

Another Special Edition! Robt. Randall's Defense

Our Next Issue Will Make a Special Feature of the same. In Bundles 1 cent each. Order Now

An Open Letter to The Independent

Canyon, Ferry, Mont., Feb. 6, '05.
Editor Helena Independent:

Dear Sir: Some time ago I received from a friend in Helena, a copy of the Independent of January 16 with a marked editorial under the caption, "A Call of the Wild."

As it is partly truth, and partly error or deliberate falsehood—I will be charitable and say it is the former—and may therefore mislead the unwary, in the name of justice and fair play, I demand, for others and myself therein misrepresented, space in the Independent for reply to the same. Failing this, I shall be compelled to expose the editor of the Independent as a deliberate spreader of falsehood and deception.

I would have answered this letter sooner, but had not yet received the manifesto therein mentioned. I now call on the Independent to publish this letter or that manifesto or stand convicted of deliberate deception.

I shall pass over the implied insult to Jack London in the title, considering only the contents.

"One of the fundamental difficulties of unionism is inability to consider conditions apart from men or classes of men."

The editor of the Independent may possibly have heard of "reduction ad absurdum" which comes in quite handy here. We will assume that the unions "consider conditions apart from men or classes of men." Why? Because they hire to "conditions" and not to "men or classes of men"—absurd! They hire to men or classes of men and not to conditions, therefore they should "consider men or classes of men" and not "conditions."

The only conditions I can find "apart from men or classes of men" are natural conditions, and, as the capitalist has already considered these and fixed his prices and his workmen's wages accordingly, it is unnecessary for us to consider these; all we need to consider is how much he takes from us above the cost of production. If the editor means eliminate conditions it is absurd. It is evident he does not speak of the farmers, whose employment is regulated by climatic conditions for they are not organized. Do the great industries stop for rains, snows, shines or blows? Of course not, they run night and day, regardless of weather, till they have produced more than the workers can buy with their wages, when they are closed down by "men or classes of men," the capitalist owners.

"It (trade unionism) will berate employers with never a thought of the essential laws of economy, of supply and demand, of trade equilibrium which govern employees."

This was true of the old trade unionism, and is yet true of the "pure and simple" unions, but the new unionism, the only kind the editor of the Independent fears enough to take notice of, berates no employer except as he upholds this system that is essentially a producer of masters and slaves, knowing full well that he must be what he is or be himself reduced to the ranks of the workers—to wage slavery. And these laws of economy of supply and demand, that the Socialists have at last forced the acknowledgment of even out of the editor of the Independent, are just what the new unionism is built on. Mind the editor says that these laws "govern" employes. The definition of govern is: That power that one

person or thing exercises over another. He acknowledges that these laws have power over employes, therefore the employes are not free agents to make contracts as to work or wages, but are forced by these laws (economic determinism) to accept certain conditions—the same thing Socialists have always claimed.

"It 'listens good' to prate about 'wage slavery' and the 'centralization of wealth' but why cannot the friends of organized labor look judiciously at the purpose and limitation of all legitimate efforts in the line of commercial and financial activity."

"As to 'wage slavery,' the editor of the Independent seems to object to our calling a spade a spade, perhaps, for the benefit of his esthetic readers, he would have us call it an unclean instrument employed in the art of agriculture for compounding fertilizers. But I believe he is mistaken as to the tastes of the readers of the Independent; I believe they prefer their own colloquial English, Classic, Rocky Mountain United States—to any imported Johnny Bostonbeans straining after effect. The question is, Are the workers slaves? If they are, let us face the fact, not try to hide from it—ostrich tactics of sticking our heads in the sand won't help matters.

We of the new unionism—not only the friends of organized labor, but the laborers ourselves—have looked "judiciously" at she purpose and limitations of all legitimate efforts in the line of commercial and financial activity, and discovering that they are the making of profits and nothing else, judiciously can find no justice in them. There is no justice in taking the product of a man's labor without an equivalent whether it is done by force of muscle, at the point of a revolver or by force of necessity.

"Legitimate" is a good word to conjur with, but it simply means lawful and takes no cognizance of right or justice. As laws are sanctioned by a majority they can be unmade by this same majority, and what is legitimate today is illegitimate tomorrow.

"The wage system as it is practiced in America today is as essential a feature of the conduct of business as the division of profits on a basis of investments is vital to the management of trade." Sure! It is as necessary to the existence of a robber gang that there be people to rob as it is that the robbers divide the "swag," and I should think a great deal more so.

"A workers wage or salary is his prorata, based on the value of work (he means labor power) as established by supply and demand. It is his 'dividend' fixed by the value and cost of what he 'puts into the business.'" True again. If the editor keeps on he will be quoting Karl Marx—but no, he would never explain the last sentence so I must explain them both.

It is shown by the millions of unemployed always with us, that the supply of what the laborer "puts into the business" always exceeds the demand, therefore the price of labor power will always be at its lowest figure, for, by the law of supply and demand, we know that when the supply of commodity is greater than the demand it will be cheap and vice versa. As there is always a surplus of labor power caused by

the continual introduction of new labor saving devices throwing men out of work in every industry, labor power tends to always keep at its lowest price, i. e., wages tend to keep at the point of subsistence for the laborer.

"The wages of the laborer are fixed by the value of what he 'puts into the business,' his labor-power, which, like every other commodity, is determined by the cost of production, i. e., by the amount of labor socially necessary, under the existing condition, for its production—in this case for the production of the necessaries of life to maintain the laborer and reproduce the race of laborers. As it takes the laborer only one-fifth of a day to produce value equal to the cost of the means of subsistence, he therefore receives the value of only one-fifth of the product of his labor in wages, for, as we have seen, the law of supply and demand and demand keeps his wages at the lowest notch. The employer gets the other four-fifths. Now, attention! The value of a day's product is five times as much as the value of the labor-power expended to produce it, because it takes only one-fifth as much labor to produce that labor power as that labor power set in motion for a whole day is able to produce. This is why the capitalist invests in labor power; because it is able to produce more value than it has itself, and thereby he is able to expand his capital—to make something out of nothing by taking the something the laborer has produced. It is by virtue of the capitalists' ownership of the means of production that the laborer is compelled to give four-fifths of his product to the capitalist in order to buy the use of these means to produce the necessaries of life for himself.

