

Vote for the Party of Your Class

MONTANA NEWS.

Abolish the Capitalist System

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA

VOL. IV.

HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25 1906.

NO. 56.

WORKERS STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX

For Socialism and the Lives of Your Brothers in Boise Jails.

Dixon's Record in Congress

Labor Have Him on the List—Don't Return Legislature to Send Him to Senate

Congressman Dixon is perambulating the state telling the workingmen why they should vote the republican ticket so as to send republican men to the legislature to send him to the senate on the record he has made in the house. He gives himself a good recommend. We herewith present the other side of his record—the workingman's side, as held up to the light by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. We are not endorsing Gompers' campaigns, but the expose of the traitorous action of a so-called representative of the people to twenty million of workers, deserves to be heralded broadcast, when the Janus-faced politician has the effrontery to ask the workers for their votes again. Any attack on the eight hour law, whether immediately in the country or not, is an attack upon the life of labor. And if any labor attitude calls forth the condemnation of Gompers it must be rank indeed. The Machinists' Union wrote to Gompers for Oixon's record and received the following reply:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1906.
 Mr. Charles C. Simpson, Secretary Machinists' Union No. 168, Box 62, Livingston, Mont.
 Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of recent date to hand and contents noted. In reply would say that Congressman Dixon of Montana has no membership on committees to which bills of interest to organized labor were referred. The only opportunity during the last session of congress that he had to show his friendliness toward labor was on the bill which nullified the eight-hour law in the construction of the Panama canal, and on this bill he is on record as not voting. At the close of the last session of congress a document known as Labor's Bill of Grievances was submitted to all the members with a request for a reply from them stating their attitudes on the measures enumerated therein. Many replies were received and were published. Those members of congress who had not replied were again furnished with a copy of the document and a similar request for reply. Up to the present time Congressman Dixon has made no reply to

either of our requests. Together with his failure to vote on the bill to nullify the eight-hour day in the construction of the Panama canal and his failure to reply to either of our requests, does it not show that if he is not hostile to labor he is at least indifferent.

Under separate cover I am sending to you copy of text book of labor's political demands, which contains the bill of grievances that was submitted to members of congress, together with other information which may be of value and of interest.

Let the slogan go forth to our fellow workers and friends and we urge that they act intelligently, unitedly and practically to accomplish the purposes they have set for themselves—the enactment of their lawful demands.

Whenever opportunity affords let labor secure the election of intelligent, honest, faithful, earnest trade unionists with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession.

Labor men often underestimate their own ability, and look up to those who are members of congress as mortals of greatly superior qualities. It is true that many of our congressmen are brilliantly brainy, but their brilliancy too often consists of trickery devices by which the people are hoodwinked, cajoled and cheated out of their rights. Some of the most brilliant speeches that are made in congress have their beginning and ending for, of and by the dollar.

A number of workmen from the factory, workshop, farm, mill and mine would give a healthy tone to our congressional and legislative halls, and their sterling common sense, honesty of purpose and experience would surely inaugurate an era of plain but honest legislation in the interest of the people.

Let us stand by our friends, our true friends, not those who simply mouth their pretended friendship now and whose past course has given their pretensions the lie.

Let us administer a stinging defeat to all men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile. With kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
 SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 President American Federation of Labor.

RUTHERFORD FOR SHERIFF

The other candidates for sheriff are looking down their noses as they watch "Hank" setting the pace for the sheriff's race in Lewis and Clark county. Comrade Rutherford works in the smelter, and all hands concede that East Helena is his so far as the sheriff's office is concerned. He has been one of the chief moving factors in organizing the smelters' union at that point, and the union men think his six feet four of determination would be mighty comforting to them in their business. The union men of Helena are of the same opinion, and Hank is putting up a campaign that

is a surprise to the Helena political grafter who smells to high heaven and back again. Rutherford is the only sheriff you can vote for and vote against Amalgamated bossism. The Amalgamated owns both the others, and they'd shoot a workingman down on the drop of a hat. Put your think-cap on and think what a sheriff is for anyway. He is the chief instrument of the capitalist class to bring the workingmen to time. It is the critical office that should be controlled by the workers themselves. Workers, get wise, and plant your votes where they will do the most good.

The organizer of Allegheny county, Pa., sends out the following:
 "The organizer is in receipt of a number of letters from speakers who are trying to arrange their own tours. We desire to say that no speakers will be engaged unless we first secure the state committee's sanction. Allegheny county don't care very much for free lances and besides it wants to aid the state committee to tour the speakers it may send out.

Four speakers are constantly employed by the state office of Washington, and many dates are filled by other speakers under the auspices of the state office. Many of the counties are carrying on an active campaign work on their own account.

Comrade Mrs. Burwell of Williamsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., is speaking before labor unions, and is doing a great work in turning them to socialism.

Workingmen Attention! Vote Down the Direct Legislation Bill

The last assembly passed a bill known as House Bill No. 286, which purported to provide for popular government by the people under the form of direct legislation, commonly designated as the initiative and referendum, and which is to be submitted to the voters on Nov. 6.

A genuine direct legislation measure would indeed be freedom from class rule, bossism, and a protective weapon against vicious legislation. The initiative means that the power of proposing laws resides with the people.

The referendum means a final veto power over all legislative acts in the hands of the people.

This proposed direct legislation law is one of the most infamous measures enacted by the most brazen and corrupt legislature that ever made a state notorious for its crimes. It is a cunningly prepared document calculated to deprive the working class of any power of interference in government.

It is one with the farcical primary law, a deep laid plot to enthrone the corporations under the semblance of an extension of popular government.

Workingmen, vote it down!

It denies to the people the right to a voice on anything dealing with appropriations of money. Vote it down.

Every measure is inoperative unless funds can be furnished to carry through its provisions. Vote down House Bill 286. By tacking on any immaterial financial clause to a measure, any act initiated by the people can become powerless. Vote down the direct legislation bill.

It denies to the people the right to a voice on anything dealing with the constitution; vote it down.

The constitution is the organic law of the land. Any measure declared unconstitutional is void. The final voice in government acts is therefore removed from the people. Vote down House Bill No. 286.

It is a farce. If approved by the people at the polls it will block all future legislation along the line of direct legislation. Vote it down! It was hatched by a legislature that has never been anything but the tool of corporate power. Vote it down! It is aimed to suppress reform. Vote it down! It is an insult to the intelligence and the aspirations to actual freedom by those that do the world's work. Vote it down! It slaps the people in the face and tells them to keep their fingers out of the treasury. Vote it down!

It says, "To hell with the constitution; we big fellows'll run that; you, dirty workingmen, keep your fingers off." Vote it down! It denies to the people the right to make any law that would deprive the parasites of the power of robbing the people. Vote it down!

It would require 5 per cent of the voters of two-fifths of the counties to make it operative. Vote it down!

If 5 per cent of the voters in each of eleven counties cannot be obtained nothing can be submitted. Vote it down!

It is what the politicians call a "safely guarded" measure (for them). Vote it down!

Workingmen, it is not to help you; it is to render you helpless. It is the work of the ruling class of society. If you value your ballot, its liberty, its power to free you in government, vote down the Direct Legislation Bill.

VOTE IT DOWN! VOTE IT DOWN!! VOTE IT DOWN!!!

WESLEDER'S CAMPAIGN

Socialist Candidate for Sheriff of Cascade County Giving the Old Party Candidates a Fit of Ague

Comrade Wesleder, candidate for sheriff of Cascade county, is making his campaign buzz over there. He has just come back from a trip to Belt. He took along with him 50 copies of the News and 100 of the trust edition of the Appeal, campaign pamphlets, Mollie Maguire's, and all the other literature he could rake up, and spread them around that part of the country and left them with the comrades. Comrade Wesleder says: "I met some good comrades in Belt, and coming back on the train I got into an argument, and before I got through I had them all going. But I found I had three good socialists to back me. One man said socialism was impossible, and another answered there was nothing impossible. Next Sunday I am going to Cascade. Don't forget my News' and pamphlets. Just as I got into

Belt Sunday morning the old G. O. P. grafters left. They had a rally the night before, and they wanted to know what I wanted there, and I told them that I was right behind them. Be sure and send me 100 copies of the News. We collected \$5.40 for Comrade Boman, the Finnish organizer, last night."

George Wesleder is proving a most popular candidate for the sheriff's office. The smelters and the union men of the Falls generally are solidly behind him. Organized labor is beginning to see that the sheriff's office holds the key to the labor situation, and to repudiate with scorn that a capitalist should pick out the man that would be over them. The socialists will poll a vote in Cascade county this fall that will make the cold chills run up and down the spinal column of the plutocrats.

POSTAL DEFICIT AND CAMPAIGN

"Forty thousand of the letters are said to have been distributed within the week at a cost to the government of \$800. At the Hotel Del Prado last night Senator Francis W. Parker was found surrounded by his campaign committee. Some one brought up the question of Mr. Mann and the franking privilege and the illegality of sending private matter through the mails free, whereupon Mr. Parker held up an envelope. In the upper left-hand corner it bore the label, 'Committee on Elections No. 1, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Official Business—Free.'"

The above is taken from the Chicago Record-Herald and is quoted simply to show how the mails are burdened with campaign documents that pay no postage whatever. It is estimated in Chicago that Mr. Mann's campaign for re-nomination has cost the government \$25,000 in the abuse of the franking privilege. Now this is in but one congressional district, and while it may not be a flagrant case, still it is fair to assume that Mr. Mann is not the only congressman that uses his speeches as campaign documents and distributes them gratis.

Mr. Hudson Is Mistaken

Socialist Candidate for Congress Replies to Capitalist Paper at Red Lodge

Dean, Mont., Oct. 7, 1906.
 Editor Carbon County Republican.
 Dear Sir—I notice an editorial in the Republican from the Butte Inter-Mountain entitled "Socialism and Ambition," in which Mantle attacks the socialist philosophy. I would like to answer the same.

We don't propose to kill ambition—then there will be every inducement to ambition. We don't propose maintenance for all—only the producers; the drones will either work or starve. No socialist ever said that we want to make everybody equal, for some are tall, others short, some fat and some lean; some are endowed with more intellect than others. What we propose is to give all an equal opportunity and let them work out their own destiny. I ask you, Mr. Inter-Mountain, if the factory child has an equal opportunity with yours—you know he hasn't. All he has to do is to make profits so that you and your class can roll in luxury.

The farmers and wage slaves have not yet learned to co-operate, but we are learning from the trusts, and when we do out goes your class; then you will go to work with us or starve. Then all can live full lives—now only the rich can.

JOHN HUDSON.

(Mr. Hudson is entirely wrong in connecting Mr. Mantle with the Inter-Mountain, as that journal is the personal property of the Amalgamated Copper company.—Editor Republican.)

The above is taken from the Red Lodge Picket. The article to which Comrade Hudson refers was a reprint in the Inter-Mountain of a report of Lee Mantle's speech given in the Missoulian. Lee Mantle is talking such rot as that all over Montana. But the working class are not much fooled by such ignorant lies any more.

The Carbon county candidates are on their campaign tour. They will make all the important points in the county. They have ordered 500 copies of the News to be delivered to them at the various points. The Carbon county central committee has arranged for a special edition of the Montana News dealing with the local situation, which is in print this week. The Carbon county socialists have learned practical politics. When

our party learns this all over Montana there'll be something doing that will cause the Amalgamated fathers to gnash their teeth with rage. The following is the prepared itinerary:

LECTURE!
Capitalism vs. Socialism.

The above issue will be discussed by George W. Burke, candidate for county attorney on the socialist ticket, at the following places on the dates set opposite the name of each place respectively, at 8 o'clock p. m., 1906:

Chance	Oct. 11
Belfry	" 12
Golden	" 13
Bear Creek	" 15
Bridger	" 16
Fromberg	" 17
Glasgow	" 18
Rockvale	" 19
Silesia	" 20
Joliet	" 22
Roberts	" 23
Jackson	" 24
Duffey	" 25
Yellowstone	" 26
Whitebird	" 27
Absarokee	" 29
Fishtail	" 30
Dean	" 31
Anderson S. H.	Nov. 1
Morris	" 2
Linley	" 3
Red Lodge	" 5

A choice selection of music will be given on the phonograph at each meeting; besides we will have with us the famous speeches of H. Gaylord Wilshire, "Let the Nation Own the Trust," Joseph Wanhope, "Is Competition the Life of Trade," and "Winning a World," by Eugene V. Debs, one or more of which will be reproduced on the phonograph at each lecture.

Don't miss our lectures, they will be entertaining as well as instructive.

