

**COLONEL ROOSEVELT
IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

**Trade Council Commends Mayor Siedel
For Refusing to Welcome "The
Big Noise." Unionists Re-
member Insults.**

The following resolutions were passed by the Trades and Labor Council of Milwaukee:

"Whereas, Theodore Roosevelt, while president of the United States, was guilty of the act of publicly referring to our brothers, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, then on trial for their lives, as 'undesirable citizens,' seeking thereby to prejudice the trial and secure their execution, although the jury later, and in spite of the influence of his denunciation, found them innocent and

"Whereas, the said Theodore Roosevelt, since retiring to private life, has wantonly insulted the workmen of this country who have banded themselves together into a political party for their own emancipation, by imputing indecency and immorality to their party principles, thereby calling into question the purity of their home lives and the lives of their dear ones; therefore,

"Resolved, that on behalf of the workmen of Milwaukee and their families, the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council hereby extends to Mayor Emil Siedel, who was elected as the representative of working people, its sincere thanks for his very proper refusal to serve on the committee to welcome the said Mr. Roosevelt; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mayor and to the common council of the city."

There was one feature of the Labor Day celebration in Milwaukee this year which was not duplicated in any other American city.

All the members of the city administration joined in the parade, and every one of these was class-conscious representative of labor.

Moreover, 18 aldermen marched in the procession as card-carrying trades unionists. And the Labor Day address was delivered by the mayor of this city, a Socialist executive's greeting to Socialist workmen.

The next day, as an example of an executive of another type, Theodore Roosevelt visited Milwaukee. In honor of this occasion the Press club of Milwaukee issued a little paper called "The Big Stick." This was chiefly devoted to abusing and vilifying Mayor Siedel for his courageous refusal to welcome Roosevelt. A venomous cartoon, representing the mayor as a peanut politician, was a feature of the paper.

However, one member of the Press club, although a writer on one of the capitalist dailies, was of another mind, and had the courage to give the "Big Stick" a piece of it. The "Big Stick" printed it with this comment: "We wholly disagree with him in everything he says."

This writer, after quoting Roosevelt's "Scream" in the Outlook, says:

"We would like to put it up to him, those of us who do not agree with his statements, to take a glance at Milwaukee, at the party leaders against whom he directed his attack, and ascertain if they are of the character attributed to them by him. The glorified free lunch counter is doing less business than ever, and if founding asylums are more prosperous, there can never be any certainty as to whether the blame might not with equal justice be attributed to the republicans, democrats, or even the prohibitionists. There are some

things you can't be sure of. No one in Milwaukee, where at least some of the leaders of the American Socialist movement live, has accused them of the dire things the Outlook so glibly tells us are facts, with the weight of an ex-president's vigorous signature behind them. Teddy, we Socialists in Milwaukee who are scribes, would like to welcome you as scribes, but we would first like to have you wipe your per of such blatant rot and falsehood. None of us are sorry for what our mayor did. We are glad, for he had no other course to take. We knew what he would do before he did it."

In fact, the stand taken by Mayor Siedel on this occasion has received the commendation of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. At a regular meeting of the council, resolutions were adopted commending the mayor's attitude and condemning Mr. Roosevelt for denouncing the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and other offensive remarks of a similar character.

The primaries have had a singular result in Milwaukee county. According to present returns, the democratic party ticket is wiped off the ballot! Only the republican and Social-Democratic candidates received enough of the votes, it appears, to be placed officially on the voting machines.

Moreover, it looks as if the democrats are off the state ticket as well.

The election laws of Wisconsin require that every party must receive at the primaries 20 per cent of the votes cast for it at the last election. If it fails to get this it cannot go on the ballot.

Now the democratic party in Milwaukee seems to have failed to get out 20 per cent of its vote at the primaries held here last Tuesday. Consequently, it is out of the race, if the present indications are correct.

Of course there was no contest at the primaries between any rival candidates of the Social-democratic party, while fiercely contested struggles marked the rivalry between the various aspirants for nomination on the old party tickets. Therefore those who voted for the Social-democratic candidates did so merely as a matter of form, while every possible voter was gotten out by the republicans.

Nevertheless, the Socialists got out not only their necessary 20 per cent but much over this amount. The Social-democratic primary vote, according to present returns, will amount to about 35 per cent in Milwaukee county. This is a very favorable showing as compared with former primaries.

Thus the contest in Milwaukee county this fall, according to present returns, will be between the republicans and the Social-democratic party.

The Socialists have always predicted this result. They have always said that sooner or later there would only be two parties in the field, a capitalist party and a Socialist party.

This apparently has now come true, like so many of the predictions of the Socialists. But in fact we did not expect to see the prophecy fulfilled so soon. Truly, many wonderful things are now happening in Milwaukee.

The trade unionists are organized for better working conditions and higher pay. Socialism will introduce the best possible working conditions in as much as the workers themselves will have full control of the conditions of work.

**RED LODGE LABOR
TEMPLE IS DEDICATED**

Labor Day in Red Lodge this year was one that will be long remembered by all who took part in the celebration, and it also marks an era in unionism in Montana, inasmuch as the dedication of the Labor Temple took place on that day. The unions of Washoe and Bear Creek to a man traveled to Red Lodge and took part in the parade, and a special train left Billings early in the morning with a large delegation of union men.

The orator of the day was E. S. McCulloch, ex-vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. McCulloch delivered a splendid speech on unionism and union principles. After the parade field sports took place on the grounds adjoining the Labor Temple.

The Labor Temple of Red Lodge is something that the unions of Red Lodge have a just reason to be proud of. The plans were drafted by John Horn, a Billings socialist, who later was foreman of the construction work on the building.

The work of supervising the construction was done by a committee of the Miners' union and the superintendent of construction was John Massow, the business agent of the Miners' union. After investigating the prices of material and contractors' prices, the unions decided that they could build the temple themselves, without the assistance of any contractor, and thereby save something like \$10,000 to the union.

John Massow, business agent, was given full power to go ahead with the work of construction and hire or discharge whenever he pleased, and pay the workers their wages.

Massow had to do all this in conjunction with the other work of business agent, and received as compensation his usual weekly wage from the union as business agent.

So thoroughly was the work done that the Labor Temple is the most substantial building in the city of Red Lodge today.