Now here is just where the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class comes in: It is to the interest of the working class to get as much of the value of what they produce as possible, (I might here interject that in justice it all belongs to them) and it is to the interest of the capitalist class to get as much of the value of this product as possible, therefore there can be no possible identity of interests between them. Every scale of wages is but a truce patched up between the opposing classes and must, sooner or later, end to give place to renewed and increased hostilities.

It is to the interest of the capitalists to get as much as possible for these products when they sell them, and it is to the interest of the laborers to pay as little as possible when they buy; again there can be no possible identity of interests and again the irrepressible conflict. The laborers are always opposed to the capitalists, either as sellers of labor power or as buyers of products.

The only thing that can end this conflict is for the producing class to become the owning class so that production and ownership of the production shall be in the same hands.

From the foregoing it is clear that there is an irrepressible conflict and that it must continue till one or the other of the classes is completely annihilated. This cannot be the working class, for this would mean the destruction of the human race. Should the present working class be annihilated, the capitalists would have to go to work or starve and, unless the system were changed, there would still be two classes; but on the other hand, if the workers triumph there will be only one class, the working class, and as one is no classes, there would be an end to class conflicts.

The only way the working class can triumph is by taking collective

ownership of the means of production; anything else would still mean a working class and an owning class and class conflicts. The new unionism will prepare the workers for collective ownership of the means of production.

"They (the signers of the manifesto) expect all who earn wages to join in overthrowing 'the wage system' and 'capitalism'—and why not? But the outcome is not likely to be according to expectations." Then why does the editor have an attack of what in another column he calls "Journalistic Gangrene?"

"A manifesto may be interesting reading, perhaps, but it has no magic power to transform many men of many minds into many men of one mind." Then why has the editor wasted so much valuable space in the Independent on this article? If it cannot transform men's minds, how is his article which uses scarcely any logical reasoning going to do it? But perhaps he writes for so much per, and that is why he uses the space.

"Sober-minded men who work for wages are not likely to join in destroying 'the wage system' until they have tolerably clear idea of what is to take its place." Sober-minded men are getting a tolerably clear idea that if they "destroy" the wage system they will be able to set up a system of their own choosing. Just here is where Debs & Co., are not weak. They all agree on what will take the place of the wage system. There may be slight differences on how to bring it about, but they are all agreed that the wage system will be replaced by collective ownership and democratic management of industry. As to the latter part of this (the last) paragraph, the editor should read up Socialism and the new trade unionism, or get the kinks out of his moral anatomy—as the case may be.

The editor says, "There is nothing natural, unless it is slavery, to take the place of the relation of employer and employee," thereby assuming that both slavery and the wage system are not man-made, but it is evident to any one who has given the question the slightest study that they are both products of different stages of society, that is of men collectively—that his assumption is absurd. "Any substitute must be an artificial contrivance." And pray, what are chattel slavery and wage slavery but artificial contrivances? That two or more can agree on an artificial contrivance is proven by corporations and trusts, to say nothing of governments, etc. An artificial contrivance does no more necessarily involve despotism than a natural one. Besides the coming society will be more natural than any that has obtained since civilization began. Under it the worker will receive the value of the full product of his labor, no more or no less; the veriest booby can see that this is nearer natural than chattel slavery, serfdom or wage slavery.

"There is not the least danger that all the workers will fall in and march with the Debs ranks." Then why all this grumbling of facts and fancy, or falsehood? If there is no danger, why does the editor have an attack of "Journalistic Gangrene?" Yours for the truth and justice,
CHARLES SCURLOCK.

Stark Mont., Feb., 28 1905.
Comrade J. H. Walsh: Your letter to hand, and contents noted. Will say it is hard to get subs for the News here. The lumber-jacks have gone out and nothing doing. Hold on for a couple of months and I will be one to contribute \$5.00. I am starting up my placer works. The water is low yet. Best regards,
Yours fraternally
T. F. FABERT.

S. L. P. Corrects An Error or Two

Butte Mont., Feb' 17 '05

Dear Mr. Walsh: Owing to absence from the city the first of the month I did not until day before yesterday see the News of Feb. 1, containing my letter and your reply.

Without wishing to overburden your column with controversy there are one or two points in your reply, which, if left unanswered would place the S. L. P., in a false light before your readers. In using the term "development" referring to your advance toward the S. L. P., position I did so, not from a sense of personal superiority, but from a consciousness of the superiority of the S. L. P., viewpoint. From the mountain top of Marxian Socialism, the humblest worker in the S. L. P., can observe intelligently, the movements and progress of those below, who have not yet emerged from the mists of bourgeois economies. His superior vantage ground of the scientists, whence the latter may readily see the fallacies, inconsistencies and contradictory attitudes of his unscientific opponents. Hence my use of the scientific term "development."

Regarding the Lord De Leon letter it was hard to escape the conclusion implied in my reference thereto, viz:—that since you, editor of a S. P., paper, published De Leon's letter without unfavorable comment, you thereby showed sympathy with the S. L. P., point of view on the important question of tactics discussed therein. In the circumstances, your silence spoke to me as eloquently as so many words of approval of DeLeon's answer to Ford.

As to the coming split in the Socialist party and the future "line up," suggested in your editorial, "Will Go To S. L. P." your reply to the point I raise there (which was that your recognition of the S. L. P., as a "revolutionary, class conscious proposition" would make necessary your separation from the "opportunist middle class elements" controlling the S. P.,) suggests a possibility I had not thought of before viz: that you simply intend to be an interested spectator of the "splitting up" process and not an active participant therein. In that case perhaps you and the News have not reached "the parting of the way." I am well aware that it is one thing to give intellectual assent to a proposition and another to stand on all the practical consequences of such assent. That is why I suggested the only consistent course for you to follow, provided you had arrived at the S. L. P., viewpoint viz: withdraw from the Socialist party, sever connections with the News as a S. P., paper and take your place in the ranks of the revolutionary army. That was the only way you could escape the contradictory attitude into which private interests would inevitably lead.