Don't decide the issues at the ballot box without giving us a hearing; investigate before you decide; a jury that would decide a case without hearing both sides would not only be un-American, but despotic. Then be fair and attend our meeting and hear our side of the case. All are cordially invited. Special invitation extended to ladies. Central Committee.

DAVID LAY, Chairman.

J. W. GOODSON IN RAVALLI

The socialist candidate for sheriff of Ravalli county, J. W. Goodson, is demonstrating great strength as the campaign goes forward. He is a man known and respected throughout his community for his integrity of character and the firmness of his principles. He is a farmer, living alone on his ranch, about 12 miles from Stevensville. If Comrade Goodson is elected crime in Ravalli county will be hunting its holes. Graft in the sheriff's office will go down and out, and the Amalgamated will have to obey the law or take the consequences. A vote for Goodson for sheriff is a vote for

honesty and efficiency in that office, as well as a vote against the exploitation of the capitalist system, and for the collective rule and ownership of the affairs of this world by those who do its work.

According to information received from Philadelphia the police have ceased making trouble at the street meetings. The case is still pending against Comrade Cohen and money is needed to fight the case in court. Comrades throughout the state should contribute to the "Free Speech Defense Fund."

Morris Korshet, M. D., socialist nominee for congress in the Second district in New Jersey, has challenged Congressman John J. Gardner, republican, to debate on socialism. His challenge has not yet been accepted.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes is now in Milwaukee. He spoke in Humboldt hall Oct. 9th, in Free Gemeinde hall Oct. 10th, and on the 11th addressed a large and attentive crowd at the Harvester works.

It is reported that the son of the late Sir William Harcourt, an eminent English statesman, has become a socialist. This has caused quite a stir in aristocratic circles in England.

Organizer Wm. Goebel of the socialist party, now lecturing in Idaho, reports successful meetings and writes that there will undoubtedly be a great increase in the vote.

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Owned and Published by the Socialist Party of Montana.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Address all communications and make all money payable to the Montana News.

Directed by the Local Quorum of the State Committee.

Business Manager, James D. Graham, State Secretary.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT Editor

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months.....50c
Two cents per copy in bundles up to 500

National Headquarters, Mahlon Barnes, Secretary, Room 300-302, Boylston Bldg., Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

State Headquarters, Jas. D. Graham, Secretary, 22 Park Avenue, Helena, Mont.



State Socialist Ticket

FOR CONGRESS—
JOHN HUDSON of Carbon County

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—
H. L. MAURY of Butte

THE WORKINGMAN IN POLITICS.

America stands out pre-eminently as the country where the workingman is in politics, where he is said to make his own government, and to have just the sort of a government that he wants. As a result he has a government where no court will declare for a poor man against a rich one; where the government will never take up any plans to furnish labor to those who are starving for it; where all the powers of government are ordered out against the workingmen in any industrial controversies; where guns, policemen, deputies, injunctions and troops are ordered out against strikers; where all the laws of legislatures are absolutely controlled by corporation lobbyists; where bull pens and gutting guns await rebellious workers; where constitutions are openly overthrown and condemned by executives under the orders of the capitalists; where leaders of unions are thrown into jail to break up the unions; where murder, thugs, kidnapping and incarceration await those who dare to menace the pre-eminence of the profit class.

Are these the fruits of working class rule? No; it is a base, cruel and crafty deception that echoes the mockery that the workingmen of America govern themselves. The ghost of a ballot the American workingman holds in his hand. He might make it a weapon of power, rule, and final recourse. But he is held back by a mightier force than royal courts, disfranchisement, parliaments and manifestoes. He is held back by the potent powers of suggestion, hypnotic influences that unseat his mental freedom, de-throne his reason, and emasculate his manhood. Through the flattery of a century he has resigned his powers of thinking to those that flatter him. And the docility, stupidity and political suicide of the American workingman is the marvel and the despair of modern sociological conjecture. He votes the tickets of the class that oppresses him, allows them to make the platforms and nominate the candidates, sends their fetters to the legislature to make the laws that govern him, lets the rich pay the bills and run things as they like. Nay, he is even flattered when they call him in and ask him to endorse their measures. He is oblivious to class politics, or the latent power of his class—the working class.

To see a workingman on the ticket of his economic opponents, supinely renouncing to them all direction and initiative to his class direction and control, is a disgrace to human intelligence, a flunkey-like pandering to the favor of those above him, and a discouragement to the hope of future progress. There is only one ticket to which the self-respecting workingman can give his allegiance, and that is the socialist ticket: the ticket that marks the effort and the aspiration of his class, and its revolutionary and social regenerating sole. It is guarded by the immediate control of the membership of the party, and voices the demands that working humanity must have in order that they share in the benefits of civilization. He can use his ballot like a man even if for the time he is crushed like a dog.

ROOSEVELT THE ISSUE.

Of all the insane, insulting, imbecile issues that a political party ever went before the people on the cry of the republicans this election, "Roosevelt the Issue," certainly caps the climax. Nothing could give greater evidence of the degeneracy of capitalist class rule than the audacity and temerity with which the ruling class risk their power of sovereignty on what they consider the dazzling personality of one man. They brazenly assert that this election means the endorsement or rejection of Roosevelt, and leave that hypnotic shibboleth to do its work.

Are there no longer principles to be asserted in American politics? Are there no wrongs to be redressed, no crying injustices to be righted? Have we come to the simple hero worship of one individual as the all-sufficient savior for a social degeneration that dwarfs the annals of history?

And such an individual! The servile slave of corporation mandates! The man who bluffs on such rot as "busting the trusts," while they ride on mightier than ever; while economists only laugh at him. A man who lives with greater luxuriousness than the White House has even known before; whose daughter was wedded with a gorgeous splendor that royal potentates could not surpass. A man who brutally avows national murder as the chief glory of a republic, whose talk is war! war! Who lavishes the millions of the nation on the armaments and the art of killing. A man who lets governors and gold bags butcher working men, imprison them, beat them, without even a tremor of protest. A man who has seen the constitution rent in twain over and over again that millionaires may take the advantage over their sweating slaves, and yet is dumb to every plea. Who prattles enough, to be sure, but of empty nothings without substance behind them. Who talks of American manhood under conditions that make it impossible for ten million people. Yes, the republicans may well make Roosevelt their issue. They have nothing else.

VOTES NOT AT A PREMIUM.

The Anaconda Standard states that for this election the men of Butte will register on their own time so far as the big companies are concerned. There will be no more shifts off with pay to induce the men to register. The spokesmen for the companies say that the time has gone by when men will be paid a day's wages in order to get them to register. If a man does not take enough interest in the matter to register on his own time he can let it alone. The companies will no longer offer any inducement to get him to do it.

All of which means that there is no longer a quarrel between the big companies and the necessity of gaining political control of Montana is gone. Heinze and the Amalgamated are no longer fiercely contending for the courts, to use them as a weapon to down the other side. When such was the case the votes of the working class were at a premium. The men of the Heinze or Amalgamated companies would not only be given a day's shift off and pay, but all sorts of other inducements to seduce them into voting for their respective companies. But the conflict between the warring capitalists is over. The lion and the lamb have lain down together, as usual the lamb inside of the lion. Workingmen's votes are no longer necessary to insure the copper interests the control of the political situation. They own both the republican and democratic parties—body, soul, and breeches. The labor party has no longer the function to perform of mobilizing Heinze's greatest asset, the working class, and it has relapsed into innocuous desuetude. The candidates are all "safe," capitalist "respectables," "law and order" (capitalist law and order) conservatives. No danger of them doing anything rash in case the companies have trouble with their men. The companies don't give a continental damn who's elected; they are "all honorable men." So the working class can vote as they please, or not, as they please. They haven't got sense enough to vote for socialism yet, so the capitalists can turn over and take one more snooze before trouble begins and the revolution gets to brewing. After us the deluge.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

We are in receipt of a letter from a woman comrade in which she expostulates over so much publicity being given to Isaac Cowan's work in the state. The letter reminds us that there are many avowed socialists in this and other western states, as well as elsewhere, who, being restricted to a limited area of observation, judge the work of an organizer chiefly by the personal impression he makes upon them. We would say that there has been no intention in the very careful calling of attention to Comrade oCowan's work that we have made, to underrate any other speakers that have been in Montana. Cowan's work happens to definitely and particularly illustrate the direction that the socialist work of the future must take if we are to become an efficient political organization. The days of the vague "economic" spellbinder are over. Star

routes are a burden to the movement, the maximum of expense and the minimum of results. Blatant ignorance can no more pass for "class-conscious" wisdom. The speakers of the future must deliver the goods or go out of business. The working class must have results. They are reading and thinking for themselves.

Under no circumstances was Mrs. Lewis' work overlooked. She has no superior in her line in the American movement. But she is a specialist, devoting herself to a single phase of very necessary socialist teaching. She does not pretend to be an organizer. Her work is chiefly valuable for its solid grounding of the scientific basis, and the clear exposition of our fundamental principle of historical materialism. Collins' work is good in points to which it is adapted. And, in fact, words of praise could be said for all who have tried to teach the doctrine of the proletarian revolution in Montana. Again, there are some points where Cowan's work might not be particularly effective. But his plan is the only plan that will plow the working class ground and leave socialist organization in its stead. The virtues of one do not make the virtues of another less. But we must clearly define our path before we know what we want to do.

A DISGRACEFUL SUBTERFUGE.

The Independent is attempting to make capital for the direct legislation bill on the ground of W. G. Eggleston receiving testimonials from prominent persons in Oregon, where a direct legislation law is operative. This cold-blooded deception is part and parcel of the dirty and dishonorable methods employed by the Amalgamated company when they wish to force the makeshift of a sop upon the people to keep them quiet instead of giving them the thing they want. The direct legislation law in Oregon is an altogether different thing from the Montana bill. The Oregon law is fairly decent, giving the people of that state a chance at self-government. It is not completely emasculated by the exception clauses that render the Montana bill such an insulting farce to popular government. The exception clauses that the people of Montana are to vote on at this coming election deal with appropriations of money and the changing of the constitution, the organic law of the state. These exceptions would make the law, if passed, completely inoperative. The people want no such a childish subterfuge. Vote down the direct legislation bill.

The Labor Situation in England.

The rapid spread of socialist opinion in England is causing consternation in the ranks of the exploiting class and its tools, the bourgeois labor leaders. The response of organized labor to the slogan of political solidarity is regarded by them with mixed feelings of dismay. It has pierced the thin veil of capitalistic pretensions of friendship and promises, and is rapidly becoming conscious of itself.

The frantic efforts of the capitalist class to stem the tide of socialist thought through its press and its tools, the reactionists with the unions, have been rendered futile. By bringing about a widespread discussion of the socialist position it has contributed to its growth, thus furnishing further evidence of the fact that socialism flourishes under publicity, so unassailable is its position.

The extraordinary advance of socialism in England has no precedent in the history of the socialist movement in any country. Since the last spring elections the dues-paying membership of the party has doubled. About 1,200 meetings are now being held weekly. The audiences are larger than ever before known. The circulation of its papers have almost doubled. The field of agitation has been very considerably widened; whole districts not before touched are now being thoroughly covered.

The Railway Servants, an organization with a membership of 600,000, decided in their recent convention by a large majority that all labor candidates for members of parliament must join the Labor Representatives Committee. This is a declaration for independent political action in opposition to all capitalist parties, which means a recognition of the socialist party as the only logical labor party. This action was bitterly contested by several of its officials, especially its secretary, who are still adherents of the Liberal party and who maintain that labor would do well to continue in its support of that party, which through its continued opposition to labor measures has forfeited all labor's confidence and respect.

The same step has been taken by the miners. Those of Scotland and South Wales have declared by overwhelming majorities in favor of political solidarity.

All manner of tactics are being employed by the reactionists within the unions—who, like Samuel Gompers in this country, are doing their utmost to perpetuate the delusion among the working class that the interests of exploiters and the exploited are identical—to counteract the socialist movement among union men. One of them declar-

ed socialism to be a disintegrating force in trades unionism, and one of the objections of Mr. Burt, the leader of the North of England miners, was that the socialists had counseled the workers to hold out against accepting a reduction of wages when advised to do so by their leaders. The socialists unblushingly plead guilty to such a charge. But when Mr. Burt charged them, as he did, with advising workmen to leave their unions he was uttering a deliberate falsehood. Most of the leading socialists in England are very active and staunch union men, and are many of them largely responsible for the present efficiency of the organizations in that country. But, in spite of the opposition of its bourgeois leaders, the foothold of socialism inside the English trades union movement is secure, for, as the Labor Leader says, "It is not the position of socialists in the trades union movement that is in jeopardy; it is the position of those who, while affecting trades union principles, are endeavoring to strangle trades unionism in the interest of capitalist politicians." Socialism is secure because its gradual adoption is the result of the awakening of British labor to a knowledge of its class interests. A degree of class consciousness once obtained is never lost, but must continue to develop till it culminates in a victorious revolt of a producing class fully conscious of its interests. H. M. Hyndman observed in effect, when speaking of the great socialist victories in the English elections of last spring: "When a wave of socialism sweeps over a country history furnishes no instance where it ever recedes, but it will inevitably be followed by another one."

