

Things to Remember

Pointers for Socialists Who Wish Effective Party Organization---No Drones Need Apply.

1. Remember: That a Socialist local is a company in the army of socialism, charged with the work of holding the fort and advancing the cause in the locality where the local is organized.
2. Remember: That a local becomes strong and vigorous in proportion as it does vigorous and persistent work for socialism.
3. Remember: That in building up a local's membership, it is QUALITY, not quantity that counts. A local with 5 (five) members, all of whom are well versed in the party's doctrine and tactics, and who are active and vigorous workers for Socialism, is a strong local and will become stronger; while a local with 50 members, forty-five of whom are ignorant and indifferent to party affairs, is a weak local and pretty certain to die.
4. Remember: That the Socialist party stands for the economic emancipation of the wage working class. Hence it must have a program in harmony with that purpose. Therefore a platform mixed with the economic interests of other elements of society is not a Socialist platform. To thoroughly understand this, a Socialist must be class-conscious from the standpoint of the interests of the wage-working class.
5. Remember: That the affairs of the Socialist party at every point, should be kept in the hands of real Socialists, and never trusted to patch work "reformers" and sentimentalists who want a Socialism that suits everybody.
6. Remember: That to be a good Socialist it takes something more than to simply say "I am a Socialist." To be a good Socialist, you must thoroughly understand the principles and purposes of Socialism and square yourself to a program in harmony therewith. The local should take pains to see that all its members are well educated in the party's doctrine and tactics. Every member should read and study carefully the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels; "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Engels; "Value, Price and Profit," and "Wage, Labor and

- Capital," two small books by Marx; and, if you are equal to the task, read "Capital" by Marx. There are many other good books, to read. Of course you must be familiar with the national platform!
 7. Remember: That the fellows who are doing the dirty work in capitalistic parties, if allowed to join a Socialist local, will be pretty likely to continue serving their old masters. "A word to the wise is sufficient."
 8. Remember: That a member who can pay his dues, but will not, has no right in the councils of the Socialist movement. Let him lapse and keep out.
 9. Remember: That a member of a local, who, within or without the local, is constantly fighting the generally accepted purposes, doctrines and tactics of the Socialist movement, and advances ideas in sharp conflict therewith, is not entitled to membership in the party, stultified himself when he took the party pledge; and not only is the local justified in removing him, but it is the imperative duty of the local to remove him. Academic discussions that tend to remove obstacles from the road that leads to the goal of the movement's purpose, are valuable; but no man has a right to claim membership in any movement, when his every act and word shows him to be out of sympathy with the spirit and purpose of that movement.
 10. Remember: That the Socialist movement is not a machine to be used by would-be leaders and "great men" to boost themselves into fat political positions. When a member is found plotting and scheming, a la old party methods, to further his own selfish ends, lay him on the shelf until he learns that the Socialist party is a democratic movement which has the right to select its own servants and candidates.
 11. Remember: That fusion and side-tracking schemes are the result of unclarity in doctrine and tactics on the part of the rank and file, plus the scheming of a handful of unscrupulous self-seekers who prefer power to principle.
- M. W. WILKINS.

From Minnesota

Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, commenced his two weeks engagement with a lecture before Local Minneapolis, Dec. 31, to an unusually large and attentive audience. January 5, E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., will commence a two months engagement in the state. Delegates from fifteen locals have already been elected for the state convention to be held in Minneapolis Feb. 22, and as many more have signified their intention of being represented, in addition to which Alex Halonen, Finnish, and Carl D. Thompson, English organizer give assurance of being with us at this time. Walter Thomas Mills has been engaged to be present and deliver an address the evening of February 23. The local comrades will also give an entertainment the evening of February 22, for the purpose of giving delegates an opportunity to become acquainted and intend they shall carry pleasant memories on their return. There are now 160 members in

Minneapolis and their number is rapidly increasing. A splendid orchestra has been made up from the membership, consisting of a cornet, clarinet, violins and piano which greatly assists in drawing a crowd at propaganda meetings which are held every Sunday at three P. M. Ward and business meetings are held semi-monthly. Several wards are studying "Mills Struggle for Existence" concluding the lessons with a lively discussion. The state movement is flourishing now as never before. Dues collected up to December 27, foot up \$110.90 or more than \$36 more than in any other full month in the history of the state movement. Calls for Mills, Gaylord, and Thompson are urgent and numerous. Red Lake comrades have issued a call for a county convention to be held at St. Hilaire, January 22, to commemorate the massacre of laborers at St. Petersburg. Comrade N. A. Bratland has been asked

to deliver the address. Four charters were granted new locals at the last executive committee meeting, besides one to a local resurrected after a six months lapse. Dr. Tanner of Ely reports, "The Finnish comrades hold co-operative meetings every other Sunday, each month in different towns. All other towns send representatives. The whole day is spent in discussing practical as well as theoretical socialism, and the best methods to use in propaganda work. Ten towns participate. Some of the questions discussed are: "The best way to awaken women?" "Is it best to join other societies, as temperance etc?" "Should socialists work for unions?" "Is it advisable to organize consumers to work for socialist ends?" Comrade Wm. J. Morton writes from Underwood: "The time is ripe for organization; we should have every capable and available man in the field." G. F. Peterson of Hibbing says: "Can you get Debs here for us? We can give him an audience of 1000 men at three places on the range and Duluth will fill any hall in the city to hear him." Garnett Riley of Buhl writes, "We elected three local organizers to day, and three literary agents. We would like copies of every genuine socialist publication (papers and magazines) of all languages published in the country; and also catalogues of all socialist books. We are going after every workman in sight. I will be with you on February 22. Alex McKinzie has just organized a local at Beaulieu with 16 members and writes that he expects to organize two others within a few weeks. He says: "if you have any good speaker let me know and I will arrange some meetings for him. Remember we are poor, but what we do will be done with a will. Send me some more charter application blanks. Socialism is growing fast

in this part of the country, and we will soon make the old parties look sick." M. A. Bratland has reorganized the locals a Sundahl and Garden. L. O. Johnson of Mahonon writes, "Send me blank applications for organizing a local at Zerkle and neighboring places." Local Crookston has just been reorganized and propose to take part in the congressional convention to be held at that city. The Finnish local of Local Minneapolis has just taken in 16 new members. Comrade Gaylord has organized a fine local at Mapleton and New Ulm has sent in dues for the past year. Between \$40 and \$50 more was received for dues in December, any other month since the party was organized, and the receipts for the first twelve days of January has more than kept pace with December. Preparations are being made all over the state to attend the convention in February and good fellowship and harmony are apparent in all sections. The new state constitution has been adopted without a dissenting vote except upon some four or five minor sections which received a few scattering votes in opposition. The management is thus removed from the almost exclusive control of Local Minneapolis and placed in the hands of the state committeemen elected from each local, who are themselves at all times in the very best positions to ascertain the feeling throughout the state believe the vote at the fall election will run far in advance of any socialist vote ever taken in the state. M. A. Bratland of Local Ada has just returned from his trip through Norman county and as a result

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DENVER SOCIALISTS

Denver Comrades Issue Attractive Advertising Card.