Certainly your objection to the S. L. P., on the plea that it is "not infallible" and "will need many improvements before the ushering in of the co-operative commonwealth," can have little weight even in your own mind. For if improvements are necessary in the S. L. P., before it will be as I claimed, "adequate for the emancipation of the working class," how infinitely more must be the improvements in the S. P., before it will even be on a level with the S. L. P., But bear in mind Mr. Editor

that the S. L. P., since its birth has progressed steadily toward a more nearly perfect revolutionary party, while as you yourself have testified, the S. P., has degenerated more and more into an "opportunist middle class" party.

Finally Mr. Editor, you say you "would balk at the pope rule" in our organization that will not permit you or anyone else to publish as an official S. L. P., paper, a privately owned journal. Your language on this point sounds decidedly familiar. It is the invariable language held by every man, inside and outside the S. L. P., who has tried in vain to interpose his individual will and interests in opposition to the collective will of the party. The S. L. P., early insisted that "a revolutionary working class party must own its press," so that this most important of propaganda instruments might at all times give official expression to the principles and tactics of the party, without the danger of some individual's using this weapon—the press—against the party, in furtherance of his private interests. Such a press the S. L. P., has in the Daily and Weekly People, and in the German, Swedish, Jewish and Hungarian organs of the S. L. P.,—owned and controlled absolutely by the party. Far from the editors of these papers being "popes," they are subject to the directing authority of the national executive committee, and for cause may be removed at any time by referendum of the party membership. So the "pope rule" against which you "balk" Mr. Editor is a rule established, not by any individual but by the S. L. P., as a collective body.

More might be said on the evils of private journalism, as exemplified by the S. P. papers, which show that the real "popes" are in that party but space forbids. I leave the whole matter to the candid consideration of your readers. Meanwhile I am still a believer in the saying that "all things come to him who faltereth not and knoweth how to wait."

Yours for the S. L. P.,
B. H. WILLIAMS.
Member Section Butte, S. L. P.

The limited means and rush of work at this office for some few weeks has been the cause of delay in publishing the above letter; however the Montana News is always pleased to receive communications, and all will appear as soon as space, etc., will permit.

I shall only comment on a few of the points in the letter this time, and leave the matter for the reader to consider.

As to "developing," there is no doubt but the party is advancing. If the S. L. P., is not advancing, then it stands in the position of Mr. Coxe, of the noted "Coxey Army Fame," says that he is still where he was ten years ago, but that Bryan and Roosevelt have advanced to nearly that point. According to his own words Bryan and Roosevelt are to be commended while he is to be charged with laggard propensities.

I believe that our party is developing, and I also believe that the S. L. P., can still develop.

As to the paper, DeLeon, etc., and assuming that I have arrived at the parting of the way, if I understand you correctly, I would shut up the News, just walk out, lock the door, leave my subscribers and cred-

(Continued on page four.)

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



Roosevelt, the trust buster, hasn't scared the trusts very badly as yet.

Socialism means co-operation, and co-operation means the abolition of the wage system.

Late estimates state that about two millions of workers are out of jobs at the present. And this during prosperity.

The endorsement of the Socialist city ticket of Helena by the unions is giving some people a great amount of trouble.

Father Hagerty will make 15 speeches in this state, the first being March 18. He will probably speak several times in Butte.

From now until the next congressional election, two years hence, should be spent in organization and propaganda work.

Have you read the Socialist city campaign platform? If not, you should read it, and then offer criticism. It is not a finished piece of work, but one to be improved upon.

Don't fool yourself by thinking that Rockefeller is worried by the attacks of Kansas or Montana bourgeois. Nothing to it and no one understands the game better than Old Rocky.

Parry's Industrial Independent, the official organ of the Citizens' Alliance, publishes about a page of correspondence from Socialists monthly. The Socialists appear to be somewhat of a puzzle to Parry.

The capitalist has always kept up the cry of "unions should keep out of politics." But it appears that a change is coming, and the workers will soon be found uniting at the ballot box, where they can accomplish something.

All union readers should observe that the Helena Independent does not carry the Typographical union label, and the News might say that an imported Citizens' Alliance editor grinds out the hog-wash for the editorial page for so much per.

Send in your orders at once for a bundle of our next issue containing "Robert Randall's Defense," which is a better piece of propaganda material than his speech in the convention. Better, because it tells the story and explains the incidents relative to the matter. Reduced to One Cent per copy in bundles.

It is said that the Catholic church, i. e., the priest— which is skulking behind the skirts of the sisters, is about to make a desperate fight against Socialism! in Montana. Good! We welcome you into the intellectual arena where your dogmas based upon superstition and ignorance must melt before the shining truth of Socialism.

The News will soon publish the noted labor manifesto which calls a convention in Chicago in June, and following the same we will give our readers many different people's views on the matter.

Some of which will be taken from the S. L. P., people and will be of great interest to the union workers especially, as unionism gets viewed out from all points of view.

Legislature Has Adjourned.

After the usual sixty-day session of the Montana body of law-makers, the Ninth legislative session has adjourned, and most of the members have returned (or at least should) to their bands on the prairie.

The session was typical of two things—a good working republican majority, and not a thing done worthy of mention. It was a useless session so far as any labor legislation was concerned, and it was needless to hold a session so far as any added legislation for corporation or capitalists were concerned. Consequently it resolved itself into a farce public meeting from beginning to end, with but little good to anyone, except the grafters who filled their pockets on good salaries.

In the body of law-makers were found democrats and republicans both falling over themselves to do something for the capitalist class while they stood agast when fake labor measures came before them. Added to the democrat and republican hirelings of the law-makers who disgraced both law-making houses as well as themselves, was the third set of grafting fakery far below the old party representatives—the labor fakery. Invariably these were the jackasses of any body of supposed intelligent men that ever assembled and by their moves at different times showed their contemptible bourgeois proclivities.

One instance was when a wage slave from the railroads introduced a bill in the interest of his own class and the next day climbed over himself to introduce one for his masters. The next was when a labor fakir of Lewis and Clark—not a wage slave, but a business man, a typical bourgeois, became conspicuous by introducing a bill to reduce the license of professional men. This act was of great interest to the workers of the state. Following this he attempted a cowardly amendment for an initiative and referendum bill, that he might win the glory of having done something even though he did assist in securing the adoption of a fake initiative and referendum bill.

