

Debs and Hanford Are Nominated

Great Enthusiasm Manifested at the Greatest Socialist Convention Ever Held in America—Matters of Importance Come Up and Are Discussed at Great Length.

Chicago, Ill., May 15.—At an early hour this morning Eugene V. Debs was nominated for President and Benjamin Hanford for Vice President amid wild enthusiasm.

William D. Haywood refused to allow his name to go before the convention, saying that he believed he could serve the party best by remaining in the ranks.

Memorable Occasion at Theater.

"And we shall go marching, marching, marching, tramping over hill and dale, wading through bog and moor, through the thickets of thorn and furze as through the softer paths in the rose gardens, up mountains where the rocks are jagged and through swamps where the morasses are deep, until at last we shall have planted the red flag of human brotherhood upon the dome of the capital at Washington and upon every city hall in the United States."

Thus, in the words of John Spargo, the red spectre of human brotherhood, the spirit of the "Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," raised its head in Chicago yesterday.

An Historical Occasion.

It was a solemn occasion. Few who were there realize the great solemnity of it. But, then, nobody ever did realize the solemnity of really big things. This was only the inauguration of the national Socialist convention in Chicago. To the mind of the crass materialist it was merely a man, John Spargo, talking to a lot of people. But Clio, the muse of history, may have another word about that.

It was not "democrat weather." That great old teacher of Socialism, the Sun, who tries to show people that the world is round and everybody in it a pretty good sort of a fellow, crawled up out of Lake Michigan and, disdaining the other streets of Chicago, sent his brightest rays down into Randolph street.

As early as half-past seven o'clock the Socialist answered the call. From Maine, from California, from Oklahoma, from Minnesota, they thronged the streets and the corridors of the Garrick theatre, exchanging greetings and ideas. This was two hours before the doors were opened for the big welcome tendered the visitors by the Chicago Socialists. Slouts from the Central station mingled in the crowd looking for a man with an earthquake concealed on his person, but their sleuthing was vain for once.

Publicity Men Are There.

Mingling in the crowd were the representatives of practically every great magazine and newspaper in America, the magazine men, as a matter of course, being Socialists themselves and in sympathy with the movement.

When the doors were opened the great crowd thronged into the Garrick theatre. It was an unusually quiet crowd. Here and there a man was humming "La Marseillaise," but that was all. There was not the earnest wire-pulling, the strenuous efforts to "line 'em up," seen at republican or democratic conventions. All was peaceful as the peaceful day itself.

Then the curtain rose on an assemblage which will pass down into history. In the chair sat Marcus H. Taft, formerly candidate for circuit judge on the Socialist ticket. Without a word of formality, without cheering, noise or applause, the gathering settled down to the business of the program. The sublime earnestness of these men and women, for nearly a third of those present were women, beat its way into the mind of the beholder.

There for a Purpose.

It was easy to see that these people meant business. There was no flapping. These men had come to Chicago with a purpose. The very air was heavy with that purpose.

The representatives of one of the greatest of the Eastern magazines, if not the greatest, leaned over to his neighbor and whispered, "Le Serment du jeun de paume."

That was it. These men were meeting with the same earnestness, the same informality, the same deadly, albeit subdued energy, which has characterized that great meeting in the tennis court in Paris one hundred and

nineteen years ago. And the muse of history has yet to record what unheralded Mirabeau or Danton looked with earnest eyes toward the stage of the Garrick theatre yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order by Taft.

Eugene V. Debs Ill.

The chairman announced that on account of illness Eugene V. Debs would be unable to be present. This announcement was greeted with shouts of "What's the matter with Debs," and the response was a rousing cheer. This was followed by cheers for Haywood.

After the singing of the Marseillaise by the assembled two thousand, who crowded every nook and corner of the Garrick theatre, the first speaker of the day, Gustave T. Fraenkel, secretary of the Cook county Socialist organization, was introduced to make a speech of welcome.

When the thunders of applause which greeted his appearance had died down Fraenkel addressed the assemblage.

Speech by G. T. Fraenkel.

"Comrade chairman and comrade visitors, friends and delegates: The Socialists of Chicago today send greetings to the Socialists of the world. (Applause.) We are not only welcoming you to Chicago as representatives of the Socialists of the United States, but we are extending hands across the world, and to the unknown world.

"The eyes of the world are upon us. I do not think that there is a single person in the United States or in the world, for that matter, who knows anything about society and social conditions who is not looking to Chicago this morning.

Will Not Submit Longer.

"We have thus attained one of our ends. Socialists are not willing to live and to live submerged. We are not willing to submit longer to the rule of the capitalist class. We are only willing to fight this battle to a finish and we are going to do so. As the representative of the Socialists of Cook county, I bid you welcome to the fray.

"Comrades, the Red Spectre is in Chicago. We are all glad that it is. The Red Spectre is here to drive the biggest nail into the coffin of capitalism that ever has been driven into that fast-molding encasement of the dead.

"There are some cowards in Chicago. The greatest coward is the capitalist press. (Cheers and applause.) The greatest coward in the world is the one who is always seeking to club a man who cannot club back. But we have a little club of our own now in Chicago.

"It may be only a little stick as yet, but that stick even President Roosevelt cannot swing. That little shillelagh of ours is the Chicago Daily Socialist. (Tremendous cheering.)

Wants End of All 'Sticks.'

"But if there is one idea which appeals to the Socialist above all others, the one thing we ask in the name of humanity, it is that the world do away with all big sticks, little sticks and every other kind of a stick which has ever tormented the human race. (Cheers.)

HOT DEBATE OVER QUESTION OF TRADE UNIONS.

An attempt was made in the Socialist convention to wipe out the committee on trade unions and in a moment the hottest real fight of the convention was on. At the end of the debate the attempt to ignore the trade unions was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Delegate Goebel of New Jersey declared that his state had instructed the delegation to oppose any declaration on the trade union question. He was followed by Delegate More of Pennsylvania who supported the motion, declaring that in his state the appeal of the Socialist party was made directly to the whole working class and no distinction was made as to organized or unorganized.

Fighting Labor's Battle.

Josephine R. Cole of California opposed the motion and declared that the trade unions were fighting the battle of labor.

Lee of New York declared that the convention could not dodge the ques-

tion—that it should not lodge it. Organized labor represents a far larger portion of the working class than the Socialist party. The International congress is concerned equally with the trade unions and the political movement and if there are any states where the unions are opposed those states ought to be told that they are outside the Socialist movement.

Says It Is Disgrace.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett of Montana said it was a disgrace that the Socialist party was even looked upon with aversion by the organized workers.

Victor Berger of Wisconsin said he came from a place where there were two wings of the working class movement that worked in harmony and where the Socialist party always supported the unions in their fights and the union men voted the Socialist ticket.

"I cannot go back to Milwaukee," he said, "and tell them that a Socialist convention has refused to consider the trade union question. I have bolted many parties before and will bolt one more."

Barney Berlyn Speaks.

"Do you mean that this convention is not going to say anything on the trade union question?" asked Barney Berlyn.

"Where is the class struggle? It is at the factory door. When the boys went out in the stockyards strike we were with them. We sent two Socialists to the legislature.

"We have too many among us who say we have nothing to do with the trade union. How are you going to talk to the working class if you can say nothing on the trade union?"

Delegate Toole, of Maryland, moved to amend the report of the rules committee by changing the words "trade unionism" to "labor organizations."

Clark of Texas declared that this was a national convention and that he would bow to its decision, but he maintained that if there was to be an economic movement that it must be one that shall show the power of the co-operative commonwealth.

Means Repudiation.

T. J. Morgan, of Illinois, said: "If you refuse to recognize the trade union question it means the repudiation of Karl Marx, of the International Congress and of every Socialist congress in the world."

The previous question was moved and two speakers allowed on each side before vote.

Rogers, of Ohio, favored the appointment of committees because the trade unionists, he said, were ready for political action.

Cannon, of Arizona, said that the delegates of Nevada wished to protest against one union "scabbing" upon another.

Joseph Cohen, of Pennsylvania, opposed the appointing of a committee. "The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania," he said, "fights the battles of workers, but opposes making trade unions a privileged element in the working class."

