

Russia Doing Its Own Thinking

"That trouble with the Czar," said a great diplomat, "is that he is trying to do the thinking for 140,000,000 people. But the 140,000,000 are on strike against the czar monopoly of thinking about Russian affairs. Nicholas II and his henchmen have got less influence on the hearts and minds of the Russian people today than T. Roosevelt.

Walk down the streets of St. Petersburg and see what the hawkers sell. Yellow journals, capitalist dailies backed by some Morgan's millions? Hardly.

Here is a picture of Karl Marx 2 feet by 4, another of Bebel!

Buy the newest edition of the communist manifesto. An officer in uniform takes a copy. No disgrace in Russia.

All the constitutions of the world for ten cents. Constitutions are not sacred in Russia but they are interesting. Some day the people intend to have one. In the meanwhile they are studying those of the other lands to see what not to do. Do you imagine they will establish a senate or supreme court when they get rid of the czar?

Here are the latest works of Gorki and Tolstoi, "A letter to (against) the czar," "The Great Crime" (private property).

Cartoons! Puck? Life? Well hardly! Pictures in red of the ministers drinking the people's blood, of the czar packing his trunk to leave—his back is turned but there is no mistake—you can tell by the shape of his head and the cut of his beard.

But this is on the streets. Go with me into the first book store and press through the crowd of young students and workmen.

The books are cheap and all in paper covers, but three-fourths of them are socialist books. And what's more they cover the ground. There are more socialist pamphlets printed in Russia today than in all the other countries combined.

Where has Marl Marx' "Capital" been most read? In Germany, of course, you answer. Well, you're wrong. The Russians have read more copies of "Das Kapital" than have been printed in a generation in the Fatherland.

And what are these American translations? A. M. Simons' "American Farmer," Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," Sinclair wrote me he wanted his book translated into Russian. Already the Russian socialists had it on their shelves.

And remember. For editors and publishers prison and Siberia, for authors hard labor and even martial law. For persons in possession of forbidden literature in those districts where there is martial law (half of Russia)—death!

But the flood of literature rises. Just now it is driven from the streets. But it has gone into the villages and city homes.

What a Russian reads and believes he lives and dies by! To him the Americans must appear a frivolous folk—something as we think of the inhabitants of gay Paris.

And the Russians read socialism because they can't get anything else. To avoid socialist books in a Russian book store would be like trying to find them in the ordinary American store.

And yet people ask whether the Russian revolution will succeed or fail.

It has already succeeded in soaking every intelligent person in Russia with the world's best socialist thought.—William English Walling in Chicago Socialist.

Carter's Political Pot Boiling

The political game is already rolling merrily in Helena. As an example of the unpartisan division of the "plums" in the line of "interests" the Independent has been given the state printing. The award was granted by Gov. Toole, Attorney-General Galen and the State Auditor. The auditor dissented from this favoring of the Independent, which is on the unfair list of the unions owing to improper treatment of its employees. Petitions have come from the unions from all over the state asking that the contract be not given to the Independent, but the democrat Toole and the republican Galen preferred to slap the union men of Montana in the face to carry out their own ulterior purposes. It is supposed that Carter cracked the whip over Galen and he had to keep lock step.

The Record is the republican sheet. It is controlled by the sympathizers of Dixon and is against the republican machine a la Amalgamated and Senator Carter. Carter has made an attempt to get a controlling share of its stock, but has failed; consequently he diverts his favors to the democratic Miss Independent. And rumor has it that the republican senator is paying the Independent's deficit.

Workmen of Montana, how does this sort of a mix-up strike you? You voted the democratic ticket to send Toole to the senate. Galen will come up in two years. When this sweet-voiced duet comes before you to entreat you to vote for them and to be traitor to your own class once more just remember Scabby Toole—Scabby Galen.

Against Stone Wall.

The "Commercial West," James J. Hill's newspaper, states that Hill stated before the inter-state commerce commission in Minneapolis last week that the country was "up against a stone wall" so far as the transportation of its commerce was concerned. He declared that there was not enough railroad mileage to take care of the present business, and unless the commerce can be taken care of properly a tremendous crash will result. Capitalism is getting up against the inevitable, as the socialists have predicted for 50 years—choking in its own fat. Will the people have intelligence enough to step in and reconstruct on collective lines—the only possible way to success?

Another councillor of the Russian empire, Count Alexis Ignatieff, has been slain by the revolutionists. The daily papers in commenting upon it state: "The obnoxious drum-head court martial law, under which hundreds of the leading terrorists have been executed during the last few months, was worked out of special conference of which Count Ignatieff was a member, and to him the revolutionists attribute authorship of this measure."

As to "the sacred union of man and woman for mutual help," that is innumerable cases a ghastly mockery to-day. In the "present condition of things" this so-called sacred union is often nothing but a form of prostitution; a form of prostitution which, albeit entered upon with the blessing of Holy Mother Church, is, if anything, worse than that which is whisperingly spoken of as "the social evil."—Justice.

The Fourth ward branch of Allegheny is sending out circular letters to all the readers of socialist papers in the city requesting those that are socialists to join the party.

THE DEATH-SENTENCE OF LABOR

"Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, in which the governors of Colorado and Idaho were parties this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of the appellants under the constitution and laws of the United States."—United States Supreme Court.

DOES THE WORKING CLASS PAY TAXES?

If you ask a workman if he pays taxes, he unhesitatingly answers: "Yes, I pay taxes, both directly and indirectly. Indirectly, because I use tea, tobacco, and beer, each of which articles is taxed. Consequently, I pay these indirect taxes. And again, I pay taxes directly; that is, I pay police taxes and burgh taxes. Consequently I vote for the man who is in favor of low taxes."

Further, we are told that if a tramp begs, borrows or steals threepence and spends that sum for beer, he by that act pays taxes and is consequently a taxpayer. We have a taxpayers soldiers, sailors and tramps, according to this aspect of the case. Now, it is plainly evident that the worker is a taxpayer, for according to the evidence of the editor of the Spectator, "a workman who has thirty shillings a week pays in indirect taxation the sum of something like three pounds odd." Such reliable evidence should convince us all, even the most blind, that we pay taxes. And as taxpayers we should be alive to our interests, and as workmen protest with all our might against the scallions who would increase our burdens by raising the taxes.