Many more instances might be cited, but suffice to say, these will show the reader that the law body was made up of nothing but hirelings of the money power, and rode from and to the capital city on free transportation, with little care as to what laws were passed, and with little thought as to what laws were needed.

In the aggregate the republicans showed no more signs of inferiority than did the democrats, but the money hiring labor fakirs showed them selves to be the laughing stock of the whole bunch; they could have saved themselves and the class they (mis)represented the odor of fakedom by remaining home with the excuse of being sick.

The session has closed, however, and it is to be hoped that the next time the people elect men to that body they will select a few, at least, who will be found doing something for the working class.

However, to elect men who will work for the interests of the laboring people, it will be necessary to send class conscious Socialists to the law-making body.

Socialist Leaven Working.

In speaking of the changed condition of the city of Chicago since the last election the Chicago American says:

"Every taxpayer in Chicago will be a contributor to the Socialist campaign fund. The Socialists have obtained consent to hold their mayoralty primaries March 4 and will be allowed a full complement of judges and clerks of election. The compensation therefor will come out of the public treasury, and every Socialist judge and clerk will turn over his pay to the party treasury to be used for the propaganda this spring."

The Tribune, of the same city and date, had the following to say:

"Printed information for the first Socialist primaries, to be held on March 4, has been issued by the election commissioners, giving the time and place of the city and ward conventions and the number of delegates to be elected.

"The city is divided into 212 primary districts, 259 delegates to the city convention and 460 to the different ward conventions.

The Twenty-ninth ward, with twelve delegates, will have the largest representation in the city convention. The Thirty-fourth ward has the least representation, with only four delegates. The Socialists' city convention is to be held at Brand's hall, Clark and Erie streets, on March 8, at 8 p. m.

"The primaries will give work to 1,060 Socialist officials at \$5 a day, and most of the workers have notified the central organization that they will contribute their pay to the campaign fund.

"The city hall and all saloons will be closed for the primaries. Mayor Harrison will issue a proclamation to that effect in accordance with the law, and the Socialists will be placed upon an equal footing with the other parties so far as a half holiday is concerned."

Answer—If You Dare.

Is perfection in the art of war the highest manifestation of civilization?

Is war in line with the highest ideals of ennobled manhood?

Is war and conquest—wholesale murder—in line with the Christian ethics of the universal church of Christ?

If not, why such silent consent thereto of the pulpit?

Which costs us most, bread, meat, and sugar—and whisky, too—or war?

Why do you pension men for destroying life and property and creating suffering and misery and tax and fine and rob the producers of comfort, bread and happiness?

Why is there no tax on property to support the army and build the navy?

Where and when did I ever benefit for all the indirect daily taxes I have paid for war these past sixty years?

Will the taxes continue after I get too old to earn money by labor—or wit?

Why do people go to war anyhow?

If all the officers and soldiers and sailors of America were put to raising wheat and beans how big a pile could they make in four years campaign? Would it feed all the hungry?

The Anaconda Standard, an Amalgamated sheet, gives the Amalgamated governor of Montana a boost in the following:

"One of Governor Toole's official acts that will prove extremely popular among the mining interests in Montana was the appointment of William Walsh to be state mine inspector and William B. Orem to be his deputy." It is a self-evident fact that both appointees named are among the labor faking class, and all that labor organizations have been to them was a means to boost themselves into some good job which is under the thumb of the Amalgamated Copper company. Had they been true union men, and not of the "spineless" labor faking kind, they would never have been appointed to the positions, and the Anaconda Standard would not be found boasting them unless the Amalgamated knew where they stood. The question arises out of this kind of coarse work, how long it will be until the working mules awake and put men of their own class into the positions to attend to the appointing? The time is coming; the workers have been fooled about long enough. They know that a man to receive an appointment to-day must be a lackey of the money power.

Former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is authority for the statement that on its present contracts the government pays the railroads each year \$40,000,000 for carrying the mails, while the same lines carry the same amount of express on the same trains for less than \$4,000,000. Do you wonder then that the postoffice system runs behind each year? This is one of the instances of public graft under the present system. But if you like it, keep right on voting for the capitalist class to rule, and the railroad companies will be satisfied if you are.

Unions Endorse Socialist Ticket

In our issue of last week we announced in brief the action of the Helena Federal Labor Union, No. 199, in regard to endorsing the Socialist city ticket, and requesting the Trades and Labor Assembly to proceed to secure a referendum vote upon this matter. Such action has been taken and we hope to be able in our next issue to give somewhat of an abstract of the result of the referendum. A few unions have already voted a majority for the endorse-

ment.

The resolutions, as presented to the Trades and Labor Assembly, are as follows:

To the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly:

Whereas, On several occasions the union men of this city have been promised by both republican and democratic parties, the mayor and the aldermen, prior to the regular spring elections, that if given the support of the workingmen, ordinances would be enacted by them that would be of great benefit to all classes—notably, that of a Free Public Employment Office to be conducted by the city of Helena for the benefit of the unemployed men and women of the city; also a Public Scales and an Inspector of Weights and Measures; the City Ownership of Water Supply—all of which under the reign of both political parties have been wholly ignored after being elected to power; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By Federal Labor Union No. 199—a part of the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly—that we petition you through your officers and in compliance with your newly adopted constitution, that you submit to the several unions united therewith, the following questions, to be voted on and returned on or before the second meeting in March, 1905:

Be It Resolved, By the labor unions of Helena, that in the past the two old political parties, represented by the republicans and the democrats, have violated all pledges made to us, and it would be the height of folly to trust any longer to political parties who only make promises in order to violate them.

Therefore, We, the toilers, do hereby declare for the election to office only those who are of our own class and who advocate the direct principles that "to labor belongs all the product of his toil," and which is advocated by the Socialist party, which party has at the present time an entire ticket, composed of men who live by honest toil, to be voted for at the city election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1905.