The Denver comrades have out an attractive card advertising their headquarters. It is of an inspiring blood red color with the address on both sides. On one side is the following reading: "The workers do not get time to read because they do all the work of society. According to statistics the worker, out of every ten hours labor gets two returned as wages, the capitalist keeps eight. "Free reading room open daily. "Books and pamphlets at moderate prices." The opposite side reads as follows: "Labor creates all wealth! "Labor should have all it creates! "Learn how this will be accomplished by studying socialist literature and attending free debates and lectures every Tuesday and Sunday evening. "Business meeting Wednesday evening. "German meeting Friday evening."

Boosts Socialism.

One good effect of the typographical strike, and not the least, is the fact that during the strike the Los Angeles socialist paper "Common Sense" could not get its printing done at any union shop. It was consequently obliged to get its own press. Who says socialism isn't moving on with a press constantly growing in importance and resources? Next week will contain a comprehensive article on the farmer question by Frank Mabie. Those desiring bundles for distribution should order them at once. Comrades wishing Appeal to Reason cards can get them of the News.

ID A HO SOCIALISTS

State Secretary John J. Coonrod Sends in Report.

Emmett, Ida., Jan. 14.—State Headquarters Socialist Party: Report or nominations for national committeeman from Idaho, state secretary-treasury, state organizer and state committeemen from the several counties. The following is a complete list of nominations received up to the evening of January 13, 1906: For national committeeman—J. W. Vincent, of Burke, by Local Government Gulch; C. H. Cammous, of St. Anthony, by Local St. Anthony; John Senter, of Mohler, by Local Nez Perce; E. L. Rigg, of Heyburn, by Locals Albion, Fairview, Pocatello, Emmett, Russell, Wallace and Weiser. For state organizer—A. W. Judd, of Emmett, by Local Emmett; E. L. Rigg, of Heyburn, by Locals Russell and St. Anthony; A. G. Miller, of Pollock, by Locals Government Gulch, Wallace, Albion, Central Ridge, Fairview, Pocatello, Nez Perce and Rathdrum. For state secretary-treasurer—Thos. J. Coonrod of Emmett by Locals Albion, Government Gulch, Wallace, Pocatello, Emmett, Russell, St. Anthony, Central Ridge, Fairview, Weiser, Nez Perce and Rathdrum. For state committeemen—Shoshone county: W. E. Stoeche of Wallace, by Local Government Gulch; Peter Johnson of Burke, by Local Wallace. Bannock county: Wm. Liddell of Pocatello, by Pocatello. Canyon county: Wm. H. Walker of Emmett, by Emmett. Cossia county: T. C. Haller of Albion, by Albion. Fremont county: J. Smith of St. Anthony, by St. Anthony. Lincoln county: G. E. Russmassen of Heyburn, by Fairview. Washington county: M. P. Gifford of Council, by Weiser. Kootenai Co: Jos. A. Bauer of Hauser, by Rathdrum. Nez Perce Co: Frank James of Russell, by Russell. John Senter of Mohler, by Central Ridge; N. H. Jacobs of Nez Perce, by Nez Perce. JOHN J. COONROD,

Los Angeles is Militant

City Authorities Yield Fight---Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis at the Wheel Again.

The streets of Los Angeles, after being closed to socialist meetings for over a year, are now open again. It is supposed that the authorities, learning that a desperate "fight to the finish" was about to begin, decided to save themselves a world of trouble, by gracefully backing down. They were undoubtedly well informed, for we had three stalwarts in the city, whose fearlessness and experience in fighting for free speech are well known to the police of the Pacific coast. Arthur Morrow Lewis, whose struggles, with the police of Portland, Seattle and Vancouver, B. C., during the summer were an unbroken string of victories. Lena Morrow Lewis, who took a hand in the Portland struggle and fought single handed the police of North Yakimo, Washington, and who sampled a San Francisco jail when that fight was on, and was never connected with a defeat, and J. B. Osborne fresh from the struggle in Oakland, where the victory was ours. With this combination of fighters, and a local tired of being discriminated against in favor of the Salvation Army and the "holy jumpers," the sudden collapse of the police opposition has robbed the citizens of Los Angeles of a collection of trouble and excitement, such as has rarely been in any one city in this country since the civil war. For the next few months Arthur Morrow Lewis will hold street meetings every Saturday night on the corner of Market and Spring, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and ever Sunday afternoon on the south side of the Plaza, from 2:30 to 5 o'clock. The new hall we have secured, New England Hall, 139 5th St., between Main and Spring, is twice the size of the one we had previously. For the four weeks ending Sunday February 4, we are sure to pack it solidly, as the speaker for those four Sunday evenings will be Arthur Morrow Lewis. The evenings here are very cold, and few people will stand at a street meeting. Last Saturday night Comrade Lewis held his first street meeting. About eighty

people who happened to be well wrapped stood over an hour and became so deeply interested that they bought \$10.20 worth of literature. At Comrade Lewis' street meeting in San Pedro, literature sales were \$11.25. Comrade Mrs. Lewis is improving and expects to speak for us shortly. The Socialist Party and movement is in a more flourishing condition than ever before. "Common Sense" is installing its own press this week, and is doing considerable work. In fact the entire movement in southern California is looking up, and we hope the Comrades Lewis will remain with us as long as possible, and help to keep the pot boiling. The Socialist party, The Bund, I. W. W. and the Socialist Labor Party, held a joint celebration of "Red Sunday." Frank I. Wheat, presided and made an opening speech. He then introduced C. Bluementhal, who represented The Bund. Miss Anna R. Alex recited an appropriate selection. Then came the principal speaker of the evening, Arthur Morrow Lewis, who was given unlimited time. His speech of forty minutes was one of the finest ever delivered in this city. In concluding his speech Comrade Lewis made an appeal for funds for our Russian comrades that stirred the audience to the core. Although the audience was only 650, the collection was \$109. This will leave about \$70 clear of all expenses. Claude Riddle spoke as a representative of the I. W. W. and H. J. Shade for the Socialist Labor Party. Dr. Houghton got the consent of the committee to make a few remarks and concluded by announcing a meeting of the Schmitz Ruff Union Labor Party. Then Comrade Lewis offered a public challenge to Dr. Houghton or Job Harriman or anyone else of standing, who believed in the Schmitz movement, to debate the proposition: Resolved: That the man who casts a ballot for the Schmitz-Ruff et. al. Union Labor Party, betrays the real cause of the working class.