The building cost \$45,000 and could not be duplicated today, if built under contract, for less than \$51,000. It is a three-story structure with basement and is 50 feet wide and 109 feet deep. The first floor and basement are occupied by the Finnish Co-operative store. On the second floor are located the union offices, a lodge room, a large library and reading room, card tables and a club and bar-room. The top floor has a large hall which is used for dancing and the Miners'

union meetings. The building is fitted up with all modern conveniences and is up to date in every respect.

The bar is run by the Temple Association and opens at noon and closes at midnight. Two bartenders are employed on eight-hour shifts. No liquor is sold to any man who is intoxicated or shows signs of becoming intoxicated, and if the bartenders violate this rule they are discharged. Here is one place where a man can go and not be afraid of being given knock-out drops and robbed. The bar is being knocked considerably by the saloonkeepers of Red Lodge, and not only the bar but its promoter, John Massow, is a much abused man by the tongues of the liquor dealers of Red Lodge.

One month recently the bar cleared over \$400 over and above all operating expenses. This money went to pay off part of the debt on the building, \$10,000 being loaned by the coal miners' district No. 22, comprising the unions of Montana and Wyoming, to help build the structure.

The library promises to be a good thing in the near future. At present it is not equipped with many books, but the Finnish society intends to donate 1,500 volumes of books printed in the Finnish language and the Miners' union intends to put on the shelves a large assortment of books in Italian and Slavonian languages, as well as thoroughly equipping the library with English classics. Therefore the library will eventually have books in four languages for the working class of Red Lodge to instruct and enlighten themselves with. And all this done by the unions without any subsidizing or donations from Andrew Carnegie.

The furniture of the library is of a high grade, being composed of reading tables, splendid rockers and a dozen Morris chairs. In fact, the whole building inside and out has an appearance of substantiality, ingenuity and progressiveness and goes to show that the union men of Red Lodge can do things.

As there are a considerable number of places in Montana where the unions are considering the erection of labor temples, we would suggest that before reaching conclusions it would be well for the committees in charge to write John Massow of Red Lodge for information concerning the construction of the Red Lodge Labor Temple and a few good suggestions will be received.

**SOCIALISTS AT WORK.
PROGRESS OF OFFICIALS.**

The difference in spirit between a capitalist administration and a Socialist administration was clearly marked in the recent hearing of the South Side track elevation case in Milwaukee. Formerly, the capitalist administration have invited the big business men to these hearings and have consulted them only as to what should be done. The Socialist administration last week made a strange innovation: To this hearing it called in the working men, and asked them what they thought of track elevation.

The workmen and the business agents of the unions testified that the railroads running into the city on the South Side blocked long lines of cars containing workmen, going to and from their work at the rush hours. The business agents testified that complaints were constantly made in the unions by workmen who were docked in their wages because they came late to work in consequence of this delay.

Testimony was also given of the great danger to life and limb for those who are daily obliged to cross these unprotected railroad tracks.

The hearing consequently resulted in a decision for track elevation on the South Side of Milwaukee. For thirteen years the citizens on the South Side have fought for this. But the interests of the railroads and certain big business firms who had sidetracks and spurs, and were therefore opposed to track elevation, outweighed the voice of the public. Now less than four months of Socialist administration has achieved this victory for the public interests. Engineers are already

engaged in planning the best method of making the change. The work of elevation will begin as soon as their plans are completed.

Although this may not be a great matter in itself, it is a splendid example of the new spirit of the Socialists. For the first time in Milwaukee, the voice of the working class is allowed utterance. The "interests" and the big manufacturers have been obliged to yield to the rights of the majority. It is another instance of the different view-point of our administration.

The most interesting problem in Milwaukee just at present is the street railway situation. Certain cross town lines are badly needed in Milwaukee. Mr. John I. Reggs, the street car czar, thought he could coerce the public into giving away their streets for nothing in order to get these much wanted lines. But the Socialists were not such easy game! The days of franchise presents and gifts of the city streets are over in Milwaukee.

Meantime, while this fight is still pending, the Milwaukee City Council has appointed a committee to take steps towards securing a municipal terminal. If they can secure a site by condemnation proceedings and for a price which will not exceed the public debt limit, the city will establish its own street terminal, and thus take one more step towards independence of the street car kings.

Comrade Dietz, the City Comptroller, has put the union label on our city bonds. And how the big lithographing companies who have been fighting the unions for years, are now howling about "favoritism" and the rights of

**BRITISH WORKINGMEN
ARE GETTING RESTIVE**

**Strike of Organized Labor Widespread.
Capitalists Alarmed at General
Uprising of England's
Wage Slaves.**

London, Sept. 15.—Labor leaders are agreed today that the relations between capital and labor in England are worse than they have ever been before, and that a national uprising of unprecedented proportions is impending.

Yesterday's repudiation by the men of the Boiler Makers' union of the peace efforts of their leaders in the dispute with the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation has emphasized the gravity of the situation to employers.

It means the indefinite prolongation of the lock-out of 50,000 boiler makers, with an additional 100,000 thrown out of employment in the resulting depression in the shipbuilding industry.

A general stoppage of work in the Lancashire cotton industry is threatened as a result of the disputes, and it is feared that 150,000 cotton workers will go on strike or be locked out by October 1, and that 300,000 will eventually become involved. The entire midland's spinning section is affected.

Twelve thousand miners at Cardiff are on the verge of striking, and if they go out they will soon be followed by all the Welsh miners.

In addition to all the troubles the employees of the Great Northern railway are hopelessly disaffected by the administration of the affairs of their union. They may strike any day.

All over England the rank and file of union men are showing defiance of their leaders, the spirit of revolution apparently being in the air.

The situation is such that the government leaders make no concealment of their alarm, and are preparing to call into conference the labor leaders and heads of the disaffected industries.

"Industrial War" is the caption under which the London newspapers from the Times down to the organ of the Labor party today exploit the situation which has suddenly arisen.

"Chaos is a correct description of the effect that will be produced in the relations of capital and labor in this country if the new attitude assumed by trades unionism is persisted in," declare the conservative organs.

the "peepul"!

An interesting case of graft has recently been exposed by Milwaukee Socialists. A certain contractor under the former administration has given the work of running a pipe line from the city water mains to the county institution, including the hospital, poor house, home for dependent children insane asylum and other charitable institutions. This man's contract required him to put the pipe six feet below ground. It was found that for long distances the pipe was placed only two or three feet below the surface. A man plowing his field struck the pipe with his plow. This pipe line being laid so near the surface, was of course exposed to the action of frost, and there was grave danger that in some severe Milwaukee winters the unfortunate inmates of the public institutions might at any time be deprived of their water supply. The Socialists held up the pay of this tricky contractor. He will not get it till he relays the pipes the proper depth.