Therefore, We, as union laboringmen, hereby pledge to the Socialist party of the city of Helena, our undivided support at this time, and promise to assist by all fair means, their election to office in order that the public necessities which are needed, shall be owned and controlled by the people.

Adopted by Federal Labor Union No. 199, at the City of Helena, Montana, this 20th day of February, 1905.

M. J. DELANO, President.

C. J. MACKAY, Secretary.

A City Campaign.

Chicago is in the fight at the coming spring election. The primary law has so bristled with technical difficulties that it seemed for a while as though it would be impossible to get a lot of workingmen, unaccustomed to the legal schemes to defeat the will of the people, to get down to work and familiarize themselves with the obstacles that had to be surmounted.

The Socialist freedom of speculating on how things ought to be, came slowly to the consciousness that we were living under laws that had to be complied with if the Socialists were going to attain the end of placing a class ticket before the workingmen of Chicago. They could not get used to looking upon every one who had voted the ticket last fall as a party member. Yet such was the legal designation, and the required number of judges and clerks in the various wards could not be filled without hunting up people who had voted our ticket and yet law-maker hedges about the thorny path of political privilege is that only householders—heads of families, supported at the place of residence—are eligible for certain election duties. I suppose this is in line with Roosevelt's anti-race-suicide policy, to put a premium on family life, and discourage old bachelors.

The law also states that our party must have a "permanent chairman." Imagine the hysterics into which that throws the revolutionist suspicions of any tenure of office that had never been affiliated with our party. If sufficient persons could not be found to act we could not run a ticket in that ward and lose all possibility of electing an alderman.

According to the city law our convention has got to be open to the public the same as any other party's convention. The only way is for the Socialists to pack the

FREE FREE TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS AN ELEGANT TALKING MACHINE

With every purchase made at our store you will receive a coupon. When you have \$15 worth of coupons, bring them in, and receive

This Beautiful Graphophone Free

Call at our store and hear the specially prepared Records of Bands and instrumental music, songs, stories, etc., and assure yourself that this is the most liberal offer ever made to people of this vicinity.

The HUB

L. WEIGEL, Pres.

CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE!

Values Swept Away Profits Swept Away Surplus Stock Swept Away

Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory; at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue.

The New York Store

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY

A Shirt that Fits

AND GIVES SATISFACTION

REGULAR PRICE \$1.00--A TRIAL

65c **65c** 65c

BOYS' BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS 50c 75c Regular Price

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY

James Walker

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Boots and Shoes--New Line

We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade.—will figure on your bill at any time.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

convention, and send the nominees through that are previously determined upon.

Another inconvenience with which the capitalist last over night. To the public whoever is in office is the permanent chairman. But the Socialist Party changes its "permanent chairman" whenever it wishes.

The greatest difficulty was getting the party members to get down to business and learn these things. They wanted to spend their hot-entire afternoons in the usual conference programs. Finally when it penetrated the convolutions of their gray matter, that it was business or no political action, they went to work to learn what they had previously left to their capitalistic masters and mastered the conditions for running a city ticket in Chicago.

At every conference called a few kept pegging away on the necessities of what must be done. After they were discouraged and said: "You can't get the fool workingmen to do anything for themselves. Let's give it up, they want to be slaves."

But to those of us who see history as a long line of economic causes there is nothing surprising in the abject and irresponsible attitude of the working class, or its seeming reluctance to tackle matters of public import. The world, its institutions, its glories, its opportunities, have always pressed heavily on their work-benumbed shoulders. They were not to use their brain, only their brawn. Every organ grows by action. Is it any wonder that the workingman's brain is sluggish? It is the same brain that has been carried up by his class from the first days of the oppression of the weaker by the stronger.

I even heard intelligent Socialists say on the floor of these conferences: "Let us turn these matters over to some lawyer in the party who understands such things." As though we had not had enough of lawyers doing things for us, till we are thoroughly done up. We have got to learn the whole thing ourselves; we have got to know what we want; we have got to use intelligent means to get it. Class emancipa-

tion is not going to drop from the skies, even if every industry on earth is reduced to a perfect, faultless machine, turning out the maximum of product with the minimum of human effort.

The results here in Chicago, though so far are a splendid tribute to the perseverance of the Socialist workingmen and women. Everyone of the thirty-five wards is organized, holding regular meetings and in shape to handle the campaign.

It is estimated that the Socialist ticket being in the field will cost the city \$50,000 extra. So the working class are able to make a little ripple politically anyhow. There is the utmost anxiety to keep up the 50,000 Debs vote. I don't see any use in lying awake nights over that. We'll get all the Socialist votes that they'll count—just as we did in Colorado. We got all the Socialist vote there was. The weak-knees are not satisfied as to capitalist experiments yet.

The traction question will undoubtedly cut the vote here this spring. The Hearst papers are insistently advertising that the city buy the street railways, and they have a candidate for mayor up on that proposition. It seems surprising that intelligent persons could be deceived by such silly twaddle—no ways and means, no plan, nothing but the Hearst howl.

The eyes of the hopeful are fixed on Packingtown, though. This is the city of Dreadful Night and Dreadful Day—Capitalism in its quintessence—65,000 miserable, starving, straining, sickening, dying, imploring-eyed slaves, grinding out the greasy profits of the meat trust. This is where the death rate is greater than the birth rate—whose infection and millions of deadly germs pollute the air. This is the district that sent Comrade Ambrose to the legislature, and that we hope will send boodler Alderman Carey to kingdom come this spring. This is the place for the revolution to explode, and we hope it may do so before all the Pole and Hungarian serfs are made into bologna and weiner-wurst.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

G & K
CLOTHING

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

Gans & Klein
HELENA, MONT.

penses in case tickets are sold. We are to guarantee him \$20 and expenses in case the receipts do not amount to that much; and

Whereas, We cannot believe that wages tending to the level of subsistence under capitalism, that the wages of "firemen" have reached the minimum of \$20 a lecture and expenses, "or a maximum of 50 per cent of the receipts and expenses;" and

Whereas, The Socialist Party cannot afford to conduct its necessary propaganda on such a large bourgeois circus style; it being necessary at this time above all else to arouse by revolutionary class-conscious propaganda the seeming indifference of the despoiled workers; we realize that the high-priced Socialist lectures, for revenue only, are a detriment to the Socialist movement; be it

Resolved, That, as the "serenity of our tempers and dignity of our posture is beautiful" we cannot approve of such un-Socialistic methods of propaganda, and emphatically condemn the said Debs and our Territorial Secretary for booking such high-priced lectures.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, sent out to the locals in the territory and published in the Socialist Press.

