

Revised Count Shows Gain

Defeat of Old Parties in Milwaukee Is "Worse" Than at First Supposed. Emil Seidel's Plurality Runs Up to 7,178 Votes

Milwaukee, Wis.—The official returns show that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee was elected by an even larger plurality than was shown by the police returns. Emil Seidel was elected mayor with a plurality of 7,178 votes instead of 7,109 first shown.

He received 27,708 votes against 20,430 for J. J. Schoenecker, democrat, and 11,346 for John F. Beffel, republican. The official canvass brings the number of votes cast for mayor on election day to 59,584.

Charles B. Whitnall, who was elected city treasurer on the Social-Democratic ticket, received a plurality of 7,498. For controller, Carl P. Dietz, received 26,510 votes and a plurality of 6,491. Daniel W. Hoan was elected with a plurality of 7,341 which exceeded that of Seidel.

The Official Figures.

The summary of the canvass:

Mayor.

Seidel, socialist ..... 27,708
Schoenecker, democrat ..... 20,530
Beffel, republican ..... 11,346
Seidel's plurality ..... 7,178

Treasurer.

Whitnall, socialist ..... 26,721
Grundman, democrat ..... 19,323
Fons, republican ..... 13,279

Whitnall's plurality ..... 7,498.

Controller.

Dietz, socialist ..... 26,510
Gawin, democrat ..... 20,019
Bechtner, republican ..... 12,481
Dietz' plurality ..... 6,491

City Attorney.

Hoan, socialist ..... 26,282
Runge, democrat ..... 18,941
Kelly republican ..... 14,086
Hoan's plurality ..... 7,341.

Alderman-at-Large.

(Four year term.)

Albert J. Welch, socialist ..... 27,069
Victor L. Berger, socialist ..... 26,602
William J. Aldridge, socialist ..... 26,590
B. F. Churchill, socialist ..... 26,484
Joseph Sultaire, socialist ..... 26,460
W. Coleman, socialist ..... 26,437

Alderman-at-Large.

(Two year term.)

Martin Gorecki, socialist ..... 26,533
For alderman-at-large the socialists also had a walkaway, the official returns showing larger pluralities than police reports on election night.

UNION PAINTERS WIN GREAT STRIKE

Chicago, Ill.—What is considered the greatest victory ever won in the history of the Painters' brotherhood has just been achieved by the Painters' Conference board in forcing the Decorators and Painters' club of this city to agree to pay a wage scale of 60 cents an hour demanded by the rank and file of the organization. The bosses agreed to a three year contract rather than the one year contract taken by the union men, which will require a referendum vote in order to be properly ratified. This vote will be taken Sunday at Roosevelt hall, formerly Brand' hall. North Clark street and West Erie street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock. If the agreement is ratified the men will go back to work on Monday morning.

Gain Big Victory.

"We consider that we have gained an important victory for the painters of Chicago," said A. C. Anderson, secretary of the Painters' Conference board. "I believe the men will agree to the proposition that we have secured and go back to work on Monday. It is estimated that we have secured \$480,000, nearly half a million dollars, for the painters of Chicago which they would not have had under the contract offered by the "Skinny" Madden Painters' District council, binding the men to a two-year contract, to work for 55 cents an hour".

The present victory of the Chicago painters means the funeral of the Madden controlled Painters' District council. A committee consisting of Joe Healy and George Sawick, of the national executive board, and D. D. Parker of Local No. 147, and Martin Gilbertson of Local No. 194, is now going over the books of the defunct organization and will have its report ready in a few days.

Accounts Padded?

The Maddennites claimed that they were about \$6,000 in debt. Over \$2000 of this was rejected by the committee at the first sitting, padded accounts being peeled down in an effect-

ive manner and other savings to the pocketbooks of the Chicago painters secured. The report will be submitted to the Painters' Conference board, which will be immediately merged into a new district council, that will be conducted for the benefit of the rank and file of the organization and not a few grafting officials.

How War Started.

The war against the Madden organization was started by Painters' Local 194 after William Sorenson and William Cotter, two of its members, and J. Vesley, of Local Union No. 273, were set upon and slugged by members of the old Painters' district council. The seceding union received the immediate support of Locals 180, 273, 275, 54 and 627. The trouble came to a final climax when the national organization came to the support of the Madden organization by revoking the charters of the seceding unions. The matter was complicated by the wage dispute with the employers.

In a Hot Fight.

The Painters' Conference board thus found itself fighting the bosses, the national executive board and Madden's district council. The national officers were won over by a delegation of Chicago painters, who went to Lafayette, Ind., the national headquarters, and presented their case in such an able manner that the national officers deserted Madden and began supporting the conference board in the strike that it had called.

From then on the victory seemed easy. The contractors could not claim that they had a contract with Madden for Madden had no painters to provide them with. As a result the members of the Painters' and Decorators' club, the bosses' organization, was humbled and the present contract secured as a result.

The victory of the Painters' Conference board will result in an honest administration in that organization, something that has been won after a long, hard fight.

BERLIN POLICE AND THE SOCIALISTS

The Socialists of Germany have certainly succeeded in making an international joke of the famous Berlin police.

When the stern officers of the law forbade a socialist meeting in one place the socialists only advertised it the more, and—then met somewhere else, while the police held a meeting on the advertised grounds. It was noticed that there was much more disorder where the police were assembled than at the socialist meeting place.

After this had been done a few times and the police had charged the innocent spectators who had gathered to observe the exhibition of "Berlin's finest," and especially when the police found that about the only persons not to be found in the crowd they were so enthusiastically clubbing were the socialists, this method of "suppression" was dropped.

The socialists were given full permission to hold a meeting. Then everybody prepared for the horrible riot that the authorities had been assuring

the public would result if these terrible persons were permitted to gather.

Some two hundred thousand socialists met in a great public park. No police were present, but the gathering was far more orderly than any ever held under police supervision.