Osborne, of California, said he thought the committee on rules had provided too many committees. He did not think that a struggle for more wages is a part of the class struggle.

The vote was then taken and the motion to appoint a committee on labor organizations was carried by an overwhelming vote.

Carey Is Made Chairman.

James F. Carey of Massachusetts was chosen chairman for the day. John Hagel of Oklahoma, F. I. Wheat of California and John Slayton of California were the opposing candidates. From the beginning the motto of the convention seemed to have been adopted by common consent. It was "get down to business."

Chairman Carey was barely in the chair before the convention got down to business. Guy E. Miller, one of the victims of the capitalistic conspiracy of Colorado and Idaho, and a companion of William D. Haywood, brought up the first real business. Miller gave to the convention a copy of a telegram which he moved to send to the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver.

Oklahoma got busy in a minute. A member of the delegation from that

state moved that the telegram be referred to the committee on resolutions. Then the debate began. The most noteworthy fact was that each and every speaker on the floor was in favor of sending a strong telegram of sympathy and support to the Western Federation. The differences were as to form, and the delegates proceeded to amuse themselves with a friendly little scrap over the form of the wording.

"It is just keeping our hand in for the big fight with capitalism," said one of the prominent delegates after the trouble was all over.

Eventually the motion to refer the telegram which Guy E. Miller had written to the committee on resolutions was carried by a vote of 93 to 92.

The gist of the matter was expressed by John Spargo of New York when he said: "I have the utmost respect for Comrade Miller's judgment. I have not yielded to any man in my admiration for and support of the Western Federation of Miners, and I never will yield.

Favors Committee Work.

"But what we desire by referring this telegram to the committee on resolutions is to prepare the very strongest message of sympathy than can be prepared. We will go farther than Comrade Miller has gone. We will send them a message of sympathy that will make the world take notice. But in order to do this it is necessary to give the matter careful thought in the committee. Therefore I think it should go to the committee."

Before this clear and definite statement of the necessity for reference to a committee there was quite a clash between Hilquit of New York and Miller of Colorado.

In answer to a speech by the New Yorker Miller walked up and down the aisle and called out to the convention: "Have you so soon forgotten that the best propaganda material that the Socialist Party has ever had has been furnished by the Western Federation of Miners?"

Answer Satisfies Miller.

The fact that they had not forgotten was immediately made evident when every member of the convention cheered this statement lustily.

Miller seemed satisfied that he had received his answer. There was not a delegate in the hall who was opposed to the proposition to send the telegram. It was only the matter of form.

The western delegates and the Chicago and Illinois delegates almost to a man were in favor of quick action, but the New York delegation and agricultural states carried the day against them by one vote and the telegram was referred to the committee on resolutions.

As evincing the desire to get down to business and avoid any future wrangles of the same kind over the form of resolutions, William L. Garver of Missouri moved that the convention adopt a standing rule referring all matters of the nature of the Miller telegram to the committee dealing with the matter presented. This motion was carried amid tremendous applause.

Steve Adams Mentioned.

The debate over the reference of the telegram to a committee brought out one more forceful speech which warmed the heart of every Socialist present. In arguing against any delay, Miller said:

"Do not forget that although the chief has been freed and one great battle won that the private in the ranks, Adams, is still in peril and that the fight must go on and on until every one of those victims of that dastardly conspiracy has been freed."

The very men who have been arguing against Miller for a reference to committee cheered him the loudest of any in the hall when this statement was made.

Trades Union Committee.

Sec. 26 was next considered, providing that a committee on Trades Unions consisting of seven members shall be elected, not more than one member to serve from each state.

Goebel, of New Jersey: "I have no desire to make any speech, but my state has adopted instructions on this particular question that all delegates coming here from New Jersey shall oppose any resolution on either craft unionism or industrial unionism, and that is why I say that there should be at least some thought given to this subject. It is one of the most important questions, whether it comes up in this shape or another shape.

"I am not in favor of appointing a committee. I am not in favor of taking any action whatever on this matter. I am in favor of making our appeal to the working class through the Socialist party platform.

No Special Significance.

Moore, of Pennsylvania: "The state of Pennsylvania, on several occasions in its state conventions, has declared that the working class movement in that state stands for the entire work-

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Important Issues Before Convention

Platform Is Thoroughly Discussed—Heated Debates Over Unionism, Farmer Resolution and Religion.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The question of the adoption of the platform was taken up piecemeal and the questions of public ownership, of public utilities, of the relation of Socialism to the farmer and the stand of the party on the possible purpose of certain religious bodies to stand as the last bulwark of capitalism and as such to enter the political field, were debated with the utmost thoroughness.

Farmers Resolution Wins.

The minority report on the farmers resolution was adopted, as presented by Delegate Barzee of Oregon, which declared that the farmer should be protected in his land possession while the industrial society was passing through the transition period from capitalism to Socialism, and that all land should finally be socialized.

The Hilquit substitute for the platform declaration on religion, the substitute declaring that religion be considered a private matter, but that the party should stand opposed to clerical and political activity, was adopted after a heated debate.

The immediate demand plank calling for the public ownership of the means of transportation and communication was adopted after a hot controversy, lasting for several hours.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The subject of organized labor held the attention of the Socialist national convention during the first hours of the session today. Industrial unionism was the bone of contention. The committee appointed for the purpose of drafting an address to organized labor made its report shortly after the body convened, and this was followed by a motion to in-dorse the industrial form of unionism. This is perhaps the most important subject on which Socialists are divided, and a warm debate began immediately.

The convention voted down the amendment by a vote of 138 to 38 after a hot debate of about an hour and fifteen minutes. This shows that the convention does not recommend any one form of labor organization.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

Chicago, May 14.—The report of the Woman's committee, read by Comrade Mila Trepper Maynard of Colorado, recommending appointing a committee of five to appoint a National organizer and to conduct an active propaganda for woman suffrage, was finally adopted.

DUCHESS ESPOUSES SOCIALISM.

The Duchess of Marlborough has become deeply interested in the theories of Socialism and leaders of the Social-Democratic federation hope to add her name to their organization soon, is the rumor about the young duchess, who was Miss Consuela Vanderbilt of New York.

The report adds that since the duchess has been studying the terrible conditions of the poor in the east end of London she has been studying, too, various proposals and theories for the amelioration of those conditions.

While discussing the problems of poverty with her friends recently the duchess startled them often by advocating advanced Socialistic doctrines. She praised theories whose practical application would subvert society—in the broadest sense of the word—as now constituted, would destroy great accumulated wealth and would overturn the

high caste into which the duchess entered by her marriage.

The aristocratic set—her set—is inclined to scoff at the duchess' newly developed discontent with the existing order of things.

They point, as a terrible example, to the lovely Countess of Warwick, once regarded as the quintessence of aristocratic pride and beauty, who is steadily ostracizing herself by her revolutionary tendencies; who goes to work-ingmen's meetings and to gatherings in the slums and utters sentiments which the most fervid Socialist applauds. Once the countess was in the very center of the regal set, now King Edward forbids even the mention of her name in his hearing.

So to her the duchess' friends point as a warning that she must proceed warily in her benevolent plans if she values her social position.