J. D. CARPENTER,
Organizer.

have seen some outside the Local, for I am sure no one in the Local told him such lies as he says he heard here.

As to Ford's body guard, it does not seem he needs one. He is able to take care of himself. I am anxious to see a good healthy Local started here, as Nash says.

As to the Wisconsin deal, that speaks for itself. And as to Ford dictating to the Local, that is another of Holman's lies, as I myself told him last July. I stand ready to prove every statement made by Nash and state committee to be untrue, except two first that Nash was here Dec. 3 and 4, 1904, and second, that there was no meeting on Dec. 4, 1904.

J. N. SWANGER,
Faribault, Minn.

Socialist News From State Headquarters.

The following donations to the organizing fund have been received since last report:

Local Helena, \$1.00; Local Butte, \$17.50; previously reported, \$16.55; total, \$35.05.

During the past week circulars appealing for assistance for our Russian comrades have been sent out to all parts of the state. Father Hagerty will give 15 lectures in Montana commencing March 18th; dating has not yet been completed. Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett has been engaged by the National office for a lecture tour of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and will not be in Montana before July, but when Comrade Hazlett comes to Montana we hope to keep her in this state for a few months.

Negotiations are under way towards starting an organizer in the Northern part of the state and we hope that by next week to be able to state when this work will start.

Active work in organizing and lecturing will be carried on all through the spring and summer months.

In the meantime, we ask all Locals to push the sale of the special organizing stamps. The work that will be done from now on will be limited only by our finance. This state is big enough and there is work enough to keep two lecturers and an organizer at work all the time.

Go to work and get all the Socialists in your district into the party. One of the best signs of the healthy growth of the movement in Montana is the request coming to headquarters for our constitution and state platform in foreign languages. At the next meeting of the Local Quorum the question of having the constitution and platform translated and printed in the Finnish language will be acted on.

J. D. GRAHAM.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Even Nightgown Modes Have Changed Somewhat.

SOLID COLORED SILK MULLS.

The Circular Short Skirt Will Be Popular For Outdoor Wear—Suede Mousquetaire Gloves Reach the Elbow—Elastic Supersedes Buttons.

Nightgowns in lingerie sets are to have the sleeves set in with the tiniest of baby beading.

Some of the new nightgowns are embroidered like the linen shirt waists of

velvet embroidered in daisy petals. Tiny pieces of petal embroidered velvet trim the vest from the emplacement down to the chiffon velvet girdle. The sleeves are box plaited into the armholes and have a braid trimmed cuff.

THE MODE IN GLOVES.

The short white glove is considered provincial among well dressed women. Even for long sleeves that have transparent deep cuffs the suede mousquetaire glove is pulled over them to the elbow.

In suede mousquetaire the colors most approved are tans and grays. Black and white gloves are only worn with costumes they match. The grays and tans are allied with gowns of all colors when worn with a hat.

The best makes of mousquetaire gloves are without buttons. They pull on easily over the hand and are worn well wrinkled.

Glance gloves are kept for shopping and traveling wear.

There is a new glove which has elastic at the top instead of buttons. They are convenient to don, but have not the neat and smart appearance of a buttoned glove.

With the low hairdressing in vogue there is a great demand for attractive

CORRESPONDENCE

Livingston, Mont., March 2, 1905.

That's right comrade, make him sit down or stop howling about what he and the balance of such Reverends are howling about and then vote for a system that he knows will perpetuate. So long as the people follow the lead of such fakers as Rev. Ellis is you can expect fraud in high places of trust, for they uphold the present system by their votes. Why shouldn't they? They get their money from where they get their talk. Yes; the Reverend will howl about gambling and the poor fallen women, and then at the very next election vote to keep it going for another two years. Such Reverends kindle the fires of a bloody revolution. The Rev. will prate about Socialism; how "if people should vote a majority for it," how Socialism would destroy the home. If it destroyed the home any more than the present system is doing the Socialists had better stop their agitation. It would please such Reverends if the agitation of Socialism would cease, for if it keeps up for a few more years the Reverends will have to go to work and earn an honest living instead of fighting a just and honest system. Such people have kept back progression for the last nineteen hundred years. So I think it is time some one would ask the Right Reverends to sit down, and go away back and sit down.

M. L. BAKER.

Fairbault, Minn., Feb. 25, 1905.

The Montana News, Helena Montana:

Dear Comrade: Having read the article in the Montana News written by S. M. Holman, of Minneapolis, in regard to Local Fairbault, I wish to state a few facts in regard to same.

In the first place he says the reasons were given the 80 Locals of this state.

Holman says but one Local asked for a referendum vote and two of its members visited the state headquarters and after investigation conceded that the state committee were justified in their action. Says the matter of Local Fairbault was investigated thoroughly, the state secretary having been sent there for that purpose. He says this action was urged by a majority of the Socialists of Faribault, all of which is a lie of the rankest kind. Now, I do not say someone might have written to Nash complaining about Ford on Local Faribault, for we have fired some who have been members. Some have left on one pretext or another. He says Ford reported 23 members voted against the adoption of National platform, whereas, no meeting was held. In this statement Holman is a LIAR. For I was at that meeting and so told Holman in Minneapolis last July.

In the statement, too, the 80 Locals, Nash says Local Faribault had 23 members and at our next meeting added five more.

Nash says he conversed with many active Socialists. He may

Billings Mont., Feb., 27 '05.

J. H. Walsh, Helena Mont.

Dear Comrade: Yours of the 13th at hand and contents noted. Would have answered sooner but have been trying to get a few subs., but have failed so far but have not given up the fight yet, but it is a pretty hard job to get subs for a Socialist paper in a place like Billings, where we have so much prosperity that there is about five men looking for every job, and a smallpox epidemic at the same time, but the town has commenced to take on its normal condition and I think in a short time I will be able to do some business for the News. We will have a meeting of the local next Sunday the 5th; the first one we have been able to hold this year on account of the smallpox.

