

What Is Socialism

By John C. Kennedy, in New York Worker.

Socialism is a philosophy or theory of social evolution. It rests principally upon three important doctrines: First, the materialistic conception of history; second, the class struggle; and, third, the tendency in modern industry towards organization and concentration.

The substance of the materialistic conception of history may be briefly stated as follows:

In any given epoch the social, political, and moral superstructure of society is determined by its economic basis. Owing to constant inventions and improvements in the productive process the economic basis of society is continually changing. This constant change in the economic basis necessitates in turn further changes in the social, political, and moral superstructure of society. It should be noted, however, that the superstructure of one industrial epoch sometimes survives and reaches over into another industrial epoch, thus acting as a clog upon social progress, and necessitating for its overthrow a revolution.

By this interpretation of history we can intelligently explain the evolution of society through the various stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization. By this interpretation alone can we account for the successive appearance of slavery, serfdom, and the wage system. If we accept the materialistic conception of history it is easy to understand the different political organizations and social relations that have prevailed during the hunting, pastoral, agricultural and manufacturing stages of society. It is likewise easy to understand and explain the great changes in moral ideas during the course of social evolution. But if we reject this theory, which was first propounded by Marx and Engels, we must remain in the dark as to the underlying causes of social change and progress. The materialistic conception of history then, is the first fundamental principle of socialism.

Next let us consider the class struggle. Its essence is this:

Ever since the institution of private property there has been a property-holding class and a propertyless class. In the struggle for existence the property holders have had certain economic interests which were opposed to the interests of the propertyless class and vice versa. Hence we find in every epoch a class struggle based upon economic interests. This struggle has been more or less keen according to the economic interests of the classes have been more or less opposed, and the participants more or less intelligent. Slave has rebelled against master, serf turned against feudal lord, and the wage worker fights the capitalist. In such case the individuals belonging to one class have common economic interests which are opposed to those of the other class, hence the class struggle.

But we know not only that there have been and continue to be class struggles. We know also which classes have been and which will be the victors in these struggles. In every epoch the dominant class has always been the one which owned and controlled the essential means of production and distribution. In the age of slavery it was the master who owned the estate or latifundia. In the age of feudalism it was the feudal lord who owned the land. In the age of capitalism it is the capitalist and landlord who owns the land, mines, mills, factories, and railroads, which are the essential means of production and distribution.

We know also that there has always been a tendency for the class which is most useful to society to dislodge the ruling class and get control of the means of production and distribution.

To-day the class struggle is sharper and more clearly defined than ever before, and the participants are intelligent and awake to their material interests. The ruling, or capitalist class, is no longer socially necessary, as its functions are now being performed by hired wage-workers. From manual laborer to superintendent we find that it is the hired employee that is today performing the socially useful labor. Hence, as the working class is now the only useful class, and as it is by far the most numerous class, we hold that it will inevitably get control of the means of production and distribution and become the ruling class of society. But in becoming the ruling class the workers will abolish class rule and class struggles forever, since there is no other class beneath the workers to exploit.

This is the doctrine of the class struggle, and it can easily be proved by a reference to history.

Finally Socialism points out the constant tendency in modern capitalist industry toward organization and centralization. The "trust problem" which is now perplexing the capitalist economists was foreseen and foretold by Socialist writers fifty years ago. As is generally known, the railroads, steel, oil, coal, iron, sugar, meat, leather—in fact all the great industries are rapidly passing into the hands of a few powerful financiers. The department stores and the "chain" stores, such as those of the United Cigar Stores Company, the Regal, Douglas, and Waldorf shoe companies, on the one hand, and the mail order houses, such as Montgomery Ward & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., on the other, are rapidly driving the small independent dealers to the wall. Moreover, several large manufacturing concerns, such as the Larkin Soap Co., are eliminating the middleman altogether, and are dealing directly with the consumers.

If you would verify the Socialists' contention that industry is being organized and concentrated into the hands of a few owners, you need but look about you in the world of business.

These, then, are the three fundamentals of Socialism; the materialistic conception of history; the class struggle, and modern industrial concentration.

What is the relation of these fundamental doctrines to each other? We have seen, according to the materialistic conception of history, that when there is a change in the economic basis of society we may expect a corresponding change in the political and social superstructure. We have seen, furthermore, that the concentration and organization of modern industry has made a wonderful change in the economic basis of society. Small, individual, competitive production has been supplanted by large, co-operative, monopolistic production. What change in our political social relations corresponds to this sweeping revolution in industry? The answer must be plain to the most superficial observer. If the method of production has changed from individual to co-operative, the form

of ownership of the means of production must likewise change from individual to co-operative. In other words, the materialistic conception of history, when applied to modern industrial conditions shows very clearly that we must establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in the near future, or forego the advantages of centuries of industrial progress.