Suddenly the chief of police, the most hated man in Berlin, appeared in the crowd. He could have had no other purpose in doing this save the hope of starting a riot. For a few moments there was a little excitement. Then the socialist marshals surrounded the head of the police department, asked that a road be made for him through the mass of human beings in whatever direction he desired to go, and then escorted him in safety to the outskirts of the crowd.

The assemblage listened to many speeches, cheered and sang songs, passed resolutions denouncing the unfair suffrage system and went home.

There are a large number of lessons in this occurrence for Chicago policemen to ponder.—Daily Socialist.

Suppressing Labor News

How the Capitalist Press Deliberately Lies on Strikes, on Industrial Conditions and Crimes of Employers—Typical Cases Are Brought to Light

"In a trial in a great city it was brought out by sworn testimony that, during a recent labor struggle which involved teamsters on one hand and the department stores and mail-order houses on the other, the employers had plotted to provoke the strikers to violence by sending a long line of strike-breaking wagons out of their way to pass a lot on which the strikers were meeting. These wagons were the bait to a trap, for a strong force of policemen were held in readiness in the vicinity, and the governor of the state was at the telephone ready to call out the militia if a riot broke out. Fortunately, the strikers restrained themselves, and the trap was not sprung. It is easy to imagine the headlines that would have been used if labor had been found in so diabolical a plot. Yet the newspapers unanimously refused to print this testimony."

Such is one of the teeming revelations of the conduct of the capitalist press in relation to the news which is of importance to the working class, made by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross in an article entitled "The Suppression of Important News", appearing in the March 'Atlantic Monthly'. The deliberate deceit, misrepresentation and mutilation which information on strikes, unemployment, and criminal acts of employers is forced to undergo at the hands of the mouthpieces of the capitalist class, make a thrilling arraignment which every workingman should ponder and digest. It will equip him to refute and ram down their utterers' throats the lying stories constantly set afloat to befuddle and bemire and divide the working class; it will also steel him in the determination to work unflinchingly for the support and speeding the press of his class, which alone can be depended on to give him the facts his enemies would fain keep him blinded to.

The varied specific instances given by Ross in support of his indictment against the press of the master class embrace, he says, only a third of the

material that has come to his attention.

"A prominent Philadelphia clothier visiting New York," Prof. Ross continues, "was caught perverting boys, and cut his throat. His firm being a heavy advertiser, not a single paper in his home city mentioned the tragedy. The firm in question has a large branch in a Western city. There too the local press was silent.

"In this same Western city the vice-president of this firm was indicted for bribing an alderman to secure the passage of an ordinance authorizing the firm to bridge an alley separating two of its buildings. Representatives of the firm requested the newspapers in which it advertised to ignore the trial. Accordingly the five English papers published no account of the trial, which lasted a week, and disclosed highly sensational matter. Only the German papers sent reporters to the trial and reported the proceedings."

"In a great jobbing center," Prof. Ross continues, "one of the most prominent cases of the United States District Attorney, was the prosecution of certain firms for misbranding goods. The facts brought out appeared in the press in the smaller centers, but not a word was printed in the local papers. In another center, four firms were fined for selling spotted cheese which had been treated with preservatives. The local newspapers stated the facts, but withheld the names of the firms."

But it is in what directly concerns the workers that the most odious misrepresentation and suppression take place:

"During labor disputes the facts are usually distorted to the injury of labor. In one case strikers held a meeting on a vacant lot enclosed by a newly erected billboard. Forthwith appeared in a yellow journal professing warm friendship for labor, a front-page cut of the billboard story of how the strikers built a 'stockade', behind which they intended to bid defiance

Locked Out By Bosses

Two Hundred Thousand Affected by Lockout of the German Building Trades and More Are Certainly to Follow Soon

Berlin, April 18.—Two hundred thousand toilers in the building trades of Germany are idle to-day as the result of the lockout enforced by the employers. It is thought that this number will be increased during the day as reports come in from outlying territories.

This labor war was forced upon the workers by the employers' associations seeking to crush unionism among the toilers. Most of the contractors have rallied in an attempt to defeat the trade unions, but it is estimated that ten per cent of the employers have declined to join the lockout, being in sympathy with the men's demands.

Although the employers of Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen have not yet participated in the movement, and negotiations for a peaceful settlement are continuing in Munich, the lockout is most widespread. Bitter feeling divides the employers and employees.

Defy Master Builders.

The lockout was caused by the action of delegates representing the socialist federation of trades unions, comprising some 300,000 bricklayers, carpenters, masons and laborers, who recently rejected, by a unanimous vote, a proposed wage tariff of the master builders' union.

The building material manufacturers have joined forces with the employers in several cities in resolving not to deliver materials to those employers not obeying the lockout mandate.

A meeting to be held in Berlin has

been called for next week for all industrial employers in Germany. At the meeting financial support for the lockout will be demanded.

The Men Out.

Reports from various centers show that besides thousands of unorganized laborers, members of organized trades bricklayers, carpenters, masons, etc., have been dismissed in the following numbers:

- Saarbruecken ..... 14,000
Hanover ..... 16,000
Munich ..... 10,000
Essen ..... 5,000
Dortmund ..... 5,000
Gelsenkirchen ..... 4,000
Bochum ..... 2,000
Duisburg ..... 3,000
Dresden ..... 5,000
Dusseldorf ..... 2,000
Breslau ..... 6,000
Leipzig ..... 8,000
Kiel ..... 24,000
Schleswig-Holstein, prov. 8,000
Erfurt ..... 2,000
Offenbach ..... 8,000
Posen ..... 6,200
Chemnitz ..... 3,500
Cologne ..... 3,500
Magdeburg ..... 2,000
Ludwigshafen ..... 5,000

The workmen who have not been locked out will be called on to contribute to the worker's funds 50 pfennings or 1 mark—according to the wages they receive. The trades unions are believed to possess \$3,750,000 in strike funds and extensive support has been promised them.

statements for lumber men who were at that very moment calling upon the state for a fire patrol. When taxed with the deceit, the organ pleaded its obligation to support the market for the bonds which the lumber companies in the Lake regions had been advertising in its columns."