In dealing with this question of taxation we must start from the correct premises, so that we may arrive at correct conclusions. Frederick Engels says, "Taxation is to the working class of small, to the middle class of great importance." The workman exchanges his commodity—labor power—for wages. These wages represent, on the average, the cost of maintaining and reproducing labor power. In giving the workman wages, the capitalist gives him bread, beef, clothing and house room. No taxes there. Aye, but in buying these same necessities he pays the tax, quoth the capitalist editors in chorus. Well, let us see. The commodity tea when it arrives on these shores is subject to a tea duty, so much per pound, one shilling for example. Consequently when the tea comes on the market we have this result: value of tea one shilling, plus the tea tax one shilling, making the price of tea on the London market two shillings. Now, the capitalist who pays his workman less than that necessary for his maintenance cripples that labor power. He must, for example, give the workman the price of tea, plus the tax, or the workman could not buy the tea. But the workman "does not pay the tea tax." He merely gets sufficient to buy the necessities, of which the tax is a part. If, for example, the capitalists were to take the tax off tea, tobacco or beer tomorrow, what would happen? Would the workman retain the ex-

tra in his pocket? He certainly would not. The price of the necessities would fall, to be sure; but labor power being a commodity, the same as tea, tobacco and sugar, it is subject to the same laws that regulate all commodities, so that after a temporary fluctuation of market prices labor power would fall to its cost of production. So much for indirect taxation. But although we may not pay taxes indirectly, we are told that we still pay the police tax, poor tax, etc. Yes, my friend, a sum of money passes between you and the tax gatherer once a year, and if you do not pay that you will be liable to proceedings being taken out against you. Surely, then, you ought to be a taxpayer. Let us try again and see if it will stand the test. If it does then you are a taxpayer; if it does not, then you are not. Does a commodity pay a tax on itself? No. The tea is an inanimate thing; it cannot pay a tax on itself. Does labor power, being likewise a commodity the same as tea, pay a tax on itself? No. Labor power, being the physical and mental powers inherent in the working man or woman which the working class sells to the capitalist class, it must first get the tax from the capitalist or it could not pay it, because labor power exchanges on the market and gets its market price, of which taxation is a part.

No, fellow workmen, you don't pay taxes, directly or indirectly. It is in the interest of the capitalist class to keep up the deception, get the workmen agog about taxation, make them interested in low taxation and high taxation only in the measure that they can wield the power therefrom to their own interest. The working man had better set his brain a-thinking, use it in his own interest, and start from the proposition that he is a slave under capitalist society, and will remain a slave as long as this form of society lasts. Take away the taxes tomorrow and the working class cost of subsistence sinks in due proportion. Make the working men universally sober, and that five shillings that he is supposed to spend on drink is cut off just the same. Nationalize the land, the worker remains the same—a wage-slave. The law of supply and demand will lower the worker down, down to the condition that the market allows. Give this matter your earnest consideration, and arrive at the conclusion that capitalism has nothing to offer you. Join the party that represents your material interests, the Socialist Party. Work for it, throw your enthusiasm into it, to the end that we may throw off this nightmare that hangs like a pall over us, and build up the Co-operative Commonwealth. Edinburgh Socialist.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN OF FRANCE

As regards the political enfranchisement of women, the French are more old-fashioned than the English; but as regards the professional enfranchisement of women, the English are more old-fashioned than the French. In England women are excluded from the professional chairs at the universities. In France a woman has been appointed to a professorship in the Sartonne. In England no woman may enter the legal profession. In Paris there are

now three women advocates; one of them, Mile. Jeanne Chauvin, has been an advocate for some time, and the other two—Madame Benezec and Mile. Mille—were admitted last week. Apart from the question of equal rights, the admission of women to the legal profession can be justified on the ground of public utility. In cases where women are concerned, a woman advocate may be of more service than a man.

Brutality of Capitalist Class

The brutalities of the scenes preceding the French revolution when the poor were run down and killed by the carriages of the aristocrats are repeated almost daily by the auto machines of the millionaire class. The latest is the Leiter family murdering a negro boy in Washington. The fine ladies were "greatly affected by the 'accident.'" But they had to be taken to their dinner engagement before anything else could be done. The chauffeur was arrested—of course, the workman, doing the deeds of the others and following their instructions, is the criminal. The press states that (of course out of tender consideration for the "high respectability" of the parties) that the coroner said the accident was "unavoidable." Such shallow excusing is an outrageous and wanton ignoring of the sacredness of human life. The death was caused by the heavy automobile rushing through the city streets at breakneck speed, trying to keep up with a street car, and spreading death and destruction in its path. No thought is taken whatever by the authorities positively stopping the possibility of such catastrophes by forbidding the speed and jangling every one connected with the infringement of the ordinance. The rich must have their pleasures no matter how many lives it costs and there are too many poor around anyway.

Socialist Local Des Moines has elected new officers and opened the 1908 campaign.

Spies in America.

On the occasion of the arrest of a man who had stolen books in the Astor library the discovery has been made that for many months the Russian government has employed a secret agent to watch persons reading anarchist books or making notes from such. This agent was known exclusively to the employees of the library. He had to follow up his victims to find out where they lived and which meetings they attended and who were their acquaintances. Further investigations disclosed that all libraries of New York are thus watched by Russian secret agents.

We hear that Russian secret agents have even in several cities of this country sold revolutionary literature as pseudo revolutionists in order to make out lists of prospective victims of the "Little White Father."—Common Sense.

Some time ago a correspondent in the "Times," writing about socialism, said: "Its growth, which is vastly greater than is generally conceived, is not the result of natural forces, but of a propaganda coherent, definite, resolute, and profoundly energetic, a propaganda which has been carried on for twenty years past, and which is being carried on now with constantly increasing power and effect."

Giant Labor, truest emblem there is of God, the World-worker, Demiurgus, and Eternal Maker; noble Labor, which is yet to be the King of this Earth, and sit on the highest throne,—staggering hitherto like a blind irrational giant, hardly allowed to have his common place on the street pavements; idle Dilletantism, Dead-Sea Apism, crying out: "Down with him, he is dangerous!" —Carlyle,—"Past and Present."

A branch of Jewish socialists with 27 members has been organized at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pa.

For Our Press—A World Force

When Bismarck suppressed free speech and the free press, our comrades in Germany published their official organ, "Der Sozialdemokrat" in Switzerland. When the Iron Chancellor forced the little Alpine republic to exile the socialist editor, Bernstein, and thus prohibit the further publication of "Sozialdemokrat" within Swiss territory, the insignificant-looking little German socialist paper "emigrated" to England, to the country where a Maria Stuart, a Charles I. and George III had lived their lives of pride and power and died in impotence and humiliation.

There, in the great city of London, "Der Sozialdemokrat" was printed with the very life blood of the German proletariat. Hundreds of thousands of copies had to be smuggled into Germany every week. Some were sent by express as "dry goods" to some German merchant. From there brave working women would get the socialist "dry goods" in the bottom of their market basket to their homes, where the socialist district organizers and propaganda managers would attend to the rest.

To be caught circulating the "Sozialdemokrat" meant imprisonment or exile to some other city, or banishment from Germany. Thousands of socialist families were driven from their homes, from their country. In foreign countries poverty, misery and suffering would await them.

But the good work went on. The little socialist paper could not be kept out of Germany. A hundred thousand police agents could not prevent it. Socialism and the labor movement grew more powerful every day. Persecution could not prevent it.

To the surprise of the civilized world, Bismarck, the most powerful statesman of Europe, was buried under 1,000,000 socialist votes. His anti-socialist laws were sneered at by our German comrades. Bismarck stepped down and out. Socialism occupied the front seats on the political stage of Germany. From one million of socialist votes in 1890 we increased to over 3,000,000 votes in 1903.

Today Germany has about sixty daily socialist papers, of which the Berlin "Vorwaerts" has a daily circulation of 120,000!

It was the socialist press that revolutionized the minds of those millions of German wage-workers and citizens who follow the red banner of Bobel to-day.

