

FIRST OF MAY! INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

MAY DAY IS OBSERVED

This is the day of world-solidarity. Wherever the socialist proletariat is organized there it demonstrates with parades, mass meetings and open air gatherings, the oneness of the Class of Revolt. There it shows the oppressor its growing strength and its determination to conquer the mastery of Earth, Industry, Science and Art.

When the sun rises over America, he has seen the comrades of the Dreamland of Art, of fair Japan, celebrating the coming of the New Day. He shines over the misery, the untold sorrows and near hopeless faces of the Siberian prisoner, over the struggling peasants and industrial proletaires of Russia. Over the compact regiments of the social-democracy of Germany, Denmark and Holland. Over the noisy French comrades and our Belgium brethren, waving their countless red banners in the air and singing the songs of International Socialism. Over the heads of all the European and Indian comrades, leaving the English to the last, looking at the new life that touched the Anglo-Saxon nature, he arrives at America.

There are some of us, who know what the First of May means. But the American worker has accepted the day, handed down by the capitalist government, as his "Labor Day."

On the First of May work ceases in the industries, not because the capitalist wills it so, but because the worker has taken this day as HIS holiday.

The more the workers become conscious of the immense force hidden in their organizations, the more they will refuse to accept any "present" from the masters.

The solidarity can be measured by the way the First of May is celebrated. That the American proletariat is content with the capitalist Labor Day, and ignores the International May Day, shows the necessity of more agitation and education as a part of the Socialist International. The party should remember the resolution passed by the Amsterdam congress in 1901: "Whereas, the demonstrations of the workers on the First of May has for an object the common upholding on a fixed day, and in all the countries where there is a modern working-class movement of the cause of the proletariat, especially the protection of the workers by the eight-hour day law; the class solidarity and the universal holiday and of demonstrating the unity of the working class movement in all countries;

Whereas, the unity of the demonstration only exists in some countries and in others, not the First of May, but the first Sunday in the month is celebrated;

"The Amsterdam congress re-affirms the resolutions adopted at the International Socialist congress, held in Paris in 1889, in Brussels in 1891, in Zurich in 1893, and in Paris in 1900, and invites all the Socialist parties and trade unions of all countries to organize energetically the working class demonstrations of the First of May, in order to demand the institution of the

legal eight-hour day and to maintain the interest of the working class and the cause of universal peace.

"But this demonstration can be most effective only by the suspension of work on the First of May.

"The congress therefore urges upon all proletarian organizations as a duty to strive to secure the complete stoppage of work on May the First, wherever that can be done without injury to the working class interests.

From the dawn of history the First of May has been a holiday for the common people.

In the forests, where the Germanic tribes lived, the May Day was regarded as the celebration of the coming spring. The youth and maiden went out early in the morning to pick the flowers and boughs from the budding trees; they hitched the oxen, whose horns were crowned with flowers, to a rough wagon. One maiden was chosen as the May Queen and represented the Freya, the Goddess of Fertility, who conquered Sleipnir, the prince of ice and frost.

In the middle ages the custom still survived, and even now on the continent of Europe and the British Isles, the May Dance is a not uncommon way of rejoicing. The May tree, felled early in the morning, set up on the village common and adorned with spring flowers, can still be seen.

That the modern proletariat should take the beginning of the flower month as its great festival day is in harmony with its mission. The last and only conscious-fought class struggle, will, through the victory of the oppressed class, unite humanity into ONE brotherhood of Masters—the Masters over Nature.

A ship in the frozen sea of the Arctic region! Thousands of miles away from their homes, the explorers were caught in the ice and delivered to the mercy of the ocean current, which drove them towards the North Pole, the great unknown.

One day they planted a big pole on the ice and hoisted an immense red flag. In the super-zero weather they formed a circle around one tall intelligent-looking man, their leader, and he spoke to them about the great future that is promised to all mankind; about the comrades in Norway, and their struggle for national and industrial freedom. They did not work that day, not more than feeding their dogs an extra holiday bite and sweeping the deck.

All day long the red flag floated on the feeble wind, blowing through the icy regions, pointing south to all the comrades in all the world. This is the way Comrade Fridtjof Nansen, the great Arctic explorer, celebrated May Day, and kept the international holiday even in the Farthest North.

PAINTERS' MAY SONG.

"We paint house and gate and door
And we paint till we are dead
In all colors do we paint
But today we do paint Red."

JOHN BULL ALARMED
AT SOCIALISM'S GAINS

Only a few years ago socialists of all countries were greatly puzzled to know why England was so backward in the socialist movement. Now they can stop explaining. Slow, conservative England is beginning to move. And the result is very alarming to the British propertied classes, who thought themselves so snugly sheltered by all sorts of precedents, customs and traditions.

The first result may be to bring about an understanding between the land-owning aristocracy, represented by the Conservative party, and the middle-class capitalistic Liberals.

While in the election of 1907 "the Liberals and Conservatives flew at each other's throats for the busks, they let the socialists slip away with the kernel, namely—seats in Parliament." So said Lord Roseberry in a recent address on "the active menace of socialism" before the Liberal League. He also warned the Liberals against agitating for the abolition of the House of Lords. He pointed out to

them that the House of Lords was now "most necessary in order to combat socialism."

We shall see the same thing in this country as soon as American socialism becomes a formidable political power. The trust magnates and the middle class will then become the best of friends! And the old party "Radicals" will drop all anti-trust agitation like a hot potato.—Vanguard.

The democrats had a riot in New York city. The Bryan boom was squelched and Boss McCarren, with his henchmen, was deported from the convention. The sergeant-at-arms was thrown into the orchestra pit, and fifty policemen were unable to restore order. If this had been a socialist convention Roosevelt would have sent another message to congress imploring legislation for the "suppression of anarchy." —Miners' Magazine.

The Socialist party membership in California is jumping upward in bounds. The dues stamp record shows about 2,400 members in March.

A Prophecy.

No longer blood, no longer blood is flooding
The earth in gory run,
No longer war, the sorcerer inhuman,
Is levelling his gun;

No longer now the cannon madly fillet
The air with thunderous roar,
And battle-songs amid the raging slaughter
Fly back and forth no more;

All men are one; with ecstasy most sacred
Inspired as ne'er before,
A sweet and solemn chant of peace is wafted
Across from shore to shore.

Steam snorts and shrieks; machines are fiercely groaning,
Red burns the furnace glow,
Cleaving the fertile globe, the steady plowshare
Is toiling to and fro.

And o'er the earth that, like a lion roaring,
With industry doth teem,
Proud in the wind her pinions white unfolding
Rules Liberty, supreme.

—Ada Negri

KILLING THE BOYS.

The following communication comes from the office of the International Association of Machinists, at St. Paul: St. Paul, Minn., March 24.

Mr. James D. Graham:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I received your letter of March 19. I can, of course, understand that the man who holds the power of discharge and the power to lay men off, gleefully dangles that power in the faces of the poor devils who, through their political ignorance, are compelled to depend upon him. It is quite natural under the present industrial conditions when our brothers see man after man driven mercilessly in the ranks of the unemployed that they would be somewhat timid about even attempting to secure their rights. I agree with you on your opposition to apprentice boys becoming journeymen through the round house route. In the first place the work in the round house is too heavy for an apprentice boy, the conditions in most round houses being such that he is very likely to get a larger experience with rheumatism and round shoulders than he is at the machinist's trade. Most boys that I have seen that come through four or five years of round house experience, beginning at about sixteen years of age, are prematurely aged men. It should not be permitted, but of course the company knows it is a special God-given privilege for a boy to get a job in a round house and eventually be allowed to make a living, and unfortunately some of our own people, the working people I mean, consider a man or a boy lazy if he would not sacrifice health and life in order to serve corporation greed. The working class have got to forget all that they know now before they can commence to learn all that they ought to know.

