

## Proclamation From America

### Remember "Bloody Sunday"—Workers of the World Resent the Slaughter of Their Class.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1905.  
Comrades:—On the 22nd day of January, 1905, a suffering mass of Russian workingmen united in solemn procession in the streets of St. Petersburg to petition their government for relief.

It was the supreme appeal of the Russian proletariat to Russian autocracy, and their last peaceful appeal. Their agonized cry for help was answered by the thunder of cannon. Thousands of trusting, defenseless workingmen were ruthlessly slaughtered by the brutal and treacherous government of the czar.

The "Bloody Sunday" thus inaugurated by the autocracy marks the most ominous turning point in the history of the great Russian people.

From its baptism of blood the weak and submissive Russian workingman emerged a defiant giant. He declared open and relentless war on the unholy powers which for centuries had been weighing like a nightmare on the unhappy nations of Russia, and almost all other classes of the population joined the valiant proletariat in the revolt.

Today the mighty empire of Russia, from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the White Sea to the Black Sea, is in the throes of an irresistible revolution. The workingmen, the class conscious, socialist workingmen of Russia, are the main force and movers, the head and the front of the revolution.

During the year succeeding the memorable Sunday of January 22, the Russian proletariat has matured more fully than it could through decades of normal development; the Russian workingmen today by their heroism, tact and devotion, set a shining example not only to all other classes of the fatherland, but to the entire civilized world.

Comrades: The struggle of the Russian socialists and workingmen is our struggle: by abolishing autocracy in their own country, our brethren in Russia are dealing a death blow to the strongest support of international reaction; in fighting their own cause, they are evolving powerful methods of working class warfare against all forms of tyranny; their success is a new and splendid demonstration of the irresistible power of the dormant giant—Labor, and their victory will be a victory for socialism all over the world.

The moral and material support of our struggling Russian comrades is, therefore, the imperative duty of all socialists, regardless of race or nationality.

Recognizing these facts, the International Socialist Bureau has set apart the 22nd day of January, 1906, the first anniversary of the "Bloody Sunday," for the commemoration of the fateful event, and for the expression of sympathy and solidarity of the socialists of the world for their valiant Russian brethren.

The National Executive Committee of the United States in full sympathy and accord with the above resolutions or the International Bureau, hereby calls upon all local organizations and members of the party, to join the socialists of the world in an effort to make this great international demonstration as effective and telling as lies within our power; let every local of the Socialist Party throughout the United States arrange for a meeting or

demonstration to be held during the week commencing the 21st of January, 1906, for the purpose of expressing our abhorrence of the criminal regime of Russian autocracy, our sympathy for the legions of its victims, and our solidarity with our fighting Russian comrades; and let us collect funds for the support of the Russian revolution, the most gigantic struggle for human rights of modern times.

Comrades, all over the country, respond promptly and generously to this call of duty.

Fraternally submitted,  
Robert Bandow, V. L. Berger,  
B. Berlyn, Wm. Mailly,  
S. M. Reynolds, H. L. Slobodin,  
John M. Work,  
National Executive Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Morris Hillquit,  
Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau.

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

NOTE—Special meetings of the local should be called, where necessary, to make arrangements. If impossible to arrange a public meeting, then the members alone should gather for this auspicious purpose and to emphasize their comradeship in a world's movement that moves. The above Proclamation should be read at all meetings. All contributions should be sent to the national secretary.

"Coal Oil Johnny" burned and squandered three million dollars in seven months. He is now dying in poverty in Pennsylvania. Three millions of product that toilers had sweated to make, wasted in a flash by one fool. Hasten the day when no one man can have such control over the product of the labor of others.

How many special organizing stamps has your local disposed of?

### Bright Contemporary

"The New Time" is a bright little socialist sheet, published monthly at Spokane. While coming out at somewhat lengthy intervals, it is, nevertheless, infinitely more valuable to the comrades in that section of the country than to have no vehicle of expression. Moreover, our comrades of the New Time are somewhat of the refined and esthetic tendency—of ideals, although of it, materialistic ideals. They seem large of heart—not afraid to extend the hand of fellowship to newcomers that are swelling the voice of protesters. That is the reason there is a cheerful message of welcome and encouragement for the News in it this month. It is 25 cents a year, and has good reading in it. The News is not afraid to advocate the subscribing for contemporaries. It believes that the more papers there are taken in a state the better organization we have, and the sooner will come that new time that will be here some day, under which those that walk this planet shall live, that we shall never see because we came too soon, but into whose "fair unfolding" the coming race shall move.

"There within the world new-built shall our earthly deeds abide;  
Tho' our names be all forgotten  
and the tale of how we died."

## Primary Election Laws

The primary election law passed by the last legislature having been adopted by a popular vote at a special election in and for Ravalli county on Nov. 29, 1905, it becomes necessary for the members of the Socialist party to familiarize themselves with its requirements. In view of the small number of dues-paying members in the county, and the large floating vote, we are likely to poll at the next general election, and possibly at the primaries, we should be prepared to present candidates for nomination to office that according to party rules and usage, will be legally entitled thereto; and eligible to be placed on our general ticket. Anyone calling himself a socialist and with a purpose to defeat the object for which we socialists are striving, might secure on a petition, enough names of men that would vote for him at a primary election, to predominate over the numbers of the dues-paying members and thereby secure against the will of the party the right to a place on the general ticket at a general election. There is no way to prevent such a vote being cast at the primaries, and possibly no way of preventing such a person from having a place on the general ticket if he secures a majority vote at the primary election.

The law however guards somewhat any disposition to secure by fraud such a position, by granting political parties the right to establish rules regulating eligibility to both membership and nomination.

The use of the referendum can be called upon by the locals to determine how many and what names shall appear upon a petition to the county officials to place on the primary socialist ticket. The county committee can exercise its authority in

seeing that no other names shall appear to the detriment of the cause, than have been submitted to such referendum.

Under these restrictions therefore the action taken by a county committee to preserve the integrity of the ballot for socialism may become of great importance. In view then of general contingencies, Lake Como Local of Ravalli county passed a resolution to the effect that the organizer of the local would be the proper person to act in the capacity of county committeeman, and when any local was entitled to two or more members on the committee, an election by the local would assign to his assistance the requisite number. Lake Como Local urged upon the other locals the desirability of unanimity of action in this matter.

HIRAM PLATT.

### SEATTLE SOCIALISTS

The socialists of Seattle meet at the Temple, Fourth and Pine, every Sunday evening at 8 p. m. The list of speakers for January is as follows:

Jan. 7 and 8—J. W. Slayton, national organizer, Sunday, "The Social Revolution." Monday, "The Triumph of Socialism."