In America the socialist press is gradually recognized as a powerful factor. The time will come—must come—when the workmen of this country will also appreciate and support their own labor press. Yellow-sensationalism, prize and dog fights will then no longer monopolize their attention. Socialism and the labor problem will become the topic attracting their interest and attention. We shall see the days when our fellow workers in this country will defend sacrifice for their own press with the same sincerity, perseverance and enthusiasm as their German brothers and sisters.—Labor.

The ban placed upon the Catholic church by the French government will probably precipitate a religious crisis. Mr. Jaures, the socialist leader, professes to believe that the Vatican has deliberately determined to test the strength of the party of reaction in an effort to overthrow the republic. The socialist organs generally, however, record the pope's instructions to defy the law as being the result of the government's weakness.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONS

The Iowa Unionist of Dec. 14 prints the following from an exchange, calling attention to the distinction between Unionism and Socialism:

"There is a decided distinction between them, but it seems to me that the aim is the same, as far as at least as the goal referred to by Mr. James A. Cable, editor of the Coopers Journal. That is to make the present order endurable. The immediate relief clause of any socialist platform will prove this.

"The socialists will be found shoulder to shoulder with the unionists in all their struggles for better conditions. These conditions may be reached quickly if the two pull together for the common good. But if jealous leaders are allowed to interfere, they must plod along more slowly until the goal

of endurability as set up by Mr. Cable is reached.

"But if the union man is satisfied with a condition merely endurable the distinction here comes in. Because the socialists see no consistency in allowing a middle class of 8,000,000 to exploit the labor of 2,000,000 workmen and a plutocratic class of idlers, only 250,000 strong exploiting the whole.

"The aim of socialism is:

"First—To make the present order endurable.

"Second—To secure to the working class the reins of government.

"Third—By the aid of the governments and the people of the world, to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which life will not only be 'endurable' but enjoyable as well.

C. C. BRIGGS,
Des Moines, Iowa."

VOTE SUSTAINED SHERMAN

The referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners has been counted, relative to the legality of the acts of the convention of the Industrial Workers of the World held at Chicago from September 17 until October 4. The referendum vote is overwhelmingly in favor of holding the acts of the convention illegal. Many of the local unions went on record protesting against any per capita tax being paid, until the acts of the I. W. W. convention are taken up and discussed in the next annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners. The editor of the Miners' Magazine took the position that the I. W. W. convention had ignored the constitution and trampled under foot, established precedents. The voice of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners has been

heard.—Miners' Magazine.

The Socialist Voice states that Col. Vlachislav Petrovsky, a Russian political refugee, arrived at San Francisco, and was refused a landing by Immigration Commissioner North who claimed that Petrovsky was an anarchist, whereas he is a socialist. He was permitted to land on giving \$1,000 bail pending a hearing. Commissioner North held that if Jack London came here an immigrant he would not be permitted to land under the present policy of the government. Great reputation the United States is getting for "free" institutions.

Work people have no rights a capitalist is bound to respect.—United States Supreme Court.

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NEWSPAPER CONSTELLATIONS.

Razors and rockets are flying in the air in the northwest socialist field. Mills and Titus are both flooding that special section of these United States with circulars and prospectuses of mammoth eight to twelve page socialist newspaper adventures. Seattle is the field of the thrilling newspaper war. Where Walter Thomas expects to buck all such inconvenient incumbencies as socialist party organizations, Titus aspires to have his venture very much party organizationified; inasmuch as three states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, have been asked to pass referendum on the "Socialist" as their state organ. Montana has been deluged with the prospectuses of both papers. In all this newspaper jaw there has been an ominous silence in regard to a little paper known as the Montana News. Its existence in the northwest would never be dreamed of from the thrilling tones of the prospectuses.

Titus says: "No state organization can afford to run its own paper, not even New York or Pennsylvania." We would respectfully remind the good doctor that he does not state the facts; that Montana has successfully owned and published its own paper for over a year; that it has been a financial success from the start; that its resources and equipment are increasing continually, and its circulation is increasing at a highly satisfactory per cent; and no skyrocket protechnics about it, either. It just attends to the business of its party. There is not the slightest doubt that what the Montana News has been an eye-opener to the possibilities of an American socialist press. All these big will be done in time. But there is only one way to do them—and that is by downright hard, legitimate work, building from the bottom up. The News could do this if it had adequate financial backing, which it has to attain yet. In the meanwhile, it is filling a field that no other publication reaches, and is foreshadowing what the party paper of the future will be. It seems as though it would appear considerably more like party solidarity and an intention to forward the interests of the organized movement if these proposed big enterprises would keep out of a state that is already making a success of the party paper instead of trying to swamp the only successful enterprise of its kind by glittering promises and scintillating propositions. Not that there is anything to be construed in this to mean that there is any objection to anyone taking any paper that he chooses. The more party papers we have the better, but there is plenty of virgin soil outside of Montana, without making a deliberate attack where the situation is already well in hand. One comrade in Livingston, on receiving the Seattle prospectus, wrote and reminded the promoters that there was a little paper in Montana in which he was part owner, and every extra 50 cents he got went there. Another—no less than our own Frank Mabie—writes us as follows:

"The News is showing what can be done by a party owned paper, and now there are others making goo-goo eyes at the party. I suppose you have received a prospectus of the 'Trustee Printing Company,' but for fear you have not I will enclose this one. Going to cut right in ahead of the Montana News. No one state can sustain a socialist paper, so if they can take away the support the News gets outside the state—why, down and out goes the News, and then they can add Montana to their field. See? How modest not to put Montana down to start in with. I paid \$10 for a share of stock with the Toledo company, which I understood was to furnish a plant to print the Socialist. My subscription is paid till next spring. I have not received a paper in two months, and when I write to find out the reason no attention is paid until they want more money. But just subscribe for another bunch of stock now and all will be well. The Socialist is going to move right 'into Easy street.' 'The company can easily pay dividends on 10,000 shares.' I don't know whether that is 'straight socialism or straight business. Maybe my understanding is a little crooked. 'Just read over the names on that staff. Don't that make you and Comrade Hazlett look like 30 cents? Twenty-two of them! And they are all going to live on 'Easy street.' Well, if the rooms are ready and they can move right in everything will be all right, but it's dollars to doughnuts that none of them will put up with the deprivations that the editor and manager of the Montana News have done for months while they are waiting. Go ahead and get out another paper or two, anyhow.'"

While on the question of frenzied feats of frantic figures a matter has just come up that is certainly one of the most dangerous propositions that an earnest and well-intentioned party could undertake. The Appeal to Reason has induced the Pennsylvania state organization to vote upon making it the state paper. The proposal is to print a special Pennsylvania edition, and the Pennsylvania comrades are to agree to see that the Pennsylvania subscription list is to be kept up to 25,000. A writer in the Union Sentinel, the little Pennsylvania paper that is struggling to make a go in the state, remonstrates over any such step. He says the same amount of energy put into their own paper would give them a creditable paper of their own whose policy they can control. Think of 25,000 fairies, bulldogs and thermometers let loose upon the unsuspecting socialists of Pennsylvania. Moreover, to keep the business going the members of the Pennsylvania organization would be in a perpetual mad scramble to get subs for the Appeal. The other work would suffer while the energy put into a paper and an enterprise that the party neither owned nor controlled. But this, suicidal as it is in itself, is not the chief objection to the Appeal to Reason taking possession of a state. The most serious objection is in the general tone and character of the paper itself. In order to attain its immense circulation it has to keep up a foolish, trifling method of appeal that disgusts serious-minded and earnest investigators, and attracts a horde of the people to the outskirts of the movement that will do nothing for the constructive work of a tremendous social movement, but just work for the "dear old Appeal," and jabber infantile nothings. The towns that have been the most flooded with Appeals are where we can do the least in the way of a sustained, serious constructive effort that is accomplishing something. The writer can name them by the dozens.