The Duchess of Marlborough is a passenger on the Lucania en voyage to New York.—London Clarion.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN AMERICA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Chicago Daily Socialist presents a few important contrasts, as follows:

How We Do Things in America.	How It Is Done in New Zealand.
Nominations by machine.	Nominations by popular petition.
Government by party bosses.	Government by the people.
Spoils system.	Merit system.
Political corruption.	No political corruption.
Monopoly pressure to control government.	Government pressure to break down monopoly.
Concentration of wealth in the hands of the few.	Diffusion of wealth in the hands of the people.
Dollar the king.	Manhood the king.
Government loans to banks.	Government loans to farmers, merchants and laboring men.
Banks for private profit.	Postal savings banks.
Unjust discrimination in freight rates.	No discrimination in freight rates.
Railroads, telegraphs and telephones for private profit.	Railroads, telegraph and telephones for public service.
Organization of capital in the lead.	Organization of men in the lead.
Frequent and costly strikes and lock-outs.	No strikes or lockouts.
Industrial conflict; disputes of labor and capital settled by battle.	Industrial peace; disputes of labor and capital settled by judicial decision.
Ten-hour day.	Eight-hour day.
Contract system in public works.	Direct employment and co-operative methods.
Taxation for revenue.	Taxation for the public good.
Farmers and workmen divided at the ballot-box.	Farmers and workmen unite at the ballot-box.
Monopolists and politicians in control.	The common people in control.
Life insurance a private graft.	Government life insurance.
Fire insurance for private profit.	Government fire insurance.
Coal mines owned and operated by the coal trust for private profit.	Government ownership and operation of coal mines for the benefit of all the people.
Government aid for railroads and monopolies by favoring laws and "pap."	Government aid for home-makers by settling people on vacant land and advancing money at low interest to home builders.
Panics recurring regularly as the Wall Street gamblers and speculators drown confidence in a flood of "watered" stock and "undigested" securities.	Panics prohibited by government taking practical control of the chief bank and standing behind it with the credit of the nation. (New Zealand did not have a panic in 1893. All the rest of the world did.)
The poor house.	Old-age pensions for the deserving.

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PINCHED!

A fine demonstration of the all overpowering might of capital is the action recently taken by the Northern Pacific Railroad in Red Lodge. President Elliott of this company has been airing some capitalistic political economy and it is worth while for the workers to listen attentively to his logic. Montana, according to this gentleman, is not yet prosperous enough and this railroad president has the proof. The pockets of the giant capitalists holding stock in the N. P. are not filling up quick enough. Why not? Mr. Elliott says, because the wages are too high!

The coal miners with their \$2 and \$2.25 a day are getting too much, and the poor dividend grabbers cannot pile their wealth up in such abundance as they would like to.

The Northwestern Improvement company, a "subsidiary" company of the N. P. By has to yield more profit. Where will it get it? Cut the wages down! Squeeze more out of the men, who, with life-danger dig the coal in order that Mr. Elliott can warm his body in winter time and in order that he and the other capitalistic vampires can run their profit-producing industries. But they know, that in our proletarian era, the cutting down of wages cannot be done without the workers revolt against the outrage. And capitalism is getting afraid of this mighty mass of Organized Labor and it looks for measures to pacify the proletariat and to make it appear as if they are their loving fathers who provide the fleshpots.

We have to cut down the wages "but we also will cut the prices", and the workingman knowing that he can buy for the lower wages at the lower price as much as for the higher wages at the higher prices will perhaps not distrust the industrial peace. How to lower the price, Mr. Elliott? Answer: We put in a company store, like we did in Chesnut. We buy wholesale and get everything cheaper and are able to lower the retail prices.

But by lowering the retail price the company will become a competitor of the smaller business men. And they understand the game! They are trying to kill one another daily by lowering their retail prices as much as they can stand it. Now comes that big monster, the "Company", and will surely eat them all! And they scream, they cry, they beg, they implore. Please, Mr. Elliott, don't kill us off by putting in your big department store. We know we are at your mercy, we know that we, successful business men, are powerless against your gigantic corporation. We too are slaves of the Trusts, the latest creation of Capital, the God we worship weekdays. We, with our Civic Federation have helped you so wonderfully in your campaign against Organized Labor and its always ready ally, Socialism. Spare our dwarf business and we will help you in your struggle against the class, whose power you fear and without whose muscles and brains you are paralyzed.

Mr. Elliott has promised delay of the execution.

We have a letter from Solon L. Goode, president and general manager of The American Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind., asking us if we would like to own a fine piece of real estate if we did not have to pay a penny for it. He tells us that he has "a splendid piece of land in Montgomery county, Texas, within a mile and a half or two miles of Fortoria a town of about 1,000 population and fifteen miles from Humble, now the greatest oil field in

America, 'where fortunes have been made in a day.' He says he has "just completed platting the ground with streets and alleys and laying out the lots 35 by 130 feet," and offers us one of these lots for a little advertising space in our paper. "Lots in Goode City are held at from \$50.00 to \$200.00", but he will put us in one at \$35.00, and take all his pay in space.

Thanks, Mr. Goode, our experience has taught us to never try to get something for nothing. We are opposed to any scheme that enables people to make fortunes in a day. We think we know a Goode thing when we see it and Socialism looks so good to us that we are going to use all our available space to advertise that.

SOCIALISM INVINCIBLE.

By J. Bruce Glasier.

Socialism! There are those who hate it; there are those who fear it; there are those who doubt it. But there are millions who hope for it, rejoice in it, and work for it. It advances. No movement is making such rapid and wide progress in the world. It is invincible.

The Socialist idea is everywhere moulding the thoughts of the people—rich and poor, thinker and worker, Christian and agnostic. In literature and art its spirit is universally seen. The material or economic force of Socialism is manifesting itself not less potently. So great is its energy that it operates like a new natural law come into the world. Like the outburst of spring, it is giving new color and conformation to life. It presses forth in innumerable forms of industrial cooperation, mutual aid societies for health, for sustenance, for science, and for recreation, in all manner of leagues, associations, and joint enterprises, and more expressly than all, perhaps, in the remarkable growth of municipal communism and collectivism, of State organization and control.

East and West, North and South—in every land the spirit and practical power of Socialism are astir.

Let us lift up our eyes and see. Men still go forth to kill; but no less do men and women go forth to heal. In propaganda, in education, in organizing life for the sick, the crippled, and the consumptives, and in making pleasant days for the children, do we not see the foreshadowing of better deeds? The sweater sweats, but the anti-sweater is intent upon his track. The slum owner thrives, but the social scientist is staking him down. The millionaire rolls his monster coils about the nation, and fouls our cities with his wealth, but the young Perseus of Labor is preparing his spear, and soon will flash as from the sun the annihilating stroke.

Uplift, then, our eyes, and uplift our hearts. Taste and see what in the world is good. Not one, but ten thousand, dragons, devouring and fouling the earth there may be, but Socialism—lo! its light is in the world, and its triumph is heralded in every wind. It is the advent of peace, the epoch of man released from the brute, the reign of equality.

Thousands of generations of men and women have toiled and suffered, have borne untimely death, that we may live. The stored-up wealth and knowledge and social affection of countless ages have been bequeathed us. The fruitfulness of the earth has increased for us; the rocks and the caves, the seas and the clouds have opened wide their laps for us. There is absolutely no lack of anything that might give to each and all of us wealth, health and happiness, if only we would all agree to share wisely and fairly the means of abundance that crowd upon us. Only by Socialism can the nation do this. There is no other possible way known amongst men.

Socialism will organize the whole system of society so that every member of it—every man, woman, and child of it—shall have a due foothold and place in the nation's commonwealth.

Socialism will see to it that not one person, however young or old, capable or incapable, lacks whatever share in the means of life—food, comfort, education, conditions of health and employment—is needful for his or her welfare, so far as the commonwealth and common knowledge and sympathy of the nation can achieve it. Socialism is the commonwealth. The commonwealth is the fullest possible well-being of all. Socialism comes. Only by its coming can society go on. Only by its coming can men and women develop their better human natures and a higher civilization. Were Socialism to fail us from any cause, progress would fail, society would decay, and the race fall back into barbarism.

Socialism comes. But not without us, not without our will and our work for it. These are part of Socialism. Some work unknowingly for it—heroically, maybe, but aimlessly none the less—their work having no possible completion, however long pursued. Others work with knowledge, aiming their work definitely for Socialism, the least of their efforts accomplishing, therefore, something right for ever. Therefore, we seek to spread the knowledge of Socialism, and to make Socialists.

And to this end, we say here, as

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DEBS AND HANFORD ARE NOMINATED.

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ing class. So far as Trade Unionism is concerned it is only a fraction of the working class. The trade union has no special significance in the Socialist movement, and we are instructed to vote that way."

Miller, of Nevada: "In the state of Nevada we are not only in favor of unionism, but we have some very strong opinions concerning unionism. We have had experience with some forms of unionism, but, notwithstanding that, we do not believe in the matter of the Socialist Party taking any position on that subject. We believe that there should be no division in the party on this question, either for or against craft unionism."