Jan. 14—T. C. Wiswell, "Capitalist Society Necessarily Parasitic." Jan. 21—Judge Richard Winsor, "The Social Unrest."

Jan. 28—Mrs. Irene Smith, "Socialism vs. Capitalism." (The present system.)

The comrades open the doors at p. m. for the examination of literature. They have monthly cards printed with the program of speakers for the month.

## Students Attention!

### Colleges to be Honeycombed With Socialist Propaganda From Within.

New York, Nov. 24.—To college graduates and students who are socialists:

Comrades—The Intercollegiate Socialist society, formed for the purpose of promoting an interest in socialism among college men and women of the country, is now ready for work. We believe that the importance of what we propose to do should be recognized by every intelligent socialist. That the time is ripe for such a movement and the public ready for it has been proven by the flood of newspaper and magazine comment and discussion which the bare announcement of our organization has provoked. We hope to keep the ball rolling; needless to say we cannot do it alone. We must have help from many hundreds of persons, each according to his means and opportunity. Our present desire is to secure the name of at least one student in sympathy with our work in every college and high school, technical and normal school in the country, so that we can distribute our literature and arrange for talks by other speakers. This is the first and most essential thing, to find an entering point for our wedge. We therefore appeal to students now in colleges to send us their name, and to those acquainted

with any students in colleges to send them copies of this call. To make it necessary for us to make this application more than once, let us hear from you, and let us hear now. We hope to have a study chapter organized in every institution in the country before the present year is past.

JACK LONDON,  
President.  
UPTON SINCLAIR,  
First Vice President.  
J. G. PHELPS,  
Second Vice President.  
M. R. HOLBROOK,  
Secretary.

When we remember that the Russian revolution was brought to a crisis only through years of potent propaganda issued largely from the university centers, and that a scientific economic system can come into being only as the interested parties can understand that system, and as ability to administer it is developed, we can recognize something of the value of the above movement to the socialist cause in this country. When our educational institutions are honey-combed with bright young people who are studying and pushing the socialist thought, capitalism may well beware, for its supports will have been withdrawn.

## May Beals In the Slums

### Benighted Conditions in Tennessee— Human Beings Skulk Like Rats.

The Neighborhood house is trying to establish a night school for the disinherited, and the president of the board, (a dear little Quaker woman who loves me in spite of my heresies) asked me to visit some of the young people and see if I could induce them to attend.

#### East End Interiors.

Take "The People of the Abyss" by Jack London, and look at the pictures of East End interiors. Then try to imagine rooms beside which these are palatial and if you succeed you will have an idea of some Maryville interiors. There is not such overcrowding, of course, as in London. There is no one shelterless, so far as I know, nor any one room sheltering more than one family. But "the crowded conch of insect in the warrens of the poor" is not unknown and the rooms are indescribably ugly. Some of the houses are not papered or painted nor plastered, nor even ceiled. The walls are of rough boards, pieced and patched, black and smoky and filthy.

#### Old Clothes.

I had asked one of the residents of the neighborhood house if it would be best to wear old clothes when I went. She is a Quaker also, a bachelor girl, highly educated, demure and unassuming as a little gray dove. She said she really hadn't thought about that, she thinks it is the spirit that counts. I had seen enough of the cotton mill people to know that clothes count too. There is no cotton mill here but it is the same class—the ones who have been stationary since the days of George III. They judge people and the cause they represent by their clothes. They have no other standard you know. Some people judge others by their education, or their genius, or their refinement, but they would not recognize any of these things if they met them in the road.

#### Curlylocks Examined.

The first family I visited was one I had met before. The mother called the baby, who was playing out doors, and had her show off for me. She is a bright child with beautiful curly hair and none of the hopeless, stupid look that she will have when she is as old as her sisters.

"Who built the ark?" her mother asked.

"Noah," said Curly Locks.

"How many souls were saved in the ark?"

"Eight."

"What was the world destroyed with?"

"Water."

"What will it be destroyed with next time?"

"Fire," etc. etc.

Is any comment needed? The first six years of a child's life make it. All that is added later is veneer.

The boy and girl I wanted to see were not at home but I saw the boy afterward and he promised to go to the night school. I believe it was because I told him he is older than lots of them and can help. People make so much fun of him because he is tall and lank and painfully awkward, and they laughed when I said he has aspirations but I know he has. I have seen them in his eyes.

#### Inspire Ideals.

At the next house I stood on the porch and talked to the mother of three boys and she said she thought

she could get them to go. I had begun telling her about people who rose from nothing to greatness, Andrew Johnson, Gorky, etc., when a queer looking little man came out and began talking to me. He had short, scraggy red whiskers and bleary blue eyes. I thought he was paralytic or daft, there are so many defectives in this country. He perched on the edge of a big goods box and called my attention to the sweet potatoes in it which were forty-five cents a bushel. When he learned what I was there for he let off a string of wild, disjointed, meaningless sentences:

#### Pater Goes Crazy.

"My boys can't go. I won't go to the poor house. It's the worst place there is. I'm an ijit and I know I'm an ijit. I won't pay a cent, not a damned cent. I'm goin' to move to Knoxville, the Salvation Army 'll keep me up. Not a damned cent." etc. etc.

I saw that he had me mixed up in his addled mind with the district visitors who had preceded me and I really did not blame him. I have heard that they tell the women they ought to keep their houses clean (which no doubt they would do if they had such houses as their visitors and money enough to hire the daughters of the disinherited to do the cleaning).

I retreated and he volleyed and thundered as long as I was in hearing distance. I do not know whether he was daft or drunk.

#### Tempted to Talk Socialism.

I had resolved before starting out not to talk Socialism because the board might not like it, but at the next place I was tempted and I fell. The daughter came from the woolen mill for her dinner while I was talking, a sweet little girl with trustful gray eyes and dark, neatly arranged hair. I told them of my early aspirations. I wanted to be a doctor, but teaching school was the most lucrative employment I could find and one day I sat down and counted the cost. If I taught school ten years and never spent a penny for clothes, food or postage stamps, I would have just enough to graduate at a medical school. A girl with the constitution of an elephant and the digestion of an ostrich could do by working night and day and vacations and living on hard tack and scrap iron. I could not and I really think it is better to change the economic foundations of society so we won't need physicians.

Yours for the revolution,  
MAY BEALS.

Marysville, Tenn.