"Municipal ownership," employees fare no better at the hands of the press of the master class than do those of private concerns. Prof. Ross shows, "On account of agitating for teachers' pension, a teacher was summarily dismissed by a corrupt school-board, in violation of their own published rule regarding tenure. An influential newspaper published the facts of the school-board grafting brought out in the teachers' suit for reinstatement until, through his club affiliations, a big merchant was induced to threaten the paper with the withdrawal of his advertising. No further reports of the revelations appeared.

"During the struggle of carriage-drivers for a six-day week, certain great dailies lent themselves to a concerted effort of the livermen to win public sympathy by making it appear that the strikers were interfering with funerals. One paper falsely stated that a strong force of police was being held in reserve in case of 'riots', and that policemen would ride beside the non-union drivers of hearses. Another, under the misleading headline, "Two Funerals Stopped by Striking Cabmen", described harmless colloquies between hearse-drivers and pickets. This was followed up with a solemn editorial "May a Men Go to His Long Rest in Peace?" although, as a matter of fact, the strikers had

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**THERE WILL BE NO GRAFT.**

It is interesting to note that the one question which is raised over and over in the comment of the capitalist press upon the Milwaukee victory is, "Will the Socialists abolish graft?" On the other hand that is something of which the Socialists say very little.

To the person trained in the mental attitude of modern business the possibility of a government without stealing is the highest ideal of municipal management of which he is capable. In the light of experience he is justified in his attitude. Milwaukee has long had a mayor that left town when ever the grand jury was in session. Chicago's mayor only remains because he believes his control over the state's attorney's office to be so great as to render him immune from punishment. New York, Pittsburg and a half dozen other cities vie with Chicago for pre-eminence in the possession of official thieves.

In view of these facts it is not a cause for surprise that the question is repeatedly asked "Will the Milwaukee Socialists graft?"

On the other hand, the working class is not so directly interested in the graft question as it is in many others. It is true that indirectly graft is one of the great pillars of graft rule and the greatest obstacle to working-class betterment. But it is indirect in its operation, and the great mass of laborers show little interest in movements of "honest government." Whenever they do follow such movements they are invariably led into the camp of their enemies.

Consequently, the Socialists do not boast much of their intention to abolish graft. Yet for the benefit of these inquiring ones we can assure them that there will be no graft in Milwaukee.

This assurance is not based upon the superior moral qualities of the Socialists. Unfortunately, the only material from which Socialists can be made is composed of democrats and republicans, and recognition of the truth of Socialist philosophy does not wholly change human nature. It has some effect. The man or woman who has gained a grasp of the great sweep of the Socialist cause, and has worked and suffered for that cause, is never quite so apt to fall into the petty contemptible vices of capitalism.

There are other and deeper reasons why the Socialists do not graft. There is no doubt of the fact. Hundreds of thousands of Socialists have been elected to office during the last quarter of a century. Not one of them has ever been accused of grafting.

One of the reasons for this universal honesty is the close supervision exercised by the organized political movement. The office-holder elected by the democratic or republican parties is also under supervision. He is watched and managed by a political boss, who is the agent of the great capitalist interests that financed the party. The Socialist official is watched and directed and assisted by a party that is the agent of working-class interests.

There is a still deeper reason for the honesty of Socialist officials. They are elected for the purpose of representing the interests of those who live by their labor. They have no franchises to procure or to protect, no banks to absorb interest, no contracts

to let, neither interest nor profits to increase or preserve.

From the very beginning the Socialist official is cut off from all connection with the forces that make for official corruption. He is pledged to wage war upon these forces. He is pledged to a vast multitude of measures—all part of a rounded programme—that cannot accord with any corrupt measure.

He will not be dishonest, because the work which he must do, and which if he fails to do it will mean his political death, is such as to cut him loose from all connection with the powers that feed upon corruption.

For these reasons the Socialists of Milwaukee will not graft—Daily Socialist.

**REPUBLICAN PIPE DREAMS.**

The following is a pipe dream that the editor of the Montana Record had:

"The troubles of the new Socialist mayor of Milwaukee will begin in real earnest when he tries to divide fifty city jobs among five hundred applicants. Then he will know that even Socialism is shy on an 'equal division of the spoils'."

However, here are the facts and it will be seen that there is no pie-counting attachment to a Socialist campaign.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 8.—"We shall not give out any statement, at least for several days," said Victor L. Berger at the Socialist headquarters. "We are all tired out and need time to recuperate before taking up the consideration of a formal statement."

"It is a curious thing," continued Mr. Berger, "that in the six years past we have never had an application from any Socialist for a place, nor have we had such applications since Tuesday. On the other hand, republican as well as democratic office holders have sent their friends to plead for them that they may retain their positions. They cannot believe that Mr. Seidel meant what he said during the campaign that if he were elected mayor, employees in the city hall who made good and were faithful performing their work would not be thrown out."

**Crooks Will Go.**

"Of course those officials who represent the policies of the administration will have to go. These changes do not reach down to the minor officials and employees."

"Mr. Seidel will carry out the program he marked out before the election in his campaign speeches. No faithful employe need fear for his job. But there are plenty in the city hall who will properly be turned out."

Mr. Berger said that he had been besieged with telegrams and letters from newspapers and magazines asking for articles on the success of the Socialist party in Milwaukee and what it meant. In addition to this, three other Chicago papers and several from other cities have sent special correspondents here to get stories.

**THE WORKERS HELL.**

It is not a crime to be discontented; on the contrary, it is the highest of virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them. And in most cases they are either thieves or the spokesmen of thieves who desire to hold on to their plunder, or to secure a share of the stolen goods from the original thieves.