This is what the English ruling classes fear. They realize that if it continues their existence as a ruling class will cease. But so helpless are they in the face of the advance of the working class towards its ultimate victory over class rule that the means which they employ to retard it will inevitably react upon them to their own disadvantage.

The mission of the proletariat in the vast revolutionary process is the ending of class rule. It cannot emancipate itself without at the same time emancipating the whole human race from the thralldom of class antagonisms.

The uncompromising opposition of the majority of the members of the new parliamentary labor party towards both liberal and conservative parties is evidence of its revolutionary character. And the opposition of both parties towards the far-reaching reforms which the labor party demands must inevitably result in a great increase in the socialist vote when they have occasion to appeal to the country again. From now on there is every evidence that the advance of the English working class towards its ultimate triumph will be uninterrupted.

The infectious character of the revolutionary spirit is another of the fears of the capitalist class. An advance made by the workers of one country is the signal for the capitalists of all countries to redouble their efforts to retard the advance of working class enlightenment. Witness the efforts of the German government—which, thanks to the German socialists, were rendered futile—to save the tottering edifice of Russian autocracy.

This circumstance sometimes causes a momentary pause in labor's advance. But the workers, the dispossessed of the earth, having no country, gradually realizing their lot to be the common portion of the workers of all countries, take fresh heart at the tidings of victory elsewhere. And the recent victories for socialism in England cannot fail to beneficially influence the working class movement throughout the world.

JESSE D. SELBY.

CAMPAIGN FALSEHOOD

In Park County the old parties are so agitated by the campaign the socialists are putting up that they are spreading the report broadcast that the Socialist candidate for Clerk & Recorder and for School Superintendent can not qualify if elected to the office.

The tale is an absolute falsehood, as the Socialist nominees are all qualified to hold the respective offices and will take their positions if elected

While stumping in Maine last month Speaker Cannon of the house of representatives, Washington, D. C., "placed his hand over his heart" and deplored the fact that workingmen were demanding things from the politicians and not petitioning for them as they used to do. They he wept.—Machinists' Journal.

The socialists have succeeded in electing their candidates at a by-election to the municipal council of Stockton-on-Tew, England, in the face of the combined opposition of both capitalist parties.

Why not have the best when prices are the same? You can, if you will insist upon having White Star Coffees.
KLEIN & BOURNE, Sole Agts.

Jos. Mlekush Carl Yarendt
German Beer Hall
Corner Main and Callender Street
BEST BEER IN TOWN
Only Union goods sold—Try one, try another, if you don't succeed try again.
Livingston Montana

JOE STANLEY MARINO NAPOLI
American Beer Hall
Finest Line of Bottled Goods. Domestic and Imported Blue Label Cigars
118 NORTH MAIN STREET LIVINGSTON, MONT.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmeyr
THE PARK SAMPLE ROOM
TONI & HANS, Props.
The Best Beer in Town. Come in and Try One. You'll Take Another and More.
FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS STRICTLY ALL UNION GOODS
110 East Park Street. LIVINGSTON, MONTANA.

Henry Frank
Clothier and Furnisher
Union Made Goods Headquarters
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

Capital Cafe PAUL PETERSON, Prop.
Located on Main and Grand St. The Leading Cafe in Helena. Merchants Lunch 25c, From 11:30 to 2 p. m.
QUICK SERVICE and EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE 'PHONE 273-A.

LEVENGOOD'S TELEPHONE 139 INDEPENDENT
L. & L. TRANSFER
FOR QUICK SERVICE HOLD YOUR CHECKS. OUR CHECKERS MEET ALL TRAINS ON STATION PLATFORM. Round trip rates to commercial travelers and theatrical performers. Trunks moved, stored, boxed and shipped. Storage 50 cents per month, one week free to travelers. PERSONAL TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE
611 EAST FRONT STREET, BUTTE, MONTANA
Opposite N. P. Passenger Depot

Herman Brown Herman Schnick
THE MAJESTIC BUFFET
The Swellest Bar in Town.
FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, IMPORTED & DOMESTIC CIGARS
LEWISTOWN, MONT. Next Door to Postoffice

Save Money
By buying your DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, GROCERIES OF
Alva Mayne Livingston

T. M. Swindlehurst
Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance.
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

San Francisco informs us of the organization of a Scandinavian branch in that city, which will meet at Albion hall, on Albion avenue, next Thursday evening.

By a recent referendum in California H. C. Tuck, 528 Telegraph avenue, was re-elected state secretary.

Local Erie, Pa., has issued a leaflet containing a "challenge to the leaders of political, professional and business life" of the city and county to select one of their ablest speakers to meet Ed Moore of Philadelphia, socialist candidate for auditor general, who will speak in Maennerchor hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 18. So far no acceptance has been received.

The Arlington Hotel
Mrs. Sam Stewart, Prop.
MODERN FURNISHED ROOMS Completely Refurnished and Refitted. Popular Prices. Steam Heated. On Car Line
North Main St. Helena, Mont.

Save Your Sole
A. Anderson will repair it. Shoes make to order. First class work guaranteed
118 Sixth Ave. E. Helena, Mont.

UNION MEAT MARKET
JOE KARRER
111 Main St. Livingston

C. O. Krohne
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE
Employment Agency
W Callender St Livingston

E. M. NILES
LAWYER
ROOM 3 GARNIER-MILES BLDG.
LIVINGSTON

The Traveler.

I.

The visionary child who sails
His boat across the little bay,
In his imagination sees
Fair shores that may be Italy's
And looming, grandly far away,
A row of anthills may become
The splendid, snowy Alps to him;
A stone or two set there and there
He views as castles or the square
Walls of a city far and dim.
EIGHT vbgkq

II.

He that within his fancy holds
No glad communion with romance
May journey down through English
lanes
Or past the vales the Danube drains
Or look upon the hills of France,
Or by the Adriatic's shore
In eager haste pursue his way,
And have no thought but of some plan
Through which to cheat a fellow man
Or make some daring venture pay.
—S. S. Kiser in Chicago Herald.

Challenge.

Dean, Mont., Oct. 15, 1906.
Hont. T. J. Walsh, Helena, Mont.
Dear Sir—In order that the voters
may have a chance to decide which is to
their interest to vote, a democratic or a
socialist ticket, I hereby challenge you
to a joint debate in the city of Red
Lodge any time to suit you. Answer
through the Montana News. Awaiting
your early reply, I am, yours respect-
fully,
JOHN HUDSON.

Wages of Carmen

That there is urgent need of organiza-
tion for the Helena car men is evident
from the rate of wages which they re-
ceive in Helena. In Butte the rate for
the car men is \$3 a day the first year,
\$3.40 the second and \$3.60 the third for
nine hours' work. In Great Falls the
wages are \$2.50 per day the first year,
\$2.75 the second and \$3 the third year
for eight hours' work. Anaconda pays
\$3 a day for eight hours' work, while in
Helena the men get \$2.75 for ten hours.
They certainly have a grievance in Hele-
na. There is no more reason why the
Amalgamated should be Cheap John here
than in any other city of Montana. The
Helena street car company is fixing its
tracks, but it is time it was fixing the
wages of the men that make the money
and the luxuries for the stockholders.
When the wage system is knocked out of
existence it won't need any fixing. The
men had better take advantage of this
election to help knock it out by voting
for socialism. The Amalgamated runs
both the other tickets, but it doesn't
claim to run the socialist ticket.

A Woman for Congress.

Texas has a unique feature to her
fall campaign in the candidacy of Laura
B. Payne (Mrs. or Miss, deponent say-
eth not), who, as the socialist nominee
for congress, is putting up the liveliest
kind of a fight.

While national conventions have had
women in their membership, no woman
has yet had a seat in congress. Utah
and Wyoming have had women delegates
in both republican and democratic na-
tional conventions, and it will be re-
membered that a woman, Mrs. Cohen of
Utah, seconded the nomination of Bryan
at Kansas City in 1900.

There is nothing apparently in the
constitution of the United States to
bar Laura Payne from a seat in con-
gress. It prescribes merely that "no
person shall be a representative who
shall not have attained the age of twenty-
five years" and has been seven years
a citizen of the United States, and who
shall not, when elected, be an inhabit-
ant of that state in which he shall be
chosen."

Laura is undoubtedly a citizen, an in-
habitant of Texas and it is to be be-
lieved, from her vigorous expressions
concerning woman's rights, that she will
never see the twenty-fifth milestone
again.—Butte Evening News.

It publishes the news, does the Inde-
pendent. In announcing the parties that
had filed their nominations, the morning
paper entirely overlooked the fact that
the socialist party is in the field with a
ticket. The Record is not in accord
with the socialist theories, but it be-
lieves in printing the news. The social-
ists have as much right to be on the
official ballot as the Independent's
party; if an analysis were made, per-
haps it would have a little more.—Mont-
ana Daily Record.

And while all the hurrah is going on
in the other states Montana is quietly
but effectively organizing and agitating,
making socialists by the wholesale, and
party socialists, at that. When the
votes are counted Montana is going to
surprise the rest of the country.—The
Socialist, Caldwell, Idaho.

The Cascade Trades and Labor As-
sembly have voted to devote one night in
three to the discussion of economics.
The working class are moving towards
intelligence and the understanding of the
conditions that keep them poor.

National News

The Rand school for the study of so-
cialism and economics was opened in
New York last week.

The Socialist party has raised close
to \$4,000 for the defense fund of the
Western miners.

The sum of \$10,423 has been raised by
New York socialists for the benefit of
the Russian revolutionists.

Thirty new members were admitted
into the Socialist party in Philadelphia
last week. One hundred and forty-four
successful open air meetings were held
during September. The total receipts up
to date of one of the Debs meetings in
that city amounted to \$524.52.

The New York socialists are prosecut-
ing a vigorous campaign, with every
prospect of polling a large vote in the
coming elections. At least, an hundred
meetings were held in the city, and
fifty in Kings county, besides large
numbers in other parts of the state dur-
ing the past week.

State Secretary Conrod of Idaho is
laid up with a felon on his thumb, and if
letters are not answered promptly com-
rades will exercise patience for a while.
Comrade Conrod writes that the meet-
ing at Emmett Friday, Oct. 5, addressed
by Louis E. Workman, candidate for
attorney general, was the largest ever
held in Emmett. Comrade Workman
made the best propaganda talk ever
heard there.

The Socialist Review, published at
West Hoboken, N. J., states the cam-
paign now under way in Passaic county
breaks all records. Over \$150 in net
proceeds were gained by our splendid
picnic on Labor day, and we intend to
make it hot for the "plutes" in Paterson
and Passaic.

Organizer Hueck is making arrange-
ments for about 50 more open air meet-
ings and at least half a dozen indoor
meetings before election.

W. S. Dalton, formerly of Chicago and
recently editor of the Salt Lake Crisis,
and candidate for judge of the supreme
court on the socialist ticket of Utah, has
resigned to join the American party, an
anti-Mormon political institution. Word
from that state is to the effect that his
act looks very much like a sell out. He
has been thoroughly repudiated, and a
reliable comrade will be placed in the
editorial position, the vacancy on the
ticket being filled by the state commit-
tee. H. P. Burt, state secretary of Utah,
says: "This treacherous act has made
our people mad enough to go to work in
earnest."

The comrades all over the state of
Wisconsin are now busily engaged in the
work of distributing literature from
house to house, especially in the indus-
trial centers of Wisconsin. The leaflets
distributed thus far are the state plat-
forms, the records of the Social-Demo-
cratic members of the legislature during
the last session, and a pithy work-
man's leaflet from the pen of Victor L.
Berger, entitled "Plain Pointers for Plain
Working People." To this will be added
next week the congressional leaflets
from the national headquarters. The
distribution of literature is considered
in Wisconsin to be the most important
work of the campaign.

The Social-Democratic noon-day meet-
ings at the doors of the factories in Wis-
consin have been so highly successful
as to alarm the capitalists. At one of
the big plants the proprietors locked
the doors through which the men usually
go to dinner so that they would be
obliged to take so much time hunting
for an exit that there was no opportu-
nity for our speakers to address them.
At another factory where a noon-day
meeting had been announced, the men
were informed that, owing to a "rush
of business" they would be obliged to
work during the noon hour. Neverthe-
less the factory meetings continue to do
their good work. Thirty-four of these
meetings have been held during the past
week, and 20,000 pieces of literature
have been distributed during that time.