Nothing to Be Gained.

"We do not believe there is anything to be gained by it, and we do believe that the Socialist Party should take no position unless there is some distinct end to be gained. We are opposed to any pronouncement whatever, pro or con, upon this question or any other part of our party's platform."

"Therefore I am compelled, in obedience to my constituency, to oppose any action of this convention upon any of these fads whatever. I believe in prohibition and a lot of other things, but I am not here to vote for any pronouncement of this convention upon any of them."

Dred-Scott Decision.

Pope, of Missouri: "I want to say that this trade union question is a Socialist question, too. The supreme court of the United States, by its decision, has made a decision which if it stands will be equal in the labor movement to what the Dred-Scott decision was in the slavery movement. (Applause.) Speaking from that standpoint."

"We want the best brains of this organization to bring in a report on this question, and we want it discussed, because I want to say to you that this labor union movement will not down. You have got to fight the question out. It is time we take a stand on this question and say that the trade union treasury shall not be robbed by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Applause.)"

Labor or Socialism.

Josephine R. Cole, of California: "I would like to ask you, Comrades, if you think that you represent the working class better than the labor organizations? I would like to ask you if you think that a political party is going to carry on the economic fight. The economic fight will have to be carried on on the economic field. You are a political party. You only represent the Socialist movement in one direction."

"The Socialist movement must be represented on the economic field and on the political field. I know as well as you do that craft unionism has its faults, and let me tell you that nobody knows it so well as the members of the craft unionism, the intelligent members who are striving their best to bring the labor organization up to what it should be."

"Who is it that takes a stand against labor organizations? Are they working men? No, as a rule the ones that take a stand against organizations are farmers. The trade union organization represents the working class, and as the Socialist Party we are here to represent the working class."

Lee of New York: "It is not, I suppose, a question that we are going to decide at this minute whether or not we want to make a declaration in the United States for craft unionism, or for what is called industrial unionism, or against one or the other. That is not the question that is before us at this moment. My own opinion, and I believe it will be the opinion of the majority of you, is that we will not wish to make a declaration for or against either of these forms of unionism."

"The question before us now is: Are we going to take up the question of trade unionism here and see what we have to say about it, or are we going to decide that we will remain silent on the question of trade unionism at the moment when the whole capitalist press of the country, all the employers' associations of the country, and the courts of the country from police magistrate up to the supreme court of the United States are paying attention to the question of Unionism? (Applause.)"

Cannot Dodge the Question.

"You cannot dodge this question, and if you could dodge it you ought not to. You cannot dodge it because after this convention we and our comrades in the party will be going out before the working men to speak for Socialism, and we know that in the cities and industrial centers the great part of those to whom we can and must appeal are workmen and men who are organized in unions of one sort or the other."

"We will have to say where the Socialist Party stands on the question of trade unionism, and we want to know

where it stands. We want our speakers to know, and if we say to them, 'your trade unions are only a part of the working class, and therefore we Socialists have not thought it worth while to consider anything about trade unionism,' what will they answer to us? They will answer, 'yes, in numbers we of the trade unions are only a part of the working class, but in numbers you of the Socialist Party are a good deal smaller part of the working class. You Socialists claim that although your numbers are so few, yet you represent the ultimate interests of the working class, but we hold just the same that we whose numbers are greater may at least claim to represent the very important immediate interests of the working class.'

Do Represent Workers.

"And if we are called we will have to say that they are right, that they represent the interests of the working class upon the industrial field in the struggle from day to day. We do represent the interests of the working class, organized and unorganized, their ultimate interests upon the political field, upon that field which is the political half of the industrial movement."

"Our national conventions in the past, our international congresses in the past, without exception, have taken up this question and considered it an important one and have spoken upon it with clearness, with dignity, and I believe generally with wisdom."

"If it has happened that in one or two states a state convention, as has been said here, has taken the opposite view and said 'we are not going to pay any attention to trade unions,' then I say it is high time that this national convention of the Socialist Party for the year 1908 should take a stand which will show those one or two states that they are mistaken." (Applause.)

"We Have Shirked."

Ida Crouch-Hazlett, of Montana: "It seems to me I have noticed in the conference of this organization a tendency, as one comrade said on the floor yesterday, to shirk the duty of a Socialist organization. We have shirked away from the woman's committee. Let the women settle the question themselves, they say."

"We have apparently tried to shirk away from the farmers' committee. Let the farmer work his way out, they say. And here, I am surprised to see an evident attempt to shirk the question of the relation of the Socialist Party of America to the trade union movement."

"Now, it seems to me this tendency on the part of our American Socialist party has a great deal to do with the trouble we have in various states in appealing to the labor organizations. I notice in a recent number of the International Review a statement that the American workingmen, organized labor, look upon the Socialist Party almost with aversion."

Got to Show Ourselves.

"We find that in trade after trade, and in my travels, so far as I can see, I only find two states where that is not the case. One is Wisconsin and the other is Montana. Now, it seems to me that if we are anything at all we have got to show ourselves as the political expression of the working class which fights its battles along the line of organized labor."

"It seems to me of the utmost importance at this convention, when we find the courts against us, when we find their decisions heavily bearing upon trade union men and organized labor, as in Montana where we are suffering under the heaviest injunction ever issued from a federal court, and the most sweeping injunctions against the treasuries of the organizations, it is the duty of the Socialist Party to take a definite position on the side of organized labor."

"We have not only got to appoint a committee to handle the trade union situation fairly, but I am in favor of making a ringing declaration here in our platform or somewhere, opposing the injunctions used by the capitalist class against us. Hence, I am in favor of a trade union committee, and a good strong one, composed of the best minds in this country."

Victor Berger Speaks.

Berger of Wisconsin said: "Our party in Milwaukee is absolutely proletarian. We have the trade union movement with us in our town. I may say that about ninety per cent—ninety-five per cent, probably—of the vote is working class vote. We have only about two and a half lawyers in our party in Milwaukee—not enough to fill the offices. But I tell you we have secured our hold on the workingmen in Milwaukee by using the labor movement with two arms—the political arm and the economic arm."

"We do not say that the political movement is of greater importance than the economic movement. We do not claim that the economic movement is of greater importance than the political movement. We do not want to go into the trades unions and tell them what they are to do; we do not do that in Milwaukee; but we will not permit the trades unions to come over into the Socialist Party and tell us, as a party, what to do. We keep the two abso-

Antoa Miekush John Gollmyer

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lutely apart, but we get every trades union man as such.

Support Trades Unions.

"Whenever the trades unions have a fight on their hands in any way we support the trades unions loyally, and whenever we go to the ballot box as a party, every trades union man supports us loyally or he must say why."

"We have the trades unions with us; we have the organized working class of Milwaukee with us. The class that we do not have, the part of the working class that we do not have, is the class that is not organized, the foreign element, the Bohemian, the Poles, the Slavonian, and so forth. These we do not get and that is how the democratic party won the election the last time."

"But the American workingman, the man who is intelligent, the workingman who studies the situation and the needs of his class intelligently, the man who can read and think, that man we get."

Gives Heartfelt Advice.

"I tell you, Comrades, I cannot go back to Milwaukee and tell them that there is a Socialist national convention that refuses even to appoint a committee to consider the trades union, or the trades union question."

"I will tell you that I know the International Socialist movement as well as anybody on the floor of this convention; I am probably as old a Socialist as anybody on the floor of this convention; I have probably done as much work for the movement as anybody on the floor of this convention; but I tell you if you decide here that you are not going even to consider the trades union movement at all, then I am willing—I have been voting for other parties before and I may vote for them again. Wait, I am not through yet."

"At the international congress not only the different Socialist parties were represented but also the different trades union parties. They are represented at all these different congresses and we ought to consider them here. Excuse me, my voice has given out and I will stop."

Barney Berlyn of Illinois, said: "This is the most remarkable thing that I have ever heard. We are about to enter a campaign with a party that is to throw aside its battle cries that have called the workmen around this banner. We are called upon by some of the states to say that we are going to ignore the trade union question."