I am sorry myself that I did not meet you while in Helena, and you may rest assured that next time I come there I will not be so pushed for time as I was last trip, and shall make it a point to call on the manager of the Montana News. I hope your progress continues in the state and in place of 20 per cent of the vote that it will be 50 per cent next November.

I note what you say in regards to the Bell Telephone company trying to employ spies to work inside the union. They did not get the brother they were after, but you may rest assured they will get some other one. I think sometimes we make mistakes in matters of this kind. A good strong brother like this that has the cause at heart sufficiently to turn down \$2400, should I believe, have quietly reported the matter to the proper officials of the union, and I believe they should have put him on the job and gotten information that would aid us and do us a world of good. I believe in beating the devil at his own game. We have done things like this in the past, and there have been cases where in court our men on the inside have saved brothers penitentiary terms where cases were put up against them. Organized labor is fighting a despicable enemy who will stoop to anything to win, absolutely unscrupulous, and delight in the fact that they can buy anything they want; even men's principles. When they take such great delight in buying any-

thing they want I always like to see them sold something that they do not want for what they think they want. I believe in fighting fire with fire. When I am compelled to get into a fight I go into it to win. Methods are only a means to an end. The employer thinks everything is fair in war, which compels us to adopt the same tactics. Sherman said, "war is hell", and I believe in giving that to the other fellow. We have had enough of it ourselves and I feel that the time is coming, and not so very far distant when the working class is going to rise from its long sleep, throw off the shackles that have bound it through the ages and proclaim economic freedom, overthrowing the last and meanest and most deceitful form of slavery that ever existed.

I have been waiting for a copy of your paper and will be pleased to subscribe for the same as soon as I receive a sample copy. I always like to have papers from the different parts of the country, especially from the West, where the blood seems to run warmer in the human family and where the lamp of liberty burns brighter in the brains of mankind than I believe any place else in the world.

Fraternally, yours,
THOS. VAN LEAR,
Business Agent District 32.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Paris this year will witness a remarkable demonstration on May Day if the lock-out of masons, which has just taken place, continues until that date. The Paris masons who have just been locked out number some 50,000, and if the men in the allied trades are thrown out as well, the army of locked-out workmen in Paris will count 150,000 at least. The dispute between employers and employed turns on the eternal questions of wages, hours of labor, and unionism. The masters offer a raise in wages (trade presumably being brisk), a working day of ten hours, fifty-two holidays in the year (but not necessarily Sunday), and employment to unionists and non-unionists alike. The men refuse to accept these terms. They demand better wages than the employers offer, a working day of nine hours, the Sunday rest-day, and refuse to work with non-unionists. "We will," they say, "have no blacklegs in our midst"; and at a number of enthusiastic meetings they have declared their determination to fight to the bitter end.

Capitalism's Reward for Genius.

Stow, the famous antiquarian, became a licensed beggar. Camoens, Portugal's poet, died in an almshouse after years of beggary. Ben Johnson perished in poverty. One of his last acts was to return a paltry sum sent him from King Charles. Ulrich von Hutten, the brilliant German, was reduced to a tramp's life. He was found frozen in the snow. George Gissing's work never succeeded till he was dead. His life was a long struggle against disease and neglect.

Ouida was not the only writer who died in poverty and neglect. Chatterton, the poet, poisoned himself rather than die of starvation.

PRESIDENT WHISTLES

SWEET TUNE TO VOTERS

Before the first Tuesday in November, the republican party and its acting clown, Roosevelt, have to show the people what great things there are in store for them if they only will support their administration, and a rain of promises is poured out over the "sovereigns" of the United States, the men with the votes.

The presidential message of April 27 starts with pointing to the recently passed Employers' Liability Act. But the President, well aware that this law "comes short of what ought to have been done", feeds the voting proletariat on "hope".

Capitalistic policy is everywhere the same. This "hope scheme" is played for years and years on the working people all over the earth, just before election. Hope for more labor legislation, for an employers' liability law "providing for recompensing all employees who suffer injury while engaged in public service". Why not pass such a law before election? And the workers outside public service are left to the mercy of their capitalistic state legislatures. After touching the hearts by promising child-labor laws for the District of Columbia, the President hands some sweet things to the middle class voters and small transporters. Financial aid for preparatory work for the waterways commission; revising of the tariff by the congress "to be elected next fall"; examining books of the railways. Always good to the small merchant oppressed by the trusts. Vote for us and our Bill, O, grocer from the corner; peanut peddler from some "cabin in the rear"; shoe cobbler fighting against the gigantic shoe factory—we are your friends.

Organized labor, lashed by the injunction-whip, protested. The protest was feeble and made in humble language. But the courageous bear-hunter nevertheless got afraid of the combined A. F. of L., Internationals and Farmers' Equity society. Soothing syrup is applied. There "should be enacted" some legislation.

Is organized labor going to wait till congress is going to limit the power of injunction? Will it remember how many times the President has promised the nation to remedy the danger of the corrupting influences of the great corporations? How fearless the language he has used against the monopoly-monster? And will it remember at the same time that the Roosevelt administration never has accomplished any-

thing against the Wall Street gang, but that corrupt politics have flourished under the sway of the big stick. Whenever congress got too friendly to the interests of the working people, the supreme court, that immovable oligarchy of nine stone judges, was there with the oracle: "Unconstitutional!"

All that could have been in the smallest measure a benefit to the great mass of wage workers was against the spirit of the Constitution. The people will but the supreme court interprets. And the capitalistic interpretation of a fundamental law made in time of handiwork and agricultural production is more powerful than the will of a people living in the age of social production.

The unrest caused by this contrast has not escaped the attention of the vote-catching executive.

The increasing socialist sentiment, expressed in the increasing socialist vote, alarms the Square Dealer. He sees plainly how the American workman, with hand and brain becomes aware of the fact that they are treated all as "non-possessors" by the legislative bodies of nation, state and municipality and by the courts. This is dangerous for the life of the capitalist state and the President calls up two "spirits" to defend it: "the far-sighted patriot" and the "true American."

This game is easily understood. The President has nothing to offer to millions of workers as patriotism in a country where 90 per cent don't possess a square inch of soil, and he understands by a "true American" the supporter of Rooseveltian humbug-politics. The workers will from year to year see clearer how they are cheated by the capitalist parties and their generals.

They must come to see the only way along which they can reach the industrial freedom for their class. Independent political action is the only means by which they can obtain their end.

The hatred of the President against socialism shows how important an issue it has become. He fears that the vote of the workers will go to the party which platform contains more than capitalistic reform promises.

And he whistles, as the fowler does when he wants to catch the birds. But he has to come this time with something more substantial than a sweet tune.

LEGISLATURES PROPOSE
BUT COURTS DISPOSE

The Montana News had the privilege to pick up the following correspondence from the realm of "high finance." We recommend to our readers the careful reading of it, especially the paragraph telling the good republicans and democrats all about the POLITICAL SITUATION. We print this particular paragraph in bold face. Are the courts strangling the republic of the "Fathers"? If you want to shout "Hands off!" vote the Socialist party ticket. The letter follows:

"Office of Trippe & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

"April 23, 1908.