Austin Lewis, the socialist candidate
for governor of California, has the repu-
tation of being a most able lecturer and
scholar. Jack London, the eminent so-
cialist author, says of him: "I consider
him personally, the most interesting and
fascinating speaker and lecturer I have
ever sat under. He is the only man that
ever could keep me awake through a
whole lecture; and if I hadn't slept for
three nights, and he extended his lec-
ture throughout the fourth night, I am
positive I should sit wide-eyed to the
finish. As regards his knowledge of
historical socialism, I have never met
his equal. He is a scholar, and his
knowledge of socialism in its historical
and philosophical bearings is thorough.
His record is one of earnest devotion to
the cause of the workers."

International

The socialist movement in Scotland is
growing rapidly.

A United Socialist military band has
been formed in London, England.

Fourteen new branches were added to
the socialist party in England in the
week ending Oct. 6. This is a record.

"The Socialist," the bright little organ
of the Australian Socialist party, which
hitherto has been published monthly, is
to be issued every week. This marks
a real advance in the Australian move-
ment.

Socialism is gaining many converts in
Hungary at the present time; 71,173
members are enrolled in the different
local branches, and 623 public meetings
have been held in the district around
Budapest within the last few months.

The German socialists unanimously
adopted resolutions expressing sympathy
with the Russian revolutionists. It was
also decided to summon an international
Socialist Workingman's Congress to
meet at Stuttgart next fall to demon-
strate the solidarity of socialists
throughout the world.

As further evidence of the growth of
the international socialist movement,
we have word that Algerian Federation
of the socialist party of France has
started a socialist paper in North Al-
geria, Africa. It is called the "North
African Socialist," and already has more
than 1,800 subscribers. Many negroes
are interested in the movement.

Socialists are gaining a foothold in
the Japanese army. In a revolt re-
cently against the barbarous indignities
the privates are subjected to, the lead-
ers of the revolt declared himself a
socialist, and declared there were many
more in the army. The Japanese gov-
ernment is taking stringent measures
to suppress all signs of discontent.

The socialists in Berne, Switzerland,
have succeeded in electing their candi-
date to the Cantonal Council by a large
majority. This was done in spite of the
strong opposition of the combined bour-
geoisie and is a victory indeed. This
appears to have been partly the result
of the imprisonment of a socialist com-
rade for circulating an anti-military
leaflet.

In Canton Berne our party has won
a victory in the second ballot elections
to the Cantonal Council. Our candi-
date was elected with 1,732 votes against
1,395 for the Radical. That is an in-
crease of 559 votes over the first ballot
of 385 for the united bourgeoisie.
It is most satisfactory, as the latter
had left no stone unturned to defeat
our candidate. It was a trial of strength
where the weapon of misrepresentation
was the principal resource of the bour-
geoisie. The so-called Christian Social-
ists supported our opponents, of course.

Word comes from England that so-
cialism, in spite of the efforts of many
bourgeois leaders to prevent it, has
succeeded in effecting a breach in the
stronghold of British trades unionism,
which for many years has been conserva-
tive and oftentimes reactionary. The
railway men assembled in convention in
Cardiff have decided that all labor can-
didates for parliament must belong to
the Labor Representative Committee.
This really amounts to an endorsement
of the socialist party as the only repre-
sentative of working class interests.

Two labor organizations are now as-
sembled in convention in South Wales
representing 1,128,000 workers, and
there is every evidence they will make
an unqualified endorsement of the So-
cialist party and platform. If this step
is taken—as it undoubtedly will be, the
socialist sentiment being so strong—the
socialist movement will be entirely in
control as far as organized labor is con-
cerned. Next election will see an un-
precedented increase in the socialist
vote. British labor is rapidly realizing
the necessity of political solidarity and
no longer intends to scab at the ballot
box.

The German delegation to the I. S. B.,
finding it impossible to come to Brus-
sels during the second fortnight of No-
vember because of the opening of the
Reichstag, proposes that the next meet-
ing of the bureau be held before the 11th
of November. As in addition the com-
rades of France assemble in congress
during the first days of the month, there
remains only in reality the days in-
cluded between the 6th and the 10th
of November. On these conditions the
executive committee urges you to con-
sider as not having been sent the note
relative to the dates contained in the
report of the month of August, and it
proposes as the day for the meeting of
the bureau Saturday, Nov. 10.

Women's Clubs

JAPHETH IN SEARCH OF HIS
MOTHER.

By Dr. L. E. Holmes.

(Continued from last week.)

How all these words went to my heart!
I resolved that she should see me soon.
I was at this time about to take a part-
ner on the ranch—a full and equal part-
ner in stock and all. I had been living
alone for a number of years in my little
house that was a day's journey from any
other ranch. My partner was a beauti-
ful little girl whom I had met some
years before at school in Denver. As
the arrangements for this partnership
were near conclusion I decided to wait,
but that as soon thereafter as possible
I would make arrangements to visit my
own dear mother and comfort her gray
hairs. But time passed quickly. A year
later a junior partner, in the form of a
little baby son, came into our family and
still delayed my journey. It must be
confessed that these two hearts beating
as one with mine, filled my thoughts
and changed my life from lonely brood-
ing to a state of earthly satisfaction;
and thoughts of mother haunted me less.

But in the fall of 1902, when baby boy
was six months old and wife's sister and
father were visiting us, I informed my
wife that I would take this opportunity
to go to L. to visit my mother, if she
still lived, or, if not, at least to see her
grave.

I entered the little town of Leadburg
at 10 o'clock a. m., Sept. 20th; and hope
and anxiety alternately filled my breast.
As I rode into its main street, I was
forced to drive into a side street, for the
main street was narrow, to allow a long
funeral procession to pass.

The thought that now, at last, I was a
day too late, and my mother, whom I
had never seen, lay in that coffin, flashed
through my mind like the message of an
evil fate. I inquired of one standing
near whose funeral this was. The gen-
tleman said: "It is the funeral of old
Dr. Grant, and the whole town is out."

Then that black thought-imp said to
me, "She is dead and buried." Then I
inquired again, "Is his wife still living?"
And I turned my head away from him,
fearing the answer: "Oh, yes," he said,
"she is in the first carriage." Relief
like a flood of joy ran over me.

The driver started the horses, as way
was now clear. I attempted to speak
to him, but had no voice. I seized his
arm and motioned to stop; and after a
moment's breathing, said: "We will at-
tend the funeral."

"Oh," he said, "do you know the de-
ceased?"
"No," I said—I could not say more.
He obeyed, though the team was well
tired with a long drive.

I saw my mother then first at a grave
through her veil and through my tears.
I stood near to her and felt that I must
get nearer yet—was not I her support?
She made no sound during the service,
that was by some secret order. But when
the first sound of dirt fell on the cof-
fin she clasped her hands, and, looking
into heaven, said in a sob, barely whis-
pered, "I am alone! Oh, my son!" Was
it I she called? "I am here," I said,
and placed an arm about her. She did
not stir or look at me, but, like a statue
stood looking forward. She leaned, I
thought, a little on my arm; and I felt
glad. I sobbed, but she did not. Others
looked and wondered. I saw only her
frail form.

We left the grave together, hand in
hand. She still neither spoke nor looked
at me, but held tightly my hand. I felt
she knew me, but perhaps she could
not speak. So I was satisfied. We
walked to her carriage, preceded by the
lady who rode with her. The lady held
open the carriage, and I helped her in,
and, having dismissed my own with a
wave of the hand, entered with her. Then
the lady entered and the carriage moved.
I still held her hand, or she mine, for she
did not let go; but she did not look at or
speak to me. At the house I lifted her,
submissive, from the carriage, and she
held closer my hand and led me into the
house; and when I had taken a chair,
still without a word, she left the room.
And now I began to fear and wonder—
Is she in her right mind?

The ridiculous old question of two
irresistible forces meeting occurred to
my mind in this form, but with an an-
swer that was new to me. When two ir-
resistible forces meet, result: a motion-
less silence. When a supreme joy enters
a soul possessed of a supreme grief, re-
sult—a motionless silence, a soul trans-
fixed. The strong and sane endure this;
grief is dissipated, and, after rest, joy
remains manifest. This thought relieved
me.

In five minutes she returned, disrobed
of her bonnet and cloak. She came di-
rect to me, her eyes looking as one not
seeing; and fell on her knees before me,
clasping my knees with her arms, and
her head fell on them. Then she cried
"O God!" and fell, unconscious, on the
floor by my side. I raised her up and
laid her on a lounge, bolstered with soft
pillows, and sat down by her side. Then
I first was able to look well into her

NOTICE!

Bids will be Received by the Undersigned
For the Balance of their Stock, Consist-
ing of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Fur-
nishing Goods and all Store Fixtures
till Nov. 1 Possession Given at any Time.

CALL OR ADDRESS

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY
23 N. Main St. Opposite Grand Central Hotel.

BAKER & SONS

Practical
Horseshoers

Lewistown - - - Montana

Union Laundry Co., Inc.

THE RIGHT KIND OF WORK

and

THE RIGHT KIND OF PRICES

116-120 Broadway

TELEPHONE 13

Helena, Montana

THE mission of the Socialists
is to promote the interests
of the producers. It is our
mission to promote the inter-
ests of our customers by keep-
ing always on hand the best
brands of Wines, Liquors and
Cigars, at

The Mint
Lewistown, - - - Mont.

THE HUMPHREY JEWELRY CO.

The finest work done at the lowest
prices. We make anything you want
in this line. Our shop is all run by
electricity. If you want any special
design in a ring, have us make it.

Kendall - - - Montana

face. It was matronly—beautiful—
lovely, like a mother's; I saw she
breathed, and fear left me.

In five or ten minutes she trembled
all throughout a moment, then opened
her eyes, looked at me through tears
and tenderness, and said: "O, you are
my own boy; forgive your poor mother;
she loves you!" Then I fell upon my
knees and bowed my head upon her
arms and sobbed, and she kissed my hair
and forehead a hundred times.
I said: "Tomorrow you will go home
with me."

Now my mother plays with my little
boy and is happy, thinking at times per-
haps, it is the child she left here thirty
years ago.
(The End.)

COURTESY.

It has been proven hundreds of
times that courtesy not only benefits
the person to whom it is shown, but
also the one extending the courtesy.
It's the little courtesies that often
make the most lasting impressions.
Courtesy towards its patrons is one
of the most praise worthy character-
istics of the NorthWestern Line. Its
employees are instructed to accord
all patrons, but particularly ladies
and children, every possible cour-
tesy and attention. It's the little de-
tails in the construction of the North
Western Limited between the Twin
Cities and Chicago that have made
it such a popular train with the trav-
elling public. Leaves Minneapolis
8 p. m., St. Paul 8:35 p. m. and ar-
rives at Chicago 8:55 a. m. Ticket
office at 600 Nicolet Ave, Minne-
apolis, 396 Roberts Street (Ryan
Hotel) St. Paul.

J. S. BOONE

Contractor & Builder

All kinds of shop work
made to order. Power
machinery : : : : :

Shop Next to Livery Stable KENDALL

Dr. G. A. Willett

DENTIST

ROOM 9 THOMPSON BLOCK

Opposite Grand Central Hotel

I use the latest Anæsthesia Somno-
forme for painless extracting of teeth

SPECIAL SALE OF

FALL UNDERWEAR

95 Cents the Suit

IMMENSE VALUES IN

FALL SUITS

\$7.50 to \$20.00

Fresh Arrivals in

Trunks and Valises

Sanden & Fraser Co.

The New Store with the

NEW CLOTHING

LOCAL HELENA, of the Social-
ist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at the Work-
ers Club. AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the
Socialist Party

Meets every Monday Night at Socialist Hall
No. B. St. M. BEACHE, Sec

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the
Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m.
W. N. PALSGROVE, Secretary,
815 7th Ave So.

BOOKS, STATIONARY,

WALL PAPER, EASTMAN

KODACKS, CIGARS,

TOBACCO, PIPES, ETC.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Sax & McCue

Livingston, Montana.

State Department

Comrade Forster of Butte sends in three subs.

Comrade Reiman of the Butte Finnish local sends in \$2 for stamps.

Comrade A. B. Jones of Hamilton sends in \$5.10, state and national dues.

Comrade Jensen sends in a list of four subs from the eastern part of the state.

Comrade Rutherford dropped in and brought \$2.50 worth of sub cards.

Comrade Ross Pratton of Dean, candidate for sheriff of Carbon county, sends in an order for 500 campaign cards.

More job work has been turned out the past week than in any week since the party took the plant, but less subs have come in.