"Now I want this committee for this reason: The question is this, Shall we follow the lead of men who say they desire that this party shall go to the world with the statement that the class struggle is none of our business? That is the position taken by some of the delegates at this convention."

"Where is this class struggle that we talk about? Here among this body? Not by a long shot. Here are the street car employees voting that they shall strike. What right have we to go among them for votes and yet say that the trades union question is none of our business."

Recalls Stockyards Strike.

"When we rolled up forty-seven thousand votes in Cook county it was not because we said that trades unions had nothing to do with us. The stockyards strike was on and we were with the boys in that fight and they rewarded us by electing two of our members to the legislature. But we did not have the good sense of the boys in Milwaukee. We could not hold the ground that we had won, because we had too many amongst us yet who said that the trades unions have nothing to do

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with us. That is the reason we lost ground.

"I tell you you will make the mistake of your time if you exclude this matter from our consideration."

What Subject, Then?

"What are you going to talk about? The supreme court decision in the boycott case? Are you going to talk about injunctions, and yet say that trades unions and trade unionism is none of your business? Are you going to talk about injunctions and about sending the military to Douglas and yet say that trade unionism is none of your business?"

"What are you going to talk about? Are you going to talk about the man in the moon? Are you going to talk about property rights, how to save the farmer's property; how the fellow who is now holding on by his eyebrows shall get hold with his teeth? Are you going to talk about that?"

"You have got to make this fight. If the Socialist Party has any right to exist you have got to consider organized labor in their fights, because the trades unions are the fellows that are doing the actual fighting now. Where are you going to be? Are you going to be with them or against them. You must consider trades unionism."

A Matter of Phrasing.

Delegate Toole of Maryland, said: "We have the right to discuss this question, and we are all agreed upon it if we look at it in the right way. I think it is the wording of the resolution that causes all the trouble. These men who favor industrial organizations are opposed to the wording, 'trades unionism.' The point is that they don't want a resolution in favor of or against—craft unionism or industrial unionism. What we want—what we all want, in fact—is a resolution in favor of organized labor. Isn't that right?"

"Now, then, Mr. Chairman, with that in view I move to amend the resolution so as to substitute for the words 'trade unions' the words 'labor organizations.'"

Several delegates seconded the motion. The Chairman: "The motion before the house is on the report of the committee on rules providing for the appointment of a committee on trades unions, consisting of seven members, and the amendment is to strike out the words 'trades unions' and insert the words 'labor organizations.' The question is on the amendment."

After considerable more debate the motion as amended was carried.

Poet's Corner

TWO PRAYERS.

A rich man went to his marble church, And knelt at the altar ornate— Then crossed himself and uttered his prayer, While the priest in royal state— Swung the censor and blessed the throng And intoned the mystical mass; Then the paid choir raised their voice in song For this rich and purse-proud class. 'Oh, God, I thank Thee for all Thy gifts, That Thou hast showered on me, For the wealth and power and worldly fame, For these, I give thanks unto Thee.' I'm thankful my days are free from toil, I have slaves whose lives are mine; They labor and sweat, and starve and die, For my might and word are divine. As Thou art Master in Heaven above, I am their Master on earth— I scourge them, shackle, and starve and cheat 'Til they curse the hour of their birth. So, God, I thank Thee, I'm not like them; Thou hast formed me of better clay— For this blessing alone, and the joy it gives, I kneel at Thy altar and pray.

A poor man wandered over a field— Looked up at the cloudless sky,— And asked himself, if the God above, Ever hearkened to Poverty's cry— Then he thought of the poor and humble Christ, Who loved the poor of the Earth,— He shared their joys and sorrows alike, And the curse of an humble birth. Then the poor man raised his wailing voice, And prayed for the poor man's cause, Then the sky seemed to open and there he saw, The crucified Christ and His Code of Laws! 'Woe unto him who taketh The wage of a slave as his right, Woe unto him who killeth, By the power of his own might! ' Onward the poor man wandered,— Content with his lot and its care,— Envid not the rich man who was Master— For the vision answered his prayer. W. E. HANSON. Lewistown, Mont.

THE BATTLESHIP INCIDENT.

The public can see in the refusal of congress to vote the four battleships demanded by Mr. Roosevelt, nothing more than a personal conflict between the legislature and the executive. It may, however, cover a vital issue and furnish a lesson of no small importance to our democracy. No one outside the cabinet positively knows how near we were last year to war with Japan, or how certain this war may be as soon as Japan has so far recovered from its conflict with Russia as to embark upon a new campaign of conquest. Had our national credit been shaken by an impending war at a time when it was already strained to the breaking point by economic conditions, the result might have been disastrous. Every interest in the country—that of the workingman as well as that of the capitalist—demanded that fear of war in the Orient be minimized. It became, therefore, necessary that the government deny every rumor of war. Nevertheless, we know that in spite of this denial, our entire fleet has been sent at enormous expense to overawe Japan in her own waters. If Japan had not been aggressive such a performance could be no less than an unpardonable expression of natural conceit and vanity. If Japan has been aggressive it became a necessary piece of naval tactics. Let us assume for the purposes of this discussion that Root and Roosevelt are possessed of the average brains of an average man, and that this exhibition of our naval force was justified: Then the demand for four battleships is a measure of national defense and the refusal of them by congress a national disaster. Unfortunately under the bewildering regime under which we live it is impossible for us—the people and theoretical sovereigns of this land—to come to any conclusion upon this vital issue. A single ill-considered word of the President has convinced the Socialists that he is capable of any folly—and in politics folly is worse than crime—and so our party is committed to sympathy with congress on this and on every conflict with the President. And yet, should the President be right! Should Japan be silently preparing an attack upon the Philippines or upon our undefended Pacific Coast! And what is true of us is true of every so-called popular government. France is annually threatened into voting its crushing army and navy budget by fear of Germany. Bismarck regularly created frontier incidents to secure similar votes in Germany, and William has persistently pursued the

International

Hungary.

The Social-Democrats of Hungary have founded a school for the education of agitators, speakers, journalists, etc., in the principles of Socialism and economics. A lively agitation has also been made among the other nationalities in Hungary, notably the German, the Slovaks, the Roumanians and Servians. The press has made good progress during the year. 1,552,000 pamphlets were distributed, not to reckon leaflets. 107,500 books were sold by the Book Store.

Japan.

A demonstration against the increased taxation held by Hibiya Park, Tokyo, in February, was marked by great violence on the part of the police, and by reprisals by the crowd.

On the recent attempt to hold a Universal Suffrage demonstration in the same park the government prohibited the meeting, and in a panic closed the Imperial Diet, the President advising M. P.'s to keep away from the proposed meeting. The park was occupied by crowds of policemen and gendarmes.

A Miners' union has been organized, with headquarters at the Kingsley Hall, Tokyo, and branches in the different mines throughout the country.

Russia.

Over three hundred Socialists and others were arrested last week at Lublin charged with being concerned in the murder of a police captain, a gendarme and three policemen. In their researches the police discovered several bombs, hundreds of cartridges, and two stores of rifles and revolvers.

In 1907 no less than 796 persons committed suicide in St. Petersburg, as against 341 in 1906. Most of these were due to direct want.

same abominable course. England, on the other hand, whose financial system rests on a more slender stem of credit than any other nation in the world, was obliged by fear of panic to minimize the danger of war with Kruger, to postpone the evil day by a pitiful policy of diplomatic correspondence, to hurry together a military force reduced by popular misconception to a minimum, and to expose the whole British Empire to imminent danger of destruction at the hands of a few undisciplined cowboys on the Boer Veldt. So long as economic prosperity depends on national credit, no government dare inform the public of the facts essential to a wise conclusion on diplomatic matters. It is only when economic prosperity depends not on credit, but on production, that the public can be let into the secrets of its state department; it is only under a co-operative commonwealth that a citizen can have any share in the control of foreign policy. EDMUND KELLY.

THE MILITARY IDEAL.