By far the greatest cause of discontent is poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty was "the only hell that the Englishman was afraid of." Fewer people to-day trouble themselves about the hell of theologians. Its temperature is abating, but the temperature of the hell of poverty on this earth is steadily rising.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on the brink and spray the premises with the hose of organized charity in the hope of lowering the temperature—they sprinkle hell with good intentions, and gain a reputation as philanthropists thereby, while at the same time strengthening the walls of the pit. Others contribute their individual drop of cold water to cool the tongues tormented in the flame, while others, the most cunning and impudent of all, preach contentment

to the inmates, and wax eloquent on the blessings of poverty.

But despite the efforts of fools, knaves, thieves and liars, this hell grows ever hotter and its population increases to the dread and alarm of those whose efforts are merely to keep it within such bounds that it may not become dangerous to themselves.

Poverty, instead of a blessing, is the greatest curse of the age. Compared with it, all other ills are insignificant. In fact it is the cause of nearly all other evils that can be mentioned.

Poverty means other things besides want, hunger and physical deprivation. It means filth of body and mind. It means sickness, disease and death; it means war, murder and crime of all kinds; it means the destruction of children in factories and sweatshops; it means the damnation and degradation of women physically and mentally on the streets and in the houses of prostitution; it means the breaking of homes, the destruction of family life and the debasement of marriage relations; it is the source of drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and unnatural vices. Poverty is the sum of all human villainies.

It evolves and becomes ever more hideous in its development. The poverty of a tribe of savages is far different from the poverty of the slums of a great city. The poverty of the middle ages bears no comparison to the poverty of the homeless tramp of modern times, the "spent workman" for whom the thieves of society have no further use. The poverty of a century ago lacked the sordid, degrading, body and soul crushing features of the modern society; the liars and hypocrites try to leave the impression that they are the same.

Out of poverty to-day comes little or nothing that is great or noble or grand. Its tendency is to dwarf, cripple and destroy the mind as well as the body. For the poverty-stricken of the present age, the works of the great mind of the race are almost a closed book. It is wellnigh impossible for them to comprehend the higher and grander things of life, when their entire energy is expended, as it must be, in a ceaseless and desperate struggle with poverty. They are not the beneficiaries of civilization but its victims. Poverty to-day is the one great barrier to human progress and the advance of the race to higher and better things.

But just as a few manage to climb out of the pit of poverty, though thousands are hurled in where one climbs out, so there are those in the pit who in spite of their surroundings have studied the conditions so as to seek a way out. They are those whose discontent has developed from the aimless to the definite, from the ignorant to the intelligent. They have examined the walls of the pit, know how they are constructed, how they are supported, and how they can be leveled and the prisoners of poverty set free.

The wall of our present hell is the private ownership of the means of wealth production, and while it stands we must remain in poverty. It can not be scaled, it must be battered down. The ownership and control of the means of life by the thieves of society is the only cause of modern poverty. It is the barrier that must be swept away if we are to become free of the hell in which it confines us. Those who are on the other side may pity us, may attempt to console us with lies or insult us with charity, but they will never make any effort to weaken the wall; on the contrary, they will continually try to strengthen it.

Examine it as minutely as you

please look at it from any angle, and you will always find that it is this private control of the means of life by a class, that stands between you and the satisfaction of your desires.

But even now the weapon is being forged that can bring freedom, the battering ram before which the wall of the hell of poverty will crumble and collapse. It is the Socialist ballot and organization. It is the weapon of intelligent discontent.

Millions to-day are using it, and the walls of the capitalist inferno are trembling under its strokes throughout the length and breadth of the hell we call the civilized world. But still more power is wanted, more strength is needed and numbers bring strength. You, reader, are wanted to add your power, you and your fellows. We who write suffer with you. By our united efforts alone, by the efforts of class, can we break our prison walls and become free men and women. No one is too weak to help in the work; there is a part, however small that everyone can take.

Though you may not be able to speak in public or to write, still you can do your part, a part just as necessary, honorable and effective; a part that will count in the total result for just as much as any other man's, seeing that you have done what you could. Have you power to organize? It is needed. Can you attend to the necessary details, the routine, of a Socialist branch? That is also necessary. Can you distribute literature, give your presence at meetings, talk with your fellow-sufferers in office and factory, contribute your mite to pushing the cause that means your freedom from the hell of poverty? If you can do one or some of these things, your help is needed. There is a place for you where you can employ your energy to achieve the common emancipation of your class, and through it lift the world to a higher and nobler plane.—The New World.

**A Sacred Call to Action.**

By Mother Jones.

To the men and women of the United States: There are in our federal prisons some eight or ten Mexican revolutionists who have been silently railroaded to the American bastilles at the behest of the most bloody tyrant who ever cursed God's earth, Diaz of Mexico.

Some humane congressmen have introduced a bill of inquiry asking the attorney general to explain why, as revolutionists, these men are held. I beg of you in the sacred name of freedom to flood congress with letters demanding that this investigation be pushed through congress.

No pigeon holing, or your hands will be dripping with red blood as Diaz' are. Don't fail; the cause of justice falls on you. You hear the pleading of our brothers behind the capitalist bastilles. Oh, men and women, save those brothers of the revolution!

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Nowhere to sleep but in bed;
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.
Nothing to sing but songs,
Ah, well, alas! alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.
Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got,
Thus thro' life we are cursed.
Nothing to strike but a gait,
Everything moves that goes,
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.
—Columbus News.

THE SPRING CALL.

WHAT was it made me drop the
spade and lift me head to
look again?
Was it blowing of the west
wind or a bird song true?
(O Redbreast, how you sang it till the
bough beneath you shook again!)
"Ah, spring's come back to Kerry, lad,
and all the world's made new!"
"Then it's Hi Terry, Ho Terry, here's the
open road for you!
Leave the old men have the roof and
bug the chimney seat.
Then it's Hi Terry, Ho Terry, here's a
tinker's load for you—
A ragged coat, a merry heart and dancing
in your feet!"
Sure all the little willow trees have on
their veils o' green again,
All the little clacking brooks are urging
as they run.
They're calling me, they're coaxing me,
"O, follow now we're seen again
And spring's come back to Kerry with
the west wind and the sun!"
"Then it's Hi Terry, Ho Terry, here's a
tinker's meal for you—
The sound of singing fiddles at the
crossroads the day.
The lightest feet the parish round
tripping through the reel for you!
Ah, clap a primrose in your cap and
throw the spade away!"
—Theodosia Garrison.