A state with a large vote that can't support its own paper for its own needs is not very deep in socialism. Let us conduct ourselves like serious men and women and not like children amusing themselves with a new toy.

is, under socialism, toys would be well made, of good material and workmanship, and would last and serve their purpose. Now they are made cheap and frail because there is more profit in it. Under a rational system the productive forces would be so regulated that the hold of every individual on life, culture and development would be secure. This would minimize most of the woes of broken heads and hearts. Stop such sentimental drivel and get out and do something positive to bring a more civilized condition about.

The royal arch criminal, King Leopold of Belgium, that has shocked the world by his atrocities in the Congo, mutilating and murdering the natives to force them to gather rubber, entrenched his crimes with American capital by calling Thomas F. Ryan to his court and selling him a half interest in Congo, which is worth billions. The sale was made, as stated by those near the throne, "to render the yelping of the English and Belgian socialists futile." Already the socialists are the watchdogs of the nations.

In an editorial called "Bombastic Japan," the Independent has about reached the limit of American bombastic ignorance. The article is a most vulgar and disgusting tirade against the little brown men without any basis of knowledge of the qualities of the people whatever. The chief source of complaint is that these people are "liars, thieves, and fakirs," and then there is a regular laughable Indian big talk about "we white men of America with red blood and splendid courage," and how we will draw the whole race of yellow pigmies like rats. Of course, the Americans are neither liars, thieves nor fakirs. Our adulterated foods alone give us the world's first prize on all these qualifications, to say nothing of our advertising, stock dealing, bank failures, government scandals, and competitive business tricks. So far as the "red blood" is concerned, just plain common physiological facts show that the blood of all races is red, no matter what the color of the skin. And that "splendid courage" is the biggest joke of all when the whole American business and social class can get so one to go near the army or fight their battles at all except the slums of the cities and the lowest failures in the dregs of society everywhere. The best, safest, and most dignified way to boast is by deeds, not words.

The injunction against C. O. Sherman, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been dissolved. The court has recognized Sherman as the legal executive head of the organization.—Miners' Magazine. Dandy-lion licked once more.

Edmonton, bull-pen slugger, capitalist detective and spy on unions, is in town ready to help the plutes out on legislature. He was recognized in spite of his "gentlemanly" disguise—silk hat, and all of the fix est.

From Oligarchy to Democracy. Some curious and little known facts about Australia are given by Charles Edward Russell in the current issue of Everybody's. It seems that a few years ago Australia was not a democracy at all, but an oligarchy of land owners. No one but property owners could vote, and in some cases a single property owner had the right to cast ten votes. It was uphill work to get the suffrage broadened, Mr. Russell says. "A Queensland man told me that he doubted if in his part of the country they could have achieved much if it hadn't been for the women. Every avenue of employment was absolutely in the hands of the entrenched governing classes, and every man that agitated for election reform was not only discharged, but blacklisted and boycotted. He found it impossible to obtain employment anywhere."

"It looked like a hopeless fight. Often the men were discouraged, but the women, never; they had more pluck than the men. The savage injustice had stirred their utmost resentment; one and all they urged their husbands to keep on and never to yield. In many cases wives assumed the burden of supporting the family. Some turned dressmakers, and some cooks. One family lived four years on a weekly income of between \$3 and \$4, earned with her needle by the wife and mother. With such a spirit among the women, the situation could not long continue."

There was an uprising against the oligarchy; manhood suffrage was carried, and eventually woman suffrage also. Mr. Russell says: "The old drooling superstition about the inferiority of woman got a staggering blow and democracy won such an historical triumph as still echoes around the world."

A West-End clergyman was lately preaching against Sabbath-breaking, at the very moment when his servant was seeking another place because of the heavy Sunday-work.

The Judicial Mind and the Working Class.

Varied and wondrous as are the workings of the judicial mind, one cannot help feeling slightly amazed at the extreme variance shown in two boycott decisions that were recently handed down. One was delivered in Fond du Lac, Wis., the other at Washington, D. C. In the one case Dogberry seems to have again donned the ermine, in the other a Solomon sat in judgment. The one declared that a boycott was an actionable conspiracy, the other declared that what an individual could do without transgressing against the law a number of individuals could do without making the act illegal; that an individual could refrain from patronizing a certain establishment if he so desired and that a number of individuals could do the same thing with impunity should they so desire. And in doing so the individual and the individuals were within the law. It so happened that both cases were identical in their nature, both suits being at the instance of master bakers and both directed against the labor unions, so that the decisions rendered being so widely different are of great moment and interest.

The decision handed down at Fond du Lac, Wis., was delivered by Circuit Court Judge Chester A. Fowler in the case of a suit entered by Otto B. Schultze, a baker of Racine, against the Trades Labor Council, Benjamin D. Resson and others of that city for \$25,000 damages for injury sustained by his business through their having placed his name on the unfair list. The decision holds illegal the contract exacted from the boss bakers by the union men in an effort to enforce a union shop. In this endeavor the defendants and their friends ceased to patronize the plaintiff, which, according to his statement, damaged his business to the extent of \$2,500 in profits from the time the boycott was started until the trial and \$3,500 in damages for the amount of injury to his business and property in relation to its selling value. The judge decided in favor of the plaintiff and awarded damages in the amount above quoted.

The decision was in part as follows: "The plaintiff has suffered a permanent and all but destructive injury to his business which has been caused by the combined acts and the attitude of organized labor. An injury to one's business and trade is on the same footing as an injury to his tangible property, and the law furnishes a remedy for one as well as the other. The acts complained of are, in my views, plainly in violation of section 466a, Wisconsin statutes of 1898, as construed by the supreme court. This statute makes any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, mutually undertake, or concert together for the purpose of willfully or maliciously injuring another in his trade or business, by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another person to do or perform any act against his will, guilty of an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The court declares that the contract the union sought to enforce on the boss bakers "was in itself an illegal contract, in that it would by its terms obligate the plaintiff to employ union labor only as distinguished from non-union labor and it would obligate him to maintain a 'closed,' as distinguished from an 'open shop.'"

The decision handed down at Washington, D. C., was delivered by Justice Stafford of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in a case where John Bender, a baker, brought suit against the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., and Local Union No. 118 Bakery and Confectionery Workers, for damages for injuries sustained by his business through their acts. Bender averred his business was being disastrously affected by the alleged illegal acts on the part of the union; that his customers were threatened and intimidated by circulars spread broadcast in which he was characterized as "unfair" to union labor, and in which his customers were named and friends of labor were requested to withhold patronage from the persons named so long as they remained customers of Bender.

On behalf of the union it was contended at the hearing that no intimidation or threats were indulged in, but that the union bakers were acting clearly within their rights when they refused to deal with Bender and urged their friends to do likewise.