While no people in all history has been despoiled and robbed as our own by the corporations and trusts we are too cowardly, conservative and ignorant to protect our own interests. We are waiting for some strong deliverer like Roosevelt or Hearst to set the people free, but we look in vain. It is supremely folly to expect relief from the outrages and impositions that so beset them. They must free themselves. Do away with the bourgeois and capitalist representative. As long as we look to the class that furnishes us our Roosevelts, Cleverlands, Hearsts, Cortelyous, Burtons, etc, government will never be in the interests of producing classes. The government as now administered is the most stupendous wrong of all time. Hell itself cannot produce a more atrocious system than the present, by which human affairs are controlled in different parts of the world.

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LABOR PARTIES.

An attempt is being made by individuals in behalf of certain corporations to organize labor parties in various industrial centers of the state. The men intrusted to this work are men prominent in unions, with little knowledge of economic questions. The usual method is to approach the radical and militant union men, and show up the glories of electing laboring men to office; (without a fixed policy to pursue after being elected).

They approach the socialist with, "I believe in socialism as much as any of you, and am as good a socialist as any of you; but the socialist party makes no gains, it is too radical, people are against it. Let us follow the lines of least resistance; just get all the union men to vote the one ticket and we will get everything we want."

This sounds well, but let us investigate it closely. Every labor party organized in Montana, with the one exception of the labor party of Deer Lodge county, has fused to elect to office the hirelings of either Clark or Heinze.

The promoters, leaders, heelers of the so-called labor parties of the past have all been corporation pets. If they were not they soon got out of the labor parties; and all the good that has been accomplished by such parties has been to put a few bunco-steerers of labor in fat offices, while the rank and file trudged on as before.

There has been no law passed by the laborites in office that has lightened the burden or stopped the exploitation of labor one iota.

All of the laborites in office have worked for the interest of one or the other of the great exploiters of labor in Montana, Clark or Heinze.

Union men, beware of those promoters of labor parties; find out where the incentive for this political organizing comes from.

The supreme anxiety of the capitalist class is: First, to keep the laborers out of politics; failing in that their next resort is to split the labor vote. For if ever the laboring classes unite at the poles in their struggle, victory is inevitable.

In the strike and boycott the capitalist has every advantage; at the ballot box labor has every advantage.

Therefore, every device known to intrigue is resorted to to get a part of the labor vote into the republican party another part into the democratic party, another into the fusion party; and if they can get still other little groups split off, so much the better. It is the ownership of the means of production and distribution that gives the capitalist class their power. The socialist party aims straight at the root of the evil by demanding the collective ownership of the things.

It has a half century of history and experience, nearly 10,000,000 voters in the world, leadership of unquestioned integrity and ability, and a scientific program of procedure.

The national party, when in office,

shall always and everywhere make the answer to the following question its guiding rule:

Will this legislation advance the material interests of the working class? If it does, the socialist party is for it. If it does not, the socialist party is absolutely against it.

Have the labor party representatives always acted thus? Let the past history of Montana politics answer the question.

The campaign of 1906 is now in full progress in Montana. Murray King is coming west and speaking in towns along the Great Northern. Comrade Petersen begins work tonight in Helena. Comrade Graham goes over to Butte this week. Mrs. Hazlett goes out to Basin and Clancy next week. Comrades Graham and Hazlett were out at the meeting of the local in East Helena Friday night. A series of meetings has been arranged for the Sixth ward in Helena. It is of the utmost importance that the organization fund be strengthened. In this way the party is killing some half dozen birds with one stone. When speakers are out increasing revenues immediately begin to flow to the state organization. The speakers will be taking subscriptions and working in every way for the News, and thus we have half a dozen sources of revenue instead of one. We had hoped to get Comrade Slayton of Pennsylvania into Montana. He is now touring the western country under the direction of the national office. Comrade Graham made application for two months' work for him here. He is the ablest worker that has ever come from the east to the west. That is, he is a worker, and adapts himself to the situation, which few of the eastern men can do. We did not want any expensive and pyrotechnic star routing, but wanted him to work under the direction of the state committee in the localities where he was most needed. But for some reason the national office routed him back through Washington and California, and Montana gets no benefit from his tour. We wished to take Goebel in the same way, but were again deprived of the assistance of a national organizer. The state secretary is endeavoring to raise money to pay May Beals' way to the state in February. She not only will make a fine worker and speaker, but she will make a firstclass resident agitator for the mining camps, or any locality for that matter, to stay and work until the work is done. We want, from now on, to direct the work especially to the municipal campaign. It would be well for the locals to read and consider carefully the last circular letter of the state secretary, and see that the special organizing stamps are disposed of. The more intelligent work we do, comrades, the more definite and solid the results will be.

If the members of the party throughout the state could see the requests that the recent mails bring for applications for charters, literature and speakers they would realize the need of enforcing the state organization, so as to enable it to respond to all these calls. All the Socialist Party needs to make it an effective, militant power is an organization that will move en masse to cover the necessities of the adherents, new converts, and sympathizers. The state is so responsive to the efforts of whatever organization we have that by building up a strong machine it would be easy for us to carry certain counties and absolutely terrify the tools of capitalist graft here in Montana; not a machine such as is used by the capitalists, both corrupt and corrupting; but a machine that is an effective instrument accurate, certain, striking with deadly effect, in the hands of the working class the vulnerable points in the armor of our capitalist enemies.

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OLD PARTY MACHINES AND HOW THEY

OPERATE

BY ONE WHO HELPED TO OPERATE

(Continued from last week)

A New Party.

Every new movement in history was a class struggle. Every step in the advancement of society was a protest against existing conditions. Theoretic government gave way to monarchy, and monarchy in turn gave way to democracy. Discontent has always been the lever of progress. There was a time when Jehovah was the center of human government, then a king by divine right ruled in his stead, and then the people under various guises assumed power. At present the people are said to rule through their representatives. There may be some instances where the whole people had a voice in their governmental affairs, such as was witnessed under the clan system of the ancient Celts, or perhaps in the Grecian Confederate states, but there never yet, to any large extent, existed any form of government where the masses of the people had the right to make the laws which govern them. The Burns machine was a government by representation. Representatives at best, are but a system of a multiplicity of kings. If the kings are good and wise, their rule is easy to tolerate but if the kings are corrupt and venal, there is a probability of a protest from the people, or from some of them at least.

The Burns machine was running things about as corruptly as it was possible for that machine to operate. Some of the people protested. At this time there was a wave of political reform coming over the nation. Out on the political ocean a new white sail was flying the pennon of liberty. For a time the ship was free from cant, corruption and machine tactics. The honest men of the nation flocked to meet it. It was a new star in the political firmament that appealed to men as the beacon light of a new era of social and political equality. Its principles were based upon human rights, and its adherents were men of principle and character. This new sail on the crest of the wave was the people's party. For a brief period this claimant to the "Ship of State" steered clear of every other ship.

