

# START THE FALL CAMPAIGN NOW

## SUDDEN CHANGE OF PLAN

**James Taylor,**

Socialist Candidate for Mayor

was dismissed from his job as Stationary Engineer Wednesday by the Foreman who told him it was on account of his Socialist Politics. The Brewers' Union, the W. F. of M., the State Federation and other organized labor in general immediately took the matter up. When the affair was brought to the attention of the managers, they at

'National Organizer, John M. Work, has just finished nine weeks' work in Utah and reports as follows: "We have organized thirty-one locals with three hundred and forty-nine members; added twenty-six members to existing locals; secured twelve members at large; made thirty-seven propaganda speeches; sold one hundred and seventy-one subscription cards; sold five hundred and sixteen books; and se-

### Primary Law Legislation.

Data has been collected relating to the primary laws in the several states and their effect on the political activity of the Socialist Party. One of the most obnoxious laws is found in the State of Louisiana, involving a filing fee of \$250.00 for a candidate for congress, and the entering of a completed ticket for party offices would entail an expense of several thousand dollars. As yet this law does not effect our party, since it is applicable only to parties polling ten per cent of the total vote.

The Iowa state law is extremely exacting in the matter of primaries, conventions, certificates, and unwieldy political machinery, but involves no direct monetary offering.

The law in Minnesota provides a filing fee of from \$5 to \$20 for each candidate at the primary election, and from \$5 to \$50 at the general election, and will involve an expense of probably \$2,000.00 to place a full state ticket in the field.

The South Dakota law is extremely obnoxious in that it requires about \$600.00 to put a state ticket in the field, and a completed ticket, including candidates for county offices, involves a cash bonus of about \$5,000.00.

In the past objectionable primary laws have been successfully fought by a number of our state organizations, notably Illinois, Nebraska, North Dakota and Washington. A previous primary law was also defeated by the Minnesota organization.

None of the laws heretofore have involved any such heavy financial penalties as the ones now brought to your attention in Minnesota and South Dakota.

The alternative is presented of gathering a large fund to defeat the laws or pay a larger amount for the privilege of voting. If permitted to stand, these laws will be taken as precedents by other state legislatures, and menace the franchise of the whole working class.

With the importance of the subject the question arises, whether the National organization should not assist these states in the contest.

The question is therefore submitted: "Shall the National Secretary circulate the locals, asking a direct contribution to assist Minnesota and South Dakota provided, that any sum received in excess of the amount required shall be used, under the direction of the National Executive committee, for contests relating to free speech and the right of public assemblage."

It is understood that the states mentioned shall continue to raise all the funds they can, and that the entire expense is not to be borne by the National organization.

Regarding the proviso legal opinions and decisions are on file in the National office upon the question of free speech and free assemblage which would indicate that there is a possibility by taking this question to the Supreme Court of the United States, of settling the matter once and for all.

once rescinded the action of their officious subordinates.

Labor is not yet ready to have its Rights of Citizenship summarily trampled upon in that manner.

The NEWS was all ready for the press, treating the affair as it deserved. When the occasion passed, it was necessary to pull out the matter; so that our readers never know what a fine edition was prepared for them this week.

secured numerous names of socialists in places not visited.

Quite a number of the places organized had once had locals before, but they were entirely dead. Such places are often harder to organize than virgin soil.

A large proportion of the work done by any organizer will necessarily go to pieces unless it is properly followed up by the state organization. The

### UNION RESOLUTIONS.

Livingston, Mont., March 18. Whereas, For the past ten months the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America in the Intermountain District, comprising Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah has been engaged in a struggle for better wages, working conditions, a shorter work-day and a recognition of the District Council against the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co.;

Whereas, The Montana Federation of Labor, since the 16th day of March, 1907, has been involved in a strike against the aforesaid company in the cities of Livingston, Billings and Red Lodge, through the Telephone Operators' Union, for an increase in wages and better working conditions for the lady operators, and also in the cities of Butte, Helena and Great Falls the operators have been on strike in aid of their co-workers and in an endeavor to eliminate obnoxious conditions imposed upon them by petty hirings of the company, and resentment of court injunctions; and,

Whereas, We believe through information from the officials of the I. B. of E. W. and the Montana Federation of Labor that this struggle has been prolonged by and through the unsolicited interference of irresponsible persons, whose object in so doing was through a desire to aid the aforesaid company and to discredit the union labor movement in its efforts to create union conditions and to bring emoluments to themselves, showing them to be only fawning sycophants at the feet of mammon and traitors to the cause they presume to represent and admire; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By Livingston Trades and Labor Council, in regular session convened, this 18th day of March, 1908, that we denounce the actions of these individuals, or unions, if such, who have presumed to assume such authority or to devise this company that such power was vested in them, or that they could bring about a settlement of the pending difficulties with the aforesaid company, or that any division of labor's forces was imminent in this instance; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge to the officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Montana Federation of Labor and the Local Unions of the Telephone Operators in Montana our undivided moral and financial support until this controversy is satisfactorily settled, solely and only through and by the officers of the organizations involved, and who are responsible to the unions implicated for their actions, and to none other; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press and a copy forwarded to Mr. H. Vance Lane, President of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, attested by the secretary and signed

state secretary and state committee of Utah realize that fact. They propose to follow up my work energetically. In fact they are doing so right now. I therefore believe my work will have permanent value.

State Secretary Joseph MacLachlan—"Little Mac," as he is affectionately known among the Utah comrades—co-operated with me with untiring activity and efficiency. The state committee and a lot of other socialist heroes and heroines lent me their cordial assistance. The socialist papers kindly gave us the use of their subscription lists.

Utah is a fruitful field. Of the twenty-seven counties in the state, there are half a dozen which we are able to carry next fall. I predict a steady growth for the state movement.

The American socialist party seems to have stumbled into such a snare of school-mastering as to who is "right", and who fits somebody else's idea of what a socialist should be, that one would think there is no place left in it for the real workers any more.

A good comrade at Livingston has been nominated as delegate to the national convention. He writes: "Yes, I will accept the nomination as a candidate for the convention, and I wish I could be elected, but I don't expect to get votes enough, for a prominent socialist of the state told me a short

### Social-Democracy, Heretism and Militarism.

In a letter, in which our comrade, E. Belfort Bax, takes exception to the view we quoted from the "New Age" on the position of Herve in the International Socialist movement, he says: "The reason why some of our English comrades favor the citizen army is admittedly because they hope to see in it a revolutionary implement." That may, to some extent, be true, but it is only true, speaking of the general body, in the sense that we believe every modification of existing conditions for which we work will help on the revolution. As it stands, the statement is very like that which the anarchists used to make when they jeered at us as mere politicians, and said that we fancied we had discovered some peculiar alchemy in the ballot-box and believed we could "vote in" the revolution. And the one statement is about as accurate as the other. It ought not to be necessary to point out at this time of day that Social-Democrats do not lay special stress on any particular tactics; that the end is everything, the means of quite secondary consideration. We do not overestimate the value of parliamentarism, nor is the Armed Nation a counsel of perfection. We do say, however, notwithstanding all the belated anarchist talk about "direct action" and the rest, that the conquest of a political power is essential to the revolution, and, further, that if political power were conquered for Social-Democracy with the overwhelming majority of the nation at its back, it could not hold power for a week if the present governing classes had a professional soldiery at their service and the rest of the people were unarmed.

That is the argument for the Armed Nation from the revolutionary standpoint. It is supposed to be an argument against this view to point out that in Switzerland citizen soldiers have been used against strikers. It would be just as reasonable to point to the fact that numbers of workmen are frequently reduced to blackleg their fellows as an argument against trade unionism. No one pretends that by the military training and arming of all citizens, in itself, the whole complexion and composition of modern society will be changed and class antagonism at once abolished. All we say is, that if all citizens are on an equality in this respect, it will be impossible for any class to maintain its ascendancy by force against the will of the majority.—London Justice.

by the president of this organization, with the seal attached.  
JAMES D. SHADON,  
President Trades & Labor Council,  
Attack A. GRENTER, Sec.  
A. D. PEUGH,  
District Organizer A. F. of L.

time ago that I did not know how to talk socialism and of course I suppose his influence will be against me. Still I feel pleased to look back at my past record as a persistent socialist in Nebraska when I was not looked on as a "stumbling block" nor as a socialist that was not able to enlighten, and when I did enlighten many of the slaves in that state.