The graft that will make a profit out of the recipients of public charity is perhaps the most revolting kind of graft. But all graft at the public expense is a lowering of the efficiency of the public—a sort of drain on the vitality of the collectivity. This is especially true in the Socialist administration of Milwaukee, which is handicapped for want of funds in so many of its plans for collective enterprise.

This is one reason why the Socialist officials are so keenly on the watch for all the leaks, large and small. They have recently refused to pay for two steam rollers for use on the city streets, which were to weigh 16 tons

One of the principal unions has deliberately voted a repudiation of what the employers call "the sanctity of contracts" and in favor of their "open violation of pledges." Incidentally they have overthrown their own leaders and defied what conservative officials call "discipline."

Nor is this an altogether isolated action of a great labor organization. A few weeks ago a large section of employes of the great railway systems did the same thing, but in that case the officials repudiated the action of their men and induced them to return to work.

It is not to be wondered that the general public is seeking to find an explanation of the situation.

"What means," employers ask, "this sudden moral debasement of a large section of British workmen who openly make solemn engagements and then violate them at will?"

Today's Spectator comes nearest, perhaps, in designating the cause of this development in the character of British workmen. It says:

"All over the country there appears at the present time to be a condition of unrest among the wage earning classes which may seriously imperil the whole trade union organization. What causes this unrest? It may conceivably be due to the Socialist propaganda. The essence of that propaganda is preaching the doctrine of discontent. Old trade unionists have constantly urged that the end to be aimed at is more friendly relationship between masters and men. The Socialists, on the contrary, teach that a capitalist is an enemy for whom there should be no quarter. At the same time they have encouraged the idea that trade unionism on the old lines is a played out farce and that the wage earners must look exclusively to political action to improve their position. A combination of these two doctrines may easily produce a feeling that workmen ought to display their strength at every possible opportunity, and that it does not much matter if trade unionism is thereby destroyed."

All home securities were depressed in today's market and capitalist opinion was that the outlook for British industry is the gloomiest that it has been for many years.

Also they have instructed the City Attorney to draw up an ordinance for appointing a purchasing agent for all departments of the city. This ordinance has been passed, and a Socialist appointed as purchasing agent. He is now engaged in introducing an economic buying system in every department. These economies are not to be under valued. They will greatly assist our administration in carrying out the many important measures which are made so hard for us by the almost bankrupt condition in which the capitalist politicians—those great "business" administration!—left the city treasury.

Supervisor Heath has introduced an ordinance providing for an ambulance street car, in which the sick may be comfortably removed to the County Hospital. At present, they are miserably jolted thither in a slow ambulance, with no one to attend them during the long drive except the driver.

It is not in Milwaukee alone that the Socialists are busy. All over the state of Wisconsin the comrades are in a state of ferment. Applications for charter are coming in as never before, and applications for membership are large and pouring in from new places. Socialists tickets have been nominated in over three-fourths of the assembly districts and congressional districts.

From the two congressional districts of Milwaukee, Comrades Victor L. Berger and Winfield R. Gaylord have been placed in nomination. There is every prospect of sending them both to Congress provided the right sort of a campaign is waged. On to Washington! is now the slogan of the Milwaukee Socialists.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

OFFICE 19 PARK AV. P. O. BOX 908

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

GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT Editor JAMES D. GRAHAM Manager

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year 50c Six Months 25c One cent per copy in bundles up to 500

National Headquarters, J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary, 150 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.



AMALGAMATED CONTROLS.

The democratic state convention is now history and the democracy of Montana did not endorse anyone for United States senator. For months the fight had been waged with the Democratic party in Montana that the party convention make an issue of the election of a United States senator to succeed Tom Carter. T. J. Walsh of Helena was the principal advocate of the endorsement plan and T. J. Walsh is the logical candidate of the party for United States senator. Mr. Walsh is one of the brightest minds and geniuses that appear here and there in the democratic party, a man of integrity and of sterling character and great ability, a champion of the rights of the people, refusing offers in the past to become retaining counsel for corporations, he is satisfied to be an attorney for the common people in their suits against corporations. In fact, T. J. Walsh of Helena is the great labor attorney of Montana. Without the least doubt the vast majority of the democrats of Montana, if given an opportunity, would select T. J. Walsh as their standard bearer for United States senatorial honors. But while the democrats of Montana may propose, there is a greater power in the democratic party of Montana that disposes.

The Standard Oil, alias the Amalgamated Copper Company, is in the field and intends to exert itself to elect a man favorable to Standard Oil influences.

The Amalgamated Copper Company controlled the democratic state convention which was recently held in Livingston. The Butte delegation was headed by Ryan, the chief representative of the Amalgamated in Montana. Missoula county's delegation was headed by J. R. Toole, who is head of the Standard Oil lumber interests in Montana. Deer Lodge, Powell Cascade and even old farmer Gallatin county delegations were all headed by the henchmen of the Amalgamated. And the big copper company controlled the convention.

The Amalgamated works secretly and underhanded. To allow the democratic convention to endorse a candidate for the United States senate would prevent them from electing their man or at least showing their hand. When the next legislature convenes and if the democrats have a majority on the joint ballot, Con Kelly, chief counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Company, will be elected United States senator to succeed Tom Carter.

The Amalgamated also succeeded in nominating their man, Charles Hartman, for congress at the democratic convention. Charlie has been in congress before, being elected for three Congress before, being elected for three successive terms as a republican and was one of the silver republicans who bolted at the national convention of the republicans in 1896 and had a bad attack of hysterics, brought on by the attempt of the gold bugs to press down on "labor's brow the crown of thorns," etc. When the great fight between ex-Senator W. A. Clark and the Amalgamated took place some years ago, Hartman went over to the democratic party, leaving his old love for the new. To use a phrase of Charlie Hartman's, "He was born again politically," and with the

rebirth there was also a second christening and the baptismal font used on this second occasion was a Standard Oil kerosene can. Charlie belongs to the Amalgamated as surely as the democratic party in Montana does.

The big fight that has been going on in the northwest between the big corporations for the control of the natural resources has entered the political arena in Montana, and the Amalgamated has seized on the democratic party.