Young man, the lowest aim you can have in life is to be a good soldier. The "good" soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong; he never thinks; he never reasons; he only obeys. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down the crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys, and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red, and the life tide gushing from the breasts of women, and he feels neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is tolled off as one of a firing squad to execute a hero, a patriot, a philanthropist and benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast. The "good soldier" is a blind, heartless, soulless, mindless, murderous machine. He is not a man; he is not even a brute, for brutes only kill for food or in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that really constitutes a man, he has sworn away when he took the enlistment oath; his mind, his conscience and his soul are in the keeping of his officer. No man can fall lower than to be a "good" soldier; it is a depth beneath which one can not go. Young men, you may have seen some of the pictures which are hung in every postoffice in the country, showing smartly dressed private soldiers hobnobbing with their officers; you have noted the line beneath in red letters: "\$75 PER MONTH." These pictures are lies. This great government deceives and swindles boys. The \$13 a month which you will get is printed in small type; the \$75, which you will never get, is printed in large red letters. This is because the "commander-in-chief" insists upon a square deal for every man. This is what these pictures promise you, by inference: Ease, glory, travel, hobnobbing with officers, \$75 a month. This is what you will get if you enlist: Drills, dirty work at menial tasks, snubs, curses, degradation, drunkenness, body-lice and syphilis. Young man, don't be a soldier; be a man.—W. D. Wattles in "Chicago Daily Socialist."

National

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the label of the American Society of Equity, the organization of the farmers. It is the desire and intention of the farmers' organization to establish exchanges where the products of the farmer can be purchased direct by the members of organizations of labor and friends to the mutual benefits of both the farmers and city workers.

The United States labor department is investigating the child labor conditions in Georgia and other Southern states. It is claimed that the agents have discovered that even such state laws as have been enacted, which are wholly inadequate to deal with the evil, are being grossly violated by the mill barons, whose thirst for profit has become insatiable.

The eight-hour day went into effect at Marysville, Cal., on April 8. Every contractor, builder and employer gave notice that eight hours will constitute a working day. There will be no decrease in wages. As a consequence the industrial depression is not felt as severely as in other places. There's one town in which people have sense.

Farmers and unionists in and near Memphis, Tenn., have decided to establish an exchange through which the necessities of life raised by the farmers in the territory surrounded by Memphis can be sold direct to the consumer from the producers at rates mutually advantageous and without intervention of two or three sets of middlemen.

The open shop has been declared by the Builders' Exchange of Superior, Wis., which consists of all the contractors and builders. The contractors object to the walking delegate and other conditions. A fight is expected.

The Pittsburg unionists have decided that they will not begin building their labor temple until there is more money in sight. Hopes are high, but the finances shy.

"I shall not appoint an active member of any trades union to be the head of a city department." In this language Mayor Hibbard, of Boston, has thrown down the gauntlet to the labor unions, and a bitter conflict during the present administration is imminent unless the mayor relents. Hibbard is at least frank. Only a short time ago he was hailed as "the workingman's friend." It's the old story.

FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

To the State Secretary: Your attention is directed to the following National Executive committee motion adopted in session December, 1907: "That applications be solicited from each Local of the Party for dates at regular intervals of one, two or four weeks. That a transcript of applications received shall be supplied the State Secretaries, the same to be a basis upon which the National and State Organizations may co-operate for organization and campaign purposes." The great possibilities confronting our Party in the coming campaign, call for earnest, hearty co-operation on the part of every member, official or Party division. The work must be systematized to the last possible degree if the best results are to be obtained. The above motion contemplates such system and co-operation. All Locals of the Party are being requested to file applications for speakers at regular intervals from July 1, upon a basis of a flat rate of \$5.00. Advertising will be supplied free. The transcript of the applications should reach you about June 1. The general plan for the speaking campaign contemplates starting thirty or more Comrades about July 1st or 15th and keeping them going till election day. Every third day the speaker will be at the disposal of the State Committee in the state in which he is working. It is to be understood that such assignments as are made on these spare dates are to be at points within a reasonable distance of his general line of travel and upon the same financial terms. Such arrangements will be undertaken as will locate the spare dates for speakers in different parts of the state. Another proposition is that at least ten comrades will undertake pioneer work all over the country. They will visit towns where no Local exists, possibly not even a correspondent, distribute literature, arrange and hold meetings, organize a local if possible, otherwise gather names of interested individuals or persons who will answer letters in the future. They will report progress to the respective State Secretaries. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Women's Clubs

Extracts from the speech of May Wood Simons at the opening of the Chicago convention:

When his auditors had come back from the heights to which Wanhope had lifted them, it remained for May Wood Simons to take them down into the Valley of the Shadow. It is safe to say that such a stirring appeal to the heart of an American audience was never made before. Before Mrs. Simons had spoken for five minutes there was hardly a dry eye in the house.

The sobs of women resounded through the vast auditorium. In one of the front seats William D. Haywood, who came through his great persecution and trial at Boise without batting an eyelash—the man who did not even pale before danger and death when they menaced him and his—was crying openly.

At the press table the hardened reporters, who have seen misery in all its many forms time and again, until their very souls were calloused, were coughing suspiciously and unbidden tears were falling on the shorthand notes of the speech. It was a masterpiece of pathos, that simple description of "The State of Things as They Are."

Plain Little Recital.

And yet there was nothing theatrical about the little statement. It did not savor of the dramatic in the least. It was just a plain little recital of fact. That was all. And yet a big six-footer just behind the writer of this article was blubbering like a baby. And he was a magazine writer, too. Not for a small magazine, but for one of the most prominent in America.

A bearded man whose face showed nothing but aggression and strength, a man whose name has gone from end to end of America as an author of power, was making suspicious dabs at his eyes and clawing his beard before Mrs. Simons had hardly begun.

And there was nothing astonishing about the utterance. The trouble with it seemed to be that it was just a little plain truth. And the truth was hurting the hearts of every man and woman in that great audience. It was searing truth. It was the fire that burns to ashes. It was also the fire that creates the Phoenix, arising from those same ashes.

Text of Her Address.

When the Socialist Bible is written it will appear on the printed page that "May Wood Simons arose and spoke, even as Jeremiah of old:

"It is fitting, altogether fitting, it seems to me, that the Socialist convention should be held in Chicago. Chicago represents today perhaps better than any other city in the world, that capitalistic age which we plan to abolish. As we gather in this auditorium this morning, the vanguard of those forces which are to emancipate the working classes, there arises before my mind another picture.

"That picture is before my mind as I bring to you the greetings of the army of unemployed men who are looking up and down the streets of our city for work which may not be found, sleeping in the station houses at night, eating semi-occasionally, and begging for work which is refused them. They walk the streets, sometimes day and night, and their cry is work, work, work. To you I bring their greetings.

Brings Idle's Greetings.

"To you also I bring the greetings of the men who have raised Chicago to its pinnacle as the industrial center of the world, the city to which all cities look. I bring you the greetings of the men who built up Chicago's great wealth and industry, the men and women shrunken and misshapen in body, soul and mind, the men and women of our factories and our 'Jungle,' who are trickling their life-blood out of their finger tips to turn into gold in the coffers of their masters.

"I bring you the greeting from an army—the army of men and women and children, very little children, sometimes, who are torturing out their days and nights in the sweatshops. I bring you their greeting.

"From the widows with breaking backs and sunken cheeks doing the work of men that their masters may glory in riches and power, I bring you their heartiest greeting also.

Greetings From the Grave.

"And I also bring you greeting from the dead; from beyond the grave I bring you greeting from those who have been slaughtered and hidden in nameless graves, or worse, in our great steel mills. Across the gulf of death they reach out to you hands of greeting; in muffled voices they call from nameless holes of death into which their corpses have been thrown and bid you, you men and women of the future, 'God-speed!' "Chicago stands today the foremost representative of capitalism built upon industry, yes, industry. It is the best representation of modern society. It has made of the men and women who have built it a society which it turn-

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ing to rend the very beings upon whose labor and toil and blood its magnificence was reared.

Hands Reaching Out.

"There are hands reaching out to you in this hall this morning. There are hard, bony hands, the hard, old bony hands of the man who has been cast onto the scrap heap because he cannot produce dividends.

"Then there are young hands, the hands of young men in the height of their enthusiasm, begging you to save them from slavery.