My record there and also here is all open. Had I not been an agitator for socialism on the railroad here, whereby I got many to read and change their political views, and vote same, I would not have been victimized by the railroad corporation in August 1906, and even refused a discharge letter.

Then again last summer over 50 of the citizens' alliance shook his fist master and demanded that he discharge me because I was a "socialist agitator" and in their meeting said "they would throw me in the river."

Then this spring one of the leaders of the citizens' alliance shook his fist in my face and damned me and said, "I ought to be run out of town." Yet I was "abrupt" enough to talk to this citizens' alliance brute for two hours.

Now, what any socialist says about me will not change me in my duties, as a socialist wherever I am, or whatever I do, I will always be found in line with the socialist principles as laid down by our international platform."

### SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

The socialists who were arrested in Buffalo last Sunday and brought before the police judge on Monday morning were very quickly released when an attorney took their case in hand. Perhaps the police thought that because they were not able properly to speak our language that it would be easy to make an example of them as anarchists. Let the police make no mistake. The socialist party of Rochester will allow no unlawful handling of any of the adherents of their movements.

These men who are Lithuanians were going to hold a socialist agitation meeting, which is quite within their rights, but the police decided to stop it. When our comrades got to the hall they found it in the hands of the police, who forbade them to hold any meeting. This they had no right to do. Their duty was to be present at the meeting and if anything of an unlawful nature was said then to arrest those who uttered it. Why, they would not even dare to serve Emma Goldman as they served these men. But the socialists of Rochester stand ready to fight to the last ditch for their rights. A condition now exists which the socialists have foretold. It is a condition which proves the truth of their philosophy and they won't be bulldozed from doing whatever they think is good for the working class, so long as it is within the sphere of the law.

### "It's Different, You Know."

To preach, marry people and collect the salary, fees and perquisites of the pulpit, you must belong to the Ministers' Union, the Clergy, and carry a license card.

To practice law you must belong to the Lawyer's Union, the Bar, and carry a paid up license card.

To practice medicine, you must belong to the Doctors' Union, and carry a diploma card.

If you own stocks and bonds, can you go on the floor of the exchange and sell them? Not unless you belong to the Stock Gamblers' Union, the Stock exchange.

Do you see farmers on the floor of the produce exchange selling their grain and cotton? Not much, Mary Ann. They do not belong to the Produce Gamblers' Union.

Do drovers sell their cattle and hogs on the floor of the live stock exchange? The nearest they get to it, is the office of Skinem, Bilkem & Shark, live stock commission merchants, who are members in good standing of the Live Stock Gamblers' Union.

The "open" shop is a beautiful institution only when applied to plain and simple work.

About the only lawful thing you may do, Mary Ann, and not belong to a union, is to work like a—dog or starve.

Comrade Stanley J. Clark organized a local at Shreveport, La., Feb. 13th, with ten members. Upon a return visit, March 17th, twenty new members were secured.

## SOCIALISM AND NEGRO QUESTION

Under capitalism's competitive system, the opportunities for the negro in business are not very flattering.

The man that is competing for business does not exercise any scruples when it comes to giving his fellowmen the worst of the game. The chief idea with a business man is success under any circumstances.

If a negro engages in business where the locality is densely populated with his people, he can't rely upon them for support, on account of their being dependent upon some one else for employment.

Negroes in the south are employed by the white people and almost invariably their employer demands their patronage in a business way. In such cases it leaves the negro business man's chances for success infinitely small.

I have lived in several large cities in the south where the rural population was composed almost exclusively of negroes, and there would be just occasionally a negro business man that accomplished anything.

In many cases fraternal organizations are resorted to for business and most of these organizations negroes are not allowed to affiliate with.

Under a co-operative commonwealth, public business would be operated under co-operative principles, thereby doing away with the phase in that line which causes so much anxiety under the present system.

It is absolutely necessary for capitalism to have a surplus number of unemployed laborers, for the purpose of facilitating its success. This surplus is compelled to exist under conditions of dire distress. Those that are reduced to extreme want, on account of being out of employment, are an object lesson for the employed to be proficient in their production for the employer. If they are not, their chances are good to be numbered with the unemployed.

Conditions of this kind can only result in suffering in one case, and fear in the other. They also effect every laboring man alike.

The south has invaded the foreign labor market for surplus laborers. The south securing foreign labor, will only result in increasing the struggle for employment by negroes, and the making of them a more easy prey for the capitalist. The more intense the struggle is made for the negro to procure the necessities of life, the more readily he will consent to work for anything he can get.

The negro becomes disgusted and comes north, seeking employment. When he arrives he finds industry highly organized.

Labor organizations of every kind exist and the majority he is not allowed to join. In many cases the reason is not on account of his color, but it is a precautionary act by the white man to insure the safety of his job.

If the negro has a family depending upon him for support, and the support of his family has to be obtained from his wages, that he would earn each day, would he not exert every effort to reduce the applicants for his employment to the minimum?

Capitalism makes it compulsory in this way for one laboring man to try and starve the other so he can live himself.

A great many times when there is an opportunity for the negro to secure employment, he is reluctant about accepting it, and the employer is timid about giving it to him on account of the existing fear of race prejudice which is caused from the way the industrial part of our society is managed.

Industries are conducted in a way that produce many mendicants. The capitalist in his unjust system extracts enough profit from labor to allow himself to grow opulent and forces labor to care for the mendicants of their

At the city elections, which took place recently in some districts in Berlin, the socialists gained 13 seats out of 16 by increased majorities, defeating a strong anti-socialist combination. Perhaps that is another reason why Emperor William has been morose lately.

class through the capitalist system of charity.

The present system in its charity gives the negro its old clothes and advice on ways and means about how to live, but never allows the negro an opportunity to put this advice into practice.

Recently an unjust body of negro bishops assembled in the city of Washington, to consider what is called the Jim-Crow-Car-Law. I never heard about the negro conditions in politics. They did make a few resolves about the Jim-Crow-Car-Law and placed them in the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission. That has the regulating of the railroad by the government under its control.

These resolutions have accomplished about as much as they will be able to do. If there is any action taken on them it will be a surprise to me.

Under a system of co-operative ownership of such enterprises as railroads, would you not have a voice pertaining to what kind of service you receive from them?

Railroads would be operated for the best service for all the people. If it were necessary to have separate cars for negroes and whites in the south, and the negroes were granted the same accommodations as the whites, we venture to say that it would be probable that no negro would register a single complaint against such conditions.

Under the present system of the ownership of railroads by a few, the parties that have all the railroads in their possession must own the government also. In owning the government it enables them to have laws enacted favoring any kind of prejudice for the gain of dollars.

The less expense railroads have to undergo in accommodating negroes, the greater the dividends. This makes my point as plain as it can be made.

The perverted economic condition is what gives people the opportunity to carry their little antipathies on that they have against us on account of our color. Nature allows you to keep anything in your possession so long as you can provide ways and means to protect it. If there were not means for keeping race prejudice in existence, would it not be easily exterminated?

Socialism is its philosophy intends to make all the people more human and intelligent. If the people were more intelligent and less brutal, there would be but little race prejudice.

Some of the most atrocious crimes that are committed by my people in the south, which make my entire soul thrill with terror to think of them, are caused by negroes being kept down to the condition of a beast.

If they knew better they would never commit these crimes and every one of these crimes places a stigma upon us as a race.

We that reside in the north, may think that this disgrace does not reach us on account of such crimes not being prevalent here. It is a mistake. It does effect our standing as a race of people.

It is a duty that I owe to humanity and my race to co-operate with those that are trying to improve society, with ideas that have some real and substantial foundation, and I think it is the duty of every man, and there is only one way of doing it intelligently, that is by unprejudiced investigation.

I feel very grateful to the Montana News and its editor for the space it allowed me in its paper, to put forth my ideas pertaining to this problem, that I have tried to elucidate to its readers, couched in the simplest language as in my command, and I sincerely hope that it will be of some service toward inducing my people to give this philosophy some consideration.

I remain yours, Comrade, under both congenial and difficult circumstances for the revolution,  
J. T. DOWELL,  
Great Falls, Mont.

State secretaries will oblige by forwarding a copy of the state constitution to the National office.

The state convention of New Hampshire will be held April 23d in the city of Manchester.

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TAKE BREATH AGAIN AND ON.

The spring elections show that the socialists are more than holding their own over the country, although in many places they conserve their forces by not attempting to put city tickets in the field.