Millions of American voters welcomed the newcomer into the harbor. It was no sooner anchored than an army of soreheads and schemers rushed on board. The honest sailors who brought it into port were imposed upon, hanged and died until they became so intoxicated with promises that they permitted their political allies to mount the quarterdeck and run the ship. Their political allies were the defeated democrats. It was war to the knife. It was Burns against fusion. It was a battle royal. Never before was there such an opportunity for the ward heeler to reap a bountiful harvest.

This time the city campaign was not based upon a "moral wave" against vice. The followers of the new party brought other issues into the field. The workers wanted an eight-hour day, the taxpayers were clamoring for conditions that would lower the taxes, and the people in general were asking for lower rates. In consequence thereof a new political issue was invented. This tie the slogan of reform was "Public ownership of public utilities." At first it was but a little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, but in a few weeks it developed into huge thunder clouds that overspread the political sky.

The Spinney blocks were doing a thriving business in the bad lands. No question affecting that locality was at issue. Public sentiment was in favor of public ownership. The owners of property in the bad lands were always the victims of such corporations as controlled the water and light of the city. The fusion people claimed that public ownership of these utilities would give everybody a square deal. There was no difficulty in convincing Spinney that his water and light rates would be cut in two. The result was Spinney went over to fusion—a full fledged member of the people's party. Hundreds of others did the same. Money began to flow into the treasury of the fusionists like water. The most expert ward heelers were wheeled into line.

In my past adventures in the political arena I had either the luck, or the good judgment, of being on the winning side. I was never under any obligations to Boss Burns. Whatever favors I performed for him I was well paid for. Every cent he ever gave me through Costello was for value received. Neither was I under any obligations to Spinney. Rose and I had been political associates, and the younger sister and I had a certain "sentimental affinity" existing between us, but as far as a poor devil like me was concerned, the whole argument was founded on economic conditions—it was a question of dollars, and how to get them with the least enslavement. To make a long story short I went back to Spinney, and, without any ceremony, was installed as "bookkeeper" for the Spanishtown blocks. It didn't require any

elaborate system of accounting to fill the bill. Everything was cash, but a "bookkeeper" was just the "dope" to keep track of all the "dead ones," the new ones, and the old ones on the political ledger. It was easier to earn a hundred dollars a month keeping an eagle eye on Spanishtown than to pile plank in a lumberyard at \$1.50 per day. I tried the latter, and I know whereof I speak. It was ambition—and yet they say "ambition should be made of sterner stuff." But alas! it was the struggle for existence—the great age of competition, where the "survival of the fittest" drove the weakest to the wall.

Under such conditions as I write of, it is not a question of honest occupation but wholly a question of success. The men who fought for public ownership were the same men who in former days helped to build the Buckley and the Burns machines. They were just as corrupt, but they were forced to fight for "a new idea." It was but another step in the evolution of society. The fact that such corrupt men fought side by side with honest men for the common weal is but a proof that all men are the creatures of their surroundings, and subject in every respect to the great law of economic determinism. The fusion party was but a compromise between Buckley democracy and populist radicalism. The democrats held a convention where everything was fixed beforehand. The populists held a convention where everything was fixed beforehand. Each convention appointed a conference committee, slated before either convention met. The people were fooled again. "Oh, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"

Both conventions wrote different platforms. It was merely for effect. Platforms are seldom, if ever, kept. The whole thing was a farce-comedy, but it was a great play. The conference committees agreed upon the "spoils" of office, and once again the world was to be redeemed. This time it was the real thing—vox populi vox dei. It was "reform," and it could only come through the fusion party.

It will be admitted, however, that the people's party did accomplish something—it forced even Burns to put public ownership in a mild form into his platform. The question with Burns was to win. If he failed, his power was gone. The corporations and the trusts would look for a new Moses.

For thirty days Golden City was flowing with milk and honey. Every available block was tenanted with fusionists. The banner of public ownership was floating from every Spinney block. The girls again were controlled by Rose, and through them the "lords of the tenderloin" had to toe the mark.

About this time a new Delilah came upon the scene. She was young, highly educated, and decidedly the most attractive woman that ever graced the profession of wire-pulling. She was the counterpart of Josephine Beauharnais. Her name was Frankie Rainey. She was 30 years of age and the owner of vast property interests in the "foreign quarters." She and Rose Spinney were deadly enemies. Nobody in Golden City understood politics better than Frankie. She had every ward heeler in the bad lands on her string. It was as easy for her to control a hundred votes as it was for an honest man to control his own. Frankie and I were raised together, went to school together, played at "war" together and entertained the same economic ideas. She was a strong woman suffragist, and inclined to utopian conceptions. In spite of the fact that she was a veritable power in the regions of the "submerged tenth," her character and her integrity were above suspicion. She was a fusionist not for graft but for principle. She played at politics like a man. She could persuade any of her employees or her "roomers" to get in line. But politics makes queer bedfellows. A truce was made between Frankie and Rose. It was a powerful combination that neither Bottle Keno, Hank Grady, Bill Kelly, nor Costello could cope against.

The people on Nob Hill—the Golden City four hundred—did not want public ownership. Most of them were members of the trusts, and millionaires. It was a strange thing to see the "gilded dowagers" of the Hill come down into the bad lands and take the "fairies" of the blocks in their arms and beg of them to induce their "maceros" to vote against fusion men. It was heartrending to see those good old mothers in Israel pet the "girls" on the back and tell them that their sins were forgiven provided their "macks" voted to sustain a system of exploitation by which they (the good old mothers) could roll in idleness and luxury.