Local Billings will hold its next regular meeting Oct. 27, at the Labor Union hall. They can have the union hall Saturday and Sunday nights.

Comrade Rooney writes that he placed \$17.25 in the bank Saturday, subject to the order of Comrade Graham for job work, advertising, stamps, etc.

We printed 3,400 of last week's issue and were a hundred short when we went to make up the mail. Five thousand go to press this week.

Edwin S. Dew sends in \$5.15, \$3.15 for due stamps and \$2 for the Haywood campaign fund. The money will be duly forwarded to Comrade Barnes.

We have a letter from Comrade Buzzell stating that it is impossible for him to fill any appointments for this campaign, a fact that we note with regret.

Comrade Wesleder sends in money order for \$3.50, \$2 from E. T. Strong and \$1 from "A Friend" to apply on expenses of the News; 50 cents for sub card.

George Ward of Hamilton sends in \$8 for leaflets and extra papers ordered for the campaign. The central committee has ordered 300 extra copies for the county.

Comrade William Brown of Sheridan, Wyo., socialist congressional candidate for Wyoming, sends for 1,000 handbills for their candidates, who intend to stump the county. They start about the 23d of October.

Herman Brown of Lewistown local sends in \$1 for subs and \$9 for stamps. He also orders 100 buttons, and inquires after several scientific books. They want speakers badly in Fergus, but the socialists are doing active work themselves.

Comrade Ward, chairman of Ravalli county central committee, orders 4,000 of the campaign leaflets to be sent as follows: 1,000 to R. W. Miller, Stevensville; 500 to M. Kirchner, Victor; 1,500 to George Ward, Hamilton, and 1,000 to Hiram Platt, Como.

There are thousands of campaign circulars here from the national office for free distribution. They all have the name of John Hudson, candidate for congress, on them. Any of the comrades can have them by sending money to pay for postage. Good stuff for election day.

Through an oversight the name of Comrade G. D. Flesher of Flesher, Mont., was left off the ballot of Lewis and Clark county. Comrade Flesher was the nominee of the county convention for auditor. Some of the papers were lost from the secretary's report and in the shuffle the auditor's name disappeared altogether. It is a most regrettable blunder as it was particularly important that that section of the county should be represented on the ticket. We hope it will be a lesson to the comrades to be more accurate in their work.

Comrade Lay sends word from Red Lodge: "Our campaign is growing more and more interesting every day. The Dems and republicans have effected a fusion on their candidates for justice of the peace and constables in Red Lodge township. So you can see that it is getting a little binding on them."

Local Baxendale orders 50 posters "to put around Baxendale to remind the voters that there is a socialist ticket in the field." The following is the inscription to be on them: "Vote the Socialist ticket, and you vote for liberty without bribery—the party of the wealth producers of the world."

Local Butte sends in \$20 on the one day wage fund, to be credited as follows: William H. Peirce, \$2.25; John Byrne, \$1; Oscar Henberg, \$5; Henry Davis, \$1; C. C. McHugh, \$2; N. L. Levengood, \$2; Henry Schmidt, \$3; Jesse Bramley, \$2; A. E. Cox, \$3; Alain Wentz, \$3; John Knehorn, \$3; John Donovan, \$3.

Comrade Jesse D. Selby has taken charge of the circulation department of the News. The circulation has increased to such an extent that we were literally swamped by it. Hereafter there will be more system in handling it. All matters pertaining to subscriptions should be addressed to the Circulation Department. If you don't get your paper send in a kick.

One comrade in sending in an order for job work wanted the work by the 10th, and the order was not received at the News office until the 15th. The letter was dated the 4th, and presumably the comrade carried it around in his pocket for several days. So, while the News office is pretty well loaded up with work, in this instance the delay is not our fault.

Local Helena appointed a committee at its last meeting composed of Comrades Prevost, Selby, Baur and Luehman to see about obtaining a meeting place on Main street for regular Sunday evening meetings this winter. This step is certainly most commendable. The working class are, in Helena as everywhere, and if regular meetings are held in a proper place there is no doubt but what a first class working local can be established.

Eight people working on the News last week—three on type, a pressman, apprentice, and three of us in the office. Still we are behind with our orders, candidates are without their cards, constitutions are unfinished and what not. The working class are yet going to have their own printing establishments, doing the work of their class, in an efficient, business-like, successful manner, as in Germany and other countries.

Comrade Gillespie writes from Great Falls: "I am in harness again as the successor of our sincere and hard-working Comrade Selby, and it is my intention to fill his office as corresponding secretary of this local to the best of my ability, although I know I cannot do it the justice that he has done it in the past. What we have lost you have gained." The comrade goes on to ask for Mrs. Hazlett for a November date for country work. This is impossible, as the work in the News office precludes any further absence of the editor at present. He states: "According to our way of thinking the best means of organization is to put a whole lot of work where there is a good foothold, as in Cascade county."

John Hudson sends \$10 to pay for the express charges on a package of leaflets sent from the national office, and to pay for mailing the same over the state. He says owing to matters demanding his attention at home it will be impossible for him to make a speaking tour, but he will go to Reed and Big Timber, where he has dates.

Comrade Frazier of Seattle writes: "We are having some grand meetings here. A new man by the name of Vincent Harper has come over to our ranks and is setting Seattle on fire. I understand he meets the city petty politicians tonight in joint debate. We are keeping up a continuous fire and have them on the run."

Great Falls local sends \$6 for stamps and \$3 to be applied to the state indebtedness. That last item looks like business. It shows that Local Great Falls has some idea that it is an integral part of the Montana socialist movement, and if the organization needs funds to carry on its activities it stands up to its responsibilities and does something. This is the only way to make a strong fighting organization that can make inroads upon the capitalist control. It can't be done on wind.

Comrade Margaret Palsgrave writes from Great Falls: "The Great Falls local continues to grow, and improve in its able discussions on socialism and allied issues. One thing conspicuously in evidence last Sunday evening was the vacant place of Comrade Jesse D. Selby. We missed his cheerful comradeship. He was ever among those in the lead to say and do the right thing. Still, since he has gone to give much needed service to the News, we will say it is well. Comrade Gillespie was elected recording secretary."

Local Great Falls holds its weekly meetings every Sunday evening in a hall back of the co-operative store. This hall is crowded every evening. A regular program is provided and debates and discussions are carried on. This meeting becomes a source of active propaganda. Sunday is the day of the working class the world over. Regular Sunday evening meetings are almost sure to lead to an interested and growing movement in any town. We believe if Helena would adopt this plan the local would awaken from its atrophy and get good results.

Comrade Peters of Red Lodge, Owens and Muldoon of Aldridge, and Lundberg of Billings were delegates to the Odd Fellows' convention last week and dropped into the News office. Comrade Peters ordered 2,000 campaign leaflets. The comrades from Aldridge speak highly of Comrade Cowan's work among them. They say he illustrated his industrial lecture in showing the evolution of industries by horseshoes, nails, needles, type, etc., which he drew from his pockets. They said nothing of the kind had ever been given in Aldridge. The Billings comrade had job work to figure on, so they brought quite a breeze of business into the office.

The Socialist party in a number of counties in Montana is putting up a thorough business campaign. These counties are Carbon, Cascade, Fergus, Ravalli, Park and Silver Bow. The Socialist party has hitherto been too apt to take itself sentimentally, and think that all it had to do was to declare for socialism and fate, providence and evolution would do the rest. The comrades in these places have never thought of providing a fund or going out to make a canvass, or bringing up outlying precincts, or various practical, definite things like these. All this has got to be done and done well before the working class can take over the administration of society. Carbon county raised a fund of about \$200 to do its work. That is the only way to do things. Lay out a campaign and wade through it.

Comrade Arthur Harvey, candidate for senator from Fergus county, writes as follows:

"Your letter of recent date to hand. Am looking after my crop. It's a very small one, but I have to see to it. Next week I will write you of conditions in the county. Can Mrs. Hazlett come in for the end of the campaign? She could do lots of good work in this county. We have been waiting to hear from you about a speaker, so we can arrange dates for meetings in Kendall, Lewistown, Gilt Edge, Maider, Moor, East Fork, Forest Grove, Garnell and possibly some other points. We will get a greatly increased vote, but cannot give you figures; will get about as many votes in Kendall alone as we got in the county two years ago."

Comrade A. J. Macdonald (of course) is the first to send in returns from the sub blank published in the News. He sends in 5 subs from Fargo, N. D. He says: "The socialists of Bismarck held a convention and nominated a county ticket, but were not allowed to file it on the official ballot, for there was no provision for it under the new primary law; and one of our candidates was approached by one of the leading men of the town and warned to drop the social-

ists. He said the business men furnished him plenty of work and intimated that they would withdraw their patronage unless he changed his tactics. I have written several letters to the News, and have not received an answer, but I suppose you are just swamped with campaign work, and short of funds as well, to do it or employ a stenographer. I am on my way to Elma, Iowa."

Comrade Rector is the most tireless worker in the distribution of literature in the state. Here is some of his latest. He sends for 150 of the direct legislation bill edition, 100 of them to go to Neihart. He has ordered 1,000 copies of the "Confessions of a Drone," by Medill Patterson, from the Kerr Publishing Company, to be distributed in Great Falls, and 3,000 copies of the same for himself from The Worker, New York. He is also putting out 200 copies of "What's So, and What Isn't" among the farmers in the vicinity of Monarch. There can't help but be results from work like that.

Comrade Cowan sends us a last postal card from Livingston: "Waiting for late train on N. P., as usual. When No. 2 comes along I will start for Dickinson, N. D. I will be in Fargo Sunday and Monday. I have not seen a News for three weeks. No meeting here last night. It was cold and wet. Montana will poll a large vote. Heinze is back in Butte to round them up for the Amalgamated now. He cleaned up forty million by rounding up the suckers. Now he wants to round them up the other way. Send papers to 1224 Ashbury Ave. N. E., Cleveland Ohio."

Lewistown sends report as follows: "Send us a bundle of the pamphlets, for which a dollar is enclosed; also bunch of county leaflets. We are plugging away here, a hard fight, but we're winning sure as bedrock. Comrade Schnick received seven copies of "The Struggle for Existence," which are now all sold. That's a sign of increasing strength when sound reading matter is in demand. Lewistown is a capitalist ridden town, but our little bunch is making a great deal of uneasiness in the camps of the two old parties. I presented the list of election judges the last day of the commissioners' session, but they adjourned to Kendall that day, making it impossible for us to present the list, so, unless something unforeseen occurs, we'll have to content ourselves with watchers this election."

Comrade Brooks, candidate for representative from Sanders county, is feeling heartened up by this time over their convention. He says: "I am out for lower house with one opponent wanting to come over to us and the other scared almost into a fit. People are sick of corporation rule. Central committee man from Trout Creek is Comrade Herman Otto. Please send notice of speakers passing this way to him and it will expedite matter and obviate some of the difficulties of short notice." He sends for 500 cards for himself, 500 for Comrade McKeel, running for clerk and recorder, and a supply of campaign leaflets. It is a matter of congratulation to the Socialist party of Montana that Sanders county has swung into line this election. After election is over the comrades want to get down to study and educational work, and build a solid foundation for their movement in a thorough understanding of the economic question, and the meaning of the historical revolution. A purely political movement is apt to find breakers ahead if it is not anchored in the firm ground of a class revolution.

We have the following in regard to the breezy democrat who was so valiantly going to meet the socialists in debate at Bozeman: "The democrat (Mr. J. J. Reese of Reese Creek—it is most edifying to know which Creek he's from) cannot get the hall for the debate. The democratic headquarters are in it, and the bosses refuse to give it up to Mr. Reese for the debate. We think the central committee has set down on Reese. I wrote to him to come in from his creek and make arrangements for a hall, but up to date have heard nothing from him. Please don't send the speaker unless you get notice from us. We can't put in another speaker. The Castle meeting will cost us \$30—opera house \$25 and advertising about \$5."

On receipt of this letter we sent word to Arthur Morrow Lewis, who was heavily loaded with dates in Idaho, and could not well leave. We regret to relinquish the occasion as Comrade Lewis is one of the ablest debaters the American movement has. He defeated Job Harriman, a brilliant lawyer, in debate at Los Angeles. However, word has been sent to George O'Malley at Butte, candidate for state senator, and H. L. Maury, candidate for the supreme court, and if the dems will just stiffen their spine we'll give them plenty to handle if we can get them to meet us.

Isaac Cowan's Report.