In Helena the vote was straight, solid socialist, the close fight between the church element and the saloon forces rallying every adherent of each side of the contest. The fact of the matter is the church got flim-flammed by the corporation interests and lost. The water and gas companies used the superficial issue of a moral campaign and the democratic party, and the mixture did not go well together, and the natural, small capitalist interests which go with the graft and crime and evil social influences which mark the capitalist system, rallied like a flock of buzzards to protect their own existence.

The church does not fit into capitalist politics, no matter how much it may desire to. That day is past. And the Catholic church, with all its zeal, was effectually routed in Helena.

At Red Lodge it took the combined capitalist forces to defeat the socialists.

In Livingston all capitalist forces combined against Charlie Simpson in the third ward. So the socialists are forcing the enemy to close ranks.

Local Butte put up a splendid campaign, and the socialists held their own. Still the fact remains that the American working class are in the most abject and degrading slavery simply because of their ignorance. They have no conception of how to use the ballot. They vote in the form of government that makes them paupers.

Marx said that the capitalist system was the most expert ever invented for exploiting the producer; it takes a greater per cent of what he produces. It may also be said that it is the most skillful and powerful in degrading the producer in that, while the slave of other historic periods knew his helplessness and degradation, the social slave in America is bamboozled into thinking he is making the institutions that surround him.

It is nothing less than disgraceful that here in Helena the injunctions of the dark ages hanging over organized labor that it should vote for the hand and the government that degrades it.

Organized labor will get worse before it knows more. There are stormy times ahead and no protection.

In the meantime the socialist light-house will be sending forth its beams. The time will come when they'll welcome it with joy.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

Here is a letter from St. Regis that shows one of the reasons why it is hard to maintain a local paper to fight the battle of the workers in their own community. It is from Comrade Judson Davis.

"I received your kind, welcome letter some time ago, and will say that the St. Regis local is not organized at present. The comrades do not keep up the club but there is quite a batch of socialists here.

I am not prepared at present to do anything for the coming campaign. I am developing a group of copper and gold properties, and it takes lots of money. But about July I will help the party and the fall campaign. Will subscribe for the paper as soon as I can if our socialist publications are not all suppressed and censored, which the government is trying to do."

We will say that there is no need of the comrade having a bad attack of

the shivers over the impending suppression of socialist papers. Not the slightest inclination to take any such action is manifested on the part of the United States government provided socialist and other newspapers keep within the bounds of decent public liberties, and do not make the howl of suppression an excuse to print inexcusable sensations or show themselves willing to become a party to useless crimes.

The censorship alarm is where scare-head yellow journalism, calculated to arouse the sympathy of the ignorant, exists.

There never was the slightest justification for the "Wolf! Wolf!" cry in regard to the Penrose bill. We have reliable information in regard to the Penrose bill that it was never introduced in congress with any idea of its passing either house. Senator Penrose presented the bill at the request of other parties, and had no intention of supporting it.

The American nation is not ready to any such stand as yet provided socialist papers as all other papers stick within the bounds of reason, and a rational consideration of common rights.

Such pseudo issues for questionable agitation are in the nature of the street fights that have been aroused in certain sections of the country. When socialists go up and shake their fists under the noses of the authorities, and dare them to arrest them, it is not surprising that persons in authority should take up the dare. Human nature still beats in the breast of even a capitalist policeman.

If socialists everywhere, in newspapers and local work, would direct their propaganda along sensible, constructive lines, building up strong efficient action and achieving definite results in the interest of the working class, they would soon attain local powers that would baffle capitalist designs.

WHAT IS AN INJUNCTION?

An injunction is a law which is found in our statute book.

A law which has never been voted on by any set of legislators.

A law which has never been signed by any governor or president.

A law which exists without consent of the people.

A law which came into being as the will of one man.

An injunction is a law made by a judge. And penalties are fixed by the same judge.

And the offenders are tried before the same judge.—Exchange.

The above appeared in the Chicago Socialist and is going the rounds of the press, being credited to the Daily.

It originally appeared in the News.

The Daily took lines from and claimed it as theirs. It is all extracts from the article that made Judge Hunt an enemy of the Montana News.

Talk about robbers. But the Daily robs the News each week and gives us no credit whatever.

It robs us in the same way as the Appeal used our lines on Edmund Burke in advertising Darrow's address to the Haywood jury—without any credit whatever—appropriating to itself the product of other people's brains.

The Daily has taken the poems right from our columns, written by our own contributors, and published them without one word of credit.

Such methods in the socialist press are not only unprofessional, but they are dishonorable and uncomradelike.

Once in a while articles appear in the News without credit but it is only because of the trouble we have had to get our mechanical work as we want it, and of the abnormal tasks that have been imposed upon the management of the paper, so that there has been a greater deficiency of editorial oversight.

Other socialist papers, or any papers for that matter, are welcome to whatever benefit they may get out of the columns of the News, but it is certainly due us as fellow comrades and struggling co-workers to state where the brilliant aphorisms and valuable information came from.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The first number of the "Socialist Review" is on our desk. It is a handsome magazine, published at 23 Bride Lane, London, in the interest of the Independent Labor Party, the great socialist party of England. It is characterized on the cover as "A Monthly Review of Modern Thought," has 80 pages of reading matter, and has a beautiful crimson cover with black lettering. Its reading matter is of the heaviest and most substantial our party can produce. We give the contents: "The Socialist Outlook," The editor.

"Socialism and the Labor Party," J. Ramsey MacDonald, M. P.

"Some Unpublished Letters of Marx and Engels,"

"Organization of Society in Italy," G. R. S. Taylor.

"The Faking of Food," by an Official.

"The Belgian Peasantry," K. Kautsky.

"The Belgian Peasantry," K. Kautsky.

"The Unemployed Problem," Philip Snowden, M. P.

"Sir Aaron Ballyrag, M. P.," a novel, chapter 1.

"The Great Man Sleeps," Helen A. Forbes.

COMMERCIALIZED CIVILIZATION

Do not think, dear reader, that because Oregon people and Oregon schools meet with so much criticism from my pen, that we are different from you and your institutions. I draw my material from life first hand, and I use that which is typical of the prevailing conditions.

Commercialism has so permeated our national life that the majority of us are its "walking delegates," whether we are conscious of it or not. It preaches from our pulpits; it addresses the student body in our universities; it fastens itself through our public schools; carriage loads of richly dressed highly polished financiers advertise its benefits; the man who has cleared a thousand or so on a deal is its most tenacious defender; the man who is a favorite with his boss thinks it's a good thing, too, and makes a No. 1 advocate; all the old ladies that are able to secure bargains, a "dollar's worth" of stuff for sixty-nine cents, stand up for it. It's everywhere. The whole country is ailing with it. Once in a while there is one not infected as yet, but in most cases all that need be done is to send him a chromo, a box of pills, or a "gold" ring free of charge, and you've got him.

Commercialism is so much a part of us that we knowingly fondle it even when we take a walk out into the wilds to commune with nature. I know a man who took a little stroll out across his pasture through the brush, brought back a cross and a fir branch and a couple of ferns, sent 'em east and cleared \$5,000 on the transaction which followed. Oh, it's wonderful!—By the way, yesterday, I met the easterner who bought his place. He said, "I'm having a hell of a time killing out the damned fern. It took my wheat crop last season." He shook his head with a disgusted chuckle while he looked off at the endless stretch of fir jungles on the mountain sides. I walked off. I told him I was in a hurry. Really I wanted to spare him the pain of giving further utterances to his belated feelings.

A neighbor of mine has a well of water that tastes so ferocious, a swallow or two makes one rush out in a hurry. But I don't dare tell, because their land is for sale.

A woman with whom I was visiting the other day, in speaking about the school children being required to write booster letters to be sent east, praising this valley, said: "It took days to get 'em fixed up satisfactory. My girl had an awful time writing hers flowery enough to pass inspection and then when she got it done and says 'Ma, who shall I send it to?' I says, 'You shan't send it to any one that I know. So she put a fictitious name and address on it and it was mailed along with the rest.

"We found a runty, little green strawberry and a scrawny bloom or two on our vines in December—and what do you think! I was so 'shamed—they made my girl say we had ripe strawberries Christmas. Of course these mild winters there are lots of roses and raspberries blooming, sickly like. And then as usual, last summer bushels of ripe blackberries dried up unpecked, and one young one was made to say—everything is in bloom and there's

ripe blackberries on the vines now—they dried ones you know." One woman told me that her son had a hard time composing his letter properly. The teacher objected among other things, because he had neglected to put in anything about factories. "But," he insisted, "there aren't any factories here, are there?" "You put in a couple anyway." "What kind?" "You don't need say what kind."