"Then there are the hands of women; thin hands they are, calloused hands with fingers twisted from unwonted toil of men. These hands, too, have gone to the industrial scrap heap.

"Mothers' hands are stretched out to you; you all know what a mother's hand is like. They are stretched out to you now in appeal; do your duty and they will reach forth to you from the land of the living and from beyond the grave in blessing.

"Baby hands—"

The speaker paused at the shudder which ran through the audience.

"Baby hands," she repeated, "little hands in which the bones have not yet hardened, but which know the meaning of toil. Yes, and which will know to the full the bitter meaning of that dreadful word in the years to come, the short years which will be theirs in the 'Jungle' and the sweatshop."

What Will Answer Be?

"You men and women assembled here, what will be your answer to the pleadings of the hands? In your hands rests the hope of the souls behind the pulsing, twisting fingers. "You have come to Chicago at an auspicious time. You could not have come at a better time. You have come to Chicago when the great industrial system which has been built up here is confessing the inability of capitalism to control and rule because it cannot feed and clothe the worker. You have come at a time when it is proven that capitalism has failed, when it is proven that the man who works, who produces, is not allowed to produce; at a time when it is proven that only in socialism, organized socialism, is there any hope for the salvation of the worker." (Cheers.)

"I want you men and women when you go from this hall to the convention hall to remember that you are responsible for the greatest cause at the greatest crisis in this nation's history.

"All over this hall this morning I notice the faces of the women. The most inspiring thing to me about the whole combat for the betterment of human kind is that the women are standing shoulder to shoulder with the men in this struggle.

"I know of a case in point. In one of our great strikes a striker was beginning to weaken when the loaves and fishes began to run low. His wife said to him, 'If there was not half a loaf in the house, John, you must stand by the rest of the men.' He stood there where his wife told him to stand.

"When the women make up their minds to stand by the men in this fight the fight is won. You women must stand together with the men. Comrade Wanhope has accented the great slogan, 'Workingmen of the World, Unite; you have only your

chains to lose.' This was said by Karl Marx when that great committee first sent forth the great call.

Double Chains to Lose.

"If that grand old German were alive today and could stand before you as he stood in the old days of '48 he would say to you as he said then, 'Workingmen of the World, Unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and you have the world to gain.' But, as he said to the men then, he would say to the women now, 'WOMEN OF THE WORLD, UNITE. YOU HAVE DOUBLE CHAINS TO LOSE AND YOU HAVE THE WORLD TO GAIN.'"

There were no cheers as the speaker finished. There seemed to be certain little baby fingers playing over the hearts of the audience still. It was not easy to forget the soft touch of the little hands, in which the bones had not yet formed. But the most casual onlooker could note the firm-set jaws of the men, behind the tear-dimmed eyelids. Those set jaws spelled Socialism. As the Germans would say the "ursprung" had been touched. The deep fountains were welling forth, but the tears were inflammable. They were kindling a fire.

Socialists Want Harmony.

"Kindly also bear in mind the fact that you are delegates," she continued, "that you are not the Socialist movement, but only the empowered officers of that movement. The delegates are a small body, charged with a great mission. It is the large body of Socialists who look to us for harmony, for conscience, for devotion to the greater and for the contending of the lesser.

"Let us regard our responsibilities in their true light. Let us reach up and toward the real; let us forget the ephemeral, the passing. Let us discharge our duties to the great cause of Socialism to the best of our ability. We have many struggles before us, but our goal is sure; remember that. Therefore let our cry be: 'Onward, onward, ours is the future. Ours is the world.'"

PASSED UP.

Some labor bills are being passed, "Passed up" is what I mean; And as they go, the face of "Joe" Is thrown upon the screen... So long as workingmen shall vote For Cannon and his kind, They stay just like the old cow's tail, A hanging on behind.—Exchange.

SOCIALISTS INVINCIBLE.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Socialists say everywhere in every land, that the monopoly of land and capital and of every public means of wealth must be abolished, that the community must organize for the community's well-being the work, wealth, education, and health of the nation.

That is our political purpose. To achieve it we seek to create in Parliament and in every public organization in the country the will and power of the people for Socialism. This is the purpose of the Independent Labor Party—appealing to the oppressed workers to help to rescue themselves, appealing to all who believe with us that nothing which fails to emancipate the workers can regenerate society.

State Department

The first two of the "First Voters" cards came in from Zortman.

\$12.00 in from Great Falls for dues stamps, office help and linotype fund.

Comrade Schopfer sends in by Comrade Leuhmann \$2.50 toward defraying expenses of speakers.

Comrade Pinnell of Riggins, Idaho, sends in for a sub for a friend. A good way to do propaganda work.

Comrade Rome Saurer sends in a sub and an encouraging letter from Phillipsburg and asks for a speaker on the 13th of June.

Comrade Lewis of Musselshell sends in five dollars for his payments on the linotype fund. He is one of the old, old standbys of the party.

Crops were poor last year, writes Comrade Koolstra, "one Netherlands bachelor farmer," of New Home, N. D. Yet he digs up four bits to renew his subscription.

Enclosed find 50 cents in stamps for which please send your splendid paper another year. Success to you and the Montana News. Thus writes Comrade Johnson of Livingston.

Comrade Roy Pennicott sends in from Local Livingston \$15.00 on press fund, \$7.00 for Convention assessment and reports a lively time at their last meeting as a result of the Question Box.

We have in a big lot of job work for the Grand Hall of the Machinists of Livingston on May 29. The "Nut-Splitters" never leave anything undone and all who attend may rely on an enjoyable affair.

A letter from the linotype people says the machine is on the way. Now, comrades, you know the freight and expense of setting it up will have to be met, so let each one help what he or she is able.

Comrade McMillan, who has been leasing at Maiden during the winter, is looking after a shipment of ore to the East Helena smelter and has been a frequent caller at the News office during the past week. He is one of the old guard up in Meagher county.

Local Lewistown now meets in Imislund Hall the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month. Arthur Harvey of Lewistown, one of the state delegates to the National convention, will be at the meeting Sunday, May 24, with the news of the convention.

Comrade Harmon has been working in Cascade county for the past two weeks. He reports good meetings and successful work but the weather has been rainy all the time. He has found, what we know to be true, that it is a pleasure to be among the comrades of Cascade county.

From Zortman, the newly organized local, comes an encouraging letter, which says: "This place is quite a large mining camp and without any doubt we will carry it by a large majority. We have some good workers who are getting the young men interested and its the young men we want."

Comrade Della Wilson Nichols writes and sends in two subs from Cunningham, Wash., and adds ten cents for a bunch of our May Day issue. Of course we would send a comrade a bunch of papers to distribute free, but it is so thoughtful to put in the ten cents. Ten cents a month from every comrade in Montana would solve the financial problem of the News.

FROM WASHINGTON STATE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Upon request by the state executive committee, Committeeman J. E. Sinclair, who is Principal of the Schools in Fall City this state, the following was submitted, and having received the hearty endorsement of the committee is here submitted for the earnest consideration by all the locals in the state and they are urged to act on suggestions contained in this article by Comrade J. E. Sinclair.

Getting the Teachers Interested in Socialism.

There are some six thousand teachers in the state of Washington. They are as a class, extremely ignorant of economic conditions, and as a result economic organization is unknown. They have a professional organization known as the State Teachers' Association, embracing about half the teachers of the state. This organization is entirely in the hands of the superintendents and principals, who to a very great degree represent the taxpayers. As far as the actual workers of the school rooms are concerned, they are absolutely at the mercy of the representatives of the capitalist class and are totally unorganized.

Like the great army of other workers, the teachers are transients, moving from state to state and competing with each other in the sale of their labor power. Strangers in a strange land, they are assisted in finding positions by charitable teachers' agencies. These agencies tax the teachers five per cent of their yearly salaries for their services—one dollar out of every twenty. In no other occupation are the workers robbed so neatly by the employment agencies. Of course the agent frequently finds it good policy to give a part of his commission to the employing school officers. Perhaps two thousand teachers in this state are paying this commission today.