From Wisconsin

The referendum vote upon the national committeemen and the state executive board of Wisconsin has closed. Victor L. Berger and Alderman Frederic Heath have been elected national committeemen, in addition to Carl D. Thompson, whose term has not yet expired. Wisconsin is now entitled to three national committeemen, owing to increase in membership. The members elected to the state executive board are: Alderman Emil D. Seidel, Assemblyman Fred Brockhausen, Senator Jacob Rummel, Jacob Hunger, Alderman E. T. Melms, all of Milwaukee, and Rev. J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay, Ira Cross of Madison, H. J. Ammann of Kiel, and William Kaufmann of Kenosha. We have already mentioned in these notes the controversy over the eight-hour clause in the contract for building a pumping engine for the city of Milwaukee. Judge Halsey decided that this clause was unconstitutional because it "restrained competition." The social-democrats in the Milwaukee city

council contended that the city had a legal right to specify the quality of the work done under contract. Like children before Christmas, the old party aldermen are very apt to be good near election day, when they will need the workmen's votes. Therefore at the last meeting of the city council, it was voted to appeal from this decision of Judge Halsey, and carry the case into the supreme court. This court will probably prove as bad as the other, but at least all this enables the socialists to keep up the agitation for the eight-hour day. There has long been a conspiracy between Mayor Rose and the Catholic element in Milwaukee to cripple the public schools, thus giving the advantage to the parochial school. As a sample of this step-mother policy towards the public schools, they are furnished only with so-called auxiliary fire alarm boxes, connecting the schools with the nearest fire alarm, a system which might prove very dangerous in time of fire. The

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SOCIALIST LECTURERS.

From the Valley County News of Glasgow, Mont., Jan. 12:

"Murray King, who spoke on socialist Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week at the opera house, was listened to by good audiences, in spite of the fact that other meetings were scheduled for the same evenings. Mr. King made a good impression on those who heard him, showing a mastery of the subject. There was an absence of the rabid, anarchistic utterances which have in the past misrepresented the true socialist party. The speaker did not speak in condemnation of individuals, but spoke against the present political system. From here he went to Havre, where he is billed.

"The tendency toward socialism is evident to all. In the last election the gains made by the socialists were a surprise to both the old parties. It is probable that unless the democratic party, as a last hope of preserving the name of their party, becomes converted to the doctrines of socialism, that in the near future the socialists will outnumber them. Keep your eye on them in Valley county. Already some of the democrats are getting wise to the fact that it will be a good thing to stand in with the socialists, and it is safe to predict that they will attempt to fuse with them, or offer them some forlorn hope on the ticket for their support."

There is no doubt that the above is what the capitalist class would like to accomplish by means of the democratic party, so far as the socialist movement is concerned. The democratic party is used by the capitalist class as a catch-all for everything dangerous that slips through the net of the republican party. It has succeeded in swallowing all the reform movements of modern times—the greenback party, the farmers' alliance, the populist party, all labor parties. Whenever they become dangerous, and the votes of the working class are turned toward them the capitalists get the democrats to bring about a fusion deal. It is no wonder that they think they can do the same thing with the socialist party. But they are up against a different proposition when they tackle the proletarian revolution. The Montana state constitution states in article V., section 13: "Under no circumstances shall any local co-operate with any other political party." Section 14, "Any member of any local participating in primary caucuses, or in any other way taking part in the organization of any other political party, or being in the service thereof, shall be subject to trial, and expulsion after trial by his local, and there shall be no appeal to either state committee or referendum vote." Article VI, section 7, "No person can be admitted as a member of the socialist party while he holds an elective or appointive office under a capitalist party." Section 8, "Any member of the socialist party who has been an office holder under a capitalist party shall, before being eligible to a nomination from the party, serve

the party in the ranks during one previous election, regardless of his length of membership in the party."

Now, if the capitalists think they can swallow that, let them go ahead. This organization is iron-clad, and the same all over the world, and the capitalist class can't run it.

FROM WISCONSIN

(Continued from page 1.)

social-democrats in the comon council are therefore making an effort to get a better system of alarms introduced into the public schools.

Teofilo Petriolla spent Jan. 7 and 8 in Milwaukee. The Italian priest, getting wind of his presence, preached against him and forbade his hearers to attend the meetings of this "Anarchist." Nevertheless, Comrad Petriella made a good beginning which will mean an Italian organization later on.

The Milwaukee social-democrats are now taking a referendum on the candidate to be placed upon their city ticket, including mayor, comptroller, treasurer, and city attorney. The new primary law of Wisconsin requires the nomination of all candidates in primaries and makes it possible for the old parties to run in their candidates on the social-democratic ticket.

Our referendum, although of course it has no legal force, is intended to obviate the danger of our party being overpowered at the primaries. The candidates selected by the referendum party vote will be the only ones for whom the party will get out nomination papers, and will present a solid front at the primaries, which will prevent all trickery on the part of the capitalist politicians.

The Milwaukee Daily News says: "Nothing could better show how thoroughly the people of Wisconsin have been surfeited with politics the last few years than the lack of interest which is being shown in the coming municipal campaign, and outside of the social-democrats, there is very little work being done by any party in preparation for the municipal election which is now less than three months away."

Five thousand Polish leaflets have been printed by the Milwaukee social-democratic campaign committee and will be distributed in the Polish districts. In spite of the fierce opposition of the Polish priests, many Poles in Milwaukee will vote the social-democratic ticket next April.

The social-democratic aldermen of Racine in the last meeting of the city council introduced a resolution looking towards municipal ownership of the Racine waterworks. The plan of the social-democrats is, first that the city council appoint a committee to confer with the owners of the local waterworks system and ascertain the price at which they would sell the works at the expiration of their franchise; secondly, to submit to the people the question of buying or building at the municipal election in April this year, and thirdly, that a two mill tax on all taxable property be levied for this purpose. Of course, the old party aldermen oppose the measure in toto.

The Milwaukee "Wisconsin," Republican, says that "two separate political conferences have been held within the past few days with the idea of organizing a citizens' movement for the spring campaign to oppose the social-democrats in the city election. Democrats, stalwarts and halfbreeds took part in one of the gatherings. The business men of the city do not want the social-democrats to carry the city next spring, and from the outlook at present, they acknowledge that there is danger of that result. Rather than run the risk of turning the city over to socialists, they want to forget for the time being their jealousies and differences and unite on a man whose character and influence will be a guarantee against any political or factional schemes and who will administer the affairs of the city in a business-like way." We thought we should drive the two old parties together, but did not expect that desirable result quite at this stage of the game.