"Tell them we raise figs and almonds here, Johnny." "I never seen any teacher." "No difference, Smiths have got a tree and Watkins have or did have."

"What kind of work shall I tell Jennie her papa can find here?" "You don't need to say. He can find that out after he comes. Tell him there's lots of work, though."

Billy Thomas had to be reminded several times before he wrote his booster. At last he began like this: "Dear Cousin Sam: I wish I was back there in Iowa in sliding down hill with you. It's awful foggy and wet here. A fellow can't have any fun. I don't like it. I don't know what to do with myself I feel so ornery. Guess I'll get on the street car and go out to the cemetery. Billy.

P. S. We want you to come out here and live."

Billy's letter wasn't sent.

Now, my dear reader, you don't need gather up your skirt and elevate your chin. We're just as good as you are, may be better. Our town has more churches in it for its size than any other city in the United States and very few of us swear or break the sabbath. A large per cent of us have college training. We are from every where, a family or two from your town. Some of us mined in your country and we've got the treasure down here. Two or three of us own most of the timber you can see on these blue hills. Davie says: "One of them timbermen belongs to our church and he's a big donator too. If it hadn't been for him we couldn't have got such lots of mission money, and he backs the university too. I guess he's one of the regents. Pa says he's rich enough to be. The man where I bought my pants—he's a regent, too. He's awful interested in the university. I seen in his window green caps and white sweaters for the boys. He's made up a school basket ball team with his name on the front of 'em that travels all over—yes, the boys like him fine."

"Don't you think he's working folks?"

"Oh, I won't know. I reckon the boys don't care nor the school neither, just so they get something out of it. It fetches students here and that makes trade."

Thus it is that mammon the god of profit has invaded our public education as well as any other social institution, and the training of our children is turned over to those most skilled in inculcating the arts of exploitation. Our public schools are turned into cat's paws of finance. And this condition of affairs is not confined to any state or section. It is co-extensive with our commercialized civilization—fruit of a false economic system!

JESSIE M. MYER.

BALLOT.

Socialist Party of Montana For Delegate to National Convention

- George Ambrose, Butte Julius Bernard, Hamilton F. L. Buzzell, Kalispell Frank Curran, Butte Geo. Dickenson, Great Falls Jas. D. Graham, Helena Arthur Harvey, Lewistown Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Helena John Harrington, Butte John Horne, Billings John Hudson, Dean David Lay, Red Lodge Margaret Palsgrove, Gerat Falls John Peura, Butte, (Finnish Local) A. D. Peugh, Livingston W. H. Pierce, Butte John Powers, Billings Jas. Rector, Monarch J. W. Reilly, Missoula T. J. Rooney, Livingston Chas. Simpson, Livingston L. A. Vanhorn, Butte Mrs. E. M. Wells, Fridley Mrs. Florence Wesleder, Great Falls

Vote for Seven. Vote closes April 14th.

Lectures.

Mrs. Hazlett speaks next Sunday night at the Workers' Club on "Socialism's Reply to Bishop Carroll." The other lectures of the course are April 19th, "Injunction of Despotism" (Sic Semper Tyrannis). April 26th, "Woman and her Environment" (Modern Movements for Sex Emancipation). First class vocal music is being provided at these lectures by three young men who are socialists, which adds much to the attraction of the occasion.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

A. M. BROOKS, State Secretary.

With this number North Dakota makes its appearance in the columns of the Montana News. The general conditions throughout North Dakota the past 2 years have been such that active work has been possible only in a very few localities. There seemed upto a few months ago, to be a decided lack of interest and very little could be accomplished. There was a great handicap due to the impossibility of conducting the office of the state secretary in anything like the manner that should have been done, but now, with the increasing growth and progress of the movement which is so manifest throughout the whole country, and which has even influenced North Dakota, we are able to say that the indications are that we will be able to report our proportional growth along with the balance of the states.

Since January last, four new charters have been issued to locals, and several have been revived that had been supposed to be out of existence. The new locals to which we have issued charters are as follows: Auburn, Walsh county, W. E. McWaters, sec.; Belmont, Traill county, Frances Cooper, sec.; Dokken, Bottineau county, Sherman Hatton, sec.; Emmett, McLean county, Henry Hegardt, sec.

Frank Becker of Russell, N. D., in making application for membership at large reports his attempts to have articles published in his local paper, but after having published the first one, he was notified that succeeding ones were not desired.

Comrade E. G. Boomer of Washington is also planning to fill a few dates along the line of the Northern Pacific on his way to the National convention, and we trust to use him to advantage

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Livingston,

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in a number of towns, although his route is not yet absolutely settled.

Beecher Moore, the party candidate for governor of Minnesota, will work in North Dakota from June 10th to July 1st, and the state secretary is already in receipt of requests for his services.

After the state convention, National Organizer Comrade Brower, is expected to put a month's work in North Dakota, and about the same amount of time in South Dakota.

On April 7th Comrade Chase will be in Fargo, and the meeting is already being advertised throughout the city. We hope to give him a royal reception.

Comrade Dalzell of Lynch Local, Ward county, reports that they are doing a splendid propaganda work, have converted their local store keeper and he is now carrying quite a line of socialist literature for sale. Comrades in the vicinity please take notice.

Ambrose Local, in Williams county, through Secretary E. C. Sutton, reports renewed interest, and prospects good for effective work. To show their efforts he enclosed five dollars for due stamps.

Comrade J. C. Chase is routed for Bismarek for April 6th and a few comrades there are planning a meeting for him that will be long remembered in the town.

Devils Lake reports the best meeting since their organization. They had a good speech from a Canadian comrade and great enthusiasm. It being the election night, the following officers Comrade Walter Crosby of Williston has written for organizing material and is confident of having a new and strong local there before long.

J. M. Botts of Flora reports socialistic ideas spreading rapidly throughout that section, and from his letter, hopes to be able to organize there before many months.

There have also been received within the past few days inquiries from Mandan, Wade, Upham, Donnybrook, and Bowbells, and they are coming in every day from widely scattered points, showing that the interest is not local, but general.

Recorded for the ensuing period: Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Brown; Financial Secretary, James Unevich; Treasurer, P. G. Miller; Organizer, Alfred Berg; Literary Agent, Axel Erickson.

The secretary's office has had one or two inquiries from Lakota, and it is thought with a little effort a good local could be organized there. There formerly was considerable interest in that town, but for some time it has been dormant, and even good speakers have been unable to secure more than very small audiences. This renewed interest we hope will lead to successful work.

"Daily Call" Meetings of Journalists

The following newspaper men were present at the conference which was held at the Labour Temple last Sunday on the call of the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association: Alexander Schlesinger, Edwin S. Potter, J. B. Menz, John Nagel, James Oneal of New York city; Jos. Cohen and C. W. Irvin of Philadelphia; George H. Gordon and George Bauer of Brooklyn. Communications were read from John Spargo, Jos. Wanhope, Miss Alice M.

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LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

Burnham and Edmond Kelly.

The following board of members were present: Dr. L. Lichtschein, J. Chant Lipes, Julius Gerber, Wm. F. Ehret, N. S. Reichenthal, and Wm. Kohn.

The discussion lasted for more than three hours, resulting in the election of George H. Gorden, an experienced editor and news paperman, as general preliminary manager, the Board of Management fully sanctioning the selection and authorizing him to go to work at once and devote his full time to arranging details for the issuance of the long-looked for socialist "Daily Call" on May 1

The conference decided that the paper shall be an evening paper, six issues per week, eight pages, seven columns to the page, type, name and headings after the plan of the New York "Globe." Subscription one cent a copy and \$3 a year by mail, "editorial staff to be composed of men who are not only competent but have the confidence in a special degree of the Socialist Party, and are not identified with factionalism in any of its phases the editor-in-chief to have a splendid equipment of intellectual training, united to a fund of proletarian experience and feeling." Philadelphia is making arrangements to spend \$500 in putting news boys out to introduce the daily paper. General Manager Gorden will report his plans at the next regular meeting of the board on March 1.

A Municipal Cow.