FOUR YEARS.

AT the midsummer, when the hay was
down,
Said I mournfully: "My life is at its
prime.
Yet rare is my meadows, shorn before
the time.
In my scorched woodlands the leaves are
turning brown,
It is the not midsummer, and the hay is
down.
AT the midsummer, when the hay was
down,
Stood she by the streamlet, young and
very fair,
With the first white bindweed twisted
in her hair.
Hair that drooped like birch boughs—all
in her simple gown,
For it was midsummer, and the hay was
down.
AT the midsummer, when the hay was
down,
Crept she, a willing bride, close into my
breast,
Low pined, the thunderclouds had drifted
to the west;
Red eyed outgared the sun, like knight
from leaguered town,
That eve in high midsummer when the
hay was down.
IT is midsummer. All the hay is down.
Close to her bosom press I dying eyes,
Praying, "God shield thee till we meet
in paradise!"
Bless her in love's name who was my
brief life's crown,
And I go at midsummer when the hay is
down.
—Dinah Maria Mulock Craik.

Join the union! Organize, agitate,
educate, work for industrial solidarity.
Have your union affiliate with
the local and state central bodies.

Read the "Mills of Mammon",
James Brower's great expose of the
white slave traffic. A book given with
every ten subscribers to the Montana
News.

ORDER YOUR JOB WORK NOW.
The Unfair Employer.

The unfair employer—the man to
whom no obligation is sacred and
who is ever on the alert to take
advantage of his business rivals
and employes—is a curse and detri-
ment to any community. If all
employers were fair and would
act on the square, there would
be few strikes or lockouts. Under
our present system of production
the man who invests his capital in a
legitimate business has a right to expect
a reasonable profit. While we do
not approve of the system and while
we may agitate to replace it by a
better one, we must yet realize that
in the business world we must take
things as they are. The wage-earner

has a right to expect a fair or living
wage, and the employer has a right
to expect a fair or safe return on his
investment.

There is no room for sentiment in
business, either for the employer or
the employe. The contractor, manu-
facturer or business man has to meet
the competition of keen rivals; he has
to take risks and sometimes he fails
and not only loses his business, but
his invested capital. The first re-
quirement of the business world is
to transact business on a safe and
equitable basis. It is the dishonest
methods of the unscrupulous and un-
fair employers that are the greatest
menace to real commercial stability
and progress. Let the fact once be
recognized that the worker is entitled
to a living wage and the standard
be set by committees representing both
capital and labor, and let the employ-
ers agree to be fair in their competi-
tion and not cut below the standard
scales of wages and business would
be on an improved basis immediately.

The unfair employer seeks to gain
an advantage over the fair employer
by cutting wages and working his
men a greater number of hours, there-
by disarranging trade conditions.
Thus, in the competition of work, employ-
ers are forced to figure contracts
to the lowest possible cent to meet
the unscrupulous competition. Mer-
chants will sign an agreement to close
say Wednesday afternoon. Soon the
dishonest and covetous will take ad-
vantage and slyly open to scoop in a
little trade, with the result that ul-
timately every store will open and no-
body any better off. The unfair em-
ployer is responsible for the system
of poor workmanship. People want
things cheap and give the preference,
as a rule, to the lowest tenderer. The
man who works his help long hours,
who pays a low rate of wages and
does inferior work, can tender at a
lower figure than the man who tend-
ers on the square, who pays good
wages and puts up an honest job. The
result is not hard to perceive. Ulti-
mately every tender is on the basis of
a rush job. The man who puts in
an honest tender is out of the race,
while his competitor, who is ready to
throw his work together, lands the
prize. There we have a fruitful cause
of strikes. To meet this unscrupulous
competition the fair employer
feels obliged to reduce wages and is
likewise compelled to lower the qual-
ity of his work.

Let us suppose for a moment that
we carry out this system to its local
conclusion. Suppose that every shop
is an open shop with the lowest stand-
ard of wages and the worst possible
conditions, what advantage has the
employer gained? When it is no
longer possible to reduce wages, and
in this respect all are on a common
level, when profits have been cut to
the vanishing point business is bound
to suffer. The workers who do not
receive a living wage will be poor
customers of the merchants who will
have to do business on a low wage
standard. The prosperity of the mer-
chant and the community depend
upon the standard of wage paid. The
man who only earns a dollar a day
is only one-third as valuable to the
community as the man who earns
three dollars a day. The merchant
knows by experience that three-dollar
mechanics are infinitely better spend-
ers than the dollar laborer. Well-
paid workmen are the real backbone
of a community, and it is the amount
of money in circulation paid out as
wages that gauges the prosperity of
a town or city. Thus we see that the
tactics of a dishonest and unfair em-
ployer not only work to the detri-
ment of the wage-earner, but disar-
ranges business conditions and helps
to bring on and perpetuate hard times.

If employers would get together,
meet the representatives of the unions
and agree to pay a mutually satisfac-
tory rate of wages and act honestly
with one another instead of trying to
cut each other's throat, there would
be no need to try and gain a dishon-
est advantage by reducing wages.
The living wage is the basis of true
prosperity. It is the unfair and un-
scrupulous employer who causes
trouble, and in ninety-nine cases out
of a hundred is directly responsible
for strikes.—Ex.

WEEKLY LESSON FOR SOCIALIST
LOCALS AND MEMBERS.

Authorized by the National Executive
Committee—Prepared by Rand
School.

STUDY COURSE OF SOCIALISM
Classes and the Class Struggle.