OLD PARTY MACHINES AND HOW THEY

OPERATE

BY ONE WHO HELPED TO OPERATE

CHAPTER IX.

(The Silver Craze.)

Golden City was surprised in her new mayor. Although he owed his election to Fusion tactics, he was one of the few men in politics at this time who proved to be more honest than either his party or his affiliations. Corporations, political rings, and criminal combinations felt his iron rule of honest administration. The people loved him for his honesty and the politicians feared him on account of his honesty. Bottle Keno, Kelly, Costello and even Spinney were fast becoming "things of the past." Hank Grady in an evil moment attempted to kill Rose Spinney in her room at the Castellano. After a long and hotly contested trial, where his whole criminal career was dragged into the light of day, he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. Exit Grady.

Spinney sold out his property and Golden City knew him no more. Kelly still hangs around the badlands and Bottle Keno left this earth for another world. Crimmins is said to be converted to better things. Costello died by his own hand. Frankie Rainey went to Alaska where she is reported to have become rich. I myself concluded to go north also, but on my way to the polar regions I stayed off in the state of Washington in the city of Puget.

The city is one of the most progressive of the cities of the north. Golden City in her palmist days of machine rule had never seen more corruption than Puget experienced before and after the big fire. But as I said already, the tidal wave of reform had struck the country and Puget in particular. A new star arose on the political horizon. That star was Bryan, the Delphian oracle who proclaimed in words of fire "you cannot put upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns, nor crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." This tribune of the forum said that all our political ills were caused by "the gold standard." The Populists said so, the reform (?) Democrats said so, and the reform (?) Republicans said so. The people as usual listened, and as usual were fooled and betrayed.

The "Pops" were led by a gang of discredited charlatans from the old machines. The Democrats were led by a bevy of new political ringmasters who were failures in the old circus of sham democracy. And the Republicans were led to the shambles by a few disgruntled shysters who were unable to handle the reins of the G. O. P.

The reform wave was on and something must be done. What wing would I join in with? I had been through a Fusion deal already. I had also been a straight machine man. But now, in this city of Puget, I was up against a novelty. Three parties were all for the same thing—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. These three parties were afraid to join into one party—that would be treason to tradition, it might do away with "my father's politics."

Finally ten men—four from the Pops, four from the Democrats, and two from the Silver Republicans—met and decided upon the formation of a political trinity—one party with three heads, or one head with three parties. Some said it was a Triple Alliance, others called it a three-ringed-circus. When the three conventions met the spoils of office were agreed upon after a prolonged squabble. Honesty is a good thing to speak about, and perhaps a better thing to practice; but if you are up against "the gold standard," and you mean to win, you are liable, especially in a political campaign, to throw a little "free silver" among the ward heeled. You can try all kinds of experiments upon them but there is nothing so popular after all as a handful of "dough."

When I left for the north I had a few letters of introduction in my possession. One of them was from my first political employer, the Hon. John S. More. I presented it to Eugene W. Spray of Puget City—one of the "decemvirs." He did the rest. Suffice it to say that I was put to work in the bad lands. Eugene said, "do your best, and if you know of any new wrinkles in the game, put us next." I had four chances to go to work that self same day in Puget. A saw mill man at Ballard offered me a job shoveling sawdust at \$1.50 per day; a rancher near Puget City offered me \$20 a month and board; and an excavating contractor in the city offered me work at \$1.25 a day. Board and room could be had for \$5.00 per week. There are millions of wage-slaves in this glorious country of ours who would take any of the jobs I was offered, and who would say that it was the will of Providence. Now as I am not a firm believer in God furnishing jobs to wage-slaves, I concluded to give the "honorable" Eugene Spray a trial; and Eugene was really more liberal than either the lumberman, the rancher, or the contractor. In fact, I got more

from Mr. Spray for my "labor" than any of the other men would give me for ten times as much. The rancher, the lumberman, nor the contractor would hire me unless they made a profit out of my labor. Now a system that permits them to rob me, under the cloak of employment, out of a certain amount of my labor, is economically dishonest. Then how could I expect to be honest in my selection of a master? Why doesn't the preacher who produces nothing, the lawyer who produces nothing, the bondholder who produces nothing—why don't they try their hand at shoveling sawdust, pitching mud or hoeing weeds? The system is dishonest, and why shouldn't they? Who says that I should, when I could make ten times as much "ward-heeling" in the bad lands? "What fools these mortals be!"

The Triple Alliance had money. The wealthiest men in the state were in on the deal. The bad lands of Puget are located in the 6th precinct of the 1st ward. About election time the most of the lumberjacks are in town and they are half the population in the Puget Sound country. The night before election, "Big Humphrey" and a few of us went into the 6th precinct. One of us posed as a gold standard man, and as a matter of course got into an argument. The floaters took sides. The gold standard floaters were invited to follow our gold standard heeler round the neighborhood. When a number of them were secured, they were taken to the notorious Mint saloon and fed on whisky and patriotism until they passed off into dreamland. This policy was pursued all night until hundreds of American kings were "laid out" in the arms of King Alcohol. When the polls were opened next morning the advocates of "sound money" were "not dead, but drunk, be god."

The lads who refused to have "a crown of thorns" upon their brow, went to the ballot box and deposited a little marked ballot in exchange for "two cartwheels" of Free Silver. The ballots were marked by Big Humphrey and his gang by means of the endless chain system of voting. There was nothing to it—Washington went for the "three-ringed-circus." A few favorable laws were passed, but the people got tired of reform, and the state was now gone back to its first love—the G. O. P.

The people never ruled Washington, and never will, until they fire every political parasite into Puget Sound and run their own political machine in their own interests. No politician will ever be honest until the incentive to dishonesty is removed. It was Pope who said in his Essay on Man "An honest man is the noblest work of God." But the noblest work of man will be an honest politician, and that can only be accomplished when there can be no profits in politics. When the human race will realize that it can be happier when things are produced for use and necessity, instead of for profit and waste, then will the ward-heeler cease to be, and the voice of the politician will be heard no more in the land.

While the present system of capitalism will obtain, you cannot do away with the politician, because he belongs to the system. Neither can you down him under the present system because like Banquo's ghost, he will not down. He does not make himself—economic conditions make him. The people can change the conditions, the politician can't.