But how is this great social change to be accomplished? Let us now turn to the doctrine of the class struggle. It was shown above that the working class is the only socially necessary class, that it is by far the more numerous class, and that it is becoming more and more intelligent and awake to its interests. With such a class arrayed in bitter conflict against the small ruling class of capitalists, we have not far to look to find who will inaugurate the Socialist Republic. Written large in the book of social progress we can read: "To the working class belongs the duty and the privilege of establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth."

This in a nutshell is the positive Socialist philosophy. It does not concern itself with the dreams of reformers; it does not build upon desire or hope; it is but the expression of the laws of social evolution.

Pauperism In London

To any one who remains in London any length of time the conditions among the poorer classes are appalling, certain thoroughfares fairly swarming with those who are in the last stages of poverty and misery.

Go where you will in the West End any time in the afternoon or evening, your eyes or your ears will be met with a score of appeals for help. Match vendors, who in most cases do not earn their living by what they sell, but what is given by sympathetic passersby, are more numerous than ever, slinking around every corner.

At every entrance to the big restaurants are to be seen numbers of unkempt persons, waiting for a chance to pick up a penny by pretending to hold the cab door for you, or any small offices they think they can convince you they have performed.

From all over Great Britain come reports of thousands of unemployed organizing to demand relief. The situation is still worse in London. In the police courts evidence of the desperate character of the situation is furnished each day.

On one day no fewer than five cases were heard where tragedies resulted from lack of employment or food. In one case a man murdered his two children because he could not bear to see them starve.

Statistics just published show that nearly one million pounds (\$5,000,000) less wages was paid to the workmen in Great Britain last year than the year before, and it is estimated the wages have shrunk still further this year.

The demand of the unemployed of Westham the other day was for the establishment of a farm colony. In this district alone four thousand persons are without any means of earning a livelihood.

—New York Herald.

The Aim of Socialism

This country is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class—the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the Socialist co-operative system. The means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere one per cent of it owns over half the wealth of the nation! The means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to all instead of to a few.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrious class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Socialist movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developing here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Programme of International Socialism.

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities, in other words: collective ownership of the means of production.
 2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
 4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
 6. Education of all children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.
- If you believe in the above, vote with the Socialists, join the Socialist Party.

Read good Socialist literature, attend the meetings where Socialist speakers will explain the doctrines, aims and object of our movement.

Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage and profit system, because this system which is declared sacred by the beneficiaries of modern capitalism, enables the few to enslave the many. The man who is in possession of the means of production owns the means of life—he owns the lives of those who own nothing but their labor power which they must sell for hours, days, weeks, months and years in order to live.

—Labor.

The Negro Question

Around, above and beneath the Negro Question is the White Man Question. Capitalism is laying the foundation for the disenfranchisement of the white man. The Negro has few friends. He is burdened with the curse of onetime slavery which hangs over him like a fall.

The Negro did not voluntarily enter slave crime of a stronger race. He is today suffering for the begotten by the vicious crime of profit gatherers. He is now being exploited for profit that exploited his ancestors. Then the persons of his ancestors were sold for the wealth their labor would produce, now they are exploited for the wealth their labor produces. Their ancestors were enslaved by capitalists of New England for profit, and the descendants were freed by capitalists of New England because New England capitalists, with free labor, could not compete with the Southern capitalists with slave labor.

Profit, profit, profit, always profit, the sole inspiration of capitalism, was the abiding force that molded the destiny of the Negro. The humanitarians—Garrison, Phillips, Lovejoy, and others—were in the fore front of the great battle of emancipation but they were unconsciously the instruments of economic evolution, of competition. When the Negro was "emancipated" he was thrown into the vat of free labor to boil with white labor over the fires of exploitation. Northern and southern capitalists now join in feeding the fires that extract fat from both white and Negro labor.

Jap capitalists threw their wage slaves against the Russian capitalists and Russian capitalists threw their wage slaves against the Jap capitalists. That hundreds of thousands of wage slaves were lost on either side mattered not to either set of capitalists, from a capitalist standpoint. The Japs won and now the two groups of capitalists are mixing legs under the banquet board and swapping the saliva of joy over anticipated profits from their joint efforts. In the meanwhile the wage slaves of both nations are sucking the hind teat of poverty in their hovels and rags. This illustrates the war between the capitalists of north and south.

The Negro and the white are sucking this same dry teat, while the capitalists of north and south are wedded as one and work the teat by suction from the upper end. So in reality every attack upon the negro is intended for the white. Their economic interests are one and indivisible, hence the necessity for socialist propaganda among the negroes. The white and negro problems are merged. They are one and must be solved by the same antidote—socialism, under which each will be given the tools of production and retain the entire product of his labor. Each will then crawl from his chrysalis into a higher and healthier condition and progress in proportion to their respective mental and moral capacity.