Characteristics of the Working
Class.—The psychology of the proletari-
at and consequently its social ten-
dencies, are gradually formed by the
peculiar conditions of its economic
existence.

The wages workers find themselves
opposed to their employers on ques-
tion of rents, opposed to the mer-
chants on question of prices. They see
the contrast between their own labor-
ious poverty and the opulent leisure
of others. Thus they become discon-
tented and desirous of change.

They are brought together by hun-
dreds in single establishments, by
hundreds of thousands in industrial
centers. They are drawn from coun-
try to country in quest of employment.
Regardless of racial, national, and re-
ligious distinctions, they are mingled
and all subjected to practically identi-
cal treatment. Thus they get rid of
dividing prejudices and realize their
solidarity of interest and their latent
power.

The production in which they are
engaged is a social process, no indi-
vidual creating a complete article, but
all by their united labor performing
veritable miracles. As employes, they
find themselves individually helpless,
while they see their employers gain-
ing advantage by combination. Thus
they get rid of individualistic ideals
and aspirations and look to united
action for relief.

They are not in personal contact
with their employers, who are often
impersonal corporations. They go
from one employer to another and get
virtually the same treatment from all.
They see that individual capitalists are
comparatively helpless under the pres-
sure of economic forces. Thus they
learn to direct their opposition, not
against persons, but against the sys-
tem.

They see methods of production
and political institutions continually
revolutionized by inventions, stock ex-
change operations, combinations of
capital, and legislation enacted under
the influence of business interests—the
whole social system changing more
in a few years than formerly
in a century. Thus they conceive the
possibility of a radical social transfor-
mation.

In industrial depressions and other
phenomena they see that, while the
capitalists' interests are hostile to
theirs, yet the mere negation of the
capitalists' interests does not benefit
the workers. Thus they learn that
their action must not be merely neg-
ative.
Finally, for its own purpose, cap-
italism has had to establish a large
measure of civil and political liberty
and general education. In order to
get efficient and mobile labor, it has
to extend these to the working class.
Thus it equips the proletariat with the
means of understanding and eventual-
ly supplanting capitalism.

The Mission of the Working Class.
—"In any previous time, a successful
rising of an inferior class meant either
(a) a backward step in civilization,
destroying the culture developed by
and embodied in the dominant class—
e. g., insurrections of slaves or serfs;
or else (b) the substitution of a new
ruling class for the old one—e. g.,
displacement of slaveholders or feudal
nobles by capitalists. This is no longer
true since production has become
a social process and is so enormously
developed and since the elements of
culture are so widely disseminated.
Production now goes without the super-
visions of its masters; science, art,
and education have also been social-
ized; and the working classes fully re-
alize the value of these things, though
largely debarred from enjoying them.

The triumph of the working class
will not mean the subjugation of any
other class. It will mean the social
control of social production, the wip-
ping out of economic class lines and

antagonism, the equalization of oppor-
tunity for all to apply their abilities
to the resources furnished by nature
and by past achievements of mankind
and so to live freely and develop their
individuality.

For this reason it is possible for
members of other classes, even cap-
italists, actuated by moral or intel-
lectual motives, to become sincere and
valuable adherents of the working
class movement. For this reason also
the movement commands the devotion
of increasing numbers of educated
persons of whatever economic class.
Its fundamental dependence, however,
must be on the working class itself,
and the education, organization, and
strengthening of that class is its primary
duty.

Twofold Nature of the Working
Class Movement.—The working class
movement acts at once for the present
and for the future, is at the same time
reformative and revolutionary. Nor
is there any antagonism between these
two phases. They are complimentary,
not contradictory.

The working class movement on the
industrial field—i. e., the movement of
the labor unions—devotes itself more
particularly to the maintenance and
improvement of the workers' condi-
tions under capitalism; yet under cer-
tain circumstances these organizations
also consciously follow a revolutionary
aim. In general, the revolutionary
character of the working class move-
ment is more clearly present in its po-
litical phase—i. e., in the Socialist party;
yet this wing of the movement
wise seeks such partial improvement
likewise seeks such partial improve-
ment of condition as is practicable at
the time.

Whether the change from a capital-
istic to a socialistic order of society
can be accomplished gradually
through a series of reforms is a ques-
tion in dispute among socialists. "But
there is no disagreement among those
whose opinion carries weight as to
the necessity of the socialist movement
striving for present reforms, no mat-
ter whether these are regarded as steps
in the gradual transformation of soci-
ety or are valued only for their effect
in relieving present misery and
strengthening the working class for
future achievements.

In the remaining lessons we have
to consider: 1. The ideal of social re-
organization developed and striven for
by the labor movement and particu-
larly by its most conscious portion,
the Socialist party; 2, the general rules
of Socialist policy; 3, the working
it remains a minority party, which is
determined for it both by its ultimate
ideal and by the existing circumstan-
ces under which it has to do its work.

References.

During the next week each student
is urged to read at least one of the
following:

- 1. Spargo, "Socialism", chapters
VI and X.
2. Hunter, "Socialists at Work",
chapters VI and VII.

Upon the question alluded to in this
lesson, whether or not the change
from a capitalistic to a socialistic order
can be accomplished gradually
through a series of reforms, reference
may be made to Edward Bernstein's
"Evolutionary Socialism" on the one
side and to Karl Kautsky's "The Social
Revolution" and "The Road to
Power" on the other. The conscient-
ious student will wish to hear both
sides.

Suggestions for Discussion.

Assuming (as we must) that the in-
dependent small farmers will for sev-
eral decades continue to constitute an
important class in this country, and
recognizing that there is more opposi-
tion between their interests and those
of the great capitalists than between
their interests and those of the wage
workers, do you think it advisable for
the Socialist party to modify its policy
or adopt a special supplementary pro-
gram to appeal to them as a class?
Give reasons for and against.

A republican paper in Montana in
commenting on the socialist victory
in Milwaukee, lays the blame to Hal-
ley's comet. Well, that is going some,
but the Milwaukee socialists went
some too.