The question is, will the people change the conditions? Not until the conditions force them—then they will. The great mass of the people are the descendants of slaves and they have not got over the legacy of inheritance yet. The politician is naturally a freeman. If he can't be boss, he, at least, is looking for an easy master—and who would blame him. Even the ward-heeler is a man. He hates slavery, and consequently prefers knavery. There never yet was a man who wouldn't be a criminal freeman in preference to an honest slave. So I say to the innocent, simple "man with the hoe," who is proud of his slavery, that for me and my house "give me a ward-heeler's liberty or give me death." —Max.

(To be continued.)

FROM MINNESOTA

(Continued from page 1.)

three locals which had become discouraged and fallen by the way have again appeared upon the firing line with renewed interest, determined to continue the work for the co-operative commonwealth until the final victory is won.

Comrade Barr delivered his first lecture in the state at Exelsior January 5, and received an urgent invitation to return for two more dates in the near future.

G. F. Peterson of Hibbing writes:



HUNTERS HOT SPRINGS

in the heart of the Crazy Mountains at Springdale, Mont., bring beneficial results in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, lumbago and stomach and kidney ailments. Delightful surroundings. Swimming pool, 40 x 60 feet. Write J. E. McCormick, Proprietor, for complete information.

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Montana Railroad Company

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Table with 4 columns: Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday. Rows list departure and arrival times for various routes like Lombard, Dorsey, Summit, Lenep, Martinsdale, Twodot, Harlowtown, Garneil, Moore, and Lewistown.

MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS

THE AMERICAN FARMER—By A. M. Simons. The ablest work yet produced in socialist literature on the economic status of the agricultural industry. ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PROPERTY, AND THE STATE—By Frederick Engels. This volume

covers the matter treated in his "Ancient Society" relative to his researches among the Iroquois Indians concerning early tribal institutions, and their development into present institutions from economic necessity.

The News is Now Supplying These Books, 50c Each Postpaid.

"The present political outlook on the range is clearing up somewhat and is now better than at any previous time in the history of the party, and their will be no objection to sailing under the banner of the Public Ownership (Socialist) Party's banner, and each day now helps matters our way. The fact is the Western Federation going into politics has caused considerable apprehension among the mining people, because they do not know where things will end, and this with the continual agitation of the Finnish socialists is keeping them guessing. We want Comrade Carr here at least three days."

Local Kataja of Buhl sent their struggling comrades in Russia a Christmas present of \$41 in addition to a previous gift of \$35, and a purse is now being raised to give them another lift.

Comrades in St. Louis county are looking around for their most available timber for legislators, sheriff etc., and think they have a fair chance of winning out in the spring election.

Card Party.

Local Helena will hold a card party in the parlors of the Workers' club Thursday, Feb. 1. Refreshments will be served, and a general good time is expected. The reputation of these card parties is already well known. Pleasant rooms, plenty of good music, good eating. Tickets 25 cents. Everybody welcome.

The Arlington hotel on North Main St., has been nicely fitted up by Mrs. Sam Stewart.

The Arlington Hotel

Mrs. Sam Stewart, Prop.

MODERN FURNISHED ROOMS Completely Refurnished and Refitted. Popular Prices. Steam Heated. On Car Line

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Goods, Shoes and Fancy Groceries. Prices Right

MAYNE & BURDICK CO. Main Street Livingston

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.

Dr. G. A. Willett

DENTIST

ROOM 9 THOMPSON BLOCK Opposite Grand Central Hotel

I use the latest Anesthesia Sompforme for painless extracting of teeth

FREEDOM'S BATTLE CRY.

We are fighting 'gainst the plutocrats, four hundred thousand strong.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
We will end their reign of poverty, of plunder, and of wrong.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

REFRAIN
Freedom forever! Hurrah, shout hurrah!
Down with the master, and up with the cause!
And we'll rally for the workers, we'll fight for better laws.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

We are voting in the East and we're voting in the West.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
We are fighting for our country and the cause we love the best.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

We are rising on the hilltop, and rising on the plain.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.
We are thinking in the work shop, and thinking on the main.
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

MAY BEALS.

National News

The Washington county resolutions relating to discontinuing the Official Monthly Bulletin has been indorsed, since last report by locals Finleyville and Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

The following comrades have accepted the nomination for national secretary: J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill., James O'Neal, Terre Haute, Ind., John W. Slayton, New Castle Pa.

State Secretary J. P. Roe, in a circular letter addressed to the locals, points out the fact that in the contest against the obnoxious features of the primary law, which had they not been eliminated by the efforts of the socialist party, would have destroyed all minority parties. The prohibition and populist parties uttered not one word of protest which fact once more proves the futility of working men placing any confidence in reform parties of whatever name.

National organizer, Teofilo Petriella, organized an Italian local at Calumet, Michigan, with 34 charter members.

Comrade D. Kotoku, editor of Chokugen of Japan, will be one of the speakers at Oakland, Calif., at the meeting commemorating "Bloody Sunday."

Attitude of the Socialist party in the event of the prospects of war: "As soon as a situation shall be presented, which openly or secretly may give rise to an apprehension of a conflict between two or more governments, and render a war between them possible or probable, the socialist parties of the countries concerned should at once and upon the invitation of the International Socialist Bureau, enter into communications with a view to determine upon a concerted mode of action, on the part of the socialists and workingmen of the interested countries in order to prevent the war."

"At the same time the parties of the other countries should be advised by the secretary of the Bureau and a meeting of the International Socialist Bureau shall be held as soon thereafter as possible for the purpose of devising the most appropriate measures to be taken by the entire international socialist movement, and the organized work-

ing class to prevent the war."

From the International Socialist Bureau to all secretaries and delegates of the affiliated Socialist Parties:

Comrades:—As you have learned from our report for the month of December 1905, the Italian Socialist Party of Switzerland has requested the Bureau to publish a manifesto calling on all the socialists of the world to turn over the wages earned by them on January 22, to the cause of the Russian revolution. Not having sufficient time to consult all affiliated parties on the matter, and foreseeing some objections of a practical nature to the proposition, the executive committee has come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to launch a movement the success of which could not be assured. The executive committee, however, believes that the proposition merits the serious consideration of socialists, and considers the national committees of the affiliated parties, best fit and equipped to take the initiative in the matter and to realize, in whole or in part, the proposition of the Swiss Socialists of Italian tongue, within their respective countries.

The initiators of the movement are fully conscious of the sacrifice they ask from the international proletariat. But they believe with the executive committee of the International Socialist Bureau, that if the proletariat of the whole world as a token of its solidarity with the efforts of our brave Russian comrades would give up their earnings of half a day, or of an hour, it would effectively aid those who are now engaged in a heroic struggle for the cause of the whole working class.

The victory of the Russian proletariat is our victory, their defeat is our defeat. In this spirit the Labor Party of Belgium has decided to recommend the action as outlined above to all its affiliated groups unions, co-operative associations, political leagues etc. The most influential propagandists have promised to exert their utmost endeavors to insure a favorable response to the call. In this manner the 22nd day of January will not only be a day of enthusiasm, but a day of practical results.