The "yellow peril" will be solved in the same manner. Socialism meets the question with an unquavering hand and a steady eye. Socialists extend your good right hand to the negro and to the Jap and Chinese, all are economic brothers and must travel through the bog of misery together. Our interests are one, we must fight as one.

Prosperity Patriotism And Good Government

The plutocratic papers are all the time harping about prosperity, patriotism and good government when they have no more idea what constitutes good government, patriotism and prosperity, than a south sea islander, in fact not near as much. When the money comes their way no matter from what source that means prosperity to them. Good government is embodied in a vast standing army ready at any time to shoot down the proletariat, or working class for presuming to protect against unjust economic conditions. We never can have good government under the present criminal system, no matter who is at the head of it.

With our highest public officials elected by fraud and bribery we must expect corruption in our politics. The worst thieves and robbers that we can know are those in office who are trying to steal away our liberties.

Who are making our government a farce, who are seeking to suppress our Reform papers, who are imprisoning our speakers and outraging them for criticising and denouncing the present infamous system, or administration.

If any people ever had a just cause for war or revolution it is the American people for no people in all history has been plundered and outraged like the citizens of this republic, at the hands of a brutal, soulless plutocracy or their official representatives.

Since the death of Abraham Lincoln at the hands of a plutocratic assassin the United States has not had a president that was a truly representative of the peoples interests in general, down to the present time all have been representatives of what are called the commercial interests. And all or nearly all have obtained their office by corrupt methods.

The ignorant, partisan laboring class, blind to their own economic conditions are largely to blame for all the evils of our present system. They have been marched up to the polls by the millions and voted like so many cattle or slaves. Voted to perpetuate their own bondage. Both of the old parties stand for economic or wage slavery and both of the old parties must be wiped out or overcome before we can have a decent or just administration of public affairs. The grantest act of patriotism at the present time is to break away from the two old political parties and help us organize a party that truly represents the interests of all classes or the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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.



WILL BISHOP CARROLL

PLEASE REPLY?

We are watching, with increasing interest, the war of Catholicism upon Socialism, but we have failed as yet, to find in the church writings, a clear and succinct reason for its opposition. Socialism simply and only seeks the economic emancipation of the masses from the clutches of the exploiting class. Socialism will raise the laborer to a clean, virile atmosphere. Socialism will teach morality and brotherhood. Socialism will wipe out demoralizing, crime-breeding conditions. Socialism will inculcate in the lowly a sense of self respect and, corollarily, respect for the personal and social rights of all mankind.

Why then does the Catholic church oppose Socialism? Christ taught all these things and the Catholic church pretends much worship of Him. We respectfully ask: What does the church favor? Socialism means that every man and every woman shall be useful in some way to him or her self and to all mankind. That each person shall have the door of opportunity held wide open at all times for the greatest development of the best in him. Is the Catholic church opposed to that?

Socialism means that the laborer shall receive all he produces. The average production, now in America is about \$10 for every man. Is the Catholic church opposed to that? Now, the capitalist gets \$8 of this and the laborer \$2. Is the Catholic church in favor of that? We would like for Bishop Carroll, or some other champion of the faith, to tell us what is what. We are open to conviction upon this as upon any other vital question pertaining to the well being of ourselves and our brother man. We offer our columns to Bishop Carroll for a reply to the above interrogatories and promise fair treatment in the interest of enlightenment.

The Catholic church is forcing its schools to the fore, is teaching its votaries something. What is it teaching that is better and more vital to mankind than is set out above?

THE COMING REVOLUTION

The great revolution is on. Look where one may—in Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Japan, England, America, in every nook and cranny of the civilized world is unrest. That this unrest cannot be subdued by make-shifts or by the military is patent. This is because the cause is fundamental. The masses have reached the limit of endurance. The worm is turning. The capitalists are in their last ditch. The workers shall have the means with which to produce wealth and enjoy what they produce. The joys of life shall be theirs and the fight has begun to obtain them. Municipal ownership is no cure. Government ownership of railroads is no cure. Only the mantle of Socialism will cure the diseases of capitalism.

The following dispatch is interesting:

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct 25.—The superintendent of the newly created Pennsylvania state constabulary announces that he wants 500 western riders of good character to complete his organization. He expects to recruit many of these men in Montana and is taking steps to reach the riders of that state. The organization of the new state police is practically completed: these men are wanted to fill out the authorized enrollment. The superintendent wants the best material that he can get; good riders are necessary and it is also essential that the men be of good character. Their positions will be responsible and they must be able to take care of themselves in critical situations. The superintendent believes that the best material he can get is to be found among the Montana riders of the range.

Something new in the way of suppression and oppression. These fellows from Montana are expected to ride and shoot well. It is expected the capitalists of Montana will import a like class from Pennsylvania, when their "interests" are threatened by the voters. Perhaps these fellows are expected to suppress free speech.