The Mills of Mammon
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By James H. Brower, Popular Chicago Orator.
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Published at Girard, Kansas. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

**LOCAL DEPARTMENT**

**To Our Subscribers!**

Owing to the financial conditions of the News, we are forced to increase the subscription price in order that we may be able to pay off the debts left us by the State Committee.

As it is easier to secure subscriptions at fifty cents than at one dollar, we have decided to reduce the number of weeks the News will be sent for fifty cents and after APRIL 20th all subscriptions to the Montana News will be on the basis of this reduction in the number of weeks the paper will be sent to its subscribers. We hope to be in the position to have all debts cleared off in a short time, then return to the old price of fifty-two weeks for fifty cents. All subs received before April 20th will be filled out at the regular rate, in other words all present subscribers will receive fifty-two numbers of the News for the fifty cents paid.

**Debt of Honor**

There still remains a debt of \$700 contracted by the Socialist Party of Montana while it owned and was publishing the Montana News. The State Committee has done nothing to liquidate this debt, and the creditors are looking to those who are at present running the News for their money.

To pay the debt is an exceedingly heavy task and is handicapping and worrying us considerably. \$500 must be paid as soon as possible, and we are asking individual socialists and locals to loan the Montana News any sum that they may feel disposed and able to advance.

The response has been as follows:

Local Lima	\$20.00
J. E. Bush	5.00
Edwin Dew	5.00
Wm. Dew	5.00
C. Anderson	1.00
C. Felek	1.00

Total ..... \$ 37.00  
 Friend, Deer Lodge, loan ..... \$ 25.00  
 Socialist, Minot, N. D. donation ..... \$ 1.00

Total ..... \$ 63.00

Balance to be raised ..... \$437.00

Since the last report the following unions have subscribed for the Montana News in bundles for one year:

Billings Federal Union	25 copies
United Mine Workers, Klein, Montana	50 copies
Corbin Miners Union	25 copies
East Helena Mill & Smeltermen's Union	12 copies
Red Lodge Miner's Union, U. M. W. of A.	50 copies
United Mine Workers, Washoe, Mont.	25 copies
United Mine Workers, Smith Mine, Bear Creek, Mont.	12 copies
United Mine Workers, Bear Creek Mont.	12 copies
Carpenters & Joiners, Billings, Mont.	50 copies
United Mine Workers, Bridger, Mont.	25 copies

The Federal Union of Roundup sends in a good sized order for printing.

The song that reaches the heart and fills the capitalists with fear is "Who'll be the next to follow Milwaukee?"

The circulation of the News is going up rapidly and we hope to be able to see the ten thousand mark reached in Montana before very long.

Peters of Billings sends in a nice order for job work; he believes in building up a working class paper in Montana.

Milwaukee has long been famous for its beer, but is now famous as the hub of American Socialism; that is something more substantial to rest its laurels on.

Jas. Graham captured 200 subscribers while in Roundup and vicinity and routed about \$100 worth of work towards the News office. That is going some.

We need an increase of 2,000 subscribers before June 15th. The News is in debt and we want your assistance, in securing subs, go out and get your fellow workers to subscribe for the News, tell them what the News is doing for the toilers and what greater work it will do in the future.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union of Roundup sends in a fine order for job work.

The United Mine Workers of Klein, Mont., order fifty copies of the News for one year.

Billings Federal Union gets into line by subscribing for twenty-five copies of the News for one year and promises to double the order soon.

A new Socialist local has been organized at Klein, Mont., and every member of the local is a member of the United Mine Workers; this is more of Graham's work. Graham says that the basis of a local has been laid at Roundup and when he returns to Roundup he hopes to be able to organize.

Last Friday Comrade W. H. Hoff called at the office. He had sold his butcher shop at Salesville to Mr. Steve Williams and was on his way to Alberta by way of Vancouver, B. C. Comrade Hoff bought five sub cards, one of which he left in behalf of his successor. His intention is to start in a new field and in the old line. Luck to you, brother in your new venture!

While on the road working for the News Graham lets no chance go by to organize a socialist local, if the conditions are ripe for one, and besides that he gives every assistance possible in building up the unions, when he meets a non-union man he hands him application blanks and secures a new member for some union—in this way Graham cements the harmony between the unions and the socialist party.

Jas. D. Graham writes that the Socialists of Bridger will soon be ready to organize a local and that there is a large socialist sentiment among the farmers around Bridger, and that with a little work a local can be organized at Chance. Graham also says that indications point to local being organized at Washoe before the summer is over. Bridger used to be one of the weak spots of socialism in Carbon County.

Graham has been in Red Lodge and reports that he re-organized the local there, sold a few copies of the "Mills of Mammon", got a number of subs and secured an order from the Miners Union for 50 copies of the News for one year.

At the meeting of the local when re-organization was effected, a committee was appointed to visit the Finnish local in Red Lodge and endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Finns in helping to raise money to pay the expenses of an organizer in Carbon County.

Graham writes, that he expects to be able to organize a local in Bear Creek.

Send to the Montana News for a copy of the "History of Great American Fortunes," price \$1.50.

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**BERGER TELLS CITY SCHEMES.**

Bonds Will Be Used For Improvements, Declares Alderman-At-Large.

"We are not making any great effort to secure a large number of new and untried members in the Socialist Party in Milwaukee," said Victor Berger, when reached by the long distance telephone the other morning. "We are going on steadily increasing our membership by the adherence of working men, but we have put up a screen to catch the grafters if they try to climb in to the band wagon. We have always had a plan of 'keeping on ice' for a year or so those whom we had reason to believe were joining the party for the sake of the 'loaves and fishes'."