We intend to put a ticket in the field this spring, but I can not tell when our convention will be until after we meet Sunday. Inclosed find money order for \$1.50 for which please send me a bundle of special edition of Robert Randall's speech. Hoping I can do something for the News in the near future, I am,

Yours for Socialism,
P. H. FARRELL.

[The special edition had been exhausted when the above letter reached this office. However, the order will be filled next issue with our special edition containing "Randall's Defense" which is as good as the speech if not better for propaganda.—Editor.]

Bisbee Ariz., Feb., 23 '05.

Montana News, Helena Montana.

Dear Sir: Having read in the Daily People articles taken from your paper I wish you would send me a sample copy so I can get your correct address as well as subscription price: any more copies that you may send will be distributed among the S. L. P., and S. P. members.

Yours fraternally,
F. F. DUGAN.



TOQUE OF BLUE TULLE.

last summer, with great flower designs that twist up each side, and are heavily embroidered.

Mateasse silk dressing sacks are stunning and may be bought just now at greatly reduced prices. They are more within the limit of the average woman's pocketbook than the lounging robes of the same material.

Petticoats of changeable taffeta running through many colors are to the fore again.

Very charming are the new silk mulls in solid colors.

Taffeta with a soft finish and in pin stripes holds first place among spring silks.

Filmy flecus, little ripples and swirls of lace and elbow sleeves and lace ruffles will make the summer frock a thing of loveliness.

Quite as pretty as the chiffon ruches are the neck trimmings of double and triple rows of dainty lace. They have the advantage of washing well.

Pink and blue chip hats are trimmed with blue velvet ribbon bows that match in color, but deepen in shade. Pink camellias are placed on the blue hats, while a hat of pink will boast impossible blue camellias.

An exceedingly smart and becoming toque is herewith illustrated. It is made of the palest blue tulle overlaid with a glistening embroidery in which pale blue pearls play an important part. Inside the daintily curved brim folds of tulle are arranged, and a lovely feather droops over the side.



BLUE CHINE SILK FROCK.

hair ornaments. Back and side combs will be, of course, in vogue, and there are any number of lovely tortoise shell and amber pins for the hair.

The newest idea in hatpins is the safety pin to keep the hat in position. This pin is very long and has besides the regulation fastening arrangement that fits down firmly into the hair, the snap being adjusted through the folds of the millinery.

The frock illustrated is of blue chine silk. A very decorative ribbon trimming ornaments the skirt. The waist simulates a bolero and is slightly surplined in front. The girdle and band about the neck of the bodice are of tan suede trimmed with a ribbon design.

FOR WARM WEATHER WEAR.

The circular short skirt for walking and outing generally is one of the summer models. It is made with a seam up the front, which insures a perfect fit about the hips and a pretty swing at the feet that no amount of darts and seams can accomplish.

Soft surah in a checked design, the colorings in black and white, blue or

green and white, makes an ideal warm weather traveling gown. A dress of this kind worn with a white "dicky" and cuffs to match always makes the costume look fresh and neat, as these adjuncts may be frequently renewed.

Chic examples of lingerie, lawn and batiste shirt waists are a mass of tiny tucks. They are daintily embroidered by hand in small sprays of hand worked embroidery. Insertions of lace and swiss are to be seen on the best machine made models, but the hand work is much more exclusive and elegant.

Shirt waist sleeves are fuller at the top and are not trimmed there with tucks or lace, as they were last summer.

The smart waist pictured may be carried out in any of the heavy silks of the season. It is laid from shoulders to waist in wide outward turning plaits. These plaits are embroidered with designs in fancy braid, the upper pattern simulating a yoke. About the vest of Irish lace is an empiacement of



NEW BODICE MODEL.

LINEN COSTUMES.

Three piece costumes of the finest kind of white linen are the last fashion cry. The costume consists of a long skirt and two bodices, one low and the other high, both made with elbow sleeves. They are beautifully inserted with valenciennes lace and embroidered by hand in floral designs over lace and linen. The low waist depends for adornment upon an exquisitely wrought bertha. The high waist is of the usual dainty lingerie style.

Among the jewelry novelties is a dog collar of jet.

Corset covers fashioned entirely of insertion are worn with slips of fine linen or lawn.

Floral effects promise to out rival all other spring designs and are to be seen on all sorts of materials.

There is a new linen scattered with small blossoms that will be very smart



BLACK MALINES HAT.

this summer made up into the useful shirt waist suit. These lines, which resemble old fashioned calico, are very garish in coloring.

The old chine silk of long ago is again fashionable, the smartest colors in this silk being chrysoprase green and Du Barry rose.

The dainty hat pictured is of black ruffled malines, which forms the entire chapeau. Under the brim and peeping over it on one side are exquisite La France roses, with their foliage.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

BUT

We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Cent CHEAPER

THAN THEY SELL TRASH

CRAGG & HARVEY

Representing **GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago**

Socialist National Platform

I.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power

of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be long to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever will be for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be intrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER

Livingston, March, 5, 1905.

How are you Socialists going to equalize when you get in power? You cannot do it. People said the same thing about the inventing of steam power in Robert Fulton's time. They said he would never make his boat run by steam. The people gathered on the banks of the Hudson river. They said he'll never start the boat. As soon as it was steamed up and started the same people held up their hands and said he'll never stop it, turned and contradicted their word. They first said he never would start the boat and in less than five minutes said he would never stop it.

The people said the same thing about steam cars, and electricity, but don't wonder now at it. The people have said the same thing about farm machinery—that we would never see the time when reaper, thresher and sacker combined together would be invented, but you can see them. They are not to be found on the small individually owned farm because they are too expensive for the man with small means and there are 55 per cent of them in the United States that don't own the land on which they farm. One says its their own fault. I admit of that. They have voted for a system that has made them tenant farmers. So, Bro. Farmer, don't kick because you're being robbed. You voted for what you're getting. When you vote for a system that will give all you produce minus what it actually takes to run the government of the people, by the people and for the people, then, and not until then, will you get what you produce. "I get all I produce," says one. Then how in the Devil is it that the farmer is running behind every year? It's their own fault, says one. Just so, they vote the run behind system. If the farmers under the present Capitalist system would co-operate there would be some relief to them, but they don't. They take their produce to market and compete against each other. Says one, "competition is the life of trade." What I think about it is that they have just about competed themselves out of house and home.