We clipped from the Saturday Evening Post of New York the following pointed editorial:

"In Germany and in Spain a considerable part of the inhabitants of certain districts are just now plunged in the deepest misery of actual want. But the Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain, the "fathers and guardians" of those agonized peoples are disporting themselves in extravagant luxury, giving brilliant entertainments, squandering millions sweated from the people in taxes. If the meanest member of one of the royal families were to die, this "blowing it in like a drunken sailor" would be suspended and the courts would go into mourning. But not for the tragic deaths of hundreds and thousands of mere subjects.

The day will surely come when such an exhibition as this, or similar careless exhibitions by the rich brothers of the poor in other parts of the world, will be as impossible as a cannibal feast."

The old system papers are beginning to see the way.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

In the Labour Leader, of October 6, 1905, a Socialist paper published in London, England, the following appears:

"Kingston Socialist Sunday school opened last Sunday with an attendance of 30 children and 45 grown-ups. Alfred Russell conducted the school, and Lizzie Glasier was the speaker. There is every hope of a good school in this district. Grown-ups are always welcome."

Here is an inspiration for the Socialists of America. A school devoted to the instruction of the pure moral principles of Socialism to children would certainly work wonders. Catch these children before they imbibe the poisons of capitalism and churchianity and they will walk their paths of life with the light of truth illuminating the lies and pitfalls they will meet. The Catholic church, and in a lesser degree other religious orders, recognize the strength of inoculating youth with their various beliefs and they are successful. A youth equipped with the bi-nocular of simon-pure Socialism will see straight through the social, religious and economic rottenness of capitalism.

After the poison of the present system of pure graft has entered the blood of a child and destroyed the red corpuscles of brotherhood, it is difficult matter to drive out that poison and substitute the anti-toxin—Truth. So well is this demonstrated by the laborers of the world. They may be told a thousand times that they create all wealth, that all wealth therefore belongs to labor, but that terrible poison forced into their system in their youth, clouds their sense of economic perception and they accept slavery as a condition rightfully theirs, and they perpetuate that slavery by their own voluntary action.

Catch the child while the film of purity enshrouds its sense of right action, or righteousness, and give him a tonic to strengthen his bump of perception and no rotten fallacy will ever blind him to his social rights and duties.

We commend with emphasis, the Sunday school idea; it is an idea with great capacity for world wide expansion; it has been and is now being proven a success by the Romish church, which never; never quits in its policy of inoculating a child. Organize your Sunday schools, comrades. They need cost nothing. They may be held in your own homes. Every neighborhood may have one. Offer simple prizes as an inducement for attendance. Have Socialist Christmas trees, emblematic of Christ's Socialist teachings and soon the great movement for human emancipation will be triumphant. Organize Sunday schools, our sister comrades will help and take the lead. Let us hear from comrades upon this subject. Let us see if there is real red blood in the Socialist movement.

History does not record such a movement as the Socialist movement. It is irresistible. It is like a vast avalanche.

The Socialist party of Bingham Canyon, Utah, has placed a full municipal ticket in the field with bright prospects of winning a victory.

The growth of the Socialist party at Bingham Canyon has forced a fusion between the two old parties, but notwithstanding, the combination, the workingmen and women have their sleeves rolled up to put the combination down and out in November.—Miners Magazine.

A Convert to Socialism

Among the recent converts to Socialism is Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the eminent author, historian, essayist and man of letters. Colonel Higginson represents the class that believes that under present political conditions the country is fast going to tatters.

He has long been an advocate of municipal ownership, which he says is only a step toward Socialism. Colonel Higginson is not satisfied with the progress the municipal ownership movement is making, however, and yet the record of the last century shows that gradually the cities of the United States are acquiring their own public utility plants.

In 1800 there were sixteen public waterworks in the United States, all privately built and owned, except one in Winchester, Virginia. Fourteen of these private plants have since become public. Of the fifty largest cities in this country twenty-one originally built and now own their waterworks, twenty have changed from a private to a public ownership and only nine depend on private capitalists.

That shows that the municipal ownership campaign is not retrogressing at any rate.—Butte Evening News.

Wisconsin Notes

Four public lecture courses are being given in the public schools in Milwaukee. And although we have but one Social-Democratic member of the school board yet it is significant that three out of four courses are being given in Socialist wards—that is, in wards controlled by the Social-Democrats.

The Finnish Social-Democrats of Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha held a very successful entertainment last week in which they cleared \$100. The proceeds were sent to Finland to assist their comrades there in their fight for universal suffrage.

There is consternation in the capitalist camp in Milwaukee. A frantic effort is being made to combine the forces of the demoralized capitalistic parties in Milwaukee against the class conscious organization of the Social-Democrats. The republicans and democrats, the stalwarts and halfbreeds, the "reformers" etc., are now being opportunely most eagerly to unite against the most common enemy.