The establishment of a municipal dairy has been proposed in Washington and is being seriously considered. The health department of the District of Columbia has been unable to bring the milk supply of the city up to the proper standard, although the laws under which the department has authority to act are rigid and drastic. Hence it is proposed to conduct a municipal dairy on a model plan, the district government to own the cows, stand all expenses and apparently to sell the milk.

The plan is fathered by Dr. Wiley, the chemist and poor food expert of the agricultural department. It is proposed that the municipal dairy shall not only be set as an example to other dairies, but that it shall furnish milk particularly to families in which there are infants or invalids.

As a supplementary means of protection, public certification of dairies that come up to the required standard is recommended under still more strict regulations. The plan of certification is similar in principle to the present national pure food law.

**THE CALL TO FREEDOM.**

Have you heard the call, my brother,  
That echoes from sea to sea?  
'Tis the bugle note of freedom,  
The blast of liberty.

It calls every true hearted worker,  
To the front of battle line,  
It calls for brain and for labor  
For your work, brother, and mine.

Not to battle of bullets and sabres,  
Not to strife in the field of war,  
But to work, with hands and brains  
and hearts  
Comes the call as ne'er before.

It echoes, hark! how it echoes,  
And goes from pole to pole,  
Till it summons to our standard,  
Every freedom loving soul.

'Tis the voice of our brother's calling  
From the filthy dens of woe,  
'Tis the voice of little children  
In tones so sad and low.

And it gathers, how it gathers,  
In volume as it rolls,  
Till answers to the roll call  
Twenty thousand, thousand souls.

Oh, hark to this call, my brother,  
Never your answer comes too late,  
And your brothers are hurried onward,  
By the remorseless hand of fate.

Do you hear it and not heed it?  
Then woe, woe to your soul!  
It were better over your guilty head,  
The relentless billows roll.

For 'tis coming and naught can stop it,  
You are called to hasten the hour,  
Of the dawn of eternal freedom,  
And the death of relentless power.  
—Sarah G. Hull, Whitewater, Wis.

**IDAHO NOTES.**

**THOMAS J. COONROD,**  
State Secretary, Emmett, Idaho.

Local Meridian sends \$9.50 for due and special stamps.

Several locals have already reported their vote for delegates.

Local Coeur d'Alene orders eleven special assessment stamps.

M. C. Zornes of Elmira reports two new members and sends \$5. dues.

W. L. Sommers of Harrison sends in \$6.00 as dues.

W. F. Bradley, Box 425, Boise, sends \$7.50 for due stamps.

O. E. Anderson and two other comrades of Burke donate \$1.00 each. Thanks.

Ben Janson of Chealey, chairman of Nez Perce county committee, writes: "We have three or four more locals in prospect."

Comrade John F. Hale, Castle Creek, wrote for suggestions "How to stir the comrades up to little." He got 'em.

Comrade John Chenoweth of Middleton has just closed quite a successful tour of Canyon county. Each county should organize their efforts and send some one over the county to urge every comrade to "Get Busy."

We expect Comrade Henry Crab back from San Jose, Cal., about middle of May and hope to put him on the road in Idaho for the balance of campaign.

Ira Shaw of Lardo writes: Several members of the local have asked me this question: "How about a county ticket next fall? If you can give any information on that line, please do so." He got what we had.

Local Orofino gets a charter this week with SIXTEEN members, and W. H. Gleason, the secretary, writes: "We expect to have a large local here in a short while and already are making arrangements to build a hall and a reading room. (That sounds good to me.)"

Local Atlanta re-instates this week with twenty-five members and the secretary, Wm. Brothers, writes: "There are about twenty more that we expect to get. The plutes have laid down like curs. I have tried to get a debate with them but there is nothing doing. It appear to me that they all could get up and say 'God Knows'."

Comrade John M. Work, National Executive Committeeman from Iowa, commenced a five weeks' tour of southern Idaho last Tuesday evening, 24th, at Emmett. He had a fair house for the place and all were well paid for their trouble that came to hear him. We hope the comrades that have his future meetings in hand, will spare no pains in their arrangements, as it is not often they have such an opportunity to have the class struggle made plain to the wage earner. See that all know of the time and place.

Secretary H. Schade writes: "Boise local is steadily growing. We expect to have a socialist headquarters here in the near future."

**Women's Clubs**

Press Department National Woman Suffrage Association, Warren, Ohio.

When labor joins forces with the women in a campaign to secure suffrage for the latter, the country may well throw up its hands and give the ladies what they want. The reception accorded the committee of women by the Central Labor Union of Toledo Thursday night was of a nature to cause the politicians a bad moment. There was nothing half hearted or perfunctory in the union's endorsement.— Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

**When Women Vote.**

Some aspects of the political world may improve and some may not when women take generally to voting, but it is reasonably safe to assume that unless all human nature changes by that time, and the mother instinct dies out completely, public affairs will be so administered that children at least will be protected. No more little wage slaves dying by inches of overwork, and no more terrible holocausts of burning when women make laws!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

**Of Interest to Women.**

Madam Schumann-Heink has taken out her final naturalization papers and thus becomes an American citizen. Commenting on this, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

"Eventually she may settle in Colorado or in some other state where her American citizenship will be of more political value to her than in those states which have not as yet done their full duty by American womanhood."

"If it took the Federation of Women's Clubs as long to elect a president as it took the Kentucky legislature to elect a United States senator, the club women would deserve all the mean things that the newspapers have said about them for the last half century," says Eliza Calvert Hall, author of Aunt Jane of Kentucky.

The New York newspapers have been saying that the headquarters recently opened by a local woman suffrage association in that city are the first permanent headquarters ever established by the woman suffragists in this country. This is a mistake, for the National Woman Suffrage Association has had headquarters since 1890, first in Washington, then in Philadelphia, then in New York, and now in Warren, Ohio, where the association occupies an entire wing of the floor of the Trumbull County court house.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton who is now in Bermuda, is quoted as saying in reply to a request for his opinion on the woman suffrage question, that "Women may have to fight against adverse circumstances in some parts of the world, but in America at least they are almost too much protected." Think of that, from the head of a great university. Does he not know that 6,000,000 women in this country of ours are working outside the homes, and in many of the industries in which they are engaged, the average of wages is considerable less than the average cost of living? If this be a protection, then indeed the women of America are suffering from "too much" of it.

Seattle is entering on a period of active constructive work, as the following items from Secretary Callahan indicate: "The Woman's Club now has fifteen members. I had a glimpse of them last Wednesday night and they look good to me. They start the Sunday school in a week."

We have organized a Scandinavian Propaganda club and are organizing a German and a Russian.

We started a committee to work a few weeks ago on a proposition to put the unemployed to work through an "initiative and referendum" amendment to the city charter which was passed this spring. A petition requires 3,000 signatures but I think we can get them.

I am organizing socialist "Free Distribution of Literature" Clubs. We hope to put out 20,000 pieces of literature a month, delivered personally to the workmen in their homes Sunday mornings."

Carl Thompson in his leaflet advertising the "Constructive Program of Socialism" which by the way contains much valuable information, says that Wisconsin has over fifty elected socialists in office and all the rest of the United States have less than a dozen. He is considerably off in his statistics in regard to office holding socialists. Montana has one socialist mayor, four socialist aldermen, one police magistrate and about one dozen more socialists in minor offices, all doing good work.

The progress made in increased membership and new locals formed in Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina and New Mexico, if continued, will shortly qualify them for state organization.

**International**

Japan.

The socialist movement appears to be still in a somewhat unsettled state, partly because it is obsessed by "direct actionism" and other follies, and partly because of the repressive policy of the government. We learn from the "Heimin Shimbu" that a lecture announced for January 17 at Tokio was prohibited by a police inspector, but the comrades continued their speeches on the roof, with the result that half a dozen of them were arrested.

**Socialism at Work.**

No wonder that a spirit of hopelessness and despair has crept into the minds of the best of the Russians. Only the Socialist societies—hoping against hope—work on undaunted. A few days ago the Central committee of the Zionist Socialist Party of Russia concluded its third conference. It was reported that the reign of terror had split up many of their branches, but notwithstanding all the efforts of the bureaucrats, twelve different provinces were represented in the conference. It was decided to make a stand against the feeling which was leading so many splendid men to immigrate to other lands and also to ask their representatives in the Duma to utilize the floor of the House for propagandist purposes.