**What Bonds Are for.**  
 "The bond issue which was indorsed at the recent election provides for an interurban station to be owned by the city," he continued. "This will give the beginning of municipal control over the lines coming into the city."  
 Miss E. H. Thomas, state secretary was asked concerning the action of the Socialist members of the present council at the last meeting, when they postponed action on all important matters until the next meeting, when the Socialists will have a two-thirds majority. "One of the measures which was postponed for future action, was a permit for the Western Milwaukee Interurban electric to enter the city. The Socialists felt that they wished to have an opportunity to consider that ordinance and frame it to suit themselves."

**Seidel Returns to the City.**  
 Mayor-elect Seidel, who has been out of the city since election, trying to recover his strength after the strain of the campaign, returned to the city and the work of planning the program of action to be undertaken will begin at once.

One of the things which will be done, according to Miss Thomas will be to make the great auditorium a free institution open to the public for concerts and entertainments. This building, the largest in Milwaukee, was built partially with public funds, but has been managed up to the present time as if it were a private profit-making establishment. The Socialists aim to make it a great public gathering place where all meetings of general interest can be held, either with no charges for admission, or at least the rate as low as will simply pay expenses.

**Herrin Elects Two Socialists.**

Herrin, Ill.—In the midst of the industrial struggle between the miners and the operators, the Socialists carried off the political victory, electing two high school directors. The Socialist vote for other township offices also showed a great gain for the party. The Socialist directors-elect are Groce Lawrence, who received 283 votes, and D. S. Baker, who pulled out 258 votes. D. Boles, the democratic candidate, received 120 votes. R. T. Cook and Carl Baker, two republican candidates, polled 175 and 139 respectively. School matters have been in the control of ten men who have worked in the interests of the capitalists. The election of two socialists is a great triumph for labor.

The success of the party was due to alertness. The workers caught the other parties resting at their oars, feeling confident that they could slip in their men as usual.

Graham has been to Bear Creek and reports that the unions of Washoe and Bear Creek subscribed for sixty two copies of the Montana News and six copies of the Chicago Daily Socialist. While in the Bear Creek country Graham organized a local at Bear Creek and helped to re-organize Local Belfry, besides arranging for a county conference of Carbon County socialists to be held in Bear Creek, Sunday, May 1st at 2 P. M. Two delegates from Local Bear Creek, Belfry Fromberg and Red Lodge will be in attendance at the conference when plans will be outlined to carry on county organization and propaganda. Graham is making good and working for the best interests of the party regardless of the knecckers.

**Suppressing Labor News**

(Continued from Page 1.)

no intention of interfering with funerals."

Another vital issue in which the capitalist barefacedly perverts the "news" it feeds out to those simple-minded enough to believe it, is of prime importance just now, when men are daily blowing out their brains due to unemployment and consequent starvation. This is the "Judge" doughnut 'Prosperity' howl. On this head Prof. Ross says.

"The alacrity with which many dailies serve as mouthpieces of the financial powers came out very clearly during the recent industrial depression. The owner of one leading newspaper called his reporters together and said in effect, 'Boys, the first of you who turns in a story of a lay-off or a shut-down, gets the sack'. Early in the depression the newspapers teemed with glowing accounts of the resumption of steel mills and the revival of business, all baseless. After harvest time they began to chirp 'Prosperity', 'Bumper Crops', 'Farmers Buying Automobiles'. In cities where banks and employers offered clearing-house certificates instead of cash, the press usually printed fairy tales of the enthusiasm with which these makeshifts were taken by depositors and workmen. The numbers and sufferings of the unemployed were ruthlessly concealed from the reading public. A mass meeting of men out of work was represented as 'anarchistic', or 'instigated by the Socialists for political effect'. In one daily appeared a dispatch under the heading 'Five Thousand Jobs Offered; Only Ten Apply'. It stated that the Commissioner of Public Works of Detroit (misled by reports of dire distress, set afoot a public work which called for five thousand men. Only ten men applied for work, and all these expected to be bosses. Correspondence with the officials established that the number of jobs offered was five hundred, and that three thousand men applied for them'.

Such are the lies the capitalist press feeds its readers on! Such is the misinformation handed out to the workers by their masters, who they have the sublimated "gall" to call their victims ignorant and uninformed. And the writer in the "Atlantic Monthly" unerringly puts his finger on the cause therefor: "When news-columns and editorial page are a mere incident in the profitable sale of mercantile publicity"—advertising in some cases constitutes ninety per cent of a paper's total revenues, he says—"it is strictly 'businesslike' to let the big advertisers censor both."

"Of course," Prof. Ross goes on, you must not let the cat out of the bag, or you will lose readers, and thereupon advertising. As the publicity expert, Deweese, puts it, "The reader must be flimflammed with the idea that the publisher is really publishing the newspaper or magazine for him". The wise owner will 'maintain the beautiful and impressive bluff of running a journal to influence public opinion, to purify politics, to elevate public morals, etc'. Handled as a 'commercial proposition' the newspaper dares not suppress the news beyond a certain point and it can always proudly point to the unexpressed news as proof of its independence and public spirit."

Know what a "sacred cow" is? Listen:

"On the desk of every editor and sub-editor run by a capitalist promoter now under prison sentence lay a list of sixteen corporations in which the owner was interested. This was to remind them not to print anything damaging to these concerns. In the office these corporations were jocularly known as 'sacred cows'."

"The natural growth of the herd of these "sacred cows" venerated by the daily press is shown to be astounding to one little versed in the ins and outs of sacrosanct business. "Formerly," says the author, "readers who understood why accidents and labor troubles never occur in department stores," etc., 'could still expect from their Journal an unglorified freedom in dealing with gas, electric, railroad and

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banking companies. But naturally, when the shares of a newspaper lie in the safe-deposit box cheek by jowl with gas, telephone, and pipe-line stock, a tenderness for these collateral interests is likely to affect the news columns."

"Likely to"? Aye, inevitably must, so long as the workers allow themselves to be bamboozled to their own undoing by the blatant, lying press of their exploiters, and fail to build up, strengthen, and above all spread everywhere the press which makes for their emancipation. Spread the Party Press.—Weekly People.

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