"Dear Sir:—Believing that the stock market is slowly but surely laying a foundation for gradual improvement, we desire to call your attention to some of the factors which are now receiving the attention of investors.

"Foremost among the features to be considered is that the market is now commencing to foreshadow the general and gradual improvement in commerce and manufactures, just as it discounted a year ago the depression through which we are now passing. Wall Street realized that the recession in trade was rapidly approaching long before the commercial world could be convinced of it. In like manner, it now sees signs of improvement though the business of the country does not yet reflect it.

"The political situation, while apt to cause an occasional stir in the stock market during the next 90 days, is decidedly more satisfactory than it was a short time ago. The public is commencing to realize that while legislatures may propose, the courts will dispose, and that the supreme court of the United States can safely be count-

ed upon to protect all constitutional rights.

"With money reserves well above legal requirements, interest is now being manifested in speculative bond issues, which interest will later drift to stocks. New municipal bonds are demanding premiums, thus affording an opportunity to dispose of any corporate issues that may come on the market.

"With money continuing easy, and brokers' offices generally free of stocks, there is only one conclusion to be arrived at and that is that the next important movement in the stock market will be upward, and we are, therefore, inclined to think this an advisable time to buy good and standard issues of proven value on any small recession from present prices.

"We shall be glad to advise you on any subject pertaining to stocks and bonds in which you may be interested.

"Very truly yours,
"TRIPPE & CO."

A California socialist writes to the Social Democratic Herald about the results of the recent Milwaukee elections: "It is really too bad that you Milwaukee socialists persist in actually trying to do things instead of gathering about the festive headquarters' stove in 'scientific' orgies of philosophizing and expectation. Nevertheless, you seem to be forging ahead in fine style."—Labor.

"Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street, We have seen them in the midnight, where the Goths and Vandals meet;

We had shuddered in the darkness at the dull thud of their feet— But their cause goes marching on."

THE MONTANA NEWS.

Owned and Published by the Socialist Party of Montana.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

OFFICE 15 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

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

Business Manager, James D. Graham, State Secretary.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT

Editor

J. F. MABIE, Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year..... 50c Six Months..... 25c One cent 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, 15 Park Avenue, Helena, Mont.

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THE CONTENTED MAN.

One of the most discouraging things the socialist runs up against is the contented man or woman—the one who takes for his motto "Whatever is, is right", bows submissively to the yoke of custom, and accepts the injustice of man as the will of God.

A few days ago I was riding on a railroad train. A few seats in front of me were two men who were talking about conditions in this great and glorious country of "ours". One was a man past middle age, who showed the effect of a lifetime of hard work. From his conversation it was evident that he had not accumulated much except rheumatism and experience. Yet he was perfectly satisfied with the social conditions under which he had lived and was loud in his proclamations of patriotism and the fact that he was an American citizen.

He seemed to want everybody in the car to know what a fairminded man he was. He envied no man his wealth or position. He lauded the philanthropy and generosity of the rich. He was sure there was plenty for all in this land of the free and if all did not have plenty it was because, like himself, they had not saved it. He was so fair that he was absolutely unfair to himself and the whole working class. He was one of those men who would sit on a jury and hang a friend on the slimmest circumstantial evidence for fear of being accused of prejudice in his favor. He was what capitalism calls a "good" man. Just a good contented slave. The man who never kicks, never strikes, accepts a reduction in wages without a complaint and is thankful that he is still permitted to retain his master.

These good men of capitalism are like a good dog that will stock close to his master no matter how much abuse he gets and with bruises on his bony carcass will continue to bark where he is fed.

FROM WALLACE, IDAHO.

A letter from W. E. Staehle, county secretary of Shoshone county, Idaho, states that Comrade D. C. Coates is standing pat on the Socialist party ticket as opposed to the attempt of Western Federation members to get the socialists to refrain from nominating this fall.

We are more than glad to publish this fact as it enables us to know where we are. We will also say that this statement from Shoshone county corroborates what Comrade Coates told the writer in Idaho last fall. This is the Wallace statement: "Since he joined the party here Comrade D. C. Coates has been always in good standing, and an active, self-sacrificing member, always willing to enter the firing line. On account of his ability as speaker and writer he is feared by the opposition." It is encouraging to get this assurance that there is a courageous and class conscious element within the Federation in Idaho.

A MINISTER'S SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

In a recent sermon in Cunningham, Wash., a minister made the following statement to the congregation:

"I have, in my travels up and down the country, met a great many dissatisfied workmen. After engaging in conversation with them, I found that their discontent was caused by the fact that they thought they did not receive the full value of their labor. When asked how that was, they explained that they received only a few dollars for a day's work, while the surplus of what they produced was added to the profit of their employer, who did not work.

"To such an argument I say: 'See here, how much capital have you in this investment?' The reply is, 'None'. Then you have nothing to say about what goes with the surplus, and that settles it."

This person who has taken upon himself the task of expounding the teachings of Jesus Christ, has proven by these words that he has either a clouded conception of those same teachings, or, what is worse still, having the understanding, he fears, like Peter of old, to speak the truth to the people.

According to his theory, the man with the "capital" occupies such an exalted position that the common herd should not take the liberty of questioning how he got this "capital", much less what he does with it. No, they should not question his right to rob them of what is rightfully theirs, forcing them to a life of miserable poverty and crime.

And yet we find nothing in the teachings of Jesus Christ that bears out this mistaken idea. On the other hand, we have ample proof that He was ever the friend of the laborer and of the humble in life. In all His Word he teaches of the sinfulness of the accumulation of riches, and in every instance he places the greatest value on useful and willing service, and yet, in the face of all this, we are told from the pulpit, that because we have nothing but labor to invest that we must bow our heads in reverence to the "man with the capital."

And just as long as the churches persist in upholding this false standard of Christianity, weak humanity—that Jesus saved and pitied—will continue to sink in the mire of degradation and sin, but, when they, as citizens of a Christian nation, cease to support this false doctrine, and follow the example of the Great Teacher, by righting the wrongs of the oppressed, then will brotherly love reign supreme.

DELLA WILSON NICHOLS.

WARNING!

All socialists are hereby warned to be on their guard against a man named Frank Kolb, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight about 150 pounds. Light hair, smooth face; speaks with a German accent; dresses well and wears a large fedora hat.

This man makes it a habit to approach socialists with a hard luck story for the purpose of obtaining money. He is not a member of the party and is entirely unworthy of the consideration of any socialist, and has all the earmarks of a spotter. The last we heard of Kolb he was in Wallace, Idaho, and was travelling towards Washington, taking orders for a line of merchandise.

JAS. D. GRAHAM, State Secretary, S. P. of Mont.

Globe, Arizona, Miners' union is making elaborate arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, May 1. Good for Globe. If more unions had the courage to install the international Labor Day in America instead of the one the capitalists fixed for us in September, it would expedite the development of class spirit among the workers.

UTAH NOTES.

JOS. MAC LACHLAN, State Secretary.

We are now writing out and issuing to the locals throughout the state a proposed revised copy of a State Constitution, to be submitted to a referendum of the membership.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, the blind orator, is scheduled to lecture in Ogden, April 25; Salt Lake City, April 26; Murray, April 27; Bingham, April 28, and Park City, April 29, while on his way to the Chicago convention.