**Switzerland and the Service of the Czar**

There is again a danger of the government of the Swiss Confederation doing the dirty work of the government of the Czar. Following up their recent success in obtaining the extradition of two Russian political refugees, the agents of the Czar are now demanding the extradition of a Russian political refugee, one Bromaar, whom the secret police declare to be a revolutionary named Vassilien, and to be "wanted" for the murder of the chief of police of Pensa, who was assassinated at the beginning of 1906. There is every reason for believing that Bromaar is innocent, but whether or not it is certain that the killing of the chief of police of Pensa was a political act. At the time Pensa was to all intents and purposes in a state of civil war, in the course of which the chief of police was killed. It will be outrageous if the republican government of Switzerland gives this man up to death at the hands of the ruffians who govern Russia. Our Swiss comrades will doubtless do their utmost to prevent this crime, and we should hope that even the bourgeoisie will see that this subservience to the Russian autocracy can only bring discredit on their country.

**How They Do It in France.**

While the courts in the United States are piling up decision upon decision against the labor movement, in other countries, where the socialist movement has attained greater strength and the political power of the working class is therefore more respected, the judges are handing down decisions affirming the rights of the unions. One of the latest instances comes from Carmaux, France, a great glass manufacturing town, where the workmen have given vigorous support to the Socialist Party. A glass manufacturer named Ressequier discharged four of his workmen for having joined and been active in the union of their craft. They sued him for damages, and the court has decided the case completely in their favor, ordering the manufacturer to pay 800 francs to one of them and 200 francs to each of the others, and also to pay all the costs of the suit. If the workmen of this country will see to it that the socialist vote is increased this time in the same ratio that it was increased between 1900 and 1904, we are very likely to find some of our learned judges thinking things over and following this French precedent with the decisions against the Parrys, Posts, Van Cleaves and Loewes.

It is probable that the Canadian government will order a general election in June and the socialists are particularly active in circulating their literature and holding meetings. Their strength is largely in the western part of the country. In British Columbia the socialists have three members in the legislature and have carried such places as Nanimo, Lady Smith, Veveitoke, Greenwood, Phoenix and smaller towns. With the advent of the Labor party and a probable combination or merging of the two organizations, the Conservative and Liberal party managers will have an interesting condition confronting them.

The Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Labor party discussed the subject, "Resolved, That it be declared that the ultimate aim of the Canadian Labor party is the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange." The motion carried with little opposition and it is probable that Manitoba will follow Alberta and merge with the socialist party.

**National**

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., March 21.

Charters were granted by the National office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Tolar, N. Mex., 6 members; Roosevelt, N. Mex., 6 members; Sioux, Neb., 7 members; Litchfield, Neb., 8 members; Valdez, Alaska, 15 members; Arapahoe, N. C., 13 members.

The university of Wisconsin makes the announcement that it has secured a rare collection of socialist and labor literature by acquiring the library of Comrade Hermann Schluter, editor of The New York Volks-Zeitung. The headquarters of the American Association for Labor Legislation has been transferred to Madison, Wis., and is in charge of Professor John P. Commons of the University of Wisconsin.

The state committee of Pennsylvania reports that Wm. Manning has been expelled from Local Reading for misappropriation of funds, and G. E. Wantz was expelled from Local Harrisburg for violation of the rule against fusion, and compromise with capitalist parties.

Stanley J. Clark on March the 11th, was announced to speak in Clarke, La. This is a mill town, and everything is owned by the company. He was refused a hall and denied the use of the streets, but finally succeeded in securing a good audience in the public road about half a mile from the town limits.

A movement is on foot in Holland, Mich., for the establishment of a socialist paper published in the Holland language; to be entitled "The Volkstem." Correspondence is desired with Holland comrades, address Arie Van Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

The Carwill Publishing Co. of New York is publishing Julius Hopp's one act socialist play "Poor People," which is excellently suited for production by amateurs as a means of party propaganda.

The comrades of Maine nominate their political candidates by referendum vote. Curtis A. Perry has been chosen as hie candidate for governor. State Secretary W. F. Pelsey of 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston, has been re-elected.

Comrade Geo. H. Goebel on April 10th will wind up a very successful tour of the New England states at Manchester, Conn. About a month later Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will start to cover the same territory.

Comrade Sladden, state secretary of Oregon, reports: "Dues paid for month of February on 1,179 members. Locals reporting 47 meetings held, propaganda 23, business 80. Flooded with work, can't keep my head above water, this is the best I can do."

Charters were granted by the National office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Lave, Nev., 5 members; Lincoln, Neb., 5 members; Camp N. Mex., 8 members, and Manchester, Va., 8 members.

Negotiations are pending with the traffic association to secure the usual rate concessions made to delegates to all large conventions. As soon as definite information is secured it will be published and the method of paying mileage will be announced, in the meantime state secretaries are requested to file a complete list of delegates elected, with addresses.

**Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers.**

James H. Brower—April 5th to 11th, Kansas, under direction of state committee.

G. Bertelli (Italian)—April 5th, Ogelsby, Ill.; 6th, Ladd, 7th and 8th, Dalzell; 9th and 10th, Spring Valley; 11th, Witt.

John C. Chase—April 5th, Miles City, Mont.; 6th, Bismarck, N. D.; 7th, Fargo; 8th, Perley, Minn.; 9th, Thief River Falls; 10th, Detroit; 11th, Braintree.

Stanley J. Clark—Arkansas under direction of state committee.

Geo. H. Goebel—April 5th, Bridgeport, Conn.; 6th, Seymour; 7th, Waterville; 8th, Winsted; 9th, Middleton; 10th, Manchester; 11th, Portchester.

Louis Goaziou (French)—April 5th, Haverhill, Mass.; 6th enroute; 7th, Worcester; 8th, Bedford; 9th and 10th, Woonsocket, R. I.; 11th, Providence.

C. F. Heckenberg—Wyoming, under direction of state committee.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick—Pennsylvania, under direction of state committee.

Arthur M. Lewis—April 6th, Pittsburgh; 7th, Washington, D. C.; 8th, Baltimore, Md.; 9th, Philadelphia, Pa.; 10th, New Castle.

M. W. Wilkins—April 5th, Baltimore Md.; 6th, Hagarstown; 7th, Cumberland; 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, Vale Summit and vicinity.

John M. Work—Idaho, under direction of state committee.

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Kendall, - - Montana

**Wisconsin Notes.**

"A Record-Breaker" is the verdict on the first large hall meeting of the Social-Democratic campaign in Milwaukee. It was held in the South Side Turn hall Monday night and was in fact the biggest meeting with which the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have ever opened any of their humming campaigns. The hall was literally crowded to the doors, every foot of standing room being taken. The meeting was addressed by Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago and Alderman Emil Seidel, candidate for mayor on the Social-Democratic ticket. Ald. Seidel spoke on the county central bug-a-boo with which the old parties are trying to scare the voters away from the socialist ticket. These capitalist politicians are much concerned because the socialist officials are responsible to the county central committee of their party, composed of a large number of delegates from all the ward branches, instead of being responsible only to the corporations and capitalists, as are the republican and democratic officials. Ald. Seidel well replied to this objection. He said that in less time than three days after he was elected alderman, a republican came to him asking for a job. But in all the four years that he has served in the city council, Comrade Seidel was never approached by any member of our county central in search of a job. Another good point made by Alderman Seidel was in regard to the action of the socialist aldermen on the price of electric light. The electric lighting corporation has been furnishing light to the city at \$99 and \$88 a light. The socialist aldermen insisted on reducing this to \$75 a light. Afterwards, obtaining further information on the profit the company was making out of this light, the socialist aldermen insisted on reducing the cost to the city to \$65. Now, where did the socialist aldermen get this additional information? At a meeting of the county central committee. Thus the advice and instruction of our committee is of inestimable value to our comrades in the council, and shows the vast importance of the political organization of workmen.

The result of the Milwaukee primaries gave the democratic nomination for mayor to ex-Mayor David S. Rose, whose eight years of graft administration furnished Milwaukee with so many indicted and convicted officials, some of whom are still serving out their sentences in the House of Correction. The nomination for mayor on the republican ticket went to Thomas J. Pringle, ex-alderman, who trained with the same crowd in the common council, and who now claims that he should be elected because he is a "business man." The motto on his big posters is "Let us Not Look Backward." No wonder, his record in the council being what is was, that he does not want to see the voters "look backward" at it. The Social-Democrats went through the motions of officially nominating at the primaries the candidates whom they had already chosen by referendum vote. As this was a purely functionary action, the Social-Democratic vote was light, as it always is in the primaries. Now, the campaign fairly begins, with all candidates in the field. And it promises to be a sharp one, with magnificent prospects for the Social-Democratic ticket.