We rely on your co-operation in this great movement, to the fullest possible extent. The Russian revolutionists need pecuniary support.

LABOR NEWS

The barbers at Havre have been organized for the I. W. W. A federal union of twenty has also been formed.

Since the printer's strike the Trades Council of Livingston has taken action against the Butterick patterns and publications. This firm has been among the most active in the effort to establish the open shop. The Big Six of New York is waging a vigorous warfare against them. In Livingston the unions have succeeded in putting them out of business in that town.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—According to statistics gathered by insurance men more people are killed or maimed in Allegheny county in peacable pursuits in one year than are numbered on the casualty list of some great battles in history. The statistics for the last year for the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces show, killed or wounded, 9,000; in other mills, shops and factories, 4,000; The coal miners are 400 more, and the railroads furnish an additional 4,300, making the total of 17,700 persons killed or injured. There are thousands of casualties that are not reported.

According to employers, most of the accidents occur thru the carelessness of employes. The frequency of accidents and deaths in the Edgar Thompson mills has caused Chief Factory Inspector, J. C. Delaney to announce that he will investigate that plant next month. Of all the casualties in the last year only 92 cases came under the notice of the state factory inspector. —Associated Press.

Socialism and the Negro Problem

By CHARLES H. VAIL

To many the negro problem was forever solved when the shackles were struck from the four millions of the colored race. This act was thought to fulfill the theory embodied in the Declaration of Independence—that all men were created free and equal. The emancipation of the negro from chattel slavery—an act necessary to modern capitalist industry—was, from the standpoint of economic progress, a great step in advance, but instead of solving the negro problem it merely changed its aspect. The negro was emancipated from chattel slavery, only to be plunged into wage slavery. This change merely altered the relation in which the negro stood to his master.

The ultimate cause that led to the Northern revolt against the chattel system was its unprofitableness. As soon as industry passed from the individual and manufacturing period into modern mechanical industry, it became unprofitable to own workers as chattels. The change at the North caused New England morality to revolt against the chattel system and inaugurate in its place wage slavery. The new order was exceedingly profitable to the capitalist class and enabled the Northern masters, when the crisis came, to conquer the South and force it to accept capitalism and the wage system. The rapid invasion of the South by capitalism after the Civil War—the industrial revolution which supplanted the crude tools by mighty machines—completely turned previous relations and gave rise to a new negro problem which was none other than the modern problem of labor.

At first the Southern masters looked upon the loss of their slaves as a severe blow, but they soon began to see what the North had long since known, that the ownership of land and capital meant the virtual ownership of those who must have access to those instruments or starve. The negro had been freed but as this freedom did not include freedom of access to the means of livelihood he was still as dependent as ever. Being unable to employ himself he was compelled to seek employment, or the use of land upon which to live, at the hands of the very class

from whom he had been liberated. In either case he was only able to retain barely enough of the product to keep body and soul together. The competition among the newly-emancipated for an opportunity to secure a livelihood was so great that their labor power could be bought for a mere existence wage. The labor power of the negro thus became a commodity, and, like all commodities, its price was determined by its cost of production. The cost of producing labor power is the cost of the laborer's keep. The master class were able to secure the necessary labor power to carry on their industries for merely a subsistence wage—for no more than it cost them when they owned the negroes as chattels.

The wage slave spends his own subsistence wage, which, under the chattel system, the owner was obliged to spend for him. The chattel method was fully as desirable for the slave, for the owner, having a stake in the life and health of his slave, desired to keep him in good condition. The wage slave-owner, however, does not particularly care whether his wage slave lives or dies, for he has no money invested in him, and there are thousands of others to take his place. Surely wage slavery is an improvement upon the old method of property—man beings. It saves the useless expense of owning workers as chattels, which necessitates caring for them and involves loss in case of death. The results of slavery are secured by simply owning the means of production. He who owns that which men must have in order to live, owns their physical and moral being. There are two ways of enslaving men, then; one is to own the men as chattels, the other is to own the means whereby they live. The new system, with its revolution of industry, gives to the masters, without expense, an industrial reserve army who can only secure employment through their grace. This secures to the master class cheap labor, for laborers, both white and black, having nothing but their labor-power to sell, and thus being unable to employ themselves, must compete with each other for an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

(Continued next week)

Livingston Local

Livingston has broken the record in regard to socialist social affairs. They have been preparing for three weeks for their entertainment. A few days before the event came off, the ladies got an inkling that the socialist hall was going to be too small. So they got a large hall on main street. Comrade Nethkin paid the rent of the hall so it did not have to come out of the receipts. Mrs. James Graham writes: After three weeks' hard work we have accomplished more than we aimed. The place was packed so we could hardly move around. We took in \$56.90, and our expenses were light. It was the biggest social ever given in the town, and if we had had a socialist speaker what good we could have done. If I had had the time I could have got 30 or 40 subscriptions for the News and sold literature besides. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Nesbit, and Mrs. O'Hern helped serve. The men all worked like beavers and stayed right by us."

The basket lunches were an attractive feature of the occasion. Comrade Nesbit auctioned them off. The highest one brought \$3.25. They were decorated with appropriate words. One had on it "Socialism the Hope of the World." Another had on one side "A full dinner pail," and on the other side, "Let the nation own the trust." Livingston Local has a large number of women in it. Whenever they are allied with the movement the class social feature is developed.

The following program was rendered:
Chairman's Address—R. B. Nesbit.
Cornet Solo—M. Graham.
Song—"Sweetheart and Roses," Minnie Millett.
Dialogue—"The Red Ribbon," Emery Kapp and Gladys Simpson.
Recitation—"The Toper" Mamie Hurst.
Song—"Under Southern Skys," Maude Miller.
Song—Alex. Manderson.
Dialogue—Messers. Campbell, Akam and Mjeldie.
Piano Solo—Minnie Millette.
Recitation—Bertha Feyder.
Recitation—"The Broken Doll,"

Emma Hurst.
Song—"When Pat Comes O'er the Hill," M. Graham.
Dialogue—"A Shoe Factory," Messers. Phillips, Barch, Hobb.
Song—"The Man in the Overalls" A. Akam and daughter Grace.
Recitation—"The Better Way," Jane Hurst.
Piano Solo—May Pennicott.
Song—Alex. Manderson.

If you have any printing to do, insist that it must bear the union label. If any organization to which you belong has printing to do, see that it insists on the label. Do not patronize or in any way help any firm or organization that puts out cards or handbills or printed matter without the label. This is the way to help thousands of printers in getting an eight-hour day and reducing the number of the unemployed.—Worker.