The Great Northern Railway has closed the shops at Havre for an indefinite period. The workers who were employed there are now looking for a master. Some of them had built homes in Havre and now must leave them never to return, as it is reported that the shops are to be moved away from Havre. Just another incident of capitalism breaking up the homes once more. The wage slaves that have been pinching and starving themselves to pay for their little homes will have lots of consolation now, as the houses cannot be sold, as there will be little or nothing to Havre after the railway shops are moved away. Who said confiscation!

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Proceedings of the National Congress of the Socialist Party", held in Chicago last May. It contains a complete verbatim of all the motions, resolutions and arguments. The book is valuable to every one who desires to be informed on the growth of the party, and the problems to be solved by the Socialists of the United States. It can be obtained by sending 50 cents to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party, 150 Washington Street

Class Consciousness is good, but a Class Conscience is better. Many men who are class conscious are class conscienceless. To be class conscious without being class conscienceless is to be simply a Pharisee.

We have seen a few such Pharisees, to our sorrow.

Theodore Roosevelt in a recent issue of the Outlook denies the fundamental doctrine enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence that governments rest upon the consent of the governed. It is because of his reactionary nature that Theodore is so wildly welcomed by the plunderers of American labor.

The working man or professed socialist who tries to kill a labor or socialist paper is on par with a strike breaker. We have a few such vermin in Montana and they have the gall to call themselves class conscious.

UNCLE SAM MAY PENSION WORN-OUT DOGS.

Under this heading the Spokane Inland Herald conveys the information that General Maus, commander of the Department of the Columbia, recommends that the government set aside an appropriation with which the pension the old dogs that have worn themselves out in the service of man. He said nothing, however, about men who have produced all their lives and find themselves destitute in old age. Don't you wish you were a dog, Jack? But never mind. The cats and dogs will be taken care of. What matters it if your children starve and freeze to death? There are plenty more—Industrial Worker.

Political action of the workers is the force that will remove graft, profits, plunder of public contract gives possible and natural under the Republican and Democratic parties, or sleight-of-hand jurists and law jugglers, and will inaugurate the solid, safe and unsullied government of the people themselves a government that will rest on the broad principles of humanity, sympathy, cooperation and mutual advantage of life.

What we call morality is merely a set of rules to govern our economic relations with each other. In heaven (if there be such a place) there will be no material or economic relations and, therefore, no morality.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By Victor L. Berger

It has been said that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt vulgarizes everything he touches.

This is a pretty hard statement. On the other hand, it must be admitted that while he has a trenchant crudity of expressing commonplace thoughts, which is bound to attract the average little bourgeois who has not the time or the inclination to think, Roosevelt's general influence on the public is far from elevating.

To begin with, one is inclined to ask Who is Roosevelt? Why is Roosevelt? And what is Roosevelt?

Who is Roosevelt? He is an ex-president of the United States. Why is he? Because Tom Platt wanted to get rid of him in the state of New York and the vice-presidency—Czolgosz did that therefore "kicked him upstairs" into the average farmer's boy and of many rest. What is he? He is the hero of a barkeeper. And at the same time, he is also the last hope of the Wall street banker in case Socialism should get the upper hand.

He is worshipped by the progressive of the La Follette camp—and W. K. Vanderbilt considered it an honor to be placed on the Roosevelt reception committee in New York.

The New York Evening Post once said that the secret of the popular admiration for Roosevelt in Europe lay in the fact that he typified to the people there the "social revolution." Most Socialists would laugh at the idea of anybody imagining Roosevelt revolutionary.

Yet nevertheless that is the notion not only in our own country, but also in Europe.

But the European Socialist papers "didn't do a thing" to the great American idol—Theodore Roosevelt!

The Berlin Vorwaerts in an editorial insisted that our Teddy was destitute not only of all capacity but also of all modesty. "The peace hero of the hour proved in the office of president of the United States the most diligent promoter of jingoism and militarism." He it was, declared the Vorwaerts, who contrived the revolution in Panama by fomenting dissensions between the little Central American republics. Nor is he worthy of the title of gentleman, being absolutely without culture, according to the Vorwaerts; and "a man ever ready to pick a quarrel with the weak." Roosevelt was also called a braggart who "prates

German Press and Disarmament.

Shipbuilding Concerns Feel Alarmed—Krupp Putting up Fight.

A Berlin dispatch says: Considerable alarm is being felt by the large ship building firms in this country at the prospect of Germany consenting to consider a British proposal for the arrest of armaments. The most unscrupulous methods are being employed to convince the public that the British offer is mere humbug or the result of funk.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, a big navy organ, which is said to be virtually owned by the Krupp firm, publishes an article describing the English suggestions of a limitation of armaments to "pure funk," consequently upon England's knowledge of the superiority of the German ships and guns and broadside arrangements—a superiority which extends even to the giants of the Hercules class.

This journal proceeds to dilate upon the absurdity of Germany agreeing to a halt in armaments just when the Krupps are about to produce a 35-centimetre (14 inch) gun, i. e., a gun bigger than England's present biggest and one moreover having double the life of English guns.

There can be no doubt that this revelation proceeds directly from Krupps, as no word of such an invention has hitherto been whispered in Germany. The article completely justifies the Vorwaerts' warning that the big firms are fighting for their life against the real public sentiment in favor of an agreement.

A Definition.

Socialism does not consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor. The Socialists do not propose by a single act of parliament, or by a sudden revolution, to put all men on an equality and compel them to remain so. Socialism is not a wild dream of a happy land where the ap-

les will drop off the trees and into our open mouth, the fish to come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms to turn out ready-made suits with gold buttons, without coaling the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to. No! Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of government, entirely wise, just and practical.—Robert Blatchford, in Merrie England.

Thus the Vorwaerts has beaten poor Teddy "to a frazzle"—to use one of his own expressions.

And it is rather a strange view to take of the would-be emperor of America—of the man for whom some of our great capitalists claim that he will be re-elected president with a subsequent change in the constitution to retain him in office while he lives—the man whom even the New York Sun, which does not love him, calls the man of destiny." The man who is L. L. D. of many universities, besides being the most near sighted lion hunter and trust killer in the world.

However Theodore need not be taken very seriously, because he lacks character. He is an excellent advertiser and would have made a success with any breakfast food or sure corn remedy. He also made a pretty good advertising campaign while he was in the jungles of Africa and during his trip in Europe. But he stands for nothing and nobody in particular, except for Theodore Roosevelt and consequently he will not be able to stand even for him in the end.

Therefore, Theodore Roosevelt will never be able to carry the world "through the beginning of a new dark age," as George D. Herron fears. It would take an extraordinarily big man to do that—even if conditions were favorable.