Justice Stafford in his decision, took the position assumed by the attorneys representing the union bakers, declaring that the principle at stake was the right of individual liberty. Elaborating this idea the court held:

"It is such a principle that the plaintiff invokes, and it is upon such a principle that the defendants rely for their defense. The plaintiff has a right to conduct his business in his own way, without coercion, without intimidation, exactly as he shall conclude it is for his own interest to act. The defendants jointly and severally are entitled to the same privilege. They have a right to sell their labor to

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whom they will and withhold it from whom they will. They have a right to patronize whom they will and to withhold their patronage from them will.

"It seems to the court that they have a right to call on their friends and sympathizers to withhold their patronage from one who refuses to employ them, their friends and sympathizers being left free to answer the appeal as they believe their own interest to dictate. So long as all parties concerned are left free to follow their own choice as they decide their self-interest dictates, it seems to the court that there has been no infringement upon the personal liberty of anyone."

According to the opinion of Justice Stafford, the defendants admitted the existence of a combination, but the purpose of this combination was not divulged. The only rational conclusion as to the conduct of the union men was, the court said, that they had combined to show Bender he could not conduct a profitable business so long as he continued to employ non-union labor, and thereby compel him to employ union labor. Such a combination of the court held to be lawful.

Amplifying this idea, Justice Stafford pointed out that what was lawful for one person was not made unlawful when adopted by a number of persons, or an association representing a number of individuals. The action of the union was characterized by the court as a simple appeal to the good will of the public, and amounted to no more than calling public attention to the aid of unionism, and that was not unlawful. In the absence of threats or intimidation, boycott, as practiced by the unions, was declared to be legal, and within the constitutional right of such bodies.

From this it will be seen that the opinion held by the judge in Washington is entirely at variance with the one held by his learned brother in Wisconsin, but it requires no learned jurist or highly educated mind to determine which of them is right. The decision in favor of the union labor side is the correct one, for union labor only stands for what is right and just, and is organized for that purpose. Right-minded judges realize this and render their decisions accordingly. When the judicial mind is unbiased by class considerations and a case comes before him in which he has to decide between organized employers and organized employees, he will invariably decide in favor of the latter, because they only battle for the right. Judges elected by workingmen will render just decisions if they are in sympathy with those who have elected them; judges seated by the employing and capitalistic class have no sympathy with the workers and their decisions are not always just. The Taff Vale decision, the Rutland, Vt. decision and the decision handed down at Fond du Lac, Wis., prove this, for they would bankrupt every labor

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union in existence and render them impotent if their members dared exercise their constitutional rights. Remember this when you cast your vote next month.—Douglas Wilson in Machinery Journal.

The Old Host in Lancashire.

The old host in Lancashire— He sells a truly wretched beer. He sells it now; he sold it then; He sells it always to poor men.

Lancashire's very poorest folk Often to his bar room walk. They go in shoes which are in two; They go in clothes which are not new.

There cringing in the corner back Stands the pale and silent Jack. "Night and day I plied my trade, But never have my fortune made."

And Tom starts up: "For many a year I spun the threads so fine and clear. Others the woolen clothing wore, But I stayed poor as ever before."

And Bill then: "With a rusty hand I led the plow through British land, I saw the growing rye and wheat But never had enough to eat."

And Ben the last: "From deepest hole I brought the many loads of coal. But when the wife a child had borne They froze to death at early morn."

And Jack, and Tom, and Bill, and Ben, They altogether cried, "Ah, then!" And that same night a rich man screamed On silken couch from nightmare dreamed.

—George Wierth in Volkrecht; translated by Hans Prevost.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

A Glimpse at Child Labor.

"I shouldn't be a bit surprised if that was a factory inspector."

This remark was made in a serious, thoughtful tone by a little girl of 14, as she stood outside of a box factory near Franklin Square, Philadelphia.

The remark was called forth by a series of questions somewhat as follows:

"What time do you start to work?"

"Half past seven."

"What time do you stop at noon?"

"Twelve o'clock."

"You have half an hour for lunch, don't you—what time do you stop at night?"

"Half past eight."

"Don't you get any time for supper?"

"Oh, yes, sir; we get five minutes."

This was during the rush season preceding the holidays, and it was typical of all the manufacturing in the neighborhood of Franklin Square. In one place the work lasted from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., five days in the week, making a total of 72 hours.

A visit to the factories next day, in company with the inspector, confirmed the statements of the girl in every particular. All of the work rooms were crowded with work. Great mountains of paper boxes towered to the ceiling on every side; between them were narrow passages, along some of which one had to go sideways to get through.

"How old are you?"

"Fourteen."

The same question—the same answer, always, and their certificates bear them out. "Queer," says one of the superintendents, "how many of these kids were born in one month in 1901."

One little girl crouches on the floor, turning in the edges of paper box covers. It takes 10 motions to turn in the edges of one cover, and she turns in 10,000 covers a day—a hundred thousand motions a day for \$3.50 a week!

At the next machine is a girl putting on the cloth covers.

"How many boxes do you handle in a day?"

"Oh, about six or seven thousand."

Four corners to the box, 6,000 a day—168,000 corners a week in exchange for \$10.

The inspector reaches the elevator.

"Hello, how is this?"

Two men are working rapidly forming a pile of paper boxes in front of the elevator; already it is three rows deep. But it hides not only the elevator but the door of the fire escape.

The inspector steps quickly to the stairway. It is narrow, of rotten wood, and on both sides of it and on each step are piles of paper boxes, nine or ten feet high.

"What would happen," asks the inspector, "if there should be a fire here? Can't you see that the first girl who runs through these narrow aisles is going to bring down a shower of boxes and block the path? Don't you understand that one false move at the top of this stairway would block up the doors with a mass of boxes? Mr. Superintendent, do you realize that with your stairway clogged and your fire escapes covered, a fire among these flimsy boxes would be a terrible thing?"

Many apologies are offered—it is the rush season, there are so many orders; but the stairway and escape are disarranged.

"Where is your dressing room?" asks the inspector.

The superintendent leads the way to a closet, three feet square, separated

National News

Comment by Comrade Lowry, National Committee Member of Arkansas.

"I wish to endorse the motion made by Comrade Rodgers of Ohio relative to placing organizers in the field. It has been my experience and observation that we have too many good speakers, comrades who make a red-hot talk, then move on to the next appointment, and that we are short of organizers. Instead of spending so much money and talent for speakers, let us concentrate all of our efforts on organization, and this, to be done effectively, must be done under the supervision of the national office. One good working local in a week's time is far better than six speeches and no organization."

Comment by Comrade Lee, National Committee Member of New York.

"I heartily welcome National Committee member Rodgers' motion, which just forestalls one that I had in mind for the same purpose. With few exceptions the comrades on our list of national lecturers and organizers are simply lecturers and not organizers, and almost without exception the work that they are doing is that of lecturing, not of organizing. It may cost the national office as much to keep one organizer in the field in accordance with Comrade Rodgers' motion as to route three or four lecturers, as has been done, but the money will be well spent and in the long run it will return in increased dues and increased demand for propagandists. By all means let this motion be adopted, and then let it be put into effect, promptly and energetically, in a manner to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the motion."