COURTESY.

It has been proven hundreds of times that courtesy benefits not only to whom it is shown, but also the one extending the courtesy. Its little courtesies that often make the most lasting impressions. Courtesy towards its patrons is one of the many praise worth characteristics of the North-Western Line. Its employes are instructed to accord all patrons, but particularly ladies and children, every possible courtesy and attention. It's the little details in the construction of the New North-Western Limited between the Twin Cities and Chicago that have made it such a popular train with the traveling public. Leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8:35 p. m. and arrives Chicago 8:55 a. m. Ticket offices at 600 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis; 396 Robert St., (Ryan Hotel) St. Paul.

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Try our celebrated WHITE ELEPHANT Brand of Bread Flour.
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that can offer you the same high-class goods, great variety and attractive prices that we do is hard to find. We keep all sorts of Provisions and Table Luxuries that make a strong appeal to the careful and thrifty housekeeper. Our goods are fresh and satisfactory at all times, and we make it our business to see that you are pleased if you deal with us.

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Mid-winter Sale

For the Next 10 Days a Discount of
25 Per Cent
On Entire Stock of Men's & Boys' Suits

SHOES - SHOES - SHOES



For Men @ Boys

AT A CASH DISCOUNT OF
20 Per Cent

Shoes for Dress, Work or School. All go at the reduction of 20 per cent of regular prices. Must have room for the new spring stock

The Hub I. WEIGEL, Pres. Helena, Mont.

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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

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OF MONTANA, AT HELENA.

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We carry the finest line of Pianos & Organs

in the state of Montana. Every instrument bought for spot cash from manufacturers direct. We own outright every instrument on our floors. No goods handled on consignments. We save you \$50 and \$75 on a piano. We sell on easy terms.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINE \$15 to \$100 Cabinets, Carrying Cases and all Supplies. 2,500 Records in Stock.	The EDISON PHONOGRAPHS \$10 to \$50 Cabinets, Record Cases, Supplies and Repairs, Horns. 3,000 Records in Stock.
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LET YOUR
New Hat
Bear the die, "The Helena." It will be the best investment of \$3.00 that you ever made.
Special Sale of Men's Trousers
\$2.50
Gans & Klein Co.
R. A. Fraser, Mgr.
HELENA, MONT.

State Department

Local Billings sends in for a bunch of five subscription cards, and a sub besides. Billings is always doing something.

Comrade Mabie came in Wednesday night with a bunch of subs he gathered up along the way. He got in, in time to give us a talk at the "Red Sunday" meeting, and as soon as he struck the News office pulled off his coat and went to work. Comrade Mabie was the speaker at the Livingston anniversary exercises.

That old war horse in Stevensville, Comrade H. E. Woodruff, writes as follows: "Your letter about sending Murray E. King to the valley is at hand. We need a speaker to make a thorough and prolonged campaign. If the locals in the county do not jump at the chance offered them it is the strongest reason why King or some one else should come and bombard us instanter."

May Beals goes to work in Pennsylvania the first of March, and may come to Montana later on. We were all prepared for her, the fund was raised, and the money telegraphed. Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis will be with us this summer, however. She always does effective work.

Local Butte sends in \$15 for the Montana News. Election of officers took place on January 22. Robert Scott is elected recording secretary, Herman Quandt, financial secretary. The local sent \$58 to the proletarian movement in Russia.

Every now and then an inquiry is received at this office relative to the attitude of the News regarding the I. W. W. The attitude of the News, as an official organ of the socialist party, towards all unions, is that laid down by the national convention of the socialist party. While allying ourselves with and encouraging in every way the struggle of labor we take no part in the contentions between unions. Personally both editor and manager favor industrial organization.

On the night of January 21 a meeting was held at the home of Comrade Hudson at Dean to commemorate "Bloody Sunday". The night was bad. A terrible wind had been blowing all day. Several started for the meeting and were compelled to turn back by the storm. But notwithstanding these untoward circumstances twenty six comrades gathered in the little mountain home. Comrade McKean brought his graphophone. Cards and dancing took up the time till midnight, when the ladies opened the baskets that had been brought and all sat down to a table spread with a delicious and sumptuous repast. After supper Comrade Hudson read the Russian proclamation, and talked on the principles of socialism showing and explaining the application card and the membership card. A splendid collection was taken up for the Russian revolutionists. After this interesting and instructive interlude dancing was resumed until 3 a. m.

The membership of this local, forty miles from the railroad is thirty five.

That energetic comrade, M. J. Scallon of Great Falls, sends in a list of fourteen this week. Every now and then he makes us a Sunday present of this sort. Livingston had passed Great Falls for several days but this now places the latter thirteen ahead. It is a bad omen, and Livingston will be sure to beat it if she only has time.

At the last meeting of Local Lewistown a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The secretary was instructed that as soon as funds were available he should purchase a library for the use of the local. A vote of thanks was

tended to Comrades Ed and Art Harvey for the use of their rooms for a meeting place. Comrade Woody of Moore was present and stated that socialism was making good progress in his vicinity. These are the sort of comrades that make a local strong, driving miles to attend the meeting. Comrade Harvey came forty miles on a saddle horse and twenty miles by rail to attend the same meeting. Comrade Bird of Local Spokane attended the meeting and made a short address.

We are in receipt of a most comradely letter from State Secretary Coonrod of Idaho. He wishes to co-operate with any work Comrade King can do in Idaho, or any others Montana may send them. They are talking there of adopting the News as an official "spokesman." This would give us a large circulation in the state. What we need is four more columns to enable us to handle the matter that we should but this would mean more equipment.

Owing to the crowding for space we have decided to drop the circulation department, and incorporate the matter handled in the state department.

Local Helena held the best meeting of the winter Wednesday evening, January 24th. The regular meeting of the local was made the occasion of commemoration exercises for the slaughter of the working class in Russia a year ago. The meeting was well attended by a goodly number of comrades in one of the lodge rooms of the Worker's club. The local secretary had sent notices to each member to be prepared either to say a few words or read something appropriate to the occasion. Short talks were made by Comrades Baur, Willett, Mabie, Petersen, Davis, Hazlett, Graham. A substantial collection was taken for our Russian comrades.

A study class in economics is to be held in the Helena local hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Comrades Baur and Willett are the moving spirits of this new venture. The Helena comrades are to be commended for so earnest an effort to spread the information that alone can make a solid movement. Freaks are the result of ignorance. A freakish and inefficient movement is the result of persons who have no conception of the historical socialist movement and won't learn anything about it.