Some months ago, the Milwaukee Sentinel (stalwart republican) con-

ceded the "probability of the Social-Democrats carrying Milwaukee in the next spring's election." This "probability" has received a very decidedly increased emphasis in the events of this week. The daily papers of October 28, announce with big scare-head type that a citizens ticket "to be wholly non-partisan" (of course) is to be immediately launched for the next spring campaign. A circular letter has been issued to citizens, reformers, preachers, and sundry other kinds of people urging the immediate organization of a "citizens' movement."

Among other things the letter says, "the investigations of three grand juries have laid open the terrible condition in our city and county government." To express their protest and their disgust with the present city government, many of our best citizens have voted the Social-Democratic ticket. There is a decided danger that our next municipal election will be carried by that party. "This must be avoided."

Mr. Lorenz, "non-partisan" chairman of the republican county committee, also general manager for Judge Carpenter, the catholic candidate for judge in the recent judicial election, now hopes to sacrifice himself by becoming a candidate of this aggregation, states in an interview "that there is absolutely no doubt in my mind that I can beat any ticket the Social-Democrats can put up. That is the party we will have to figure with."

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that this campaign is to be financed by "men of means" small capitalists, no doubt. At any rate Mr. Lorenz informs us that no man is to be allowed to run as a candidate on this ticket unless he is able to contribute \$1,000 towards the campaign fund. Further he says, "we are no Social-Democrats that can carry on the campaign without money."

CARL D. THOMPSON, State Organizer.

LOYAL TO OLD KENTUCKY.

Postmaster Breathitt of Hopkinsville, Ky., recently received the following letter from a former Kentuckian, who now lives in Oregon: "Mr. Post Master—Will you please hand this note to some tobacco raiser? I want 5 dollars' worth of home-made tobacco from old Ky. for chewing. I want as old tobacco as there is and as good. I want to pay what it is worth. Would like if it was twisted. Whoever gets this note answer at once. I used to live in Ky., in Livingston co., and if there is some good old maid or a widowed lady a Bout thirty-five or forty, tell them to write to me if they want to change their name to a better one. I was married once in Ky. I got my license at smithland, was married at love's chapel, close to caryville. I got a fine lady. I want a nother one from old Ky., they are the people and most respected." Then he added as a postscript: "Say, lady, if you do write send me yore picture. I am this way, quick sales and good profits. My wife has Bin dead seven years. I have no children. By By."

In Japanese Hospitals.

The greatest difference between the work of Japanese hospitals and that of our country is the former's greater simplicity of equipment and economy of management. We are apt to surround ourselves with so many "labor saving devices" that the mere care of them becomes a burden, and in our hospitals there is generally a liberal use of supplies. At Hiroshima the recently important things, including an X ray and photographing outfit and a chemical and bacteriological laboratory, are all to be found, but not things which are considered unessential. Bandages from clean wounds are washed, rolled by hand and used repeatedly, while laundry is kept at a minimum by rules specifying the length of time bedding and kimonos are to be used.—Century.

The Attraction.

The assistant pastor of the church had been in charge of the service one Sunday morning in the absence of the pastor, and he was greatly pleased when one of the women of the congregation said to him: "My sister and I always come out when you preach, Mr. —." He was about to express his appreciation of the compliment when his supposed admirer continued naively:



To Be Well Dressed

does not mean expensively dressed but it does mean that your clothes are perfectly tailored. That the quality is right and the fit correct. Keep yourself well dressed.

AT A SMALL COST

by selecting your full suit and overcoat now while the lines are new and unbroken. Styles that are stylish and of dependable makes. The prices range from

\$12.50 to \$30

The HUB

L. WEIGEL, Pres. CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

Irresistible Prices For Fine Table Linens

We are justly proud of our Table Linens. They are fine goods, and we can truthfully recommend them to the thrifty housewife.

All white Fringed Table Cloths, rose design, 55 X 90 inches \$1.35 All white Hemmed Table Cloths, fuschia design, 63 X 77 in. \$1.45 White Hemstitched Table Cloths, tulip design, 60 X 64 in. \$2.45 Pure Irish Table Linen, passion flower design, 72 in. wide 85c yd. Hemstitched Damask Linen Lunch cloths, 36 X 36 inches 70c. Fringed Damask Table doilies, 11 in. 90c doz., 14 in. \$1.20 doz. Ladies we have everything you need in the way of Linens. None but the best and sold at living profits.

Butcher & Fowler

24 and 56 South Main Street

Mail orders solicited and carefully and promptly filled.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Munsing Underwear

The New York Store

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY

HIGH ART SUITS

That are Up-To-Date

"IN AND OUT"

If you are out for clothing that is worthy "In and Out" and "Out and In," then come in for a look at "High-Art" Clothes.