The socialists of Schuylkill county, Pa., met in convention on Dec. 17. C. F. Foley of Pottsville was selected to succeed Secretary Samuel Shell, who resigned. A committee was appointed to investigate conditions at the almshouse. The assessment of real estate for taxation was considered to some length. A resolution was adopted calling upon the commissioners to obey the convict labor act. It was decided to petition the legislature asking for the appointment of a commission for the purpose of investigating some of the judicial actions of the local courts.

Comrade Chas. E. Weaver, precinct organizer of the first district, Fourth ward, Allegheny, Pa., is doing some good work among the voters in his district in the shape of disseminating literature. Comrade Weaver has the names, addresses and occupations, and is doing his missionary work on the workingmen of the district. He is the first precinct organizer to get down to real work, and it is hoped that the other precinct organizers will profit by the example.

A Des Moines, Ia., school teacher, looking for a book on animals, saw the "Jungle" at the library and took it home. She afterwards confidentially told her pupils that she had learned so much about animals that she had become a vegetarian.

Seit zwanzig Jahren

hat die „Montana Staats-Zeitung“ ununterbrochen das deutsche Zeitungswesen in Montana eingenommen und dieser Ruf von Beständigkeit spricht als Kennzeichen des ferneren Erfolges und Fortbestehens dieser Zeitung. Sie soll in jeder deutschen Sprache in Montana aufgelegt werden. Lokale Montaner haben sie bereits, aber wir wollen noch mehr haben. Für \$2.00 per Jahr wird die Zeitung in den Staat oder Lande gefandt. Nach selbe portofrei an irgend eine Adresse Deutschland \$3.00. Der obige Preis schließt den „Sonntags-Beitrag“ 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.

from the toilet room by a lattice.

"Why isn't your toilet room screened?"

"Oh, but it is," replies the superintendent, pointing to a bit of torn newspaper which covered a great hole in the door. "Besides," says the superintendent, "men never come in here."

"There are four different ways of looking at that matter," replies the inspector. "There are four men here now."

Such are the box factories of Philadelphia, in which little girls work exposed to dangers from fire, dangers to health, and dangers to morals. Long hours they work for little wages. We use the paper boxes they make.—Written for Philadelphia Ledger by Scott Nearing, Secretary of Pennsylvania Child Labor-Committee.

International

THE COMING INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Manifesto from the Bureau.

The next Socialist International Congress will be held at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907.

The International Socialist Bureau, constituted in 1900 to continue the work and execute the decisions of the International Congress, invites to the Congress at Stuttgart, in conformity with the decisions of the Congress of London (1896) and that of Paris (1900)—

(1) All the associations which adhere to the essential principles of socialism—viz., socialization of the means of production and exchange, union and international action of the working classes, socialist acquisition of the machinery of government by the people organized as an independent party (partie de classe).

(2) All the corporate bodies which, placing themselves on the independent platform and expressly recognizing the necessity of political action, do not take part directly in the political movement.

If your society adheres to these principles, the bureau invites you to inform it at its next meeting of your sending a delegate to Stuttgart, and at the same time state what subjects should in your opinion be discussed by the International congress.

The Bureau has no desire to limit your choice to discussion, but it wishes to express the hope that in the interest of the success of the congress the subjects already decided at past congresses will not come again before the delegates at Stuttgart. In order to attain this result the Bureau, at its meeting of 10th November, 1906, drafted a provisional agenda which comprehends matters specially referred to Stuttgart by the preceding congress, and also some special subjects which seemed to be ripe for discussion.

These questions are—

(1) The confirmation of resolutions of the Bureau.

(2) The rules of International Congresses and of the Bureau; the rules of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

(3) Militarism and international warfare.

(4) The relations between socialism and the trade unions.

(5) The Colonial question.

(6) The emigration and immigration of foreign workmen.

Societies which desire other questions placed upon the agenda should forward them with an explanatory report, to the secretary of the International Bureau, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, before April 1st, 1907. These documents will be published at the same time as the reports and resolutions mentioned above, and sent out about May 1st, 1907, to the affiliated organizations and parties.

May we further announce to the latter societies that it is proposed to publish beforehand the reports of national secretaries upon the activity of their parties since the congress at Amsterdam in 1904 up to 1st January, 1907? These reports, which ought to give comrades of every land a precise summary of the socialist and labor movement, ought to appear at the latest about the 15th February, 1907. They will appear in three languages—German, English and French.

So far as the material arrangements for the Congress are concerned, we have the pleasure to announce that with the help of the German comrades we have made them as complete and agreeable as possible.

The congress will meet at the Lederhalle, which includes a meeting place for 1,000 delegates, and numerous committee rooms. The local committee will publish a guide to the town and its suburbs, will appoint sub-committees for the entertainment and accommodation of the delegates, and will attend to all postal and press arrangements. Together with the International Bureau, it will organize a depot of socialist papers and an exhibition of socialist books published in every tongue. To make the last successful we ask the co-operation of socialist editors and authors. We will publish in German, English and French a short summary of all the discussions which may take place in the congress.

To facilitate the preparatory arrangements we ask delegates to let us know of their appointment as soon as possible. They will then receive provisional tickets, which, after the verification of credentials, they can exchange at Stuttgart for the final tickets, the price of which has been fixed at 8s.

We ask the socialist papers and reviews to give this the widest possible publicity, so that the congress at Stuttgart may be worthy of the growing power of international socialism, and we ask you, dear comrades, to accept our fraternal greeting.

Signed on behalf of the International Socialist Bureau.

Women's Clubs

I have seen with pleasure that meetings are now being held in Paris in favor of woman suffrage. Some of the opponents in this country think that they have scored a great point when they are able to say that there is no movement in favor of that reform in France. But the reason is perfectly obvious. In France, until quite recently, the education of girls has been entirely in the hands of the church, and the women are nearly all Catholics. It is no uncommon thing for the husband to be an aggressive free-thinker and for the wife to be a practicing Catholic. When, however, we shall have a generation of women brought up under a system of secular education matters will change, and we shall see France taking her part in the great and noble work of the emancipation of women.—London Justice.

A case has recently come up which has thrown a most lurid light on the frightful exploitation which prevails in the Vienna brothels. The girls who are completely at the mercy of the house-mistress are not even allowed to go out. They cannot go out, for the house-mistress takes care that they have no more clothes than a light sort of night garments which are allowed to them. The police inspectors are paid by the mistress and see nothing. It can be well understood what is possible on girls who have in many cases been tricked into these houses. Even, however, if the girls in some cases went in with their eyes open, that makes the case little better. We do not the less protest against exploitation because its victims submitted themselves "voluntarily" to avoid starvation. But it does show how little use it is to trust to the police to help us much in these matters, and that a system of police des moeurs (police of morals) is almost invariably only a means to further degrade women and to turn the occasional prostitute into the regular by depriving her of all other means of obtaining her living. That is well known to all who have seen the system as it is practiced in Berlin, Hamburg and other towns. From a sanitary and hygienic point of view the system is worse than useless because they create a feeling of security where there is none at all, and they make the most complete slaves of the women.—Justice.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been the subject of many programs in clubs of women recently. Her birth month is November. Mrs. Stanton from her early childhood was a student of conditions as well as of books. Her father, Judge Cady, was a man of great ability and learning. When a little girl Elizabeth spent much time in his office, where she heard the pitiful tales of women clients, and often implored her father to do something to relieve their sufferings. She always received the same answer, namely, that the law was against them. One day in desperation she asked her father to show her in his books where the cruel laws were. This he did. Later, as her indignation and sympathy increased, she took her scissors and cut all these statutes from his New York Reports, thinking she had thus destroyed the law. This spirit went with her throughout her life. She married happily and raised a large family of children, both boys and girls, yet she found time to use her splendid talents in helping to abolish these objectionable laws for women. In her early married life when she was closely confined at home with her children she wrote arguments which for logic and force have seldom been equaled. Armed with these, Susan B. Anthony would appear before the state legislature. Thus, together, these two women, at first almost alone, and later with the help of friends, reconstructed property laws for married women, enabling the women of New York state to own their own clothes, their own wages, to become co-guardians with their husbands over their children, etc. Because the New York code is largely followed by other states, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony are really responsible for the improved laws existing all over the United States. No wonder women do them honor!