Comrade Murray King is making a most successful and encouraging campaign. He is opening up new territory for the party, and we are receiving the most encouraging reports of his meetings.

A telegram was received from Local Spokane asking that he might be the speaker for "Bloody Sunday." It was thought that he had earned a rest and so he was given time to remain at Spokane a few days. Friday he came on to Trout Creek in Western Montana. He organized in Libby prepared Whitefish for organization, and left lieutenants at work to complete his efforts. He has taken 26 subscriptions for the News. He has had a strenuous time making connections, catching freights, leaving his baggage behind him, and doing other impossible things, but he has got through, and is ready for more. The following is his report:

"Dear comrades:—A local at Libby and one coming at Whitefish are the results of a very little agitation. After leaving Kalispell looked over the field at Columbia Falls but found that all the socialists, about eight in number, were away in the several lumber camps, only one comrade remaining in the town so far as could be learned. In the limited time at my disposal, it was impossible to work up a public meeting. Comrade Michael Shannon the resident socialist had failed to get my letter and the time remaining was too short to get up a

meeting. There is undoubtedly good material at Columbia Falls for a local in the summer time, and the comrades are said to be anxious for organization when circumstances will permit.

At Whitefish I found a group of socialists among the railroad employees, principally in the shops. Every one approached was anxious for a meeting for the purpose of organizing. An organization meeting was accordingly called for Friday evening, January 19, but owing to delayed trains, sickness and other unforeseen causes, enough failed to get together to warrant organizing. However the comrades at this point are determined to organize, and in addition to sending in five subscriptions to the Montana News, agreed upon a meeting for the purpose of organizing, Sunday afternoon, January 27. Was able to locate eight socialists who will make good material for the promised local and there are said to be many others who legitimately belong in the movement here.

Was greeted by a full house in the opera house at Libby Saturday evening, and in the audience were many of the prominent citizens. Considerable interest was manifested and after the meeting when the call was made for an organization, eight comrades remained and seven of these promptly attached their signatures to an application for a charter, and eight became subscribers for the Montana News. The following are the officers of new Local Libby:

Organizer, Harry Boothman, recording secretary, Alex Beaton, financial secretary and treasurer, C. B. Rogers, literature agent, Jacob Teeter. The new comrades impress one as an earnest lot, and Libby seems to be a good field for propaganda.

"Bloody Sunday" at Spokane is nothing short of an epoch in the socialist movement of the Northwest. Oliver hall was packed to overflowing by an earnest, eager, enthusiastic throng of red blooded proletarians. The spirit of the real new proletarian life was there. A rare prophetic moment of enthusiasm touched the throng, revealing to us the passion of the great uprising world of labor. To stand in the midst of such an audience and feel the throb of awakening labor was indeed a great privilege. How much clear cut scientificness there is rampant here I am unable to say. I only know Spokane has a great movement. The spirit one feels in the presence of this movement tells of the birth of the real proletariat here. Almost fifty dollars was collected for the Russian revolution and the members of the local almost a hundred in number, have pledged themselves to five cents per week to further our cause in Russia.

MURRAY E. KING.

Comrade Hagen of Ft. Benton, goes to Chinook this week. He intends to rustle for the News while there, and make arrangements to get a speaker in there.

The Finnish local at Butte is most active in extending the work of the movement. They have sent \$12 worth of Finnish literature to Comrade Arthur at Neihart, and \$11 worth to Comrade Young at Belt, for distribution among their countrymen at those points. On "Bloody Sunday" they collected \$41.50 for the Russian revolution. They expect to bring a Finnish speaker into the state, and are collecting a fund for that purpose. If any of the Finnish comrades throughout the state wish to aid in this they can correspond with Peter Reinan, Box 252, Butte, Mont.

Comrade Ettien of White Sulphur Springs sends in his subscription and an order for considerable literature.

Comrade Burris of Local Norris was in last week from Madison county. He has just sold a good mining property, and came in with some fine shipments of ore. He brought five dollars from the local for the special organizing fund, and left a V from his own pocket for the May Beals fund. He says there is a mine over in his county that

some socialists own, and when the deal gets through there are several of them thinking hard about \$150 apiece for equipment of News plant. That would mean necessary machinery at once.

The joke about this equipment business is that it is the little locals that are doing the figuring. When Comrade Cragg was over from the Gilt Edge local, he said he would be one, if several would do the same. To put up \$100 for equipment, and would double it if necessary. That would mean press. But who is there to duplicate it?

Comrade Petersen has completed the Cascade county trip. A word of commendation should be given to the few earnest socialists at Neihart. Several of the best socialists in Montana, Fred Hart, Secretary Arthur, and two or three others I might mention, are in this out-of-the-way mining camp. Only three trains go to the town in a week. Neihart is at the very end of the line. The train usually arrives late. On account of its irregularity and change of days speakers frequently miss it so that the comrades have had many bitter disappointments after making elaborate arrangements. But they always persist. They take every speaker, and maintain that they are socialists in the face of all opposition.

Comrade Petersen made six points, Neihart, Belt Park school house, Mason school house, Upper Otter school house, Kibby and Belt. Storms interfered with the trip so nothing could be done at Belt Park.

At the Mason schoolhouse there was a full house, and a good meeting. At the Kibby school house there was a dance. Considerable literature was sold and some subscriptions for the News taken.

Club Lectures.

Sunday evening Alex Fairgrieve spoke before the Workers' Educational club on "Workingmen's Co-operation." The paper was an able presentation of working class conditions when the English and Belgium co-operative industries were started. Those trained in the economic analysis of present industrial conditions recognize that the trust has got ahead of us in America. No small industry has any chance at this time to start in on a small basis and compete with enormous aggregations of capital in the same industry.

However, the co-operative principle is the basis of the new order that is to be, and any information of the results achieved by it, or incentive to class activity, is valuable knowledge to the working class at this time.

February 8 the club will give a banquet in its parlors.

Visit the Arlington when in town. Warm, newly furnished rooms, and prices moderate.

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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

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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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We Will Figure With You

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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Blocks East of Court House

James Walker

Capital Cafe

PAUL PETERSON, Prop.

Located on Main and Grand St. The Leading
Cafe in Helena. Merchants Lunch 25c, From
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QUICK SERVICE and EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE 'PHONE 273-A.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

DINING ROOM OPEN

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

Oliver S. Morris, Prop.

The Ancient Lowly

A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Two large volumes (sold separately if desired) containing a wonderful array of facts entirely omitted from ordinary histories regarding the life of the slaves, wage-workers and small producers of ancient times. Endorsed by the most competent critics.

Cloth, illustrated, \$2.00 per volume, postpaid. You can get big discounts on this and all our other books by paying a dollar a month ten months for a share of stock.

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