Prices from \$15.00 to 25.

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

Montana Railroad Company

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Table with columns for Daily Except Sunday and Daily Except Sunday, listing departure and arrival times for various routes like Lombard, Dorsey, Summit, etc.

MONTANA RAILROAD CO.,

Helena, Montana

Typewriters

REASONABLE PRICES EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Table listing typewriter models and prices: No. 2 Remington \$30 and \$35, Caligraph, No. 4 \$30, No. 3 Smith Premir 35, Manhattan 35, Sholes Visible 35, Chicago 30, Hammond Ideal 30, Denmore, No. 1 and 2 35, Hammond Universal \$30 to 50, Jewett 40, Caligraph, No. 2 20, Franklin 20.

The above machines are in perfect condition, have new platen, new ribbon, etc., and guaranteed for one year, the same as a brand new machine. If you want a better machine than those quoted above, write me for a copy of my new catalogue. Typewriter and office supplies always in stock Reference: Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

O. T. Anderson, 609 Rialto Building, Chicago

More Subscribers Needed

FOR RELIABLE DRY GOODS

With quality and Economy Blended as one

GO TO

SANDS BROS CO.

Helena's Oldests Dry Goods House

Reasons for Being a Socialist

I am a Socialist because I believe that the earth belongs to all, and therefore should be held and used for the benefit of all. Private monopoly of the common wealth which the earth contains, is robbery of the many for the very doubtful advantage of the few.

I am a Socialist because I believe that nothing should be sold for less than its cost in reasonable labor, and that nothing should be sold for more. To give less than anything costs in healthful labor is to rob the producer; to require more is to rob the consumer. No man has any right to grow rich at the expense of any other man.

I am a Socialist because I believe that he who owns tools of labor owns labor; and therefore all the people must own all the tools of labor in order that all the people may be free. In industry democracy and liberty are one and inseparable; there cannot be industrial government by the one or by the few if there is to be freedom for all, but here also there must be government of the people by the people unless government for the people is to perish from the earth.

I am a Socialist because I believe that an orderly system of industry, owned by all and administered for the welfare of all, is better than the anarchy of unorganized individual effort dominated by the favorites of fortune, the shrewd, or the unscrupulous in the interests of individual wealth and power, or than industry organized and controlled by the few, whether for their own selfish gratifications, or as a means of autocratic paternal patronage. It is better that all should order things for all than that some should profit by the general disorder, or that the few who are able, either in themselves or in their circumstances, should organize things to suit themselves.

I am a Socialist because I believe that only through the common ownership of the common wealth, and the common management of the common business can the highest individual efficiency be secured, and the largest ends of individual and social life be realized. Unorganized industry is wasteful of goods. Industry organized for private profit is wasteful of men. When every man works for himself there is waste in production. When the many work for the few there is waste in distribution. When all work for all there will be wealth and leisure for all. The organization of the commissary department of an army in the interests of the whole army multiplies the efficiency of every man not only in relation to that department, but in relations to those other ends for which an army chiefly exists. A poorly organized commissary department means an army that can neither eat nor fight. The social organization of industry means for the average man both a better living and a better life.

I am a Socialist because I believe that industry, organized and unorganized, the aim of which is private profit, must inevitably result in the adulteration of foods and goods, in continual contentions with labor, and in the corruption of government. There must needs be profit in all of these so long as private enterprise is allowed to control the necessities of life, and men, as individuals or as corporations, compete with each other for such remunerative traffic. Common ownership will make it to the common interest to have all products pure and honest, to provide comfortable conditions for all manner of labor, and to safeguard the integrity of government which is chiefly imperilled now by the existence of powerful aggregations of private capital seeking illegitimate returns through corrupt legislation or else by lax administration of the laws.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the inevitable alternative is public or private monopoly, and I prefer the people's trust to a trust owned and controlled by any one or any few of the people. It is no longer a question of public ownership versus free competition, but rather of public ownership versus a money oligarchy. The unmistakable, the irresistible drift of things is toward combination, and the question is now whether a very few shall own the combination of industries, and command their increasingly powerful profits, or whether all the people shall combine in the interests of all.

I am a Socialist now because "now is the accepted time. to-day is the day of salvation."

"Then to side with truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
'Ere her cause brings fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;

BANKING BY MAIL

The Union Bank & Trust Company receives deposits by mail on exactly the same terms as though made in person at the Bank.

The mails are entirely safe and are convenient, and people in all parts of the country transact banking in this manner.

Deposits may be sent by registered mail, postoffice or express money order, or by bank check or draft. As soon as we receive the first deposit it will be entered on our books, and a passbook mailed the depositor as a receipt for the money deposited.

We have issued a small booklet telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy of it free to anyone asking for the same.

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARDS
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

THE UNION BANK & TRUST CO.