But conditions make for light, not for darkness.

Besides, any attacks upon Socialism from this or any other source can only lead to its benefit by showing their utter fallacy.

And if Theodore wants to become a life-long president—like Diaz—or an emperor like Napoleon III., then he will surely be compelled to become more or less Socialist. All monarchies—at least at their beginning—are bound to cater to democracy.

The world is bound to go forward, and not backward. In an age that is the wisdom of all past generations stored up in its libraries, no Tamerlane or Jenghis Khan—and surely no Theodore Roosevelt—can ever set the wheel of progress backward.

Municipal Ownership.

Municipal ownership pays in England and would pay here if we did not elect capitalists and tools of capitalists to run the government. The American Consul at Birmingham, England, reports that the profits on the gas, street railway, and electric supply department of the city for the year ending March 31, 1910, aggregated \$562,845. Meanwhile the cost of living has been lowered. For instance, in 1875, the average net price per thousand cubic feet was 74 1-2 cents. In 1909 it was 47 cents, and yet in 1909 the gas department earned for the people a profit of \$352,781. The profit is regarded as net only after sufficient sums have been set aside for depreciation, reserve, and repayment of capital borrowed.

Net profits thus secured should be used to reduce all rates still morrow used to reduce rates still more, to raise wages, for the city employees, and to render the service more and more satisfactory to the people.

The proletariat is fighting a battle to emancipate itself. And when it wins its fight the world will be free.

Which will it be, chain-gangs or a strong union of the workers? It is up to you, workers.

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Poet's Corner

BE STRONG.

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift. We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the struggle; face it. 'Tis God's gift. Say not the days are evil—who's to blame? And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame! Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name. It matters not how deeply entrenched the wrong, how long, How hard the battle goes, the day faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song. —Maltbie Davenport Babcock.

IDAHO NOTES.

Editor Montana News. Perhaps a few lines on direct legislation may be of interest to your readers.

Direct legislation consists principally of two parts called the initiative and the referendum.

The initiative law of Oregon provide that when eight per cent. of the voters of the state sign a petition to propose any law or amendment to the constitution and deposit the petition with the secretary of state no less than four months before the following election, such proposed act must be referred to a vote of the electors at the next election, and if endorsed by a majority of those voting thereon, it becomes a law.

The Referendum law of Oregon, adopted in 1902 is as follows:

"That when five per cent. of the voters of the state petition that a law passed by the legislature (certain emergency act excepted), shall be referred to the voters of the next election and deposit such petition with the secretary of state within ninety days of the end of the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed, the bill thus challenged must be put to a vote of the electors, and only becomes effective if approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The above propositions were submitted to the various voters of Oregon an adopted by a majority of eleven to one, then sustained by the highest court in the state. All honor to the intelligent voters of Oregon.

She has set us an example, why not organize D. R. leagues or clubs all over the country, make every legislative candidate for state, county and national legislature put themselves on record in writing, either for or against the proposition?

Legislation is now bought and sold to the person or persons who have the longest purse, and the common herd hold the empty bag.

Every office holder from the lowest to the highest in county, state or nation should be elected by direct vote of the people and should be removed by the people for cause, then our so-called representatives, (Misrepresentatives), would serve the people instead of the corporations, as they do under the present method of law making.

Think of such a puny insignificant person as Joe Cannon, hold up national legislation, or a corporation attorney called a supreme judge setting aside a law made for seventy or one hundred million people.

There is not a man or woman in the United States who can vote intelligently under our present system.

You can vote for somebody but for nothing definite. We elect representatives and pay them, and they do as they please and we can't help it.

A mule can kick and still be a mule. A man can kick and still be a fool, unless he kicks to a purpose.

Wake up gentlemen, come out and express yourselves and do something. GEO. W. HARRINGTON.

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The People's Hour

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How Strikers Fare in Milwaukee

By Carl D. Thompson, Socialist City Clerk of Milwaukee.

The garment workers are on strike in Milwaukee.

Last week two of the strikers were arrested for calling some of the strike breakers "scabs." Following the custom of the capitalistic police force, this was regarded as a very serious menace to "law and order." These strikers were arrested and taken to jail, but were afterward released on bail.

The capitalistic forces seem to have forgotten for the moment that there is a working class administration in charge of the legal forces of Milwaukee. To the Socialist administration a struggle of this sort looks a good deal different from what it does to a capitalistic administration. To us the struggle of the garment workers against the inhuman conditions under which they labored is not only a right, but a necessary thing. Their struggle must be encouraged, their victory must be assured. Otherwise our civilization travels downward to the dust.

This is the way the matter looks to the Socialist working class administration in the city of Milwaukee. And

OPEN LETTER TO MONTANA INSURGENTS.

Dear Insurgent:

"He who studies the reformation attentively will not fail to perceive that the success of the movement in Germany under the leadership of Luther followed two other unsuccessful efforts to reach the same result. The first of these—first in time and first in natural sequence—was the effort of the Church to work a reform inside of her own organization. Vain Chimera! Pious and childish credulity to suppose that the thing to be reformed could mend itself, that the abusers would abolish the abuse! The history of the world has not yet presented an example of an organization grown sleek and fat and conscienceless by the destruction of human freedom and the spoliation of mankind; that has had the virtue and honesty to make restitution and return to an exemplary life; nor will such a phenomenon ever be seen under the sun. Whether the organization be religious, political or social, that law is equally irreversible by which Ephraim is joined to his idols. He and they are bound by an indissoluble tie and will perish together." Vol. III., Book 17, Chap. C., John Clark Ridpath

If the historian is right that "such a phenomenon will never be seen under the sun," is your contention that Hell darkened would be cooler?

Respectfully yours,

YAN.

It is now a settled fact that the Western Federation of Miners will become a part of the American Federation of Labor, this matter having been finally settled at a conference held in Indianapolis for two days. The western metal miners will come in on the same terms as are enjoyed by the United Mine Workers of America, the organization of the coal miners. The two mining organizations will be chartered as the mining department of the American Federation and the charter will be issued during the present month.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection. It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers.

Organize a farmers union in your district. Further particulars can be had by sending a letter of inquiry to Union Farmer, Box 908 Helena Montana

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It is the way it would look to any Socialist administration in any city or country.

And the effort of the capitalistic class to break down the defense of the garment workers by bringing in the strike breakers can be viewed by a Socialist administration only with a stern disapproval.