The Utah State convention made the choice of Comrade Grant Syphers, of Ogden, and Robert Leggett, of Murray, as its delegates to the National convention. It will be a new experience of both of them, particularly in regard to organization work and tactics, but they are certainly good men and true.

Since the convention held in Salt Lake City, on the 5th day of April, we have had no rest worth speaking about, as there were many matters requiring urgent attention. One year ago we had about six locals engaging our correspondent ability, today we have forty-two, and still they come, with more to follow, and still we say: "Come one, come all, this world shall fly, From its firm base, as soon as I."

Have just written a word of warning to Comrade Wayland respecting two dark horses now being trained for presentation before the House, and known as House Bills No. 4874 and No. 7552, both of which are precisely similar to the Penrose bill. The little Sunday School boy who said that his "first duty to his neighbor was to keep his eye on him", has left an inheritance of wisdom which may not unprofitably be utilized in reference to these and other attempts to legalize press censorship.

IDAHO

THOS. J. COONROD, State Secretary, Emmett, Idaho.

Local Moscow reinstates with S. G. Curtis, secretary.

Comrade Brusnahan sends in two subs from Haily.

Local Council reports six applications for membership this month.

Time has been extended for securing special stamps. Order in time.

V. L. Doyle of Kooskia, writes: "Prospects are bright for the movement here."

Leon Calhoun writes: "We are for the Red first, last, and all the time. You will find enclosed \$1.00 for campaign purposes." Thanks.

Comrade Work reports reinstatement of locals at Mountain Home and Bellevue and application for local at Haily and member-at-large at Shoshone.

Nez Perce county comrades will hold convention, Tuesday, June 2, at Orofino. All members in good standing will be entitled to seats and vote.

Comrade Deno reported vote for delegates too late to be counted but it would not have changed the result, as vote was: Rigg 7, Untermann 2, and Chenoweth 2.

Wallace Local of the Socialist party, in regular session assembled, on the 16th, voted to employ Comrade George W. Harrington as county organizer for April and May, and voted for two assessments of 50 cents each for April and May to defray his expenses.

Comrade D. K. Egbert writes: "We are very sorry Comrade Work can't give us more than two meetings. We ought to have at least six in our near neighborhood. Please do all you can in getting us a speaker to hold meetings in all the towns possible and as early as possible."

J. G. Wanhope, organizer for Local Florence, reports a fifty-mile snowshoe ride out for a propaganda tour in northern part of Idaho county, and after holding eight meetings and helping organize two locals made a return trip likewise. He says: "I am greatly encouraged with the outlook for socialism. I wish I could have extended my trip, but I'm a wage worker, with a family here, and the expense is too great, however my time was well spent."

Comrade Untermann succeeded in getting a debate with one of the republican "bright and shining light", Judge Moon of Florence, who wanted one hour to present his side but in fifteen minutes or less was "down and out" and no doubt the debates at Florence are at an end.

Comrades get busy. Boost. Get members to join the local. Attend the local meetings. Pay up dues and get so you can vote and take part in local. It will do you good to touch elbows with the comrades that are pushing.

It is stormy here at this time. I had good prospects at Burke—was to have held meeting on the street, for I could not get a hall. Just 30 minutes before the meeting was to begin, rain began to fall and it rained and blew until 10 o'clock. I did nothing, but the socialists and some of the miners asked me to return next Monday night, and I agreed to do so if they would provide a hall.

It is now arranged for me to speak here, Mullan, tomorrow night, at Wallace Saturday night, and at Murray Sunday. I hope to get definite information from you by Monday.

I am meeting with unexpected obstacles. The News is not regarded as a desirable paper by some of the trafficking politicians in the W. F. of M. in this district. This hinders our work. But I hope to sow seed that will produce a crop before the politicians have gone too far.

I believe I have sold 14 cards. I hope you will send me more of them, but I ought to know at what office to inquire for them. I need posters. The miners seem to be in a despairing mood. They are listless, indifferent, dismayed. When the clouds blow over, I hope to meet a different state of mind.

This stormy weather is greatly against doing effective work in this district, for halls are a luxury that can hardly be enjoyed by socialists.

The boys in Wallace think that one good night there will land me O. K. and then, if I get a hall in Burke and a hall meeting in Murray, I will be ready to move forward.

When I reach my typewriter, I will give more particulars. I shall not be able to go to Chicago, and so will do such work as you may have for me to do. D. BURGESS.

BURGESS' REPORT.

Wallace, Ida., April 24.

Editor News: The crafty politicians of this district are out fishing for suckers, and their bait is old and rancid, but the crafty one believes that those for whom he is fishing are easy marks. The miners of this district are expected to vote the democratic ticket because one of the Day family has an interest in the renowned Hercules mine, and this Day is a democrat and wants to go to the United States senate. Day calls himself a democrat because it is still believed to be wise to make the workers believe that there is a real difference between a democrat and a republican.

The Hercules mine permits miners of the W. F. of M. to work in its holdings alongside of non-union miners, and for this great privilege (?) the union miners are expected to vote the democratic ticket. Some of the miners say that it is no more than right that they should do so.

Day owns the Times of Wallace, and in the columns of this paper he compliments the miners on their prowess, but he robs them just the same. He manifests a love for "dear profits" just as do the owners of the Federal properties. And I have not met a miner that does not believe that Day would rely upon the services of the militia in the case of a strike. Still, many of the miners seem to believe that it is their solemn duty to punish the republicans by electing the democratic ticket. None of these miners can hope to gain anything by such weakness, but they must punish some one, even if they are to be the chief sufferers themselves.

A democratic "bull pen" looks much nicer to them than does a republican "bull pen". Some of these miners seem to believe that bull pens are a necessity, and they prefer democratic bull pens. That much is settled, and if the democrats are elected there is the promise that "cow pens" may become a feature of democratic administration in this district.

In view of these facts, I look for the miners to form an alliance with the democrats of this county, but there are some of the miners that are not so "easy", and they will vote the socialist ticket. In no other way will the workers be able to wrest so much from the hands of the masters.

At one time it seemed likely that some of the socialists might be debauched with the dope handed out by the Day interests, but I feel quite confident that wiser council will prevail.

In a recent local conference held in Wallace, the socialists, few in numbers, held the "fusionists" at bay until other councils seem to have attracted and won adherents.

I feel sure that the socialists in this district can, by earnest, active work, prevent the betrayal of the workers. Now is the time to wage earnest war on all "trading", "trafficking", and political deals.

All socialists must know, and all other workers ought to know that the working class can never get anything of value except through the organized efforts of the working class.

All promises made by the crafty politicians of either of the old parties are made to be broken and not to be redeemed.

How many more times will the workers have to be betrayed to learn this simple lesson? D. BURGESS.

The Wages of Brains.

"Oh, but", says the opponent of socialism, "you are surely not going to remove the incentive of gain from the world, are you? If you do, men of genius will not blossom forth in such a society, for they will have nothing to gain from devoting their talents to the general welfare." That is a detail which posterity may well settle for themselves. If it is considered necessary or just to award the brain worker much higher remuneration than the manual worker, that is posterity's business, not ours. But this "incentive of gain" argument is all a bogey. Ruskin remarked that "None of the best head-work in art, literature, or science, is ever paid for." Michael Angelo did some of his most notable work for nothing. Milton received less than \$200 for his "Paradise Lost". Dante wrote his "Inferno" out of love for a woman. "In science", says Ruskin, "the man who discovered the telescope, and first saw heaven, was paid with a dungeon; the man who invented the microscope, and first saw earth, died of starvation, driven from his home." And the list of such martyrs to science, literature, art, religion and exploration could be indefinitely extended.