OF MONTANA, AT HELENA

Capital - \$250,000

OFFICERS

GEORGE L. RAMSEY, President

A. P. CURTIN, Vice President FRANK BOGART, Cashier
S. McKENNAN, Treasurer C. F. MORRIS, Secretary

Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,

Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

Seriously, earnestly, reverently, for better or for worse so far as my personal fortunes are concerned, for love of truth and righteousness, by reason of fellowship with and my faith in the common people, because I believe in democracy as against despotism, in order as against anarchy, in brotherhood as against selfishness, in peace as against war, in internationalism as against all manner of provincialism, in manhood as against money, and because I hope for the good time coming I rejoice to sign myself with all my heart, a Socialist.—
Robert Whitaker, addressing the Ruskin Club of Oakland, Cal.

Laboring Class Blindness

It seems strange indeed that so many of the laboring class are so blind to their own interest as to cling to the old political parties which are organized and run in the interest of Capitalism. Good government which would be the supreme desire of every loyal citizen. Under our present system is a mockery and a myth. Political fakirs and hoodlers have taken possession of the government and are running our political machinery in their own private interests. Usurers have been invested with office and the whole institution of government has been prostituted for selfish ends.

The more one studies the present system the more insufficient and vicious it appears to be, the more misrepresentative and outrageous.

It matters not whether we elect republicans or democrats to office, they both bear the brand of plutocracy whether it be a Roosevelt, a Bryan, a Folk, or a La Follette. It is this class of politicians that stand between the people and good government.

The infamous political conditions of the present time comes from electing such men to office. Men who aspire to office for what there is in it, men who only represent one class that is the capitalistic class. Men whose sole ambition is to hold their Job and who plan party interests above the interests of the commonwealth.

We never can or never will have a decent government as long as this abominable policy is carried out. Public sentiment will have to undergo a radical change before there will be any change for the better in the administration of our public affairs. We have crossed the danger line and are fast drifting into anarchy and despotism. As the common people become enlightened in the Old World and demand more and more liberty the economic and social conditions become worse in what is called the New World. Capitalism is waxing fiercer and more despotic as time rolls on until like the Macedonian king there will be no more worlds for it to conquer.

J. B.M.

Capitalist Methods

While the recent attacks on Socialist public gatherings in the United States may not be as brutal and atrocious as in Russia and other foreign countries they are actuated by the same infernal spirit of desposition.

At a recent meeting of the People in the city of Tiflis in Caucasia, a province of Russia, where two thousand of the common people or laboring class were gathered to discuss public affairs in a peaceable manner a police official appeared and ordered the meeting to disperse. Not complying promptly at the command of the officer a detachment of four hundred cossacks were ordered to surround the building. Some of the cossacks entered the meeting against the protest of those present and one of them was shot whereupon there was a rush for the doors and upon making their exit from the building more than three hundred were shot down in the most cruel manner. Many of them were buried in a common pit without ceremony and twelve bodies were thrown into the river.

While the social and industrial conditions in the United States may not be as vicious as in Russia they are tending in that direction and it is only a question of time when the spirit or sentiment of autocracy will become as fully developed here as any where else.

M. A. C.

Very Queer.
I was playing in the kitchen when a delicious piece of ice came in from town this morning with the fish.
And I felt quite sure that mother 'd like it keeping clean and nice.
So as cook was out I put it on a dish.



And I left it by the fire and ran out to chase a mouse.
But, though I'm sure not a soul here had been.
You hardly will believe that now I got back to the house
That piece of ice is nowhere to be seen!

What Am I?
I have something that every quadruped has.
I have strong arms.
I am the support of the greater part of humanity.
I am perfectly quiet, yet I am often sat on.
Behold me, and I am what is found on all quadrupeds except one.
Behold me again, and you have what you need, but I don't.
Answer: A chair.

For Boys and Girls.
Don't talk too much, and try to always say something worth while when you do speak. No greater bore in society than he or she who talks incessantly. Others besides oneself have ideas to advance. Brilliant conversation depends upon intellectual listeners as well as talkers. Cultivate a low, well modulated voice, and avoid excitability in speech and manner.

Hidden Insects.
In each of the following four sentences you will find the hidden name of a well known insect:
1. What a big beet! Let me look at it closer, please.
2. Is that a foreign attache in the carriage with the general?
3. The play was pretty good. Don't you think so?
Answer: 1. Beetle. 2. Gnat. 3. Wasp.

Courageous Jap Children.
The courage and valor for which the Japanese are famous are instilled into them from their earliest infancy, says a Japanese writer. When a baby cries his mother scolds him and says: "What a coward to trifling pain! What will your arm be cut off in at when you are called imit harakiri?"
Oppressed Watching.
A three-year-old neighbor had a toy watch. When she came over without asked why she didn't wear it.
She said, "my watch is won't watch any more."