To us the term "scab," as applied by the striking garment workers to those who are helping the capitalists to break their strike, thereby forcing down their wages, demoralize their conditions of labor, and to that extent destroy their life, their liberty and their pursuit of happiness—to us such a charge appears not only absolutely true and natural but a necessary phase of the effort to defend human life.

It is suffering humanity against the brutal greed of capitalism.

The Socialist administration is on the side of humanity, of womanhood, of life.

Comrade Daniel Hoan, the Socialist City Attorney, dismissed the case against the girls and set them free.

A new era has opened in the class struggle in America. The rights of the working class in their struggles with their capitalistic masters are to be recognized.

The Working Class Must Strike the Blow.

(By J. Stitt Wilson, M. A.)

You remember Victor Hugo's story of the devil-fish; how the monster put forth one tentacle after another and coiled it around his victim; how the hero recalled that there was but one vulnerable spot in his brute enemy; how at the strategic moment he struck a blow at that spot, and the terrible demon of the deep shuddered, released his grasp and fell dead.

Capitalism is a monster seizing the body politic. One tentacle is put forth to grasp the major part of the earnings of the working class; another has seized the working woman; another reaches forth to the child; another has fastened upon government and made that the instrument of the powerful classes; still another has turned the pen of the journalist into a weapon by which the injustice of capitalism is praised and defended; and still another has seized the pulpit, silenced those who profess to speak for God and man, or turned their phrases into open apology and defence for the crimes of capitalism.

But there is one vulnerable spot in capitalism. If the working class of the world can see that spot and can strike they shall be free.

The fundamental wrong, the basic injustice of the capitalist system, is that the resources of land and machinery, to which all the people must have access, in order to live and labor, are owned by the few and are conducted by the few for their private profit.

This is the social tragedy, the monstrous wrong of our time.

Socialism will chase the wolf from the door so far that it will never be able to find its way back.

When Socialists are teaching the workers to use their heads, capitalists get all in a fluster for they see that when the workers think the capitalists will have to get off the backs of the will have to get off the backs of the workers.

The liberty of the capitalists means the bondage of the workers. The liberty and privilege of the capitalist landlord in collecting rent means that the homes of the people must be taxed to pay that rent and the homes are put into pawn to the revenues of the landlord. Socialism by abolishing rent will establish better homes for the people where the fear of eviction will not enter.

Individualism means each man against his neighbour in the struggle for the means of life. Socialism means co-operation. In so far as that co-operation takes place in society we have safety. Socialism will continue that process until each individual will be given a chance of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The powerful always want to keep things in their own hands. They want to have things their own way. They would like the Socialists to appeal to them for help. They do not like it when the Socialists appeal to the common workers. But the Socialists know that the workers must free themselves. Socialism means the coming of the political power of the proletariat and the extinction of the political power of the present dominant capitalist class.

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Miners' Organizers Beat up by Thugs in West Virginia.

Andrew R. Watkins, former president of the Fifth Ohio sub-district miners organization, now a member of the National miners' board from Ohio, and Charles Garner, a national board member from District 18, were terribly beaten at Clarksburg Thursday night by a crowd of 20 or more men and the two injured men allege the assault was the work of hired assassins.

Mr. Watkins arrived at his home in Yorkville above Martin's Ferry late last night after laying over for a day to have his injuries attended and Mr. Garner has gone to Pittsburgh to remain till able to resume work again. Mr. Watkins had one hand broken, a finger mashed so badly it will have to be amputated and he was kicked in the face and breast while several men jumped on him. Garner got off with the loss of several teeth and kicks about the head and breast.

Mr. Watkins, who is unable to leave the house was talked to over the telephone this morning by a News reporter and he gave his version of the affair. Mr. Watkins is so well known in this section as an honest, truthful man that no person knowing him will doubt his story for a minute.

He said that he and Mr. Garner had been working as organizers at Fairmont, Monongah, Shinnston, Clarksburg and other towns in that section. They were followed everywhere they went by three or more men, but in the last two days before the assault their personal guard increased to nine men when they reached Clarksburg Thursday afternoon.

The organizers knew they were watched at Fairmont and Monongah, but when they reached Shinnston they were accosted and asked if they were not strangers in town. Mr. Watkins replied that they were not entirely new to the section and the man informed them they would be better acquainted with the place before they got away as he had sent for men to take care of them.

When the organizers went to Clarksburg the followers numbered about nine and they dogged them to a restaurant and later to the Waldo hotel, where they put for the afternoon. About half past five they started from the hotel to the depot across a bridge to Grafton and when they were on the long street bridge over the creek Mr. Watkins says not less than 25 men attacked them.

Both were knocked down and Mr. Watkins weighing two hundred and seventy-five pounds says he was knocked at least 10 feet by a shotgun which he judged to be a rubber hose loaded with lead. Garner was treated exactly in the same way. After being knocked down he claims the gang jumped on his prostrate body kicked him in the face and otherwise mistreated him.

His injuries are of such a nature that he is likely to be laid up for at least two weeks or more. Mr. Garner escaped with less injuries than Mr. Watkins, but it will be many long weeks before he forgets the beating he received. —Wheeling, (W.V.) Daily

There would be no such thing as race suicide under Socialism, because conditions would be such that parenthood would bring no anxiety or additional cares—only joy and happiness. "Bah for Socialism!"

The chattle slave was at least secure as to his food and shelter and he had no concern for the future of his children. He always knew that in event of his death the children would be just as well cared for as while he lived.

All the things that are first under capitalism will be the last, and the things that are last shall be first under Socialism.

Two workers in a factory. A earns \$1.00 per day; B \$3.00 per day. The factory suddenly changes ownership and the owner makes a uniform scale of \$5.00 per day to each man. Has B any kick coming?

We know nothing about free love, but think that it must mean to love some other man's wife better than yours. If so, then the workingman must be a great free lover, because he works to send Morgan's wife and Rockefeller's wife and thousands of other women to California and Europe for pleasure trips while his own wife stays at home and drudges fifteen hours per day. Wage earners are very brainy.

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The Economic Foundations of Society. By Achille Loria. A scientific work showing that morality, law and politics are in the first place the necessary outcome of economic conditions, and in the second place they are used by the capitalists to maintain themselves in power and keep the working classes in subjection. We have just imported a new edition of this standard work. Cloth, \$1.25. Send orders to The Montana News.

The Positive School of Criminology. By Enrico Ferri, translated by Ernest Untermyer. Three lectures delivered at the University of Naples, showing that modern criminology recognizes the fact that what is called "crime" is the necessary produce of capitalism and can be abolished only by abolishing capitalism. Cloth, 50 cents. Send orders to The Montana News.