The Socialist Review, published in New Jersey, in answering a Canadian correspondent regarding the United States suffrage laws, replies that women vote in Colorado and Oregon. For the information of the editor we will state that women in the United States have full suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. In Wyoming they have voted since 1869. In these states they are eligible to all offices, and have held many state offices, including representation to the house and senate. In Kansas women vote at municipal elections, in certain states on bonds, including Montana and Kentucky, and in over half the states they vote on school questions.

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State Department

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Three Subs a Week Will do the Business for the Legislature.

Next week the legislative reports begin. The Montana News is undertaking what no paper in Montana or any state has ever done—to tell the whole truth about the actual happenings in the legislature from a working class standpoint. This intention has already aroused the greatest interest among all classes. All other papers in the state are so completely subservient to the will of corporation masters that the real machinery of legislation never comes to the light of day at all. The chief animus of the present legislature will be the fight brought on Joe Toole and his policies by Amalgamated and entrenched, secure republican corporator, capitalist power. Exit Toole. Exit all pretense of a division of the forces of capitalism with the democratic party in Montana. But the beneficiaries fight over the plums. Mantle has been the decoy duck. Scallanoff Butte, the representative of the Amalgamated company in Montana, and probably the speaker of the house, has openly repudiated Mantle. The man's filthy reputation makes decent fathers of young daughters balk. Dixon is openly boasting that he is the Roosevelt candidate from Montana. Teddy has to get out of the presidency any way, and so he is going to make a trail of glory for himself by a grand trust-busting, anti-Amalgamated stageplay; and Joey of Missoula comes in as a virtuous court favorite. Heinze is the man from the bosom of the Amalgamated. He pours out Amalgamated gold. The Lobby's Retreat glows resplendently at Broadwater with F. Augustus as its patron saint. He has opened splendid headquarters at a magnificent Helena hotel, with J. M. Kenedy installed as chief lieutenant. Oh, yes, the welfare of the ragged producers is being considered in this campaign.

To faithfully chronicle the passing pageant will take financial support. The paper must be spread broadcast that it may do the utmost possible good. Awaken, workingmen. Support the paper in which you are a shareholder. Send money and subs. You can do both.

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS.

If a paper owned by a state socialist party is to record the doings of that organization and be interesting, one of the indispensable conditions is that we shall have some doings to record. If the locals are not holding regular meetings, if they have arranged no winter study clubs for the understanding and spreading of the movement, if there is no effort made to have programs or speakers, no social entertainments of any sort to advance the social and financial welfare of the movement, if there are no systematic plans for propaganda, a state paper won't have anything interesting to record in the way of state activity. The winter time should be our greatest seed time. The evenings are long and much can be done. Comrades, we have not allied ourselves with this revolution because it was an easy or a light task. We have allied ourselves with it because of a great and abiding sense of right, justice, struggle and necessity. Let us conduct ourselves in it like men and women who feel that life has something worth living for, something serious, grand and worthy the greatest effort and sacrifices that human beings can make. It is enough to break the heart to see the money that avowed socialists in this western country wantonly throw away, seemingly with no conception that there is a cause that demands their dearest allegiance, which would so largely profit by every extra cent that they waste. The holidays might afford a fitting time for a little conscience money in that direction. Have you ever thought what you could do towards overthrowing this horrible system of graft and degradation, which you profess to truly abhor, by putting aside just a little money each day or week? What are you doing, anyhow, in the way of serious effort for socialism? The poverty stricken basis of our movement in this country, with the best paid labor in the world, makes us the laughing stock of other movements. We need not say the American laboring man is too well paid for sacrificing. This is written for socialists. If you are dissatisfied with the way the movement goes all the more reason to get in and do something. Everyone can work in his own community and among his own local conditions. There is plenty to do. Make up your mind first whether you really care anything about socialism, and if you do show it by doing something.

Comrade Arthur Harvey of Fergus county sends in several subscriptions.

Comrade Fred Southworth of Nye sends in \$3 for stamps.

Comrade J. C. Wilson of Hamilton sends in for a bunch of sub cards.

The I. W. W. of Missoula take 25 copies of the News a week.

Local Bozeman sends \$5.50 on dues and account.

Comrade Kruse of Bozeman sends in \$1.50 for subs.

Comrade Horsnell sends in to renew his subscription from Belt, and says he trusts that the good work may continue.

Comrade Coster of Glasgow sends \$10 on the legislative and says to send him sub cards, and he'll see what he can do for the cause and the paper.

Comrade Rector comes to the front for the legislative work: "Herewith the pledge. As soon as you find your plan is a go send me 20 sub cards and I will remit."

Comrade Kube of Chestnut has a young daughter who is going around the camp from house to house to get subs for the News. She will make another good candidate for the soldiers of the revolution.

Comrade Selby left for Missoula county on Christmas day. He will go from there up through Ravalli county. He is doing the business work of the News. Comrades are asked to aid his work in every possible way. We must have co-operative help if we are to develop the party press. There is a hard task before us and we must all do what we can.

Comrade F. Bodach has come in to Helena from his sojourn in the mountains. It goes against the grain with him to see the News crawling along so painfully and slowly and to see so many avowed and voting socialists so indifferent to the burdens. So he just went down in his pockets for \$5, and a year's sub besides. Whereupon we were able to pay the coal bill.

Selby's Report.

Missoula, Dec. 27.
I am pleased to report good progress here. The union fight is a very bitter one here. The comrades are well satisfied with the News, and quite agree with its position on the union question. I have made arrangements to visit the brewery and the roundhouse tomorrow. I am somewhat handicapped by lack of finances among workingmen owing to the holidays. I intend to stay to attend the local Sunday, as a number of the comrades have promised donations. I think when I state the circumstances to them I shall very nearly accomplish my purpose. I will send all the money I can the end of the week. I shall start up the Bitter Root Sunday night, and storm Stevensville first. The Missoula comrades are a fine bunch and they thoroughly appreciate what is being done at Helena. Kind regards to you both, and a happy New Year.

Comrade Christe of Lewistown sends in \$2.50 for sub cards.