Now, for illustration, take the thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, Vol. I,

1898, of hand and machine labor. You will find a great difference between the old primitive and modern farming. Take units (26) of this report and unit (20) the time reported for breaking one acre 6.40 hours, and under modern methods the same time for breaking one acre (units 3 and 27) the time required for plowing 9.7 acre is one hour, being required under the later as against 6 hours and 40 minutes under the earlier methods and likewise all through everything produced. Take this report and it is taken on an average about 16 times as long under the old mode as it takes under the improved method. Says one, "we have those improved farm machines, yes," but who owns them, is it the man with a mortgage or the one with no incumbrance? Says one, "I'm doing tolerable well better than those in the old world." Not by a jug-full you are not. In Germany a farmer gets some show when he transports his produce, but you don't here. In Germany there are government-owned railroads—the farmer is protected against private roads. But here there is a discrimination between the big shipper and little shipper for the simple reason the roads are privately owned. Says one, "I don't ship anyway." No, but to sell to those that do ship and they can get a rate that pays them to ship when you cannot get the rates that a big shipper does. Now, Mr. Farmer, let me ask you a question. Can the big shipper of letters get a better rate on his letters than you can? If not, why not? Oh! but the government makes a contract to carry the mail for so much. Well, why cannot the government make the same contract for carrying the little farmer's produce as it does the large shipper's? Says one, "You see, the government furnishes men to handle the mail." Just so. Why cannot the government furnish men to handle the produce that is shipped. Says one, "That is private property." Isn't letters and papers private property, too? They don't go to just those that are employed by the government do they? Now, congressmen and senators can send documents through the mails and not cost them anything, but it costs the people something.

Well, says one, "That is for the public good of the people." Just so. Why isn't what people live on for the public good? If there were no producers there would be no public. Now, Friend, I'll tell you a better way is for the government to own everything that is used publicly. That would not bar a person from owning private property. If a person wanted to own an automobile they could own one, provided they produced it or its equivalent. So if a person did not want an auto and wanted to ride on an automobile the government would have them. One says, "We-e-ll, why can everybody have a railroad." It seems that question is just a little foolish, for a railroad there is no one now would want a private railroad if the were public roads to do the public business of the people. There is no one who wants to own the post-office as it is owned, for there would be no profit in a privately owned postoffice if there was a publicly owned one, and by the publicly owned postoffice you can send four pounds through the mails, when, if you wanted to send the same article and same weight by a privately owned transit it would cost you no less than six times the amount that the public would charge you. Now, when the people can see and know these things I don't see why they don't demand it. They certainly would not want to pay six times as they do now. For carrying a letter or even one cent more, they would kick like the Devil. They will kick for a little thing, but for a big thing there is no kick. They have been ground down so small there is just a small kick from them. M. L. BAKER.

S. L. P., CORRECTS

AN ERROR OR TWO.

(Continued from page one.)

itors go, pay no bills nor collect no accounts, and say amen to all that DeLeon writes in the People. But yet, under the present competitive system where would my family get a living from?

Now, let me say that I am not so sure that your official organ is run, by you of the rank and file; if you will try to oust Mr. DeLeon, et. al., I think that you will find you are up against something. Your party owned paper avoids in its publication a full detailed statement of how it gets its resources to run, and just how much it pays its help—it gives just about as vague a report as the Appeal to Reason on this proposition which is of vital importance. If a majority of the people do not want my privately owned paper they will put me out, not by referendum, but by non-support. The party will eventually own the press, but that time has not arrived as yet, no more than Christmas for 1905 has arrived. These moves must all come in their natural time and channel, and during this time the intellectual will be the advance guard in your party as well as any other.

I am not sufficiently well posted upon your party program to possibly be able to point out to you faults or weak points, but certainly you do not claim that it is built like the old man's shay. I grant that our party is not perfect, but possibly as much so as economic development will permit.

I would be pleased to publish a letter from you Mr. Williams of any S. L. P., member telling me or any other Socialist, in detail how to proceed—assuming that we have reached the parting of the way.

Helena Packing & Provision Company

We are receiving some new California Vegetables, such as—

- Cabbage,
- Beets,
- Carrots,
- Turnips,
- Cauliflower, also
- Fancy Jersey Sweet Potatoes,
- Fancy Jersey Cranberries,
- 4 lbs. 25c
- 3 quarts 25c
- Capital Brand Cramery Butter
- Best on earth—2 lbs. 65c
- CITY EGGS, 2 doz. 85c
- RANCH EGGS, 2 doz. 75c

Helena Packing & Provision Co
320-22 N. Main St. L. D. Phone 129

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McJannet, 106 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 593
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Stop Your Cold Be Vigorous



with a superior bath cabinet one should always be well. By stimulating the circulation and opening the pores, it dissipates all congestions of COLDS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM and all skin diseases.

Price Complete \$5.00

PARCHEN DRUG CO., AND PARCHEN BROS.



The Mechanic's Lunch

goes all the better with a bottle of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better, too. Capital Beer in case lots of 24 bottles costs only \$3.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal. Capital Beer is a fine beer for lunch, dinner or supper.

CAPITAL BREWING COMPANY



SHORT ROUTE FAST TIME TO THE PACIFIC COAST

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

Connecting EVERY DAY

At St. Paul and Minneapolis with all Limited and Fast Mail Trains for Chicago, New York and the East and at Havre for Pacific coast points.

E B Trains Lv Gt Falls 3:05 a m
W B Tr's Lv 4:40 a m 3:15 p m

All meal dining-cars served a la carte. For full information regarding rates and sleeping car, write or call upon W. C. Doherty, Lewistown, Stage office, or

L. H. YOUNG, Great Falls.

SEND YOUR JOB WORK TO THE NEWS OFFICE

Send in a few subs