Read The Diary of a Shirt Waist Striker, by Theresa Malkiel, member of National Woman's Committee, Socialist party and Woman's Trades Union League. Handsomely bound in flexible linen cover, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Send orders to The Montana News.

"ELORE" (Forward) the official organ of the Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, will issue a special edition of September 10th, 1919, to the fifth anniversary of its existence.

The "Elore" is the only Hungarian paper in America which advocates the principles of the Socialist party.

As a weekly it deals with all the happenings in news and politics, therefore we call the attention of all our readers to bring this up to their Hungarian shopmates and acquaintances. Comrade Ladislaus Lakatos is editor of Elore.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Paper Read Before Local Missoula by J. W. Reely

Comrade Chairman and Comrades:

Our subject tonight is Resolved that Socialism is inevitable. Now Comrade Chairman and Comrades: the first question is "What is Socialism?" Webster says: Socialism is a theory of society which advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which heretofore prevailed.

Worcester's Dictionary says: Socialism is a science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of industry.

I maintain that the Social program is not a theory imposed on society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is sooner or later inevitable.

Socialism stands for the socialization of the means of production and distribution: the land, the factories, the mines, the water-ways, and water-powers, the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, all those things which the people must collectively use, the people should, and must and will collectively own, use and democratically manage.

Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction, it is no longer competent to arrange or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself.

I contend that Capitalism is unconsciously, unavoidably, committing Capitalist suicide.

The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry, they have crossed the summit of Capitalistic success and are on the down hill run to ruin and absolute destruction.

Each epoch in the world's history shows a steady trend of evolution to something higher and something better.

But in each epoch we find that conditions become unbearable before the transition to the next stage of civilization.

Let me quote you a few figures to show that the present system is tottering and cannot possibly exist much longer and that socialism is the next logical step in evolution.

The development of the machine and the concentration and centralization of Capital are the greatest factors in the ultimate dissolution of the Capitalist system and the forcing of Socialism.

First let me name a few of our great inventions and what they are accomplishing.

With the spinning machine one man and two boys do the work of 1,100 men, throwing 1097 men out of employment, and into the great competitive market for a job.

One man and one cotton printing machine do the work of 1,500 men, displacing 1,499 men and driving them to the same competitive market for a job.

One horse-shoe machine does the work of 500 men.

One nail machine does the work of 1200 men.

In making pottery one man and machine do the work of 1,100 men.

One machine does the work of 500 men making bottles.

Sheets of tin are fed into one end of a machine and at the other end, complete tin cans, or pails are dropped out at the rate of 35 to 45 thousand per day. One man or child can operate that machine.

One bread machine will mold 20,000 loaves per day. What do you think my worthy opponent, the baker will say to that? I want him to tell us how many bakers it would take to mold 20,000 loaves per day, even if they were all as fast workmen as he is.

These are only a few of the great inventions and about the same increase of productive power exists in all branches of industry.

Tell me my worthy opponents, does the same ratio of purchasing power of the great masses of humanity keep pace with the foregoing figures?

Or does it not decrease in proportion?

Now stop and think one moment of the innumerable men and women thrown out of employment into the ranks of the hungry, cold, homeless and friendless.

I think it was census bulletin No. 51 that gave the figures compiled by Carroll D. Wright, government statistician of the bureau of labor and indus-

try, (appointed under Cleveland) a democrat, and retained under McKinley and Roosevelt, two republicans, of the M.F.G. pursuits, of the U.S. from 1850 to 1900, taking the raw material of the mines and forests and putting it into the finished product. The workers of both brain and muscle produced over \$33,899,485,000. of finished product out of which the workers, of both brain and muscle received only \$6,324,000,000. in other words only 18.4 per cent of what they produced leaving \$27,575,285,000 to the employing or non-producing class.

This development has been going on since 1900 at a greater rate than ever before in the history of the present system.

Concentration and centralization of capital and industry are fast becoming greater and greater and the great army of the unemployed larger and larger until to-day the great controlling class stand appalled at the problem of the unemployed, and are now figuring how they can stave off the crisis a little longer by foreign wars or other wise.

In 1900 the capitalist class constituted 2.2 per cent of the population and owned and controlled 78.3 per cent of the wealth.

The middle class constituted 18.7 per cent of the population, and owned and controlled 13.3 per cent of the wealth.

The working class constituted 79.1 per cent of the population, and owned 8.4 per cent of the wealth.

Hardly a day passes that we do not read of a new and larger combine being formed, it is stated that there were 454 trusts with an aggregate capitalization of \$20,379,162,511 in 1904.

This amount has been vastly increased in the past four years.

One does not readily grasp the significance of those figures running as they do into the billions.

The three greatest trusts in the world are. The Morgan group of railroads capitalized at \$2,269,116,350. The Penn. group capitalized at \$1,822,402,235. The United States Steel Corporation, capitalized at \$1,370,000,000.

All the gold in existence amounts to less than nine billion, a little more than twice the value of two of Morgan's great creations. And a few more are the Amalgamated Copper Co. capitalized at \$175,000,000 The American Smelter and Refining Co. capitalized at \$201,550,400 The American Sugar Refining Co. capitalized at \$145,000,000 The Consolidated Tobacco Co. capitalized at \$502,915,700. The International Mercantile Co. capitalized at \$170,786,000.

These are only a few of the mighty concerns that to-day hold the welfare and even the lives of the great masses of humanity.

Now my friends my point is here. After showing you not only the trend towards concentration and centralization of capital. But the actual process of the mistakeable, unavoidable consolidation, concentration and centralization of capital. The misplacement of the human worker by the machine. The small percentage the worker receives of the product of his labor, that it is impossible for the consumer to buy back the product of the machine, as they, the great masses of the human race are out of employment and therefore have no money wherewith to buy. This being true; The time is not far distant when the avenues for investment will practically all be monopolized and closed, it will no longer be possible to invest profit to create profit, it will no longer be possible for the great masses of humanity to obtain a living by wage labor under the master class. The system will then have outlived its usefulness. It will die of its own volition. It is down and out.

Socialism, the co-operative commonwealth, is the only logical, it is in fact the only step in evolution that can possibly supplant the present competitive system.