The Sunday papers are full of descriptions of the petty doings and appearances of the rich, both at home or abroad. Their dinners, their dogs, their hats and slippers, the color of their eyes and the dye of their hair, their habits, their squabbles, their everything are described in detail over and over again. What does this signify? Simply that this nation is a nation of apes. WILL E. SHIER.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmeyr

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LIVINGSTON 106 North Main Street MONTANA

From National Headquarters.

To the Locals and Comrades.

Greetings.—On March 7th I called to your attention, among other things, the importance of the payment by every member whose circumstances will permit of the "special mileage assessments" which were issued to pay the railroad fare of National delegates.

Since the above date several state secretaries have requested an extension of time for the sale of these stamps and expressed the belief that the returns will be considerably increased thereby.

A careful estimate at this writing would indicate that probably hardly two-thirds of the membership will have paid this assessment by April 15. This will leave a large deficit even if the usual reduced traffic rates for convention delegates are secured.

However the reduced rates have not yet been secured. A meeting of the Central Passenger Association being held in this city today is considering our application. The following sentiment was expressed in their office yesterday:

"Until the socialists stirred up the legislatures to the point of rate cutting and a general onslaught on business, it was customary to grant reductions to conventions; but it may be different now."

I might add that on February 10 a meeting of the Association upon the same subject reached no agreement.

You have no doubt been advised by the state secretary to make returns of all money and stamps in time for him to report to the National office by April 15.

In the same mail I am advising the state secretary of the change here provided for, and unless he writes you to the contrary, kindly accept and act upon the following instructions:

- 1. Send at once all money in hand for assessments to your state secretary. 2. Make an extra effort to dispose of such stamps as remain in your possession. 3. Make final settlement April 30 with your state secretary, returning all unused stamps. April 30 is your last mailing day.

The state secretary is required to make returns to the National office so that a complete report may be rendered to the National convention in session and for the further reason that the funds must be available to meet the expenses for which they are provided.

Please remember that the state organization will be charged with the stamps not returned, and that the state secretary cannot make a proper report if you fail him.

This plan of guaranteeing equitable representation in a political party convention is an innovation worthy of socialists; correct in principle and deserving of such support as will mark it for success, and demonstrating once again that socialists, whenever and wherever possible, square their practice with their principle.

The average membership during the year 1907 was 29,270. The average for January, February and March, 1908, was 40,912. Now for a rousing campaign, and rightly started.

Mail final report on assessment stamps to your state secretary on this date, April 30.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

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ALVA MAYNE

For DRY GOODS, LADIES' GENTS FURNISHINGS Large Stock of Spring Goods just arrived

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

Resolutions Adopted by Yellowstone County Trades Assembly.

Whereas, very many of our federal and circuit judges have seen fit to delegate to themselves the right to harass the working men of this county, by issuing restraining orders and injunctions against laboring men and labor organizations;

Whereas, we deem it a flagrant violation of constitutional liberty, in that it deprives men of the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, and whereas, instead of establishing justice insuring domestic tranquility and securing the blessings of liberty, that was bequeathed to us by our forefathers in that immortal document, the Constitution, justice is aborted, domestic tranquility is supplemented by chaos, and we are deprived of the only weapon of defense we have against capital, because we are not allowed to say "we do not patronize" certain capitalistic corporations; and

Whereas, the general tendencies of the Mine Owners' Association, the Manufacturers' Association, Railroad corporations, and all capitalistic concerns, is to coerce and enslave their employees,

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge upon congress the necessity of passing more liberal laws in favor of the working class; and be it further

Resolved, that we urge upon the present congress the passage of House Bill No. 10556, and also the amendment to the Sherman law; and be it further

Resolved, that Senators T. H. Carter and J. M. Dixon, and Congressman Pray be especially requested to use all the power at their command for the passage of the aforesaid measures; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Yellowstone County Trades and Labor Assembly, a copy be given to the press for publication and a copy be sent to T. H. Carter and J. M. Dixon, senators, and Congressman Pray.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

It is not generally known in America that women can vote for the Parliament of the Kingdom of Bohemia. In the recent election, the press reports say that the women cast an unusually large vote. Several women had been nominated for Parliament, the first time that such a thing has happened in Middle Europe. None of them were elected, but it is said that they polled a very creditable vote.

Mrs. Margaret Prevey of Akron had a debate with one of Toledo's police judges in the latter city last Sunday. It was so interesting that the socialists voted for another such meeting.

Poet's Corner

MAY DAY.

International Labor Day.
 Oh, springing earth with flowers of joy,
 Oh, bounteous mother—gifts for all
 Are borne by thy love-laden hands—
 Heaven's kiss thine raptured breast
 dost thrall.

Oh, marching tread of many men
 From near, from here, from climes
 afar,
 Oh, swelling chorus, strong and clear,
 And pulsing to the farthest star.

It is the host of toiling slaves,
 They toil, they suffer—hear that cry!
 They sweat and struggle—fight for
 bread,
 Men, women, children, fight and die.

And that glad Earth keeps calling
 clear—
 They rise! they stagger! clank their
 chains,
 And hurl them in the oppressor's
 face—
 For Liberty—a thousand pains!

And so the chorus swells and swells,
 La Marseillaise! how sweet it rings—
 It lifts the slave girl from her den
 And shakes the pillared thrones of
 kings.

That mighty host goes marching on,
 No human hate its goal can stay.
 It climbs the heights of future years,
 Where Earth waits that glad Labor
 Day.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

OVERPRODUCTION (?)

Four hundred men fell exhausted from exposure while shoveling snow from the streets of New York on the night of January 24. That's what the papers said. They staggered like drunken men and dropped out.

Of the 800 men working in the bitter cold of that Friday night, 400 went down within four hours. Those with the most threadbare clothing went down—those with the slightest stomachs—those who had been longest without sleep went down first.

These brave 800 were part of the host of the unemployed who walk our streets by day and by night, part of the men who have been thrown out of work since hard times began.

The paper says they haven't eaten any too much since hard times began. Most were in threadbare clothing; some in rags—their shoes were full of holes, which cruelly exposed their sockless feet.

They were not criminals, or vicious. They were brave men eager to work. They had stood long hours in the keen wind waiting for a chance to do so, but their strength had been sapped by lack of food, lack of clothing, and, above all, by lack of sleep. They were dazed for want of sleep—that sleep which we must have or go mad. They were eager to work, but their strength was not equal to it. They fell with shovels half raised; they staggered like drunken men, and dropped out.

DROPPED OUT. That is the end of the story. That is always the end of the story for the worker who has been downed in the battle for bread. That is always the end of the story for the worker in white lead, for the worker in brass, in copper, in tin plate, in steel, for the worker in any of the dangerous industries with which our civilization abounds. The day comes when they stagger like drunken men and go down.

Work means bread and a place to sleep.

The paper says they haven't eaten any too much since hard times began. I wonder when hard times began for them. I wonder when they knew good times, good food, good clothing, good shelter. The people who should know tell us the hard times have come because of overproduction. That is why the factories have had to close. That is why the railroads and all large industries have cut down their forces of workers. Overproduction! I wonder if those 800 men could understand that. I wonder if it would not be too much for their dazed, under-nourished brains to take in? I wonder if they would not say we are suffering because of under consumption—that they all could have consumed more food, more clothing, more shoes and more socks than have come their way.