Some of the "girls" themselves told me that shameless by their life made them they could not help but blush with shame at the hypocrisy of the "virtuous dowagers of Nob Hill. There is nothing in the world that

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Monana Railroad Company TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904. Daily Except Sunday. Daily Except Sunday. Leave 8:45 a. m. Lombard. Arrive 3:45 p. m. Leave 11:40 a. m. Dorsey. Arrive 1:10 p. m. Arrive 11:55 a. m. Summit. Leave 12:50 p. m. Leave 12:26 p. m. Summit. Arrive 12:25 p. m. Leave 12:55 p. m. Lennep. Arrive 11:40 a. m. Leave 1:25 p. m. Martinsdale. Arrive 11:10 a. m. Leave 2:00 p. m. Twodot. Arrive 10:35 a. m. Leave 2:40 p. m. Harlowtown. Arrive 9:57 a. m. Leave 4:00 p. m. Garneil. Arrive 8:35 a. m. Leave 5:00 p. m. Moore. Arrive 7:50 a. m. Arrive 6:00 p. m. Lewistown. Leave 7:00 a. m. MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

will expose the true character of men and women so much as a political battle—especially when problems bearing upon the production and distribution of wealth are concerned. No matter how degraded the people of the bad lands may be, they recognize the fact that they are the victims of economic conditions, and all of them are anxious for a change. Only they haven't the courage to stand up and demand the change. These people are used to "tainted money" and they won't do anything even for themselves unless they are paid for it. Ten days before election day about thirty ward heeler held a council of war in the parlors of The Exchange. (To be continued.) LIVINGSTON LOCAL Saturday night, December, 30, Livingston local held a social in their hall, known all over town as the socialist hall. It was one of the very worst nights in the year, wind and gravel blowing as only Livingston can make blow—yet the hall was full. There were sandwiches, coffee, oysters, and other good things that make glad the heart of man, and woman too. An excellent program was given consisting of vocal and instrumental music, all socialist songs, recitations, and other entertaining features. A goodly sum was netted to grease the wheels of revolution. On January 25, it is proposed to hold a basket social and card party for strengthening the Montana News, and making a fund to bring May Beals into the state. When the comrades are preparing their entertainments, if they will send us in their programs, we shall be glad to print them. Notice ought to be sent into the News a week or so ahead. Then if the local will have it printed as an advertisement, as we did for Helena local, and will order several hundred copies, they will have excellent advertising for the entertainment, and will increase the circulation of the News. Christmas Gifts We are showing a thousand and one useful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts, at prices ranging from 25c to \$25. The G. & L. label—the earmark of excellence—adds value to the presents. Gans & Klein Co. R. A. Fraser, Mgr. HELENA, MONT.

A constant and steady demand for speakers and assistance to ripen unorganized districts for organization is being made on state organization, which is unable to meet all demands owing to lack of finance in the organizing fund. Locals can help the state organization, by disposing of the special organization stamps. Dry Goods & Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Fancy Groceries. Prices Right MAYNE & BURDICK CO. LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party Meets every Monday Night at Socialist Hall, No. B. St. HOWARD NETHKIN, Sec. Lake Como Local of Socialist Party has obtained a Charter from the State Committee and is now ready to receive applications for membership from any farmer or wage worker in Ravalli county. For further information write to the address—Lake Como Local, Como, Montana.

**THE CALL**

A voice came out of the dismal night  
 Out of defeat of truth and right  
 White still undaunted in the fray  
 It longs for the dawn of a better day:  
 Calls to arms the helpless slaves  
 Of tyrants bold, of thieves and knaves.  
 "How long," it asks, "must wealth and greed  
 Dictate to us their monstrous creed?  
 Shall virtue, honor, freedom's cause  
 Be trampled on by basest laws,  
 Compiled by foes of honest toil  
 The hordes of ill-gotten spoil?"  
 "Must we as workers calmly yield,  
 Give up the strife within our field  
 And worship, as the men of old,  
 The image of their molten gold?"  
 Thus pledge ourselves, we must enthral  
 Our lives, our hopes, our earthly all.  
 Rise, friends of this, our social cause?  
 Advance our emblem, never pause,  
 Until within the world's great span  
 We find that brotherhood of man  
 Of which in darkest days of old  
 The ancient sages oft foretold.  
 For this, our goal, let workers strive,  
 No earthly might can ever deprive  
 Of hope and faith to fearless stand.  
 True patriots of our native land,  
 The trusted guardians of our youth  
 Defenders of the right, the truth.  
 [Written for the "Montana News" by John  
 Oram Moeen, Helena, Mont., Dec. 29, 1905]

**National News**

Chicago Ill., Dec. 29, 1905.  
 To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party,  
 Dear Comrades:—I herewith submit a report of the consideration given and of the action taken by your committee on the subjects submitted under date of December 18, namely, the proposition to assist in the maintenance of a correspondence in the interest of the Socialist Party in Washington during the sessions of congress and the actions and recommendation of the International Socialist Bureau relating to the observance of January 22, 1906, and the issuance of a proclamation connected with the same and the gathering of funds for our Russian comrades.

Correspondence between Comrade W. J. Ghent and the national office:

260 W. 54th St., Nov. 30 1905.  
 Dear Comrade Barnes:—Could the national office as part of its propaganda work be induced to help in keeping a correspondent in Washington during the coming sessions of congress? It is a very important matter according to my lights, and I am soliciting the party papers and some individuals to pledge a weekly sum to secure the service. Thirty dollars a week would be required. What portion of this, if any, might reasonably be expected from the national office, and how long would it take to get action on the suggestion?

I am suggesting Wentworth as the man best fitted to do the work.

Very sincerely,  
 W. J. GHENT.

Dec. 5th, 1905.  
 W. J. Ghent, 260 W. 54th St. New York.

Dear Comrade:—I have your favor of November 30, reference to the importance of having a man at the national capital, during the sessions of congress. I had the impression that Comrade Wentworth was again to appear at that post by reason of arrangements with the Appeal.

Comrade Wentworth's work of last year was of the highest type, and I could wish to see arrangements perfected for the continuance of such service.

Any course taken by the national office would have to be determined by the action of the national executive committee or national committee. You might consult Comrades Slobodin or Hillquit, members of these committees respectively.

I think I should point out that unless the correspondent was attached directly to the national office, which would be wholly responsible for the service, that the benefit to the national office would be next to nil, the service was supplied to an number of party papers. The national office could not send out in its bulletin, material for publication a week later, which would be found in issues of the party press of even date with the bulletin.

By the above explanation I do not wish to be understood as opposed to a contribution by the national office. If it is necessary for

the success of the project, I am favorable to it, but it should be considered as for maintenance rather than service.

Fraternally yours,  
 J. MAHLON BARNES,  
 National Secretary.

160 W. 54th St., Dec. 14, 1905.  
 Dear Comrade Barnes—I have now heard from most of those to whom I applied relative to the matter of maintaining a correspondent at Washington. The situation framed up about as follows:

If the national office could furnish about \$10 a week, the thing appears to be accomplished. The benefit to the national office per se would appear to be about nil, as you point out. The contribution would have to be made with regard to propaganda as a whole, and with no thought of other than a belated use of the matter in the bulletin.

The Appeal would pay \$10 a week for a special report. The other reports mimeographed would be sent to the national office, and to such papers as paid \$2.50 a week for it.