Oct. 15—Jardine is a half deserted mining camp reached by stage from Gardner. It was a cold night. The miners' union is nearly defunct. They have had no meetings for some months. So it was impossible to hold a meeting. Did a little shovet work, distributed a few circulars "Why Throw Away Your Vote?" with state and county candidates' names on. Met several that said they were going to vote for socialism for the first time this election. There are three more mining camps up the Yellowstone that should be reached if possible, either personally or by circular before election. Oct. 16—Had no time to do anything in Gardner, so proceeded down the valley to Livingston. The weather was too cold to hold a meeting. Livingston local paid me \$10 for going up the valley. I am now leaving the state of Montana. I wish to thank the comrades and friends for the many favors extended to me while in their midst.

Comrade Cowan writes from Fargo, Oct. 16:

"I struck this place at 10 p. m. last night. I thought I was going to be down with fever. My head was almost splitting. I had luck to get a room with hot water in it. So I applied hot towels till I got relief, but I am pretty shaky yet today. I hunted around and found the local down and out. No meeting here, but I have heard from Bismarck, Jamestown, and a few other places and they are all ready.

"I hereby submit a full statement of income, expenditures, miles traveled, number of meetings held, aggregate number present, and general remarks on my travels, with suggestions as a result of personal observation.

"I came into Montana Aug. 19, commencing at Glasgow, and left the state

Oct. 17, my last stop being Livingston, a total of sixty days, including date of arrival and date of departure. Eight days of this time was devoted to work in the state of Idaho, in accordance with instructions from the Montana state secretary. Total days, 60; total places visited, 29; total meetings, 48; total present, 4,472; total miles railroad and stage, 2,294; railroad and stage fares, \$74.15; hotel, \$70.25; miscellaneous, \$5.50; salary, 60 days, \$180.

The following amount has been received as collections or donations from locals, \$131.89. Subs to Montana News, \$2; sale of books, \$13.20. Total receipts, \$157.09; total expenses, \$336.90.

"I was eight days in Idaho and received from collections and donations, \$10.55; books, \$2.75; hotel, \$10.50; railroad fares and stage, \$5.50; miles traveled, 163. Held six meetings with an aggregate attendance of 900. Montana can be organized if gone at carefully. The ranchmen, lumbermen and miners are ready for the movement. The right kind of a person ought to do it in from three to four months. Every mining camp and lumber camp ought to be visited. Where it is not possible to start a local get as many members at large as possible. Organizers cannot have their dates set from any headquarters, as no one can tell until he is on the ground what to do, and how long it will take to do it. It needs some one that can roll up in a blanket, bunk with the boys, bill his own meetings, and that fears nothing nor no one. From the middle of June to the last of September is the best time to do the work, so that meetings can be held outside. The organizer should carry one small torch, so that he can always be assured of a light, and the light attracts the crowd. It pays to do work well. It is no use putting in locals to fall to pieces in two weeks. In conclusion let me say that I am not satisfied with my work. Locals should have been organized at Whitefish, Libby, Trout Creek and Plains. These four points should be looked after. Every point where one member will act and collect dues from railroad men, miners, ranchmen, and keep them and the state office well posted, should be organized, and can be. But no cut and dried city plan will work in these northwestern states. I wish to thank the state secretary for his kindness to me while under his directions. I know that I got hot ones in a while, but where one sees so much that ought to be done, and so little being done, and so few people inclined to do anything for themselves, it makes a fellow feel like breaking something once in a while. But, as the saying is, There is so much bad in the best of us, and so much good in the worst of us, it behooves any of us to talk of the rest of us." Yours for the Revolution.

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UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

HELENA, - - MONTANA.

MONTANA SOCIALIST TICKETS

Madison County. State Senator—Robert Courtney. State Representatives—John J. Comford, Adam Burris, T. J. Parker. Sheriff—Isaac J. Smoldrey. Clerk and Recorder—Herman Stokes. Assessor—J. P. Coyne. Treasurer—David Phillips. Coroner—Bery Kuntson. County Commissioners—Six-year term, Henry Stokes; four-year term, Thomas Bolton; two-year term, William Peck.

year term, G. W. Dobias; four year term, M. Kirchner; two year term, Sam Kyle; all farmers. Superintendent of Public Schools—M. W. Miller, farmer. Public Administrator—Julius Bernard, laborer. Coroner—E. G. Wheeler, gunsmith. Custer County. Representatives—Edward O. Gleason, Ferry; Peter Schwind, Otter. Sheriff—James Angus, Otter. Treasurer—Jesse E. Burk, Powderville. County clerk—Edward Ryan, Terry. County assessor—Clyde E. Burrell, Terry. Commissioners—6 year term, Charles G. Burk; 4 year term, Harry McCoullough; 2 year term, R. J. Jackson. Choteau County. State Senator—J. Thomson, Clear Creek. Representatives—Henry Hagen, Fort Benton; J. R. Bush, Zortman. Silver Bow County. For State Senator—George O'Malley. Members of the Legislature—Frank O'Hara, J. F. Donovan, R. C. Scott, W. S. Van Eaton, Con McHugh, J. L. Brown, John Paura, A. Perkla, Herman Quant, Harry Swift, Charles Nisala, and W. H. Pierce. For Commissioners—George Ambrose, six year term; Henry Harrelly, four year term; Patrick Morand, two year term. For Sheriff—N. E. Levensgood. For Treasurer—John Harrington. For Clerk and Recorder—Harry S. Davies. For County Attorney—Swan T. Hogevoil. For Assessor—Arthur E. Cox. For County Auditor—John Byrne. For Coroner—Michael McCormick. Superintendent of Schools—F. W. Moler. For County Administrator. Van Horne. For Justices of the peace, South Butte township—David Schroeder and Howard Stone; Silver Bow township, Solomon Bruner and J. J. Colligan. County Central Committee—G. R. McDonald, George Ambrose, Con McHugh, John Harrington, Mike McCormick, H. L. Maury, Matt Manley, A. Perkla and R. C. Scott. Valley County. For State Senator—H. U. Coster. For Representative—C. W. Kampfer. For Sheriff—R. C. Stanfield. For Treasurer—H. R. Spooner. For County Commissioner—John Lehr, six year term. For Clerk and Recorder—C. E. Miller. Park County. Representatives—Frank Mabie, T. J. Rooney. Sheriff—O. S. Anderson. Treasurer—A. D. Pugh. Clerk and Recorder—R. B. Nesbit. Assessor—M. L. Baker. Superintendent of Public Schools—Mrs. Bessie Wiley. Public Administrator—J. S. Jeays. Coroner—Emile Fyder. County Commissioners—John Uhl, six years; Chas. Elliott, four years; Clarence Bishop, two years. Justice of the Peace, Livingston Precinct—W. H. Smith, M. C. Beach. Constables, Livingston Precinct—John Lamme, Wm. Stuckey. Missoula County. For state senator—T. D. Caulfield, laborer, Missoula. For representatives—F. F. Fabert, miner, Stark. W. T. Sales, laborer, St. Regis. Fred. Shuning, baker, Missoula. Fred. Rogers, farmer, St. Regis. For sheriff—Wm. Ahearn, laborer, St. Regis. For treasurer—J. W. Reeley, warehouseman, Missoula. For assessor—G. S. Howell, carpenter, Missoula. For superintendent of schools—Mrs. Kate Fitzpatrick, housewife, Missoula. For coroner—M. Brier, laborer, Missoula. For public administrator—Jas. Lyons, contractor, Missoula. For county attorney—J. W. Case, carpenter, Missoula. For county surveyor—J. Lebert, carpenter, Missoula. For clerk and recorder—G. Cabbage, for county commissioners—N. Campbell (6 years), farmer, De Smet; P. Prebetel, (4 years) farmer, Nine Mile; P. H. Rabbit, (2 years) farmer, St. Regis. Justice of the peace, Hellgate township—J. A. Freid, stone mason, Missoula; J. E. Robertson, laborer, Missoula. For Constable, Hellgate township—M. L. Brown, laborer, Missoula; C. I. Keating, laborer, Missoula. For justice of the peace, Cedar township—Hen. Neumann, miner; constable, Wm. Gustavo, miner. Carbon County. For Representative—John L. Mary.

For Sheriff—Ross D. Prutton. For Treasurer—Wallace F. Hayworth. For County Clerk—B. L. Gunnary. For Clerk of Court—W. E. Ogden. County Attorney—George W. Burke. For Assessor—Mike Salo. For Superintendent—Mrs. Frances Cochran. For Surveyor—David Lay. For Administrator—George W. Dawson. For Coroner—G. F. Rybolt. For County Commissioners—Thomas Northy, six year term; E. T. Prewett, four year term; J. S. Decker, two year term. Sanders County. Senator—H. J. Burleigh, Plains, Mont., lawyer. Representative—A. N. Brooks, Trout Creek, ranchman. County Commissioner—6 years, A. R. Rhone, Plains, ranchman; 4 years, Geo. H. Mathies, Trout Creek, ranchman. Treasurer—Frank Foster, Plains, carpenter. Clerk and Recorder—M. L. McKeel, Trout Creek, ranchman. Sheriff—Grant Avery, Plains, ranchman. Assessor—D. W. Brown, Trout Creek, merchant. Superintendent Schools—Miss Beulah Wheeler, Thompson, teacher. Surveyor—J. S. Lee, Trout Creek, surveyor and ranchman. Public Administrator—John Monson, Plains, carpenter. Socialist Candidate Endorsed. The Illinois Federation of Labor has unanimously endorsed the candidacy of J. H. Walker, socialist nominee for congress, against Speaker Joseph Cannon. The question is—What is Gompers going to do about it? He wanted the unions to go into politics. Well, they're going. Small Smeltersmen Squeal. A number of prominent republican politicians and smeltersmen of Denver are making considerable noise and demanding government ownership of the smelters. They cannot say enough against the throttling grip of the Guggenheim trust, who is ruining the industries of the country. It is the Denver Times that exploits this wail of woe. The Times is Patterson's paper—democratic. True to the function of the democratic party it simply voices the squeal of the fellows that are being squeezed out by the concentration of industry. Competition must result in the strongest staying in the game and the weakest being squeezed out. Consequently its inevitable conclusion is monopoly. The socialists have explained this process for years. But the capitalists that lose out still howl for political redress. They want the government to take the smelters, and they want to be the government. A class government by the workers on a socialist program is not to be tolerated. Wants a Socialist in U. S. Congress. "America has not one man in congress to represent socialism, but I want to see one there." This remark was made by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia university, in the course of his address at the banquet tendered to Morris Hillquit, candidate on the socialist ticket for member of congress from the Ninth congressional district, at Clinton hall, No. 51 Clinton street, last night. "The democratic and republican parties have honorable records in some things," said Prof. Giddings, "but they have become inadequate and false to the trusts reposed in them. They do not represent the American people. "I do not believe that any man has yet mastered the truth, but in my opinion socialism is a nearer approach to it than can be found in either of the other parties. It would reflect credit on us if we could put into congress so able an exponent of the cause as Morris Hillquit." The banquet was given by the Professional League of the Ninth Congressional district. There were over three hundred present who evidenced the spirit of the cause by the fact that they left off evening dress. Dr. A. N. Konikow, of Boston, a woman who has been campaigning for Hillquit all week, made an address, as did Capt. W. E. P. French, of West Point; Charlotte Perkins Gilman; Eugene Wood, Hamilton Holt, Alexander Jonas and John Spargo.—New York World. Maxim Gorky sent a stirring letter to the voters of Ninth Congressional district of New York urging them to return Morris Hillquit, the socialist candidate to congress. The anti-socialist crusade which is now afoot in England, by bringing about a widespread discussion of the socialist position has proven a help rather than an injury to the socialist movement.