Such is the condition of the group. Let us look at the individual. The average teacher is more painstaking in her work, more anxious to "succeed", and more alive to the necessity for new methods than is any other worker in the world, excepting only the doctors. Among the branches that the teacher feels that she could teach much better by some other and, to her, undiscovered method, is history. This is our opportunity. No person can help the teachers unless he understands economic determinism. History is still taught from an idealistic and biographical standpoint. It is a dismal failure from a pedagogical point of view, and the teacher knows it.

How shall we Socialists make ourselves useful to these teachers and thus interest them in our cause? A study of the economic interpretation of history on the part of the teachers will be of incalculable assistance to the teachers and will drive them with irresistible force into the Socialist Party. Organization on the economic field points in the direction of class consciousness. If any body of workers need a clear understanding of history and a powerful organization on the economic field it is the teachers. The tremendous impetus that a militant teaching force would give to the Socialist movement can hardly be correctly estimated by those unfamiliar with the calling.

In order that we may reach the teachers in this state with our propaganda the following suggestions are made:

1. That the State Secretary keep on sale or subject to his order the following works: "Class Struggles in America", by Simons; "Industrial History of the United States", by Conant; "Economic Interpretation of History", by Seligman; "Economic Foundations of Society", by Loria; "Socialism Utopian and Scientific", by Engels; "The Communist Manifesto", by Marx and Engels; "Ancient Society", by Morgan; "Our Bourgeois Literature", by Upton Sinclair; "The

World's Revolutions", by Untermyer. Other works will suggest themselves. For instance, Professor Smith of our own State University has written a book entitled "The Spirit of the American Government," that deals some delicious blows at the sanctity of the Supreme Court.

2. That a neatly printed leaflet or circular letter be gotten out describing several of the more important of these works and pointing out how they would be of service in the teaching of history. These circulars could be placed in the hands of all teachers above the fifth grade in the cities and into as many of the rural school rooms as possible.

3. That all locals be called upon to assist in interesting the teachers of their respective communities by appointing committees to interview the teachers and distribute literature among them. Copies of the Socialist Platform, the Weeks' Pamphlet, and other pamphlets of a like nature, are inexpensive and will be appreciated.

4. That the membership be called upon to discuss organization among the teachers and to assist them in every way to better the conditions of their daily toil.

5. That locals and members supply the State Secretary with lists of vacancies to be filled or with names of teachers capable of teaching history in a scientific manner.

6. That the State Secretary keep a record of such vacancies and such teachers and give such teachers all possible assistance in securing employment free of commission. Half the teachers who secure their places through the teachers' agencies receive no more information than the name of the school, the address of the clerk, and the amount of the salary likely to be paid. If the Socialists of the state will cooperate with the State Secretary we can give all this and more. Capitalist school officials frequently hire a teacher from an agency without knowing it.

The above suggestions are made, not as Utopian lightning flashes, but as an attempt at reaching a section of the working class that we have singularly neglected and as an attempt to use any revolutionary material that may be at hand to the best possible advantage. The teachers of France and Russia have shown their revolutionary character. The American teacher needs but a touch of our fire.

WARNING TO MINERS.

Nome, Alaska, March 1, 1908.

To all Wage Workers: The capitalist press and steamship companies, in order to further exploit the working class, will spread and are now actually spreading false reports as to the conditions at present existing in this country.

They desire to flood Seward Peninsula with unemployed working men in order that they may reduce wages, winter and summer, below outside prices, and are endeavoring to show that work will be plentiful and wages high this coming season. Employment sharks in the states are likewise circulating such reports.

As a matter of fact prospects were never worse and conditions here are an exact counterpart of those outside. But little money has been in circulation since last December; the banks have issued clearing house script which is used instead of U. S. currency; no important discoveries have been made this winter, while some of the largest mines employing the greatest number of men have been worked out. Miners and prospectors returning daily from other diggings report nothing doing, and thus swelling the army of unemployed, which consists of at least seventy-five per cent of the laboring population.

The Western Federation of Miners by thoroughly organizing the camp and strictly enforcing the closed shop, have been thus far partially able to maintain the winter scale of wages.

The employers and transportation companies, knowing these facts, are trying to allure working men here, as has been stated, to so reduce wages as to compel them to work for what in reality amounts to their board. To prevent such a calamity to the working class the Western Federation of Miners warns all working men to keep away from this country during the coming summer.

North, east, south and west of the peninsula most unfavorable reports as to the alarming conditions from a miner's point of view are constantly arriving. In fact, every working man who arrives here is one more out of work, and he himself is his passage money out of pocket.

And once here, how are you going to get out? Hundreds here are daily asking themselves the same question.

Take heed therefore of this warning, fellow workers; stay away from the Seward Peninsula during 1908. If you have contemplated coming up here, change your mind and stay where you are.

Published by authority of Local 240 of the Western Federation of Miners.



Kaysville Canned Tomatoes,
Per can - - - - - 10c
Per case, 24 cans - - - \$2.35
Bow and Arrow Corn, Fine Quality,
Per case - - - - - \$2.25
Kaysville Stringless Beans,
Per can - - - - - 12 1/2c
Per case - - - - - \$2.50

This Assortment READ IT

6 Cans Tomatoes, 6 Corn,
6 String Beans, and 6
Cans Pumpkin for - \$2.40

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Cor 6th Ave. and Jackson St.

IDAHO

T. J. COONROD, Secretary.
Emmett, Idaho.

Local Russell admitted four new members.

Three new members admitted to Local Albion, May 3.

Charter was issued to Local Kippen, five members, May 8.

G. W. Herrington, Shoshone county Organizer, reports a Local at Kingston.

Comrade John Senter of Mohler "got busy" and a charter was issued to seven comrades, to be known as Local Liberty, and he requests blanks for another point. Comrades, who is next to "get busy."

Comrade Mrs. Minerva Peery was chosen chairman of meeting of Local Emmett, May 3, and until we know better we will claim the honor for Comrade Peery of being the first woman to be so distinguished in Idaho.

Comrade L. E. Workman writes: "Wm. Thurston Brown, Unitarian minister of Salt Lake, has been in Boise. He is as class conscious as they make them and no better ever struck Boise. He set a great many to thinking. There was no dodging his arguments. He nailed poor Roosevelt and his class to a cross and you should have heard them cry for mercy. Comrade Work did good work the time he met with us. Local meets every Sunday evening at Room 232, Sonna block, our Headquarters."

UNION MEN ATTENTION!

Don't forget the meeting in the parlors of the Workers' Educational Club Sunday evening, May 24th, to consider ways and means to start a workingman's co-operative store. Committees have been appointed from every union in Helena. Committeemen and those in sympathy with the movement are requested to be on hand promptly at Eight o'clock.

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Shoes in the State—Every Pair Guaranteed.

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THAT DON'T HURT

R. A. FRASER CO.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET BOYS.

(Handed in by a fourteen-year-old comrade.)

Vote the Socialist ticket boys,
It is your only salvation;
Vote for the party of your class
'Twill be a vote for emancipation.

If you vote the old party tickets,—
It will be a vote for prosperity—
Yes, prosperity for those who shirk
But not for those who work.

Workers of the world unite,
You have nothing to lose but your
chains,
Throw off your shackles of bondage,
You have a world to gain.
—M. T. R. S.

The officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association have invited all the suffragists in the country to set aside the first week in June as "Self Denial Week," and to deny themselves some luxury or undertake some service as a means of raising money for the woman suffrage cause.

Oscar Wilde, the brilliant English essayist, describes charity as "using private property to alleviate the horrible evils that result from the institution of private property." He would have us apply the ax to the root rather than a poultice to the sore. "Charity," he says, "creates a multitude of sins, 'the worst of which, we might add, is its tendency to make men satisfied with the conditions which produce distress. This is well illustrated by the remark of a churchman the other day who told an 'agitator' that no one in his town need starve if he would only apply to the relief committee of his church. Evidently this follower of the Nazarene considers all to be well as long as everybody can keep their miserable little souls and decrepit old bodies together."

WILL R. SHIER.

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m.
Wm. PALSGROVE, 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 comrade invited to attend.

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