I am hoping that whatever committee decides the matter may look upon it as of sufficient importance to warrant paying this subsidy of \$10 per week, as without this the thing appears to be impossible.

Very sincerely yours,  
 W. J. GHENT.

May Beals is coming in January. Montana is getting in line for the 1906 campaign.

**LABOR NEWS**

Sixty shops surrendered at once in New York to the 8-hour demands of the Typographical union.

It is stated that the anthracite coal operators have sent a written certificate that they are willing to meet the officers of the union in conference.

Six hundred and fifty canal laborers brought to Colon from Martinique, French West Indies, were landed at the former port against their will. One hundred and fifty men were seriously beaten by the police. The laborers objected to the unsanitary conditions on the Isthmus.

Agricultural laborers, who in the United States have never been able to successfully organize, have in Spain a union with 3,317 members.

Give the Arlington Hotel a trial—North Main St.

**Club Lectures**

Sunday night Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett addressed the Worker's Club on the subject of "Woman and Economics." A large audience was present in the pleasant parlors. Mrs. Hazlett explained woman's social position as a matter of evolution dependent upon changing economic conditions. She showed how the institution of marriage has changed as society has merged into the tribal state, then into the patriarchal, thence into the present, or capitalism, and this institution will change its form as the society of the future changes. A synopsis of the lecture will be given next week. A number of questions were asked by the audience chiefly relating to evolution through economic necessity.

The January dates are as follows: Jan. 24; Dr L. E. Holmes—"Some Energies of Matter;" Jan. 21, Professor Tenney—"Practical Education;" Jan. 28, Alex Fairgrieve, J. H. Calderhead—"Workingmen's Co-operation."

Mrs. Sam Stewart has refitted and refurnished the Arlington Hotel. Popular prices. Street cars pass the door.

Swell the organizing fund by getting up entertainments, and donate the proceeds to the state organization to rush on the work of invading the unorganized places.

**Women's Clubs**

The following paper was read by Mrs. McDermott at the meeting of the Great Falls Improvement Club.

**Socialism.**

As I understand socialism it means mutual ownership of all means of production and distribution; for instance, lands or real estate, mines, water works, water power, forests and their products, mills for the manufacture of all products, oil wells, water rights, railroads, express companies, in fact everything that is above or under the earth that can be used for man's comfort, pleasure or needs, to be owned by the people, to be worked by the people as long as there is any call for the goods, by the people. As long as there is anyone in need of a house, or a piano, or a chair, the carpenters will work, the manufacturers of hardware, the plumbers, the masons, the decorators will work till the house is done ready to be inhabited. So with every other thing we will have use for. Now none of these workers will have to work a minute longer than is necessary by using the most improved machinery. Everyone shall contribute to the general work as long as there is a board to be cut, a pipe to be put in, a man to feed, or clothe, a woman who needs a pair of shoes, or a child who needs anything. All are necessary and part of the work. There will be none idle as long as there is work to do, and as soon as it drops off all will be entitled to an equal share of leisure. Instead of the foreman electing his workers, the workers will elect the foreman, the superintendent, the president. Every one elected to an office holds it as long as he proves himself efficient.

Socialism will give to children equal opportunities for knowledge. Give them training in every branch of life and thus enable them to choose a life work that is congenial and for which they are by nature fitted. If education is continued till they are proficient in something in their leisure they may still pursue knowledge as long as they have a desire to do so.

There will be no danger of people ever becoming satisfied to quit improving themselves. The trend of human nature is upward. I use the masculine gender in writing but I am speaking of woman also for she will take her place beside man in deciding all questions of life. She will have an equal vote and will not be dependent upon man for support. Being a worker she is entitled to her compensation.

Every child will be born with a right to live and be educated irrespective of being bereft of one or both parents. It is the duty of the commonwealth to provide food, clothes, shelter, proper amusements with directors and education. Each successive generation hands these advantages on to the next as they step up to the age of workers. The sick will have proper medical attendance. Invalids or cripples will be exempt from work. The workers will have what they produce, after the care for the children and sick, and aged, are deducted. No one can say how these things will be arranged. That will be decided as time goes on. New questions of importance will arise, but profit off another man's labor will be done away with when socialism comes into being. There will be no rich as we have now; there will be no poor. Each and everyone will live and let live, greatly in contrast with present conditions.

The elections will be decided by the people directly; no congress to make laws and supreme court to unmake them, no senate to make laws and pervert them for the benefit of a special class of men, for there will be no special class.

It is a condition greatly to be wished for. A science that cannot be summed up in one small paper like this. Let us all study it; get the books that treat on this science and work for it.

**STATE NEWS**

The State Secretary is in receipt of a most complete and accurate report from the Cascade County Committee. The committee is composed of the following: Frank M. Buck, Great Falls; M. J. Morris, Belt; J. M. Rector, Monarch; Fred S. Hart, Neihart.

The report consists of a map of Cascade County showing the school districts, and locations of school houses. The committee has mailed personal letters to the clerks of the districts, asking for the names of socialists in the districts. A list accompanied the map containing a vast fund of information in regard to who will secure houses, attend to fires and so forth. Comrade Rector has been the temporary secretary that has done most of the compiling of the report from information sent in by other comrades.

The county is now in fine shape for the first propagandist, Comrade Petersen will make the route first.

Curtis A. Perry, the state organizer for Maine, writes for copies of the Montana State Constitution, samples of literature and plans used in our campaigns. The Maine comrades will shortly hold a state convention and they want all the ideas they can get in order to profit by them in their own organization.

Comrade Allen of Trout Creek writes: I am a socialist living down here in a valley, half way between Missoula and Spokane. I have been taking subscriptions for socialist papers, but the great trouble is to get other socialists to give any money to scatter literature. What we need is a local, and I have been referred to you for instructions. I don't know anything about such things, and would be obliged to have you help me.

Here is a letter in a little different strain. We have to meet all kinds of conditions and be ready for them.

Dear Comrade:—The members of the Boulder local have all gone away and left Boulder. I am the only member of the local now in Boulder, and most of the people of Boulder are little grafters after county offices, and the hardest people to talk to on socialism in the state of Montana. I will try and hold on to the charter and see if I can get some members as I would not like to see it dead.

Fraternally,  
 H. DIXON.

Word comes to put a speaker, if possible, into Hardy, giving them as much time as can be spared. Comrade George Woods, a new convert, will help us open up this territory.

Comrade Rector wants 1,000 copies of Herron's pamphlet, "From Revolution to Revolution." The state secretary has several hundred of these in the copy of the "Comrad," bearing the original print. We are considering the advisability of reprinting this valuable monograph, which is now out of print.