In the face of the story which their misery tells what a mockery to talk of overproduction. What a mockery our boast that we produce two billion dollars more goods annually than we consume. What a mockery our boasted industrial greatness. While our food and clothing are being sent out of the country, the workers who have produced them suffer for the need of them. They stagger like drunken men and go down.

It is only an incident. So common is it that their companions scarcely notice it. The papers seldom record it. A careless world goes on!—Carrie W. Allen, in the Socialist Review.

International

TURMOIL IN EUROPE.

The cry of persecuted nationalities again resounds through Europe. Finland and Hungary are preparing for a fierce and prolonged struggle with their oppressors.

Red Flag in Finland.
 It was inevitable that the Tsar and his bureaucrats should soon break with Finland. In the election which was fought in March of last year the socialists obtained eighty seats out of the two hundred available in the Diet, and thereupon, incited by them, the Finnish M. P.'s pushed on to a wonderful program of social reform. The bakers were given an eight-hour day; the peasants received the moral support of the Diet in their strike against the exactions of the big proprietors; reports were sent up to the Tsar demanding a lower franchise and greater control over the Budget. And whilst this work of agitation was going on the socialist organizations were enrolling 85,027 members, of whom 16,986 were women, under the Red Flag.

Come Over and Help Us.
 This could not, however, go on for ever. The eye of the Tsar was on the audacious land, and General Beckmann, with many legions of half-civilized Russian troops, was posted on the Finnish frontier. The Senate, or House of Lords, a preserve of the Russian government, passed a resolution a few days ago disapproving of the socialism of the Diet; whereupon the Diet, by 71 votes to 47, retorted with a defiant enunciation of its policy and program. This was enough for the St. Petersburg officials, and now the Finnish comrades have appealed to the socialist M. P.'s of the Inter-Parliamentary commission to take up their cause in their respective parliaments.

How Can We Help.
 We can help them by opposing to the very uttermost any attempt on the part of the British government to give either moral or financial help to the Tsar; and, fortunately, unless such help is given, Russia will be in an abject state of hopeless bankruptcy. It is difficult to know what is really happening just now in this great northern autocracy; but it seems certain that the army is giving a lot of trouble, and officers in many districts are tearing off their decorations and refusing any longer to serve against their countrymen. During the two months of January and February of this year 1,615 socialists have been prosecuted for political offenses; and this fact, if nothing else, should be sufficient to bind together the socialists of Europe in an endeavor to give some help to our Russian comrades.

Hustling in Hungary.
 In Hungary, too, the clouds are gathering. The socialists there are determined no longer to trust to the powers that be. The government, with a Kosuth at its head, promised universal suffrage, and now, instead of that, it is striving to stifle the voice of the people with all kinds of plural voting. At Easter the socialists and trade unions will hold a most momentous conference; and though the men in high places are trying to detach the peasants from the revolt by offering them small holdings, it is thought that the order will be given for a socialist resistance all over the line.

The Fight in France.
 There are lively times in France. Jaurès has electrified the Chamber with a series of brilliant speeches, in which he has rallied the Radicals with their inconsistencies in Morocco, and laid down the lines of a socialist society in the future. It must be worth living in the French Lower House at present. Retort and counter-retort between Jaurès and M. Clemenceau; searching criticisms on foreign policy by learned and lively socialists like Pressensé; radicalism day by day exposing its bankruptcy; and the flag of socialism waving proudly over every debate! It comes as a shock to hear that while all this is going on there is something like a crisis in the building trade, and that despite all the efforts of men in high places it has been found impossible to patch up a peace between masters and workmen.—Labor Leader.

Japanese Socialists Organize Unions.
 Comrade Katayama has undertaken to organize the mine workers of Japan. There are 400,000 miners in the Japanese empire. The Mine Workers' national headquarters have been established in Tokyo. Katayama and Nagakawa are acting as secretaries and organizers. No doubt the new union will have a hard road to travel, because the government is determined to prevent any movement having for its object the amelioration of labor's conditions.

A member of the National Executive Committee desires the following explanation published: When the vote on a motion is announced to close on a certain date, as for instance, vote will close on Motion No. 19, April the 21st, it means that all votes are counted which reach the National office prior to or in the last mail of that date.

National

“Those Wisconsin cities which had municipal elections this spring, report socialist gains wherever we had a ticket in the field.”

The Socialist party now has eleven lecturers and organizers in the field. All report good meetings and increasing interest in the cause.

Talk about the spread of socialism! Texas state committee issued 30 charters in March. One a day is going some. Looks like the old middle-of-the-roaders are falling in line.

The Socialist party vote in Chicago last week increased 7 per cent. The socialists are now the third party, with the Independence League fourth.

State Secretary Floaten of Colorado Springs reports “You will note a much better showing from this state than ever before. With eleven new locals organized this month, we brought the total number of locals in good standing up to forty-six, and of these thirty-three reported.”

Owing to the fact that the only address of many corresponding secretaries, known to the National office, is their postoffice box, it is therefore suggested that they supply the name of their street, number, etc., in order that organizers and lecturers may more easily locate secretaries upon arrival in your town.

Chas. P. Gildea, Samuel Sadler, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. B. Cohen and others, were prevented from speaking at a hall meeting in Philadelphia, and the audience was dispersed by the police. The subject has been taken up vigorously by Local Philadelphia, and will be carried to the highest courts. There is no explanation for the action of the police except that they want to start something. An anarchy scare is the best card capitalism can play at the present stage of the game.

About sixty local organizations, on main line railways, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio, have applied for “stop off” lectures by National Convention delegates, en route to and from Chicago, offering speaker cost of entertainment and collection. State secretaries are requested to supply delegates with above information, submitting names and addresses of all those who are willing to fill such dates, to the National Office at the earliest possible date in order that assignments may be made in time to advertise meetings. Delegates desiring to take advantage of this offer should write the National office at once.

Clarence H. Taylor of Baltimore, Md., will shortly make a tour of the states of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Comrade Geo. H. Goebel will start June 1 on a southern trip through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will be occupied in the New England states until about July 1. Comrade M. W. Wilkins will remain in Michigan until the end of May.

The Jewish Weekly, “Labor World”, will appear the 4th of July, 1908. Price \$1.00 a year. Six page, seven columns. Communications should be sent to D. Tyger, 167 Hastings St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Rates for Delegates.
 On this subject I have to report that the Central Passenger Association has held three meetings to consider the granting of special rates for conventions of all kinds, and in each instance has adjourned without reaching a decision. Another meeting of the association will be held Thursday, April the 23d. Definite information will be given as soon as available.

Credentials for delegates and alternates will be supplied in proper quantities within a few days to the respective state secretaries.

“Chicago, April 16, 1908.
 National Secretary:
 Dear Comrade:—Will you kindly insert in the next issue of the Bulletin the following:
 The National Convention Arrangement Committee of Local Cook county has arranged to welcome the delegates and visitors attending the National convention at the Garrick theatre at 9:00 a. m., Sunday, May 10. An earlier date could not have been very well chosen because most delegates will not reach Chicago until late Saturday night, or, early Sunday morning.
 With the permission of the National and Executive committees, the arrangement committee will request the National Secretary to change the hour for the opening of the convention from 10:00 a. m., to 11:30 a. m., Sunday, May 10.
 By order of the National Convention Arrangements Committee.
 JAS. S. SMITH,
 Secretary.”