Jump, Jump, Jump! (Air—Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.) The Socialists have started; they've a ticket in the field. They are tramping on to victory with a laugh. Corporations clear the way, for every dog shall have his day. You must go, for there is no more pillaging or graft. Chorus. Jump, jump, jump—you'd better scamper, Your old, played out issue is too black, The Socialists are in the van, with good and honest men, With good and honest people on their track. The graft and corporations have been running much too long. They have robbed us of our hard and honest toil. You better pack your grip and go before we strike the blow, For you'll shuffle off that dreaded "mortal coil." (Chorus.) You must go and keep a-going; and never more come back. We are tired of the way you have performed. We've got you on the run; and for us it's lots of fun, But for you we will make it very warm. "MACK." To Montana Locals. It has come to my notice that Benj. J. Wilson is endeavoring to make lecture dates with locals at the rate of \$10 per lecture. This is in direct violation of Article III, sections 4, 5 and 6 of the constitution of the socialist party of Montana, and such acts must be considered as knocks at the state organization. Ben Wilson could have been working in Montana under the auspices of the state organization, but he has shown no disposition to do so. The only conclusion I can arrive at, is that he is taking advantage of the scarcity of speakers and the enthusiasm of the comrades to exploit the locals. Locals will take notice that Ben Wilson is not working under the auspices of the state organization, and that the state organization is not responsible for any acts of his. JAS. D. GRAHAM, State Sec. Socialist Party. Socialist Activity Among the Finns. Comrade William Boman, one of the organizers of the Finnish national socialist organization, stopped over at the state headquarters in Helena last Sunday, on his way from Bonner into Cascade county. The Finns are certainly a marvel in socialist organization. Finland has a population of 2,500,000, and 90,000 members in the socialist party. Their paper, published at Helsingfors, a daily, called Tyomies (Workers), has a circulation of 20,000. Eighteen papers are published in the province, five of which are dailies. The Finns began their organization work in America in 1903. There are 5,000,000 Finns in this country, and 70 Finn locals in the United States. For purposes of work and organization they have divided the country into three districts—eastern, central and western. Comrade Boman is a most active organizer. He has been at all the points in Montana where Finns are settled. He has just returned from a tour through Idaho, and says there will be 100 Finnish votes for socialism in that state. Secretary Graham is trying to get help for his work in Cascade county. Comrade Selby phoned over to Great Falls and the comrades there will be ready to give him a boost in his work. There are five Finn locals in Montana at Butte, Bonner, Stockett, Belt and Red Lodge. In Finland men and women both have been granted the suffrage, and their women take great interest in political affairs. Comrade Boman's wife, who is in Chicago, is a speaker, and it was a woman Finnish organizer, Comrade Hilja, that organized Bonner. And now Mr. Gompers, in the bitterness of his defeat in Littlefield's district, accuses the socialists of taking money from the republicans, merely because the socialists opposed his efforts to elect a democratic capitalist in the place of a republican capitalist. No, Mr. Gompers, the socialists did not accept republican money, but you, Mr. Gompers, accepted democratic money, and that is the greatest treason to the working class. The socialists are against all capitalists whether in power or out of it, and while it may make you angry, we will continue to point out your efforts to hoodwink the workers into voting for what they do not want.—The Socialist. The Finnish Socialist hall at Fitchburg, Mass., is nearing completion. It is the first socialist block in the state and will be a credit to the movement. The work is being done entirely by socialist workmen without a boss. The dedication of the building will occasion a large gathering of socialists, especially of the Finnish comrades.

Latimer's Complete Montana Report.

Table with columns: Towns, Meetings, Collections, Literature, Subscriptions, Trav. Expenses, Hotel Expenses. Lists towns like Billings, Columbus, Park City, etc., with corresponding financial figures.

TO BE HAD AT THE NEWS OFFICE.

Charles H. Kerr & Company's Books on Socialism, Modern Science, Etc. STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES. This series of books, the first volumes of which were issued in 1901, contains some of the most important works by the ablest socialist writers of Europe and America. The size of page is 6 3/4 by 4 1/4 inches, making a convenient shape either for the pocket or the library shelf. The books are substantially bound in cloth, stamped with a uniform design, and are mechanically equal to many of the books sold by other publishers at a dollar a copy. Our retail price, postage included, is FIFTY CENTS. 1. Karl Marx: Biographical Memoirs. By William Liebknecht, translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. This personal biography of Marx, by an intimate friend who was himself one of the foremost Socialists of Germany, gives a new insight into the beginnings of socialism. Moreover, it is a charming book, as interesting as a novel, and will make an admirable introduction to heavier reading on socialism. 2. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Wilhelm Vandervelde, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Belgium. Translated by Chas. H. Kerr. Cloth, 50 cents. The author is a socialist member of the Belgian parliament and is one of the ablest writers in the International socialist movement. This book is, on the whole, the most satisfactory brief summary of the principles of socialism that has yet been written. One distinctive feature of it is that it takes up the difficult questions of how the machinery of production could be acquired and how wages could be adjusted under a socialist administration. 3. The American Farmer: An Economic and Historical Study. By A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. "The American Farmer," in spite of its small size, is the largest contribution yet given to the agrarian literature of this country. The author, besides being a student of American social conditions, is thoroughly conversant with practical farming, and there is little doubt that the farmer who reads the work will have to admit that the conclusions are based on a real understanding of the difficulties of his struggle with the soil, with railroads, trusts and foreign competitors.—Chicago Tribune. 4. The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association. By Isaac Broome. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents. Socialism does not mean withdrawing from the class struggle and trying to set up a paradise on a small scale. If there are those who still think such a scheme practicable, they will find interesting facts in this book. 5. The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Cloth, 50 cents. This is one of the most important of the author's works, and although first published in 1884, was never accessible to English readers until our translation appeared in 1902. It contains practically everything necessary to the general reader in the voluminous work of Morgan, and it furthermore gives many additional facts and a coherent, scientific treatment of the whole subject. The book is of great propaganda value, in that it shows the folly of the popular idea that wealth and poverty always have existed and so may always be expected to continue. 6. The Social Revolution. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. Kautsky is the editor of the Neue Zeit, and is universally recognized as one of the ablest socialist writers and thinkers in Europe. This book is in two parts. Part I, Reform and Revolution, explains the essential difference between the socialist party and all reform parties. Part II, The Day After the Revolution, gives straightforward answers to the questions so often asked about what the socialists would do if entrusted with the powers of government. 7. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc., with a special introduction by the author. Cloth, 50 cents. This book ranks next to the Communist Manifesto as one of the best short statements in any language of the fundamental principles of socialism. It is an essential part of every socialist library, however small. 8. Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with critical introduction, by Austin Lewis. Cloth, 50 cents. This book is a criticism on the works of a forgotten philosopher, but it is still of timely interest, since attempts are still being made to reintroduce dualism into the philosophy of socialism. Austin Lewis contributes an interesting historical introduction. 9. American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty. By Isador Laddoff, with a supplement, "Jesus or Mammon," by J. Felix. Cloth, 50 cents. A study of the last United States census, bringing out in bold relief the social contrasts that are purposely left obscure in the official documents. An arsenal of facts for socialist writers and speakers. 10. Britain for the British (America for the Americans.) By Robert Blatchford, with American Appendix by A. M. Simons. Cloth, 50 cents. A popular presentation of socialism, in the same charming and simple style as the author's "Merrie England," but giving a far more adequate and scientific account of the subject. There is satisfaction in every cup of White Star Coffee. Four flavors of equal purity & strength packed in 1, 2 and 3 lb tins. KLEIN & BOURNE, Sole Agts.

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THE PROLETARIAN METHOD.

Eugene Dietzgen, the son of Joseph Dietzgen, the great German thinker, has written a remarkable monograph, dealing with the proletarian versus the bourgeois conception of the mind and the world. Ernest Unterman has translated the masterly analysis, and it appears in the volume of "Some of the Philosophical Works of Joseph Dietzgen." The following is a brief synopsis of the argument of the exposition.

Dietzgen takes the work of Stirner, the German savant, on "The Individual and His Property" (Der Einzige und sein Eigentum), and compares it with the magnificent theory of understanding elaborated by Joseph Dietzgen concerning the scientific method of research. Stirner is what is known as an "advanced thinker." He imagines that since he has penetrated the illusions of supernatural beliefs and exposed the absurdity of spooks and their supporters, that he has discovered an impregnable system of dealing with phenomena and their demonstrations. Even before his time he was completely outdone in this field by the historical materialism of Marx and Engels, and the theory of understanding developed by Dietzgen.

Stirner is the most consistent modern champion of the individualist-anarchist, or bourgeois manner of thought. Consequently Dietzgen's discussion admirably illustrates the two methods of modern thought; the bourgeois method, employed by the modern scholastic world and all who follow its teachings, and the proletarian method, on which modern scientific investigation rests, and which is destined to supplant the bourgeois method by its superior verification in facts themselves.

Stirner has overthrown the hallucinations of the ignorance of the past, but he has stopped short of the sober demonstration of the historical fact. An iconoclast is not a constructionist. He still founders in chaos. The cosmic process is still unsolved to him. He has no thread out of the labyrinth of his environment. His own individuality is supreme in the universe, and he enthrones himself as the hyperman, without any regard to society and nature. The most intellectual among the so-called liberal teachers know how to inaugurate their brilliant and artistic array of words which enables them to hoodwink the gullible, and it is difficult to cull from this tinkling of words a single clear thought which would stand the test of scientific analysis.

The work of Stirner naturally ends in making a saint of the pure ego. This is the insane idea of the "individual" and his unenviable "property," and the result of his conclusions is merely a negative critique, and not a positive philosophy. He does not perceive that the human individual, being a product of nature; is so inseparably and universally connected with nature that his growing individuality and power is conditioned on the increasing understanding and utilization of this natural and socially ever-increasing dependence. He further ignores the fact that such a utilization is not due to the individual personality as such, but to its capacity as a member of society and nature, and finally he remains ignorant of the fact that a society and its ego are mainly determined by the particular degree of development of the social forces of production of their time. This understanding came to Engels by a study of the English Revolution, and to Marx by that of the French. Marx wrote, almost literally from the oldest French socialists: "If man is formed by external circumstances, then external circumstances must be modeled to suit man, and his power must be judged by his social surroundings."

He further writes: "Not until man has ceased to separate his social powers from his political powers will human emancipation be accomplished."

Stirner defies his own personality, and says that the ego can accomplish anything by his thought, though he himself died in poverty and misery in spite of his mighty ego. Marx and Engels have shown, and Dietzgen has fortified and extended the proof, that the human faculty of thought is no more and no less than an ordinary cosmic force and phenomenon, absolutely dependent upon its connection with other natural phenomena. In this way the road was cleared for a scientific conception of the world. Whether we believe with the worshippers in a supernatural being, or with the liberals in a supernatural human spirit, we believe in a dualism in nature. Anarchist dualism is the individual and society. The dualistic relationship between the believers in God, free thinkers, and anarchists is palpable.

Engels states in the "Anti-Duhring": "Freedom is not found in the fancied independence from laws of nature, but in the understanding of these laws, and the possibility to make them produce definite effects according to our plans. Freedom of will means the faculty of making decisions based on understanding. Ignorance engenders vacillation. Freedom consists in our control over ourselves and nature based on an understanding of natural necessities. Hence it is as a matter of course a

product of historical development."

Marx shows that the power of the individual is from natural necessity a social power, and that the past great struggles of mankind were fundamentally social and class struggles. Thus from the critical and inductive method, taking its departure from facts, Marx and Engels were enabled to secure as exact results in the field of historical, economic and political science, as natural science in its own field.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Moral Capitalist Stool Pigeons.

The dives and dens of iniquity in the city of Denver have been canvassed in the interests of Rev. Buchtel of the Denver University, who has been placed upon the republican ticket as a candidate for governor. The keepers of dead-falls and joints, where infamy and debauchery reign supreme, have been given orders to "get right." To "get right" means that rum sellers, card sharks, bunco steers, confidence men and scartlet women shall cast their ballots for that saintly hypocrite, Buchtel, who is bound and fettered to the corporations and pledged to ignore every law and provision of the constitution that interferes with the license of corporate highwaymen to rob and plunder.

The sky-pilot that graces the republican ticket as the candidate for governor is certainly demonstrating that he is shameless when he countenances professional ward heeler and ballot box stuffers issuing mandates to the painted ghosts of the "red light" district to "get right" and vote for a preacher a disciple of the lowly Nazarene, who has pounded the pulpit for a quarter of a century in denunciation of vice and crime.

But the preacher wants to be elected. The meek and humble follower of Christ, who holds down a velvet job in an aristocratic university, is hungering for the spoils of office and even the ballots of "the women of the night" are wanted by the scholarly Buchtel, who lauds the bible and exercises his lungs in warbling sacred anthems to the Great Jehovah. The rotten, dirty politics of the past in the city of Denver is now being further corrupted by a preacher, who is as devoid of Christianity as a brothel is of virgins.—Miners' Magazine.

Forerunner of Socialism.

The world trust is already at our doors. We are told that an alliance has been formed between England and American soap trusts. J. P. Morgan is engineering the deal. We wonder how many of our capitalist-individualist-anarchist friends will be telling us now that there is a chance for anyone to rise in the soap business. When the world trust has got everything trusted, what about individual initiative then? What about incentive? What about jobs, with the machines doing the work? Where will the trust sell its product with the people crushed to the existence point? Yet it will take the world trust before the workers will take to socialism. Well, it is here.