One of the best statements of the entire socialist proposition is to be found in a little pamphlet of Chas. H. Vail's entitled "Socialism and the Negro Problem." The pamphlet has been out of print for some time. We have lput the matter in type and expect to run it through several issues of the News, after which we shall reproduce it as a leaflet.

Comrade Barrows of Garneil orders "The Struggle for Existence." They are studying in that neck of the woods.

Comrade Paul Castle sends us encouraging words in regard to the News, and says they need a speaker at Central Park.

Every Sunday the comrades of Livingston local gather up all the

**NEW YEAR GREETINGS**

**Klein & Bourne**

Corner Sixth Avenue and Jackson St.  
 Call up Telephone No. 30 HELENA, MONTANA

**The Sproule Studio**

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS AND FAIR DEALING IS OUR REPUTATION  
 14 1/2 South Main St., Helena

**CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY**

**Great Clearance Sale**  
**MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS**  
**Must Be Sold Regardless of Cost**

**Your Dollar Will Be Doubled at this Sale**

socialist literature and papers to be found, and take them to their hall, and from there send them all over the county. There is no local in the state that takes better care of its county than Livingston. It is a good example to follow.

Comrade Petersen is at the Upper Otter schoolhouse in Cascade county, January 18, and at Kibbey, January, 19. Secretary Rector of the Cascade county central committee, writes that both points will be organized, and will give dances. That's the stuff. Don't allow all the benefits and pleasures of civilization to go to capitalism. Socialists should divert their pleasures and their gains to the advantage of their movement. The movement should be the incentive to all the activities of their life. This is the way it has been in Germany for years, and is the characteristic of New York and Milwaukee, the two best movements in America (with the exception of the Montana movement of course—that goes without saying.) It looks as though Comrade Petersen would be surfeited with pleasures, but we guess he can stand it for the good of the cause.

Local Chico gave a dance New Year's night, and cleared \$26. They send word that the money will be sent in to the state secretary as soon as the comrades have consulted as to how it is to be applied.

A letter from J. S. Lee, at Trout Creek, asks for all necessary papers and supplies for organization. He says: I have talked with several socialists here about organizing a local and most of them are in favor of it, yet some think it will hurt their job. This course seems strange to me for I have always been a free man so far as my labor is concerned.

Comrade Comerford sends in some excellent ideas on organization:

The only way to handle Madison county is to have a man take the county and spend from two to three months right in it, making his own arrangements, selling books, taking up collections, and so forth. He should be willing to rough it, and organize locals where possible. But the best part of his work would be to get one or two socialists in each precinct in the county to attend our convention next fall.

We have a big sentiment in this county but it is hard to get it centered. If something like this could be done it would be a big thing for us. The worker could send the names he could get that would promise to attend a convention to

**As Time Goes On**

People appreciate our Groceries more and more. Wise people have already learned of the desirability of the qualities we sell. Start the New Year right by ordering your supplies from our store. The choicest of Canned Goods; our Coffee and Tea is unsurpassed for flavor and quality; fine Flour and Sugar, etc.

Yours for business,

me, for I intend to have a county ticket in this county if I have to run for all the offices myself. Now comrade, if you can get a suitable man to do this I will stand part of the expense and I know the comrades of our local will not be behind. I do not think it will cost the state any thing.

This is the true spirit of propaganda and organization. Whenever such a spirit of determination gets into the hearts of our comrades at any point, the movement is going to go there, and go with a rush.

**STATE HEADQUARTERS**

Local Helena donates \$12.40 to the organizing fund.

Comrade Leuhman of Helena sold \$1.50 of campaign coupons in two hours.

Local Chestnut orders a book of campaign coupons.

C. C. McHugh has been elected national committeeman for the year 1906.

Murray F. King will lecture at Glasgow January 9 and 10, Havre, 12 and 13, and will travel towards Flathead county where he will fill a number of dates and do organizing work.

N. L. Petersen's dates are as follows: Helena, January 10, 6th ward, Helena January 11 and 12; East Helena, January 13; Red Bluff schoolhouse, Cascade county, January 14; Neihart January 15; Belt Park schoolhouse, January 16; Mason schoolhouse, January 17; Upper Otter schoolhouse January 18; Kibbey, January 19.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett's dates are, Basin, (unorganized) January 13 and 14; Clancy January 17 and 18; Sixth ward Helena January 21, 22, 23.

A comrade has donated \$5 of Appeal to Reason subscriptions (20) cards, to the special organizing fund.

Any comrade who wants to subscribe to the Appeal should send sub to the state office so we can dispose of those cards and realize the money for organizing purposes.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,  
 State Secretary.

**FRED BOLLINGER**

**Grocer**

We make a specialty to the public with good

**TEAS AND COFFEES**

Try our celebrated WHITE ELEPHANT Brand of Broad Flour.

210 North Rodney Helena

## Circulation Department

Five subscription cards for \$2.50 for a limited time.

Many a sample brings us back a subscription. Choose your list for sampling judiciously.

Missoula sends in for a bunch of ten cards at the special rate, and two subs besides. This local is doing exceedingly well in extending the circulation of the News.

We have broken into Deer Lodge where they build hovels for workingmen and palaces for criminals. Comrade Nielson has broken the silence, and we'll have a local there yet.

Comrade McIntosh of Kendall sends in an order for more stamps.

He says the boys are scattered through the hills and in consequence they cannot hold as successful meetings as they would like. He sends in good cheer for the News.

Comrade Palsgrove of Great Falls sends in another list of three. He states that these is some complaint about subscribers not getting their paper. In all such cases the socialists at the point in question should keep us informed. The socialists have got to keep an eye on the postal service. The names in this instance are on our list, and the papers are sent every week. If we find there is still complaint we will appeal to the postal authorities. In such cases we put the subscription ahead so that the subscribers will not lose anything by the occurrence.

### LOCAL HELENA

Local Helena held its first meeting in one of the lodge rooms of the Worker's Club, Wednesday evening. The place is roomy and attractive, and the rent practically nothing, and it makes a desirable meeting place. Dr Willet read a most excellent paper on the history of socialism, showing reference to a large number of authorities. The paper was followed by discussion on the ethical and anti-ethical aspects of socialism. Miss Gertrude Baur recited the poem, "The Competitive System," which appeared recently in the News.

Mrs. Moyer read one of May Beals' stories with excellent effect. Comrade Graham was called away at the time he was to appear on the program, so his address is reserved till next week. Two new members were received into the local, and Comrade Hazlett transferred from Denver. It was voted to give another card party in the near future, and a committee on arrangements appointed composed of Comrades Baur, Willet, Iva Sartain, and Gertrude Bauer.

