It is quite probable that the total number, which will appear on the ballot, will be close to 300.

Letters on file would indicate that a number of districts secured nominees upon the initiative taken by the national office in supplying detailed information regarding the district and number of locals and members at large. The

## 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

If it's Dry Goods, Clothing or Shoes

## The Bee Hive Store

Sells it for less than Others

Allen Mercantile Co. Livingston

most promising congressional districts, as they appear in the present campaign, will be noted in a forthcoming issue of the "Weekly Bulletin."

Fraternally yours,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

FROM "THE SOCIALIST."

H. F. Titus,

Dear Comrade: I want to thank you for your editorial in "The Socialist" of Oct. 20th. This has the right ring. While the Socialist press deserves great credit for the part it has taken in "The Colorado affair," I feel that much of the blundering and bungling is due to the teaching of this same press. In my judgment too much stress has been placed on saving Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and too little has been said about the principles involved. I do not want, in this case, to ensure any one, but it seems to me that it is well to weigh all the factors that enter into the problem.

Almost all the "Appealers" that I meet seem to think that the saving of the imprisoned men is the end of the chapter. This view they evidently get from the manner in which the "Appeal" has conducted its fight on the Mine Owners' Association. In the "Appeal," Socialism has been left out of view almost entirely. It was much the same with "The Socialist" at first, and this may have been necessary. At any rate you are retrieving yourself now.

Fraternally,  
D. BURGESS,  
State Secretary.

Tacoma, Wash., 10-26-'06.

## Montana's Best Newspaper.

The Anaconda Standard is the leading newspaper of Montana. It leads in news, in enterprise, in progressiveness, in beauty, in brightness, in timely illustration, in all that goes to make up a big, strong, vigorous, magnetic newspaper, pulsating with contemporary human interest. Leading in all these qualifications, it inevitably leads also in circulation, in advertising, in the respect, esteem and patronage of its wide and flourishing constituency.

The Standard is published every day in the year. Its plant is the most complete in the Northwest. It spares no outlay of labor or capital to obtain, fresh and crisp, all the news of interest to Montana people. Its own special news service covers Montana's every nook and corner, and in particular it covers with ceaseless diligence and conscientious thoroughness the happenings of Butte, the state's great thriving, driving, vibrating metropolis.

The Standard aims to be fair to all men and all interests; to deal honestly with all public questions as they shall arise; to discuss current events intelligently and entertainingly; in a word, to publish, day in and day out, a clear, complete, captivating Montana newspaper, at once a pleasure to the reader, a power to good citizenship, and a pride to the state. Daily and Sunday, per month, \$1.00. Daily and Sunday, per year, when paid in advance \$10.00. Sunday Edition, per year, \$2.00. Address, The Anaconda Standard, Anaconda, Mont.