Women's Clubs

THE HIGHER DESTINY OF WOMEN.
 (By Irene Yeoman, in St. Louis Labor.)
 Woman's self-sacrificing spirit is her greatest virtue and her greatest vice. Through it her loving, helpful faithfulness is perfected, and it, and her thought inertia, are the gaps in the wall through which pour most of the evils to which she is subject.

In talking to numbers of women almost invariably the objection they make to thinking and controlling themselves is “But we are told, ‘Wives, obey your husbands,’ never once remembering that husbands are told to ‘love your wives even as Christ loved the church and gave himself a sacrifice for it.’” I don't think any woman would find any difficulty in obeying that kind of a husband, and the other kind we are not commended to. Until women are economically free they can never be independent, but they can grow in the best way, if they try in most conditions, and help to work out their independence.

The women who have been great in the world are most often those who, by weak or wicked husbands, or no husbands at all, have been forced within themselves to develop their own faculties and resources, to the extent that they have left their impress fixed upon the world.

To thine own elf be true and thou canst not then be false to any man.” Love, Love, Love, and give freely, but also demand that which is your just due. Tamely submitting to wrong and tyranny invite it. When women are economically independent they will then be in a position to demand the same standards of men they have for themselves. Until then we must agitate; agitate; agitate; to arouse them to a realization of their present condition. Women have so fully imbibed the lessons taught by the masters through all the dark ages that they more fully than men themselves today believe that woman's mission is merely to be “womanly,” whatever the term may mean.

But out of the mists and wrongs of many centuries we are slowly coming into the sunlight of truth, forced upward by the lava of want, woe and bitter anguish, to realize that—
 “The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink—
 Together, dwarfed or godlike, bound or free;
 For he that out of Lethe scales with man
 The shining steps of Nature, shares
 with man
 His nights, his days, moves with man
 to one goal,
 Stays all the fair young planet in her hands—
 If she be small, slight natured, miserable,
 How shall men grow? But work no more alone;
 Our place is much; as far as in us lies
 We two will serve them both in aiding her—
 Will clear away the parasitic forms
 That seem to keep her up, but drag her down—
 Will leave her space to burgeon out of all
 Within her—let her make herself her own
 To give or keep, to live and learn and be
 All that not harms distinctive womanhood.
 For woman is not undeveloped man,
 But diverse; could we make her as the man,
 Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this,
 Not like to like, but like in difference.
 Yet in the long years liker must they grow;
 The man be more of woman, she of man;
 He gain in sweetness and moral height,
 Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
 She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
 Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
 Till at the last she set herself to man,
 Like perfect music unto noble words,
 But let us type them now in our own lives,
 And this proud watchword rest
 Of equal; seeing either sex alone
 Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
 Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfills
 Defect in each, and always thought in thought,
 Purpose in purpose, will in will, they grow.
 The single pure and perfect animal.
 The two-celled heart, beating with one full stroke.”

Is this not worth working for, my sister? Then we will bring forth a race of men and women, not a race of degenerates cursed with the sins of others.

The productive forces of society are sufficient to keep all in comfort if they will work, and can have their product. All will have work.

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FIVE HUNDRED STYLES TO SELECT FROM

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Publishers of the DELINEATOR and the DESIGNER, and the NEW IDEA, the STANDARD, MARTHA DEAN, and LA BELLE Patterns, has instituted proceedings in the Federal Court at Helena, asking for an injunction against certain Labor Organizations in Montana, and also asking for \$10,000 damages, sustained by reason of an alleged boycott levied against the publications of the aforesaid Butterick Company—

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AND

The New Idea The Standard
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Which are UNFAIR to Organized
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Organized Workingmen and their Wives and their Sympathizers will remember that they cannot now, nor at any future time, be compelled to purchase the

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The Butterick Publishing Company

SOCIALIST ENTERTAINMENT

Sunday Evening, May 3, 1908, 8 p. m.

—at—

FINNISH HALL

318 North Wyoming Street

Butte, Montana

Admission 25 Cents, Including Refreshments

State Department

The MONTANA NEWS will have representatives at the National Convention, and will send DAILY REPORTS to the Helena office. These reports will be accurate accounts of the proceedings of the GREATEST SOCIALIST CONGRESS ever held in America.

You want to spread the knowledge of this great gathering of men and women devoted to a revolutionary movement as widely as possible.

There is no such effective method as spreading copies of a local Socialist paper.

The MONTANA NEWS will not only give you all the information about the convention, but it also is the motive force of a revolutionary, political movement here in Montana. You can't line up your revolutionary movement by helping it a thousand miles away.

EFFECTIVE ACTIVITY MUST BE LOCAL.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for a bundle of TWENTY-FIVE

If you want the bundles for two weeks DOUBLE THE MONEY.

Become Inspired With the Idea of Effective Action.

MISSOULA COUNTY SOCIALISTS ATTENTION!

While there is a large socialist sentiment in Missoula county our organization is very weak and an effort should be made to strengthen it as soon as possible, if we are to make any kind of showing in the fall campaign.

There is enough work to be done to keep one organizer in Missoula county for three months and if this could be done the Socialist party would soon assume a militant form.

An effort is going to be made to put an organizer into Missoula county for a few weeks at least. In order to sustain an organizer in the field, funds are necessary and there are enough socialists in Missoula county who, by donating from 25 cents to \$1.00 each month, can raise the amount necessary. Therefore we request all socialists living in Missoula county who are anxious to have an organizer working for one month in the county to send contributions to help defray organizer's expenses to Fred Chuning, Box 306, Missoula, Montana, and if donations cannot be made at once, write Comrade Chuning how much you will donate and when payments of donations will be made.

A list of donations will appear each week in the Montana News.

Donations to Missoula County Organizing Fund.

J. W. Reely.....	\$1.00
A. P. Isaacson.....	1.25
A. F. Liedtke.....	1.00
Fred Chuning.....	1.00
A. Danbrufsky.....	1.00
Total to date.....	\$5.25

Comrades of Missoula send in \$5.25 to apply on organizers' fund.

Comrade Prieb of Lennep was in and made the News office a call last week.

Local Dean reports that they are planning for a dance in the near future and preparing for a hot campaign this fall.

Comrade A. W. Wetwer, organizer of the newly formed local at Miles City, begins by sending in stamps for a sub.

A check for \$69.00 for job work from Arthur Morgan of Sheridan, Wyo., brings a smile to the face of the business manager.

The official returns from Lewistown show that the socialists lacked only five votes of being elected. Three years ago there were only nine votes there. Oh, no, socialism isn't growing any in Montana.

The Finnish local and Local No. 1 of Butte are to give a joint entertainment in the Finnish Hall on May 3, for the purpose of providing a campaign fund.

A cheery letter from Comerford of Norris. He says to send Burgess out and they will dig up \$25.00 or \$30.00. He also says that he wants to get in touch with Local Whitehall. Write to Earl Manchester, Whitehall, comrade.

Twin Falls, Idaho, April 21.

Comrade Graham:—

I see by the label on my last paper that my time is up. I did not notice it until now or would have renewed sooner. I will now enclose 50 cents for another year. Do not miss this week's issue.