The local is now out of debt. It paid the expense left by the series of meetings amounting to about \$12.

In place of the program announced for tonight, Comrade Petersen of Butte will speak on "Economic Science" in the parlors of the Worker's Club.

On January 17 the following program will be given:

Address—"Class Rule," Joseph Baur.

Discussion.  
"Unionism and Socialism," Jas. D. Graham.  
Discussion.  
Selection—Ruth Baur.  
Reading—Mrs. Moyer.  
The business session will precede the program.

That even such a prosaic thing as a bar of soap may have its romantic travels, is shown by the following illustration:

A soap factory in Cincinnati recently shipped ten carloads of soap to a wholesale house in New York. One hundred boxes of this soap were sold to a jobbing house in Pittsburg. The Pittsburg house sold a portion of it to a jobber in Clarksburg, West Virginia. These people in turn shipped some of it back to a retail dealer in Wheeling, through which town it had already passed to reach Pittsburg, and more of it to a retail dealer in a small town three miles from a railroad near Fairmont, West Virginia. And when the retailer got it, in each case he sold the soap for five cents a cake, which is the price at which it retails in Cincinnati, the point where it is manufactured. Ultimately, some of the soap travelled 1,400 miles and was loaded in freight houses and in wagons about eight times before it reached the consumer.

This is an illustration of the imbecile system of doing business for profits instead of for use. Socialists are advocating that the activities of providing for life shall be carried on in a systematic way—that business shall be conducted for use instead of for profits for a few individuals.

## SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE CELEBRATED

## Munsing Underwear

The New York Store

A Good Start

FOR THE NEW YEAR

The Savings Department of The Union Bank and Trust company

has had occasion to open quite a number of accounts for young boys and girls, the first deposit being made by a parent, an uncle, or an aunt. It has been our observation that once started, the child usually takes an interest in adding to the saving—and thus a lesson is taught in frugality and economy.

It is a the province of a savings bank to encourage such accounts, and we are glad to open them no matter how small. An account may be opened with a deposit of One Dollar or more, and we pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded every six months.

THE UNION BANK & TRUST CO.

OF MONTANA, AT HELENA.

Capital - \$250,000

## O'CONNELL AND LESE MAJESTY

Bigoted Attack on Industrial Workers of the World—Refuses to Consider Grievances of Machinists.

James O'Connell, president of the Machinists union has lately sent out a circular to all the lodges of the I. A. of M. threatening to expel from the organization any lodge or individual member who joins any union not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

This act is an attack on the I. W. W. as that organization has been making great inroads in the I. A. of M.

It seems there is considerable dissatisfaction among the machinists throughout the country in the way O'Connell and the executive board of the machinists have been handling the grievances.

Claims are made by members of the Machinists union, that when a grievance arises and the men vote to strike that O'Connell and his executive board turn the grievance down or entirely ignore it. This resulted lately in the machinists employed in the New York Central Railway shops at Albany, leaving the I. A. of M. and joining the I. W. W. Philadelphia has about 28,000 machinists of which 700 are organized and there has been practically no organizing work done in that city by the Grand Lodge of Machinists. This state of affairs has been very disastrous for the machinists.

Philadelphia is the recruiting ground of the strike breakers. Thousands of scab machinists have been sent out from the unorganized of Philadelphia to fill the places of the men on the late Union Pacific Railway strike and the present ones on the Santa Fe and Grand Trunk Railways.

Had O'Connell done his duty—seen to it that Philadelphia and vicinity had been organized thoroughly, the railway strikes that the machinists are now involved in would have been settled long ago.

The I. W. W. has gone into Phil-

adelphia, Pittsburg, Schenectady and organized the machinists O'Connell neglected. Now O'Connell is crying, desruptuists! and threatening the people whom he is supposed to serve with a dose of Les Majesty. Knowing the nature of the machinists we believe that O'Connell will either have to expel the whole organization or leave it himself with a few of his henchmen.

The rank and file have suffered long and paid dear for their experience especially with such strikes on as the Santa Fe and Grand Trunk railways.

No assistance is received from the A. F. of L. and the locomotive engineers scabbing on the men by repairing the engines while the machinists are on strike. Taking it all and all it is little wonder that there is talk among the machinists to have a national referendum on withdrawing from the A. F. of L. and affiliating with the I. W. W.

When in town go to the Arlington Hotel. Warm rooms. Popular prices.

### Dr. G. A. Willett

DENTIST

ROOM 9 THOMPSON BLOCK  
Opposite Grand Central Hotel  
I use the latest Anæsthesia Somnoforme for painless extracting of teeth

### Class Struggles

IN AMERICA, by A. M. Simons. Second edition now ready. Not a reprint of the old edition but a new work under the same name. It is a history of the United States in the light of historical materialism.

It starts with the facts that Americans know, instead of reasoning from the facts of European history that they don't know. It shows how capitalism was necessary and how collectivism will be necessary. It is a book that will make votes—and votes that will stick.

Paper, 64 pages, 19 cents postpaid. You can get big discounts on a and on all other books by paying a dollar a month ten months for a share of stock.

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## Overcoats! ONE-THIRD OFF

For the Week Ending

SATURDAY, JAN. 13

## Overcoats for Man or Boy

Will Be Sold at One-Third Off From the Original Price.

\$30.00 Overcoats	•	\$20.00
\$15.00 Overcoats	•	\$10.00
\$ 7.50 Overcoats	•	\$ 5.50

## The Hub I. WEIGEL, Pres.

Helena, Mont.

This Special Offer Stops Saturday, Jan. 13.

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

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We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Ct CHEAPER

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## REMEMBER THIS

We sell the best Groceries in Helena for the least money, give you the best service, and give you a positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or

YOUR MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED

When ever possible, we shall be glad to have you visit our store. It will give us pleasure to quote you prices and show you our goods.

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On your winter's supply of goods. Everything new but our Flour; got a car of OLD Wheat Flour Best ever. Every sack warranted. Can give you an honest deal, as we are here to stay. Don't forget where I live, Comrades

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**James Walker**

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Located on Main and Grand St. The Leading Cafe in Helena. Meechan's Lunch 25c, From 11:30 to 2 p. m.

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New in every detail. Good things to eat. A good place to tie up to.

Oliver S. Morris, Prop.

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PRICES LOWEST COST

Children's Underwear, Natural Wool, Jersey Ribbed, Sanitary Australian Wool, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Flannel and Woolen Underwear. Ladies' Wrappers and Kimonos.

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