It begins to look as if Mr. Bryan's cake might be dough by the time 1908 rolls around. Wm. Randolph Hearst has succeeded in capturing the democratic nomination for governor of New York state, and will more than likely be elected, which will place him in line as the logical democratic presidential candidate. Naturally the money-bags will bolt. They will either put up an opposition ticket or unite with the republicans. The party will be hopelessly split and will then be forever buried by an avalanche of ballots, covering such defeat as no party has ever known. Meanwhile, the socialists, having hitched their wagon to the star of progress, will carry on an unceasing campaign of education, so that by the time 1910 rolls around they will capture the congress of the United States and in 1912 the presidency. Hearst will run on a half-baked socialist platform, which, even if carried out, will not benefit the working class. There can be no enduring results for betterment until the last remnant of capitalism is banished forever off the earth.—Dixie Worker.

Senator Bailey of Texas, following the example of all the old party campaigners this fall, in lieu of having any issues in his own party is giving his strength to attacking socialism and socialists. State Secretary Bell has issued an open letter to the Standard Oil senatorial agent setting forth the socialist position, and combatting the ridiculous statements of the wily old politician. His record is well shown up, and the reasons given why he cannot receive the endorsement of the working class. It will probably open the eyes of some of the voters, at least to the old political game.

Comrade Anna Ferry Smith, candidate for superintendent of schools in California, spoke in Stockton last Sunday, and has been speaking in that vicinity the past week. After filling five dates at Elk Grove and vicinity, Comrade Smith will start south, holding meetings en route, arriving at San Diego, her home, in time for the closing rally.

AMONG THOSE KILLED.

By Salambo.

"That engine is unsafe to use until it is repaired," said the engineer.

"You can take that engine out today or go to h—l," said the boss.

The black eyes of the engineer, Bob, flashed dangerously. He drew his cap from his head and ran his long, slender fingers through his wavy mane. The muscles of the body became taut—his jaw was rigid. "If it wasn't for Mary and the kids," he said, "I'd wipe up the yard with that blood-usker. Time and again I've taken that engine out knowing it to be unsafe. But what is a fellow to do? I'm forty years old and a man of my age cannot get work on the railroad any more."

"For Mary and the kids," said Bob, and he flung himself merrily into the engine.

It was noontime. The conductor, brakemen and Bob were finishing their luncheon sitting on a pile of railroad ties near the engine. Bob was telling a story about his little son. "Mary had washed him all up clean and put a clean apron on him. 'Now, don't go out of the yard, John,' she said. But the mud right outside the fence was too tempting, and when John was called in to dinner he was a sight—smudged with mud from head to foot. 'A dirty little boy cannot sit at the same table with me,' said Mary, and she set him in his high-chair at the kitchen table and filled a plate with potatoes and gravy for him. Well, we all went into the dining room and kept our ears open waiting to hear a wall of repentance. Did we? Not on your life. In about five minutes he thumped his little milk jug on the table and hollered, 'Moy g'avy, moy g'avy. Say, I just went in and brought him to our table in the dining room, mud and all. What is that?'"

The fireman had finished his luncheon in the cab before the rest of the crew had finished theirs and was blowing off steam from the boiler slow and easy-like, for he was afraid. With a loud, reverberating roar the boiler exploded, sending the fragments of the fireman across the small river. The conductor was found with every bone in his body broken. "I am dying, boys—listen to me," he said. "There is no God! There is no God! O God, be good to my mother."

Scattered about among the wreckage were disgusting bunches of bloody flesh which before had been the rakemen.

And Bob? Was found impaled upon a fence. His skull was crushed, his back was broken and his watch, containing the picture of Mary, was found pushed in between two ribs. "O Christ," said Mary, when they brought Bob into the front room. "O Christ!"

zMary is working in a laundry now. She gets six dollars a week. The railroad company gave her a thousand dollars for not prosecuting them and she put her children in a pay-home.

The brakemen were only roustabouts and no one knew who their people were.

The conductor's mother sits in the front room of her other son's home and folds her gingham apron into plaits from morning until night, first from one side and then from the other. She will say, "My Charlie was a good boy; he gave me every cent of his pay. When he wanted a new suit he asked me if I could afford it. They gave me a thousand dollars for Charlie. O, my God! Charlie got a new suit just a few days before he was blown up. He said to me, 'Say, Mom, won't I look swell on Sunday?' He looked awful swell—in his coffin. A thousand dollars for my boy. Ha, ha!"

Charlie's mother plaits her gingham apron first this way, then that way.—Dixie Worker.

The Debtor's Prison.

An extraordinary species of graft and persecution, and one that calls for immediate abolition, has been exposed in Chicago. Through the connivance of a number of constables and justices of the peace, a debtors' prison was established in the big city, and investigation shows that it was a very profitable as well as a brutally cruel institution.

A number of victims of the villainous clique have been found and their stories show that while the days of the slave-traffic and the inquisition are over, fiends still stalk in men's clothing.

The plan of the Chicago "limbs of the law" was carried out in co-operation with a group of money sharks and small-caliber, installment-plan merchants. The unfortunate debtor was simply railroaded to prison.

The constitution of Illinois says that "No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in case where there is strong presumption of fraud."

One prisoner, according to the testimony of the jailer, went raving mad through brooding over the disgrace of his position. Chicago ought to make an example of the scoundrels who revived this relic of the barbarism of other ages.—Butte Evening News.

Vorwaerts, the socialist daily in Berlin, has an average circulation of 112,000.

Reply to Capitalist Slander.

The Rocky Mountain News, and Denver Times, the personal organs of Senator Patterson, have charged the campaign committee of the socialist party with receiving funds from Guggenheim and Evans. The hired scribbler who penned these charges knew that he was fabricating an infamous slander. The campaign committee, upon reading the slanders of the News and Times, issued the following:

"In view of the baseless charge contained in the Rocky Mountain News of Oct. 11th, we invite Senator Patterson or any committee of the democratic party, or of any labor organization, to examine our books and see that our campaign funds are coming from the labor organizations and socialist locals, and a receipt has been issued for all moneys received. We do not need Guggenheim's money, when we are getting donations of \$5 to \$500 from labor organizations all over the country. Mr. Patterson knows that the organizations will back up their contributions with their votes on the 6th of November, and he knows that Mr. Adams is already defeated, hence his wail about the socialist campaign fund.

"The conspiracy of silence has been broken. The Adams forces are in confusion, the leaders are alarmed, and the wild charges made are for the purpose of trying to stem the tremendous tide of popular sentiment which has set in in favor of Haywood and the socialist ticket.

"Probably the reason why Senator Patterson declined to be a candidate for re-election is that he has foreseen the coming storm and does not wish to go up against certain defeat."

If Senator Patterson is a stickler for the truth and desires to be fair and honorable in this campaign, he will accept the invitation of the socialist committee and send a representative to examine the records. We are in a position to know that contributions to the socialist campaign are coming in from all parts of the country. The local unions of the Western Federation of Miners are sending generous contributions in the hope that the "sinews of war" may place Haywood in the executive chair of the state of Colorado. Even a local union at Nome, Alaska, wired \$250 to assist the socialist party in putting Haywood in the state capitol. If Senator Patterson is an honorable man, and not a cheap political skate, he will accept the invitation of the socialist committee, and failing to do so, he stands convicted of an infamous slander.—Miners' Magazine.

A Wilkes-Barre Cat Heir to \$40,000.

The richest cat in the world lives in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He is worth \$40,000 in his own right, with a large building to live in and with an attendant at \$75 a month to devote herself exclusively to his care. He is Blackie, one of the two cats to whom the late Benjamin F. Dille, business man and philanthropist, left \$40,000 when he died. A provision in his will appointed Miss Addie Ruch to take care of them at \$75 a month. Pinkie, who was Blackie's lifelong companion, died Tuesday, Sept. 4, of tumor. Blackie inherits the \$20,000 share of the estate left to Pinkie, and is now the sole possessor and owner of the building, and, with the exception of Miss Ruch, the attendant, is the sole occupant of the two floors, comprising twelve rooms, which are the living apartments. The above is only one of the thousands of instances of social degeneration under capitalism. When people have to work to earn what they get they won't be leaving it to cats.

Socializing the Industries.

In commenting on the marriage of Bertha Krupp, the richest woman in the world, the papers state:

"Miss Bertha Krupp has possessions valued at somewhere beyond a hundred millions of dollars, and a position in Germany that is more than that of the richest subject.

"The institution she owns is almost a department of government, supplying as it does the artillery for the German army, all the armor and guns for the navy and some of the ships. The semi-political agents of Krupp's are persons of importance in Constantinople and the Balkan capitals.

"The German diplomacy supports them. In time of war the government would probably take over the control of the works. The government has kept a socialistic watch on the Krupp net of enterprises, which include, besides the steel and gun works at Essen, shipyards at Kiel, gun and armor works at Magdeburg and a number of coal and iron mines. The employees aggregate 63,000."

Here is a confession that those vast industrial works are almost a department of government. And yet the wise capitalists tell us that government operation of industries is not practicable. If the 63,000 employees of the Krupp works can carry on the vast works and turn the profit over to Bertha Krupp, what is the matter with them doing the same work and keeping the profit themselves? Nothing—only that would be socialism and the capitalists don't want us to have it because it would knock their graft out.

MONTANA GRAINS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST

The famous Valley of the Nile never produced finer grain than is grown in Montana. The wonderfully productive fields of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota never equalled it. With this splendid grain, pure water and intelligent effort Montana brewers ought to make just as good beer as SCHLITZ

But they don't

YOU WILL ADMIT THAT, IF YOU EVER DRANK SCHLITZ AND THEN TASTED OTHER BEERS.

JOHN HOGAN, Wholesale and Retailer.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

The Beer that Made Montana Famous Bozeman Beer

Bright. Bubbling. Brilliant.

Park Bottling Works

AGENTS

Montana's Finest and Purest Beverage Union Made. Home Industry. Montana Labor.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

The Winslow Mercantile Co

Dealers in

Staple, and Fancy Groceries.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Monarch Ranges and Empire Cream Separators, Studebaker Farm and Spring Wagons.

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

The World Growing Better.

The Emporia (Kas.) Gazette says: "Less than 20 years ago the United States marshal of Kansas law a half-day drunk and half-naked in the secretary of state's office, and the whole house and all the reporters in town came to look at him and laugh. Less than 20 years ago Kansas politicians kept their mistresses on the payroll, and it was considered good morals. Less than 20 years ago the legislature adjourned drunk and disorderly, and took home its own desks and carpets. Times have changed. The world is edging along. The things that seem like larceny to the next. The world is growing better, and if you don't get better with it the fault is yours."

The writer of the Gazette might have added that for the last 19 years the women of Kansas have had the full municipal vote, and have used it. Several years ago a letter inquiring how it had worked was addressed to the chief justice and all the judges of the Kansas supreme court. All concurred in substance with Judge W. A. Johnston, who wrote: "In consequence our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city government."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

No Spitting There.

A correspondent in the Kansas City Star tells how the women's clubs of Olanthe, Kas., got an ordinance making spitting on the sidewalks or in other public places a violation of the law, and describes how the ordinance was enforced. He says: "The effect is splendid. Sidewalks are as spotless and clean as a floor. The board of health is just as vigilant now as when the ordinance was first passed."

If he sees any connection between woman's ballot and the success of this movement for clean streets in Olanthe he waits to comment on it. But does not he secret of the whole matter lie in the fact that Kansas women have municipal suffrage.

Seit zwanzig Jahren

hat die "Montana Staats-Zeitung" ununterbrochen das deutsche Zeitungsfeld in Montana eingenommen und dieser Ruf von West zu Ost spricht als Kennzeichen des ferneren Erfolges und Fortbestehens dieser Zeitung. Sie soll in jedem deutschen Hause in Montana aufhängen—loyale Montanauer haben sie bereits, aber wir wollen noch mehr haben. Für \$2.00 per Jahr wird die Zeitung portofrei an irgend eine Adresse in Deutschland \$3.00. Der obige Preis schließt den "Sonntags-Café" in sich mit anderen Worten eine zwölf Seiten starke Zeitung für \$2 per Jahr.

Man adressiere: Montana Staats-Zeitung, P. O. Box 238, Helena, Mont.

Women and Socialism.

Not only would socialism elevate the family, but it will also elevate woman by placing her economically upon an equal footing with man. I do not mean by this that socialism will simply open the door of industrial employments to woman, for this is already done in most departments, and with the most beneficial results. In those fields open to women competition has been fiercer and wages so lowered that the whole family now earn but the wage formerly received by the head of the family. Such has been the result in many industries throws open to the free competition of women with men. Socialism does not propose to increase this competition, but, recognizing the physiological difference between the sexes, it would secure to woman the opportunity of suitable employment with reward according to results. This would mean the true emancipation of woman.—From "Modern Socialism," by Vail.

Comrade Wolski will make a short tour of Wisconsin and address the Poles in their native tongue at Racine, Kenosha, Manitowoc and Marinetta.