Comrade Fister was in from Wolf Creek this week with four more subs. Comrade Fister wants us to keep the party in mind that we must have a daily in Montana. That's the proper way to look at it. All that is lacking is enough money. There is plenty of need for the paper. It would be nothing short of ecstatic delight to the long suffering Montana public to have a press service that would print the truth, and not just the side that the corporations wanted the public to see. The European socialist movement have the papers well established. Some time America will have them. And there is no better field than here in Montana, covering the northwest territory.

Comrade Mabie has an appreciation of a socialist that has grit enough to do something that he expresses in a very refreshing way:

"The dance of Local Fridley comes off a week later and there is every prospect of it being a success. When this comrade came into the movement it meant much for this part of the works. She is as full of ideas and inspiration as an egg is of meat. A write-up of the resources of her character would read like a page of Wilshire's gold mine scheme and it would all be on the square, too. Her latest idea is—well, may be she don't want me to give it away just yet, but just you stick a pin in your map about where Fridley lies. She makes me think of that article by Vanderveldis in the last Wilshire (did you read it?) on the "Conservatism of the Working Class." She is a ump of heaven. No local can go to sleep with a member like her."

Comrade Whatley of Spokane is doing something to help push:

"Enclosed find two dollars, one to apply on my own subscription and the other for a year's subscription to a friend of mine whose name is hereto attached.

"I have read your paper with much interest, always with an eye open to catch something from Miles City, where I resided several calendar years ago, but as yet in vain. However, I understand the reason. Miles City being in the heart of a stock section of the country, with little industry and trades interest yet developed.

"The friend referred to is engaged in farming and stock raising close to Miles, and is of a progressive disposition on political and scientific lines, having renounced the old political parties years ago; but, as yet, he has not reached the point to declare for socialism, the inevitable remedy for all political, economic and social wrongs and abuses. His position just now very much reminds me of the one described in the little verses in your last issue, headed, "Despair of the Democrat."

"Send him the News for a year and see if it won't land him." At any rate, it will give him a correct report of the legislative proceedings of his state."

Nearly 200 children and adults were "fed and comforted" by the Salvation Army in Butte on Christmas Day say the papers. And yet we are told that Montana is prosperous with this paperism—and none of these good, kind-hearted Christian people would take the only steps there are to prevent this misery, fight capitalism, the system that makes it and establish socialism. They would rather putter around to try and cure the effects.

Five women were chosen as county treasurers in Idaho at the recent election and 17 women as county superintendents of schools.

The governor of Indiana has appointed Miss Mary A. Stubbs as state statistician, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of her father. The office is an elective one. Commenting on Miss Stubbs' appointment a leading Indiana newspaper says: "If she is competent to fill an office in the gift of the people, why is she not competent to vote for a person to fill the place?"

Comrade Graham has been taking a vacation of a week down home, hearing Christmas wedding bells ring, eating turkey, salad, oysters and plum pudding till he hardly recognizes the Montana News feed on getting back. He visited the locals of Chestnut, Livingston, and Bozeman. All are much interested and pleased with the News and its work, and are making arrangements to give it additional support, especially through the sessions of the legislature. Local Bozeman wants to get some one to canvass the county for them. Local Chestnut has already made arrangements to canvass every house in town. Local Livingston is planning to send M. L. Baker through Park county to make a special onslaught on the farmers. There are a thousand of these in the county, and not over a hundred get any socialist literature at all. Plans are already being laid in Livingston for the spring campaign.

An application for charter is in from Belfry with 22 names on it. There are two women in the organization. Edwin S. Dew is recording secretary, and Lloyd Middlesworth organizer. The following are the minutes of the first meeting, held Dec. 11:

Motion made and carried that Edwin Dew be made chairman temporarily. Carried.

Moved and carried that Lloyd Middlesworth be made local organizer; elected.

Moved that Edwin S. Dew be made recording secretary; elected.

Motion made that Thad Middlesworth be made financial secretary; lost.

Moved that W. Elza Ogden be made financial secretary; carried.

Moved that Thad Middlesworth be made treasurer; elected.

Moved that Edwin S. Dew be made literature agent; carried.

J. M. Woodcock, O. C. Hancock and A. J. Ogden were nominated for auditing committee; elected.

Mrs. Dew, Mrs. Hancock, J. M. Woodcock, Ira S. Bradley and Carl H. Carlson nominated on program committee; elected.

Mrs. Dew, Mrs. Hancock nominated on literature committee; elected.

Adjourned to meet again Wednesday evening Dec. 19.

Comrade Fister has sent in some suggestions for obtaining better results in the movement. He writes:

"I wish to submit for your consideration a proposition for the education of the voters which I think would be the quickest, most lasting and economical—which we must practice along with efficiency—as we are all in need of money for our own present personal needs. Take a community in the country or a ward or block in the city, and mail or hand out one book of one subject to No. 1, one book of another subject to No. 2, and so on, with a printed slip inside stating: Read this little book, take it to your nearest neighbor and exchange it for a better one—or another one. And I believe it would be a success from the start. And then after the lapse of sufficient time for the gray matter to begin to work, let a good socialist—any one will do, for they are all good—go around and solicit subs for the paper. And then we will have more help to invade new territory, and grow, and expand, and finally cover the situation. Now, of my own observation, a speaker is listened to principally by socialists who are already safe in the fold, and we do not get the ones we are after; or if some stray one stops to listen they forget in a short time and become careless; but if they should read a fact plainly illustrated it makes a lasting impression, something that stirs up the gray pool that has lain dormant so long. And, further, when the neighbor calls to exchange books there is bound to be something said on the subject. And if one neighbor is disinclined to follow up the reading, by the others calling for his book and offering to him the one they have read, there will be a growing agitation. And in a comparatively short time we will have a whirlwind, something that could not be stopped, nor even partly clogged by the opposition. Why, the first book I ever read that set me thinking, was entitled "The Seven Financial Conspiracies." It took me but a short time to read it, but I assure you it will never be forgotten. I did not sleep a wink that first night, my idol was not only broken, but was all busted up. My sweetheart—the G. O. P.—was a deceiver laid bare; I could no more believe her, and I feel that others would be somewhat the same. At any rate, we would get 50 per cent of the population thinking, and the thinkers would be talkers and agitators and the 1 or 2 per cent to make the majority would soon follow. Fraternally submitted."

National Committeemen Nominations

The following nominations have been received for National Committeemen: C. C. McHUGH by Locals Butte and Fridley.

J. F. MABIE by Local Dean.

Ballots have been sent to all local secretaries.

Jos. Miekush Carl Yarwood
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 Miekush 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

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 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

If it's Dry Goods, Clothing or Shoes
The Beehive Store
Sells it for less than Others

Allen Mercantile Co. Livingston

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

Sax & McCue
Livingston, Montana

T. M. Swindlehurst
Real Estate, Loans, and Insurance.
LIVINGSTON, MONTANA
Read the Montana News.

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

4% COMPOUNDED TWICE A YEAR 4%
Savings Accounts Opened from \$1 Upwards
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS BY MAIL on exactly the same terms as though made in person at the Bank. The mails are entirely safe and are convenient. People in all parts of the country transact banking in this manner.
Deposits may be sent by registered mail, money order, or by bank check. When the first deposit is received it will be entered on our books, and a pass book returned by mail as a receipt for the money deposited. We have issued a small book telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy free to anyone asking for it.
UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
HELENA, - - MONTANA.