Therefore when that time is reached and I claim that it is not far distant, where it will become impossible for the owner of the machine, the land, the mines the railroads, etc, to reinvest his profits, the masses of the people will be compelled by force of circumstances to socialize the means of production and distribution and operate them in the interest of all humanity, instead of the now owning class.

It is not a matter of choice, but it is a matter of economic development and when that stage is reached we will have socialism.

In the meantime the mission of the socialist party is to educate the great masses so that when that time comes, they will be prepared to take over the industries of the world and operate them in an intelligent and far more practical way than at present.

FARMERS' PROGRAM OF OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS

The farmers compose the greatest portion of the working class. Any party, therefore, that does not provide for the farmers cannot be said to truly represent the working class. The Oklahoma Socialists are almost the only ones on this continent to seriously consider the farmers from the Socialist standpoint. The Socialists of Oklahoma are winning the farmers and they have a good chance of success in the state elections. While the farmers have not been organized before it was due to the rush to the west and the possibility of obtaining fertile land. That possibility has disappeared and the evolution of farming into the capitalist mode makes the Socialists message attractive to the farmers. But the farming problem must be presented to the farmers from the view point of their own needs and the Socialists of Oklahoma have attempted this setting forth.

Without in any way giving it endorsement, the program which they adopted is herewith submitted as offering suggestions born of experience and therefore more worthy of careful probing from a purely theoretical and doctrinaire knowledge of the subject: FARMERS' PROGRAM

As measures calculated to bring into collective property the land, and enable the farmers to have the use and occupancy of the land sufficient for a home and the support of his family, we hereby advocate and pledge our elected officers to the following program:

ARTICLE 1. Separation of the Department of Agriculture from the political government by means of

Section 1. Election of all members and officers of the board of Agriculture by the direct vote of the actual farmers

Section 2. Introduction of the merit system among the employes.

ARTICLE 2. Erection by the state of grain elevators and warehouses for the storage of farm products; these elevators and gal 15 warehouses to be managed by the Board of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 3. Organization by the Board of Agriculture of free agricultural education and the establishment of model farms

ARTICLE 4. Encouragement by the Board of

Agriculture of co-operative societies of farmers:

Section 1. For the buying of seeds and fertilizer:

Section 2. For the purchase and common use of implements and machinery.

Section 3. For the repairing and sale of produce.

Section 4. For the working of land by groups.

ARTICLE 5. Organization by the state for loans on mortgage and warehouse certificates, the interest charges to cover cost only.

ARTICLE 6. State insurance against diseases of animals, diseases of plants, insects pests, hail, flood, storm and fire.

ARTICLE 7. Aid and encouragement to be given the actual workers of the farms in the formation of district co-operation associations, which shall be given the power to issue bonds for the purchase of suitable farming lands—bonds to be redeemable in forty years. Individuals purchasing such lands shall pay the purchase price of land in share or cash annual or semi-annual rentals extending over a period of forty years, or may at their option pay in full in any given number of years.

ARTICLE 8. Exemption from taxation and execution of dwellings, tools, farm animals, implements and improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars

ARTICLE 9. A graduated tax on the value of rented land and land held for speculation.

ARTICLE 10. Absentee landlords to assess their own lands, the state reserving the right to purchase such lands at their assessed value plus ten per cent.

ARTICLE 11. Land now in the possession of the state or hereafter acquired through purchase, reclamation of tax sales to be rented to landless farmers under the supervision of the Board of Agriculture at the prevailing rate of share rent or its equivalent. The payment of such rent to cease as soon as the total amount of rent paid is equal to the value of the land the tenant there- acquires for himself and his children the right of occupancy. The title to all such lands remaining with the commonwealth.

UNDER SOCIALISM

Under Socialism no man will be able to keep another from working or take from him a part of his product, for we shall all together own and control and use the things wherewith we work.

Under Socialism, then, there will be no such thing as fighting for jobs, and no such thing as idleness.

Under Socialism we shall work for ourselves, not for a profit master. We shall receive the full value of our product, which, even with all the waste that capitalism involves, is at least from twice to four times as much as the wage-workers now receive.

With the resources that science and invention have provided there will be no fear of want. Working for ourselves—concerned, not to hold our jobs and so get ourselves a bare living, but simply to produce as much as we require—we shall not work at a killing pace, as now, any more than we shall go from factory to factory, pleading for a master to let us toil.

Today, as a result of overwork, and of avoiding accidents, and of the bad feeding, bad clothing and bad housing that result from poverty, the average lifetime of the working people is many years shorter than that of the capitalists—notwithstanding many of these latter shorten their own lives by luxury and excess.

Under Socialism, since no one need be overworked, since no one will have interest (as masters of industry now have) in maintaining dangerous and unhealthy conditions in the places of employment, and since the workers, receiving the full product of their labor, will be well fed, well clothed and well housed, it follows that men and women will not prematurely break down and become unable to work, as they do now.

Under Socialism, because then we shall not have ever at our elbow the spectre of the Fear of Want, and because the obvious interest of each will be the obvious interest of all, whereas now we are compelled to jostle and trample on each other daily for a chance to live, it follows that kindly and generous feelings will be developed instead of being repressed

by greed and maddening anxiety.

Under Socialism, then, men and women will work in their years of their bodily vigor—and those years will be more than now—and out of that which they produce, besides providing for the need of their children, there will be plenty left to maintain the old folk—there is plenty left now, but it is left in the capitalists' hands and they consider it their own and think they deserve a special blessing from heaven if they give a little to relieve the direst of the misery that happens to come under their careless eyes.

Under Socialism, with so much greater wealth and with so much less of personal greed and selfishness as a result of changed conditions, we shall see organized society gladly providing, as a matter of simple right, for the comfort of the veterans of the army labor.

Under Socialism, the children will play, the youth will learn, men and women in the prime of life will work as free as comrades and the aged will rest from their labors and enjoy honor and give to the world the benefit of their experience and ripened wisdom.—The New World.

Don't Wake 'Em Up

What did you tell that man just now? I told him to hurry.

What right had you to tell him to hurry?

I pay him to hurry.

What do you pay him? \$2.50 a day.

Where do you get the money to pay him with?

I sell bricks.

Who makes the bricks? He does.

How many bricks does he make? Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day.

How much do you sell bricks for? \$10. a thousand.

You give him \$2.50 a day and keep the rest?

Sure!

Then you really require him to render you tribute for your commanding him to hurry?

Well, but I own the machinery.

How did you get the machinery? Sold bricks and bought it.

Who made the bricks? Shut up; you'll wake the men up and then they will make bricks for themselves.

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