In spite of the cold March winds

this week, the Social-Democratic factory gate meetings continue to be most enthusiastic. 1,200 men at the Harvester works applauded Comrade Collins last Monday, and the Pabst Brewery, the glass works and other plants have also furnished enthusiastic audiences. And here is a straw. Not one workman has made any objection to our speakers or "hurrahed" for any old party candidate. If there are any non-socialists in the factories, they are ashamed to show up before their mates. The only person who has made any hostile reply to any of our speakers was one of the owners of the glass-works. And as soon as he had turned his back, his men replied to him with a ringing, Hurrah for Seidel! So great is the enthusiasm for the Social-Democratic party in the present campaign that it has even caught the proprietors of the public halls. A number of these have offered their halls for our meetings rent-free.

E. H. THOMAS, State Sec.  
Milwaukee, Wis., March 26, 1908.

**The Daily Call Fair Conference.**

To the State Secretaries of the Socialist Party:  
Dear Comrades: The socialists of New York and vicinity have been at work for quite some time to establish a Socialist Daily (The Daily Call) for New York and the surrounding states. The need of such a paper is keenly felt and we have good reasons to believe that once the papers is established, it will meet with easy success. We contemplate sending out circular letters to the locals of the socialist party in the different states informing them of the appearance of the paper on the 1st of May, 1908, and interest them in the "ten days Fair to be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, beginning with May 1st, 1908," for the benefit of the paper. In order to reach the locals, we must have the names and addresses of the secretaries so that the communications may be sent to them. Will you kindly supply us with a complete list of the locals in your state? We can assure you that the list will not be used for any other purpose except the one stated above. Your help in this matter will greatly facilitate our work and contribute towards the establishing of the paper.

Thanking you in advance for any effort you may make in our behalf and promising you that we shall gladly reciprocate when the occasion is presented, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
The Daily Call Fair Conference,  
M. H. Lipp, Secretary.  
244 East 7th street.

**To the National Executive Committee:**

Dear Comrades:—Two propositions are herewith submitted for your consideration and action.

Proposition of the Workers Publishing Society (Chicago Daily Socialist) "That the secretary tender the National office the top (fourth floor) of the building, 180 Washington street, for \$100.00 per month, possession at once if desired, without cost to May 1st. Heat and janitor service to be provided free."

The floor space offered is about twice the size of the quarters now occupied. The location from a business section view point is about as favorable as the present. The rent is the same. In any event larger quarters must be secured. The question is, shall the offer of the "Workers Publishing Society" be accepted?

The National Executive committee will place at least one woman speaker on the staff of the National organizers and lecturers, her duty to be the forwarding of the propaganda of equal civil and political rights, as advocated by the socialist party, and also to assist the party in the organization and education of the women wage workers.

## State Department

Secretary Davis of Butte sends \$20.76 for 83 due stamps.

Aldridge Miners' Union sends money for 25 copies for three months.

Rector of Monarch sends in one dollar for subs.

\$30.80 in from Local Butte, \$19.95 for special convention stamps, \$10.15 special collection for Montana News.

Comrade Ambrose sends \$15 to credit to account of Butte Central Committee.

The Butte Workingmen's Union renews its subscription for 50 copies of the News for six months.

Comrade Lindborg, secretary of Local Silver Bow, sends in applications for three new members with dues for some.

Rev. Duncan gave his address on "Social Service" before Local Butte, Sunday evening, and the report is that it was very much appreciated.

Since the first of March Wm. Palsgrove, secretary of Local Great Falls, has remitted \$53.50 to the state headquarters. No one can say that vitality is lacking in the socialist movement of Montana.

Local Butte is making an attempt to get Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York for a date. It is reported that this young girl is a phenomenal speaker. We understand she is not associated with any socialist organization but favors the Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W.

See is said to be well posted on the socialist philosophy. It might be well for Local Helena to try and engage her.

Gottlieb Brunner, financial secretary of Local Ovando, sends monthly report and account local meeting for March 20. The following officers were elected: Local Organizer, C. C. Downhour; Recording Secretary, Albert T. Muchmore; Financial Secretary, Gottlieb Brunner; Literature Agent, Mrs. Hester Downhour; Member of State Committee, Albert T. Muchmore.

This is one of the best farming locals in the state.

Comrade Mrs. Decker of Dean sends in the national assessment for the local of 35 cents. She says: "We are getting on fine now. We feel better at every additional soldier we get to join our ranks. We are still looking for Comrade Mable to visit us. Hope he will come soon. There are several points ready to organize in the county. But we cannot do any more than we are doing. Perhaps when Mable comes to visit this country he can get a few started."

Local Butte has hit the business end of the socialist proposition proper. It has ordered a special edition of the Montana News this week for election propaganda, paying liberally for the same. Mindful of the always overwhelming crush of work in the News office it also sent over Comrade Fred Isler on Monday to help us in every way possible, oversee the making up of the forms so the matter should appear just as Local Butte desired it, and stay till the papers were off the press. Socialist help at the Montana State headquarters is what is wanted to help out. Clerical help is needed most of all.

Comrade Mable writes from Fishtail: "Was up against it to-day when I got in Columbus. There were about three inches of snow and cold. Had the luck to catch a rancher coming out to Fishtail and got a ride. Got here just before dark and had to dig up 75 cents for supper and bread. It is ten miles over to Dean and I must get

there for meeting to-morrow night at Decker's. There is a socialist by the name of Day, lives back on the road three miles. I would have stopped to see him but he lives some distance off the road and it was getting late and I did not know whether he was fixed to keep me. After I got here I learned that he was a bachelor.

Fine country down here. Write me next at Red Lodge.

Como, Mont., March 29th.

To the Editor of the Montana News:

Comrade:—In nominating Julius Bernard (subject to state referendum) as a delegate to the National convention at Chicago, Lake Como Local places before the comrades of the state a true and tried member of I. W. W. who will be an accredited delegate to the convention of that order to be held in Chicago just previous to the S. P. convention. He is also a member of Hamilton Local S. P., Ravalli county, and outspoken both in and out of a labor union in favor of political action through the Socialist Party by the working class. Ravalli county bids fair to make an even three cornered fight in the next campaign.

HIRAM PLATT,  
Org. L. C. L.

Livingston, Mont., March 31.  
James D. Graham:

State Sec. Socialist Party of Mont.

Dear Comrade:—At the last meeting of our local here, I was elected to the office of recording secretary and hereafter you will please address all communications to me. I am sending you by express money order \$18.00 to apply as follows:

Advertising for Duncan lecture ..\$2.00  
Due stamps .....\$9.00  
Special assessment stamps .....\$7.00

Please send due stamps as soon as possible. Received the bills for Chase lecture. We are going to have him speak in the auditorium, which has seating capacity of 400. I think we can fill the hall. The aldermanic campaign is beginning to wax warm now and you can bet we are going to fight to the last ditch. The Chase lecture promises to be a rousing feature of this campaign and will prove a bombshell to the plutes.

Yours for the 'Revolution,'  
ROY PENNICOTT.

This boy is 18 years old.

A bright little woman over at Lewistown, Comrade Mrs. Schnick, took it into her head that women had a right in the socialist movement; whereupon she and a few others went to work and began doing things. Here are extracts from some of the reports: "I was asking some of our members why we saw nothing of our local in the News—if the socialists were all dead in Lewistown; only to find out that they were supposed to meet every Sunday, and seldom had 5 members

Well, as I did most of the cooking for the speakers 2 years ago I thought I ought to be in it; so called a few together the first part of January here at my home. They decided to let us women in. Since then we had two meetings where I collected \$16 one night for the News. I believe that we have had two meetings in our hall. That costs \$4 a night. We meet every two weeks.

We decided to give a hard time ball for the News. I have a plan of having a bread line—every one march up and draw a sandwich, tied in a newspaper, napkin and a tin cup and spoon, then pass the coffee. It would be lots of fun and not cost much as we would donate the lunch. I started this local going and I'll die before I'll let it fall through.

We can help you out and have a little laid away for our fall campaign, and not have to dig twenty dollars or more from two or three of us as we did two years ago. These men must find we women are ready to do our part, pay our dues and so forth.

Will say, I believe we have 35 paid

up members now, and we'll grow also. We have a lunch and enjoy ourselves for a half hour or so; try and not make it too heavy, and drive the non-socialists away."