We had Comrade Work with us on the 19th and he made us a good talk, and we had a large crowd, reorganizing our local with 37 members, and a good many think we can get a membership of a hundred in a short time.
J. R. CARMICHAEL.

Lewistown, Mont., April 12.

Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Helena, Mont.

Dear Comrade:—I sent to you last June \$100.00 through Comrade Schuick and have your note for the same. The note is due next June from you to me, but you are as welcome to this amount as the beautiful flowers of May. I wish to make you a present of this as I am a socialist for many, many years. I am very strongly related to Herr Most. He was a German, which you know, and I am an Irishman.
Yours fraternally,
Jack O'Neill.

The above letter has considerable socialist history bound up in it. While Mrs. Hazlett was trying to make the report of the Federation trials last summer money matters ran to a very low ebb in the Montana News office.

In order not to have to throw up the undertaking which the News had made, to give to the socialist press a truthful account of the Western Federation business, Mrs. Hazlett wrote to the comrades of Fergus county to negotiate a loan to carry her through the trials.

Comrade O'Neill, who makes his living by herding sheep, responded to the call, and a note payable in a year was returned. Now the comrade has lifted the additional burden off the News. This is a present worthy of a prince, but it takes one of the worst exploited of the working class to make it. The social revolution will always get more help from the man that herds the sheep than from the man that owns the sheep.

Comrade Mabie came into the News office on Wednesday and will take charge of things while the rest of the force are at Chicago. He is in a receptive attitude towards any generous donations for the linterotype. Remember, comrades, that we have a seventy-five dollar payment to meet each month.

Comrade Lourens of Butte is lending valuable aid to the News these days, or rather evenings. The line of work he is in has brought him to Helena, where he will be for some weeks. Every evening faithfully he shows up at the office and reads proof, works on the mailing list, wraps papers, and does anything needed. Comrade Lourens is one of the fighting committee of the Holland socialist party, and is accustomed to its splendid method of organization. He was a high school teacher in Amsterdam at the time the great general strike was called to defend the railroad workers. Because of his great activity he lost his position and came to America. He realizes, as few American socialists do, the tremendous disadvantages under

which the News labors with no working capital and no measures taken by the party at large to take the burden off the few. He also knows what WORK means as against the pure sentiment that actuates, or rather fails to actuate, the majority of members of the American Socialist party. When socialism becomes the REAL THING with people and not purely an impersonal impression, they'll begin to work for results.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Will R. Shier.

The Toronto Globe facetiously remarks that "The throne is safe so long as it is still possible to 'process' to parliament amid the plaudits of the multitude." When, we wonder, will the multitude cease to applaud those who keep them poor and in a state of subjection. One would think by the way monarchs are feted everywhere they go that they had bestowed some incalculable blessing upon the human race. Little do the unthinking populace reflect that these spoiled children of humanity have accomplished more mischief in the world than can well be estimated. Strange it is that the people should crucify their Christs, persecute their Saviours, malign their great teachers, and glorify their despoilers.

By the Way-Side.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' association, has been presented with a walking cane for his efforts to maintain the "open shop". And by whom, do you think? By an organization of workmen who "have been working along the lines of the Manufacturers' association for the promotion of fair conditions of labor all over the country!" And Mr. Van Cleave was visibly moved by the gift! Whether it smiles or tears the press item does not say. Nor does the press item describe the stick. Probably it is a stout one with a heavy knob, the kind of one, you know, that would be serviceable in a strike, where unreasonable workmen are fighting in unreasonable ways for unreasonable conditions.

The governments of Europe maintain standing armies which in the aggregate comprise four million able-bodied men and which, along with their wives, consume annually over one billion dollars worth of wealth. And why, think you? To maintain the world's peace! How altruistic the world has become! It is only incidentally that these armies provide high salaried offices to the sons of the aristocracy, keep the ungrateful working people in subjection, and force the heathen Chinese to buy the surplus products of philanthropic capitalists.

According to Mr. Herbert Spencer, the great English philosopher, the object of life is happiness, and as life is desirable on the ground that it affords us an excess of pleasure over pain, all our efforts should be directed toward its preservation and completion. Yet Spencer defended the present social order, an "order" in which real order is conspicuously lacking, and opposed all efforts to curtail the ferocity of the struggle for existence. If warfare and all the discomforts attendant on strife contribute more to the enjoyment of life than co-operation, a position which few today will have the hardihood to support, his hostility to socialism becomes intelligible. Otherwise he is open to the charge of not having the courage or the insight to show the application of his principles to the organization of society.

It has frequently been urged against public ownership that an enterprise conducted under governmental auspices is never as efficiently run as it would be by a private corporation. This is due to favoritism in the civil service, a favoritism which extends greatly beyond personal friendships and includes many of the political "heelers" of the party in power. But why this condition of affairs? The Toronto Globe explains. In an editorial on municipal politics it goes to the root of the matter and says: "The practical business of public administration necessitates the engaging of employees in various lines of service, AND AS OUR PRESENT INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM CREATES A STRUGGLE FOR EMPLOYMENT, this partakes of the nature of the distribution of favors." It is therefore conceivable that under a saner industrial system, where everyone is guaranteed constant, remunerative and comparatively pleasant employment, favoritism will be reduced to a minimum in the public service. The remedy for the evils of public ownership is more public ownership.

One of the richest Episcopal churches in Boston recently raised \$6,000 for foreign missions and a week later \$1,000 for helping the unemployed. This disposition may be understood when it is reflected that this church is supported largely by business men who were told by an eminent clergyman that "giving to the cause of foreign missions is a good investment, for every dollar that the business men of the United States give for foreign missions will come back to them ten times over in the shape of increased trade with the peoples of Asia and Africa."

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Socialist Candidate Ousted From Party.

About three weeks past a communication was received by Denver local, Socialist party, from the Machinists' union of Denver, to the effect that one J. M. Ludwig, a member of the Socialist party and recently nominated for alderman in the Twelfth ward, was acting in the capacity of a scab, or strike-breaker, in the Denver & Rio Grande shops.

A committee was elected to investigate the charges, and reported them correct and true.

Ludwig was notified to appear before the business meeting of the party Wednesday, April 1, for trial. He did so and made no denial and in no way disputed the report of the investigating committee.

The investigating committee found that the strike committee of the union had offered him strike benefits if he would come out.

Members of the party had tried to persuade him to quit work, but he refused to do so.

In the face of this evidence a motion was carried to expel him from the party at once.

The city campaign committee at its meeting Thursday evening, April 2, elected the undersigned to prepare a statement of the case for the press of the city, as we desire the public to know that we stand for the united action of the workers in the shop as well as at the ballot box.

J. A. BRUSO,
THOS. L. BUIE,
Committee.

The above communication from the committee of the Socialist party speaks for itself. The Socialist party has no room in its ranks for any man who will become a traitor to the principles of organized labor. It is a noticeable fact that the democratic and republican party has never gone on record by an expulsion of a member who has committed treason to the working class. The very fact that the democratic or republican party has never taken official action upon the scab or strike-breaker who becomes an ally of the employer to defeat unionism in a struggle with the exploiter for better conditions, is absolute proof that neither of the old parties stand behind organized labor in its efforts for the uplifting of humanity.—Miners' Magazine.

ALL.

It is the 25th day of March, 1908. The wind has changed to the northeast, it has turned colder and the snow is falling. The children are scurrying along to school. Coming toward me down the street is a neatly dressed little girl about six years old. She

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