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Directions For Making a Good, Hard Laundry Soap.

To make hard soap add to three pounds of washing soda a pound and a half of unslaked lime and two gallons of boiling water. Let it stand until perfectly clear, then drain and add three pounds of good, clean fat. Put over the fire and boil until the mixture hardens, which will be in the course of two or two and a half hours. But watch and stir most of the time. After the mixture has boiled half the time add one gallon of cold water which was poured on the sediment remaining after the two gallons of water were drained off. Just before taking from the fire add a small handful of salt. Wet a small tub to prevent sticking, turn in the soap and let it stand until solid. Cut into cakes and put on a shelf to dry.

Slippery Elm Cough Drops.
Break two ounces of slippery elm bark into small pieces and put into a bowl with two ounces of flaxseed and a cup of water. Cover and stand aside for an hour, then strain through a fine sieve. Put three cups of brown sugar into a saucepan, add the mucilaginous water, stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, then boil for five minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and boil until brittle when dropped in cold water. Pour in greased tins and when partly cooled cut in lozenges.

Rose Jar.
Pack petals in a jar with alternate layers of salt. Continue this until the jar is full, adding fresh petals and salt daily. Keep in a cool, dry place for a week after the last layer has been added. Turn all upon a platter and toss and turn and mix them with the spices and perfumes mentioned below. Return to the jar, cover and leave untouched for some weeks. It will be good and fragrant for years.

To Dry Clean a Rug.
Stretch the rug smoothly on the floor after beating out all the dust, and rub dry fuller's earth into it down to the warp. Do this thoroughly. Cover with a fresh supply of the earth and leave alone for several days. Beat then on both sides, getting out all the powder. Cover with dry, fine salt and sweep twice, once against the nap, once with it. This will freshen the colors.

To Wash Velvet.
Even velvet can be washed if rightly done. Soak it first in tepid water, and then cleanse without soap. Add to a tepid rinse water one cup of brown sugar, and pass the garment through this. Dry it out of doors and iron it on the wrong side, not laying it flat on a table, but with two persons holding it between their hands. This raises the pile.

Old Tea Leaves.
Let them gather for a few days, then soak them in water in a tin pail for half an hour, strain through a sieve, and use liquor for cleaning varnished paint. It makes it look like new. But do not use on unvarnished paint. It cleans windows, mirrors and oilcloth, and the leaves squeezed dry are desirable to scatter over a carpet before sweeping.

Care of Cane Seated Chairs.
The elasticity of cane seated chairs may be restored by turning up the seat and washing the cane work well with hot water and a sponge, so that it becomes thoroughly soaked. If it is very dirty a little soap may be used with benefit. The chairs should then be dried in the air, and they will be as good as new.

Cold Water For Catarrh.
Our northern wells contain the most excellent mineral waters. Morning and evening cleanse your nasal passages and gargle the throat with fresh cold water. This will cure a catarrh without the aid of medicine and will relieve most colds.

Giving Powders to Children.
A successful method of giving children powders is to cut open a small piece of chocolate cream. This is one of the easiest ways of inducing a child to take a powder and less sickish than the usual spoonful of jelly.

To Remove Corns.
A soft, painful corn will disappear after three weeks' regular treatment by the old fashioned remedy of binding nightly in common baking soda moistened with a little water.

Freshening Carpets.
To the ordinary combination of warm water and ammonia used for freshening carpets add a tablespoonful of kerosene, and the result will be still more satisfactory.

Cure For Burns.
One of the most soothing applications for a fresh burn is raw potato scraped or grated and bound like a poultice on the injured surface.

THE EDISON

FAMILY THEATRE

15-17 South Main Street

Five Shows Daily Open Year Around

H. Yueng & Co.

DEALER IN

Chinese and Japanese Silk.

Canton Crockery and Japanese Ware, Cloisonne Vases and Satsume Ware, Ivory and Carved Ebony Tables

Ladies Shawls, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Table Covers, Etc.

54 South Main Helena, Mont.

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.

SATISFACTION!

IS A GREAT THING

To show that we believe in satisfaction, we put a money-back guarantee on everything we sell, you can't lose on a proposition like that.

We offer a variety of

Fresh Fish and Meats

That will suit the most exacting taste. See our display of Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Meats, etc. We are here to stay. Our reputation is our trade mark.

Our Fruit and Vegetable

Prices Are Below

Helena Packing & Provision Co

320-22 N. Main St. L. D. Phone 129

For general upholstering mattress, spring, and feather renovating see; J. D. Felthousen 422 North Main Phone 557 B.

FOR SALE—Small second hand business. 426 N. Main St., Adam Stephan.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6 1904, makes a book of 317 pages 6 x 9 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates, the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages; list of all delegates with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00 in paper cover, 50c. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.