Stockett, Mont., March 27, 1908.

Special to the Montana News:

Since my last letter I can't say that this camp has improved any regarding work, for we are only working three to four days a week and no very bright prospects for the future. But there is an old saw that says, "Idleness creates mischief," and we have gone and done it. John C. Chase while in Great Falls had a date (the 25th) that he did not know what to do with, so he called up Comrade Dave Dolson by phone and the result is a good live local organized that night with 13 members and 15 more to come in the first meeting we hold next week. So we just make socialists while we wait for work.

Comrade Chase came in on the stage which arrives here at 12 M. and at once got busy billing the town and on this short notice had a very interesting audience to which he expounded the socialist doctrine for two hours and not a soul left the hall in that time, and it was voted by all present that it was the most logical socialist lecture ever given in this camp.

Comrade Chase informed us that he was advised not to come to Stockett as we were no good and that he could not get a meeting out here. This by Great Falls comrades. Now, why this was done, we don't know. And had Comrade Chase listened to them he would have missed meeting some of the most enthusiastic socialists in this state. Beside we would be still unorganized. As it is we heartily thank Comrade Chase for his timely trip and can assure him if he ever comes this way again and can give us a little time to bill his coming we will give him a welcome and a house worthy of his efforts.

Referring again to the advice given Comrade Chase it may be because we don't approve of quack speakers coming here, that only do more harm than good. Speakers that can't say anything but ridiculous political parties, will be discouraged sure, as they should. Any speaker of merit and standing on the road will find a hall and audience and good treatment here. None others need come.

In conclusion I will say that the secretary of this new local will correspond with Comrade Graham as soon as we can get straightened out for all information needed.

A Socialist for the welfare of Socialism.

A comrade has got it bad. This is the way he breaks out on an Idaho woman. He sends the following clipping from a Montana paper, and breaks into verse on the same.

**TAFT WILL SECURE VOTE OF STATE TO WESTWARD.**

**At Least Such Is the Forecast of Idaho Woman in Chicago.**

Chicago, March 20.—"I am a Taft woman. In my state, Idaho, I am sure the women, or most of them, will cast their ballots for Secretary Taft. He will be nominated and I think, elected," said Miss S. Bell Chamberlain of Boise, state superintendent of instruction of Idaho, before departing for her home city yesterday.

"I am a Taft woman because I am a Roosevelt woman," she explained. "It is the politics that count, and I think and western women generally think, that the president is doing right. We women are not so partisan as the men; we are not such rabid politicians, but we think just as deeply; our stand is just as determined, and we are for Taft."

Miss Chamberlain, who is returning home from the national meeting of state superintendents held recently in Washington, declared that the women in politics had proven a boon in the west, and that they had become a power for clean politics while sacrificing none of their womanly character.

**A Champagne Waltz.**

By A. Jasper.

Oh! Me! I'm A Roosevelt Woman!  
Ha! Ha! Tee, Hee! Tee Hee! Booh!  
Hey! You slaves! My Gum! Come a Runnin'  
See Senor! Champagne! Cigarettes Tool

Ha! Ha! Bell! I'm A Roosevelt Woman!  
You! Poor Slave! Must Be My Tool!  
Hic—Taft! Hic—Our Lobster. Hic—  
I's a Comin'  
Poor Tool! Tee, Hee, Booh! Poor Fool!  
Poor Fool!

The following letter comes from Alemeda, Cal.:

Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett:

Dear Madam and Comrade:—You may remember the writer who, together with Dr. Trumbull, was introduced to you after the Lewis lecture of Friday evening last.

It gave me keen delight to hear you express yourself as an advocate of sane constructive socialism in contradistinction to the utopianism of our straight laced, clear cut, class conscious revolutionary brethren who do but little more than to flock by themselves in a mutual admiration society,—and a very

exclusive one at that judging from their numbers—continuously passing resolutions decrying the labor fakir—of which article we undoubtedly have our share—and against the pure and simple trade unionist, showing their utter unworthiness and their complete lack of grasp of the problems which they, the trade unions, are continuously fighting to the best of their ability and with the best light which they possess.

I was doubly pleased with your expressed convictions because of the fact that I perceived having been in error in regard to your personal attitude.

To me, who is by nature a man of action, there is nothing more pitiful than to realize the utter abortiveness both in propaganda as well as in actual political action, of the average theoretical socialist propagandist and leader. Particularly is this true in times like the present when the whole nation is seething with discontent and eager to listen to anyone who has, or who pretends to have, a message of deliverance to deliver. Oh, that at this juncture in our history we had a thousand persons with sane, clear and practical minds to scatter broadcast over the nation to incite to action and not merely to conversion. It so pleases me to know that you are one of them. That you are this, was emphasized in my mind this morning in reading over the synopsis in "The World" of your address in Oakland on February 9th. When I say this I mean, of course, the attitude of the paper towards the practical questions of every day life.

I would delight in getting better acquainted with you and benefit from your wide experience in the realms of the practical class struggle."

Mrs. H. and myself hope to be able to attend your lecture to-morrow and will get your answer then.

Fraternally yours for the revolution, (that is more than words),  
HALVOR HAUCH."

We give a belated letter from Sparks, Nev., machine shop boys there that are moving straight for socialism.

"Your able colleague, Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, has been with us this evening and gave a lecture of wonderful strength—to-morrow night she will be the star attraction at the Reno Socialist Local. The two towns are only two miles apart, but both incorporated cities. No citizens of Sparks have been heretofore members of Reno Local but I organized here last Saturday. We are doing finely and enclose nine subs also were able to advertise Mrs. Hazlett, furnish the hall and clear \$8.50 collection for her on 24-hours notice. We are yours for hustling in the name of labor's great cause and we will soon have a paper of our own. I am an ex-editor myself and am thoroughly interested in the idea of labor press agitation. I will do all I can for your paper and hope to receive your co-operation when we get our paper 'The Labor Union News' started.

I am an ex F. W. M. man and was the first secretary state F. of Cal., W. F. M. in fact I organized it and was a member of No. 115, Jackson, Cal., at the time as well as editor of 'The Miners Union' of that city.

Hoping to co-operate with your paper and with socialists in general and to strive for the higher education of the workers in general, I am yours,  
Fraternally,

W. P. EVARTS,  
Secretary, S. P. of A."

Solidarity is growing fast among the socialist states of the west. They are beginning to exemplify working together instead of fighting, as this letter shows from Secretary Conrod of Idaho:

"How about the printing of our

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Sole Agents for the  
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The most complete line of Women's and Children's  
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Three Shows daily Open year around

Dr. GEO. H. TAYLOR,  
DENTIST

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Opp. Telephone Exchange

Helena, Montana

## Join the Party

constitution? We will have money, in fact we have it now, to pay for the printing and we need it badly soon.

Kindly advise us what we may depend on in this matter, soon.

Will still look for those leaflets you were going to send us for distribution. Enclosed find dates and list of locals to date."

Russia, as in past weeks, is the storm centre of Europe. The governors of the provinces continue a course of merciless oppression, and fill their pockets at the expense of the peasants whom they oppress. A few days ago the Prime minister sent a secret circular to these officials, asking if the time had not come to call a halt to this coercion. But it was no use. Once having tasted blood, the governors would not forgo the pleasure of torturing their subjects, and one and all they returned the answer that nothing could be done. At Viborg great excitement was caused by the arrest of Dr. Korneliev, one of the best known labor members in the first Duma. This excitement was in no way lessened when it was pretty clearly shown that the authorities had called in the Black Hundred in order to manufacture evidence against the self-devoted labor M. P.

## JOIN THE PARTY

## LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 9 p. m. Wm. PALS GROVE, Sec'y. 815 7th Avenue

## LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at 15 North Park Ave. AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

## LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

Meets every second and fourth Monday evening in Trades & Labor Hall, opp. Opera House. All transient comrades invited to attend.

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**\$2.00 per 50lb sack**

## WANTED—SALESMEN

Wanted—Salesmen; good men, who are hustlers, can make good money handling the Phoenix Fire extinguisher in Montana, Utah, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho. Wide-awake men are now making from \$50 to \$200 a week. For particulars write or apply to G. E. White, general agent, 326 Allen street, Helena, Mont.

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## In Your Possession

You may negotiate them by endorsement without coming to the bank, should you prefer to use them instead of holding them until due. On time certificates issued for six or twelve months we

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**William L. Cragg**  
Lewistown, Montana

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