

Women Socialists and Woman Suffrage The Crying Need of the Socialist Movement Today Is Woman's Influence.

There is a very perceptible awakening at the present time in the American socialist movement in the line of the necessity of getting women interested in socialism. This new activity is seen in the numerous women's socialist clubs that are springing up all over the country.

But that there is beginning to be a new realization of the importance of women as an indispensable revolutionary element is evidenced in another direction; and that is the attention that is being paid to the necessity of obtaining the ballot for women as well as men.

The noble and wonderful stand that the English women have made for the right to express themselves in government, and the valiant fight the socialist party has made to sustain them seem to have fired both the woman suffragists and the socialists of America.

But, as seems to be the case in America with almost every practical question which the socialist movement attempts to take up, we are confronted by a peculiar situation here.

Nothing Revolutionary.

There is already, of many years' standing, a national organization devoted to the achievement of woman's suffrage. Needless to say this organization, the National Woman Suffrage association, is composed wholly of bourgeois "ultras", "radicals" and "liberals", with a marked aversion to any revolutionary indications in behalf of the working class.

Socialism is an unspeakable horror. Miss Susan B. Anthony at one time in her career made the statement that she would espouse any party that would take up the woman suffrage cause. But when the populists made the woman vote a part of their platform she could not stomach the receptacle that held the jewel, and still continued to rally the banner of her allegiance to the republican party, to which she remained faithful throughout her life.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the real revolutionary spirit within the American movement for women. She evidenced this in her attitude towards religious, social customs and the working class as well as in her demands that the shackles be taken from one half the human race.

Lucy Stone had considerable of the same daring spirit. The modern suffrage movement is largely a pander to persons of wealth and influence.

Politics in the Union.

The "Socialist Woman" of Chicago has an editorial in its May number on "To Join or Not to Join." It is a discussion as to whether socialist women, in their effort to obtain the ballot, the fundamental requisite of universal, democratic control, should ally themselves with the existing woman suffrage organizations.

In the meantime Maud Malone, who was organizing secretary of the Woman's Progressive Suffrage Union of New York, has resigned from that organization, and states her reasons in a letter in the "New York Socialist." Miss Malone is not a socialist. She accuses the suffrage organization with wishing to exclude the "rabble," being devoted to the petty ambitions and prejudices of a few women, and with a nervous fear of touching the economic question.

The presentwriter can add some first hand testimony to Miss Malone's accusations. For some time she was one of the national organizers of the National Woman's Suffrage association, and for a period extending over about five years was engaged constantly in the work of the suffrage movement. Entering the work at the time the women of Colorado were making their strenuous demand for the ballot, which resulted in women becoming voters in that state in 1893, she participated in every state campaign since, where the question was put before the voters, up to the time she entered the public work of the socialist movement. She has been personally associated with Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and numerous others in the most prominent suffrage workers in the country, has worked with them in state campaigns, and she has no hesitancy in endorsing every accusation that Miss Malone makes.

Bourgeois Influence.

The woman suffrage movement as it exists today stands in fear and trembling of any interests for the working class. Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis was

also an organizer for the woman suffrage movement at the same time that Mrs. Hovest was, and we are sure that she will corroborate these assertions. Working women are snubbed and discouraged from entering the organization, or if allowed to come in are tolerated only so long as they are docile, and show zeal in carrying out the plans of their "betters"; largely on the same principle as the "poor" are allowed to participate in the work of the churches. They can be zealous so long as they do what the big fellows want them to.

Great stress was laid on fine dressing, and the entire appeal was largely in the nature of propitiating the more "influential" classes. Moreover instead of recognizing an ally in the socialist party with its outspoken declarations for universal suffrage, the promoters of the suffrage movement have been ashamed of the cooperation of the socialists.

A few years ago at Wheeling, W. Va., when the women there were arousing considerable of an agitation on the suffrage question they were attracted by the vigor with which the socialists gave them aid. Some of the ladies of high social position even went so far as to take some of the least disagreeable looking socialists to their homes.

One young man in speaking to the writer said when they drove up to the house the woman sort of looked as though she would like to ask him to go round to the back door, but she braced up and took him in the front way. But when the socialist speakers came, although a number of these dames adorned the front seat the first night, the bill-of-fare was too strenuous and they were seen around the socialist diggings no more.

Needs Working Class Leaven. It is impossible for women of the working class and women of the capitalist class to unite in a common purpose on the suffrage question. The reason to-day of the apathy in the movement is because the "nice" classes that are conducting the agitation have become frightened as they see whither the empowering of working class women with the ballot is drifting.

The woman suffrage movement in America to-day is without vitality or resource. Working, feebly, as it does, on its old traditions, it is incapable of responding to the new demands that circumstances make on it, and it has found itself unable to form new ideals of action.

The socialist movement, on the contrary, is taking a new and sudden interest in woman suffrage. These socialist women that are coming so rapidly forward into our ranks seem to emphasize by their very existence the absurdity of their being nonentities in deciding the affairs on which human weal so much depends. They realize as keenly also the humiliating helplessness of their position, in a vigorous political movement with no political power, and hence we have this stir for woman suffrage in the socialist ranks. All the socialist papers are taking up the question, and now we are confronted by the question—What shall socialist women do?

Get to Work.

It is the opinion of the writer that the really live, important, resultful work along woman suffrage lines in the future is coming through the socialist women. They are sick and tired of this dilletante dawdling. They want something that's alive and practical. They are awakening working women all over the country. They are forming socialist women's clubs. They are beginning to send out women organizers for special work among women. Every state should have such an organizer to hold parlor meetings, and go to the homes of women. Whenever all this woman's agitation crystallizes into a woman suffrage movement, when these women, with socialist men at their side, storm legislatures, hold meetings, push their protest into the face of organized society at every crevice, there'll be something doing here as well as in England. But in the meantime let not our socialist women neglect what they might possibly be able to do with the existing suffrage organizations. If they can join these organizations in a body of say from ten to twenty women they'll probably be able to make things lively, by sticking together, in the woman suffrage camp; and in many places they can get full control of the move-

WHY SOCIALISTS PAY DUES

(Issued by the National Committee of the Socialist Party.)

The Socialist Party, being a party of, and for the wage-working class, and those in sympathy with it, proceeds upon the theory that the workers, as a class, must emancipate themselves from wage-slavery, and must consequently develop their own capacity for this great purpose.

Hence, while welcoming all assistance from individuals of other classes who are in sympathy with its objects and aims, the Socialist Party relies, first, last and all the time, on the working class for its support politically and otherwise. Not being a paternal organization, the means for the party's maintenance must come almost wholly from the members of the organization.

Experience having demonstrated that the party cannot trust to luck in the conduct of its affairs, nor rely upon haphazard donations for its revenues, it has established the dues-paying system, which is in vogue in the party throughout the world.

Objections to the Dues-Paying System.

There are those who object to the dues-paying system in our party on the following grounds:

1. It humiliates impoverished members and applicants for membership.
2. "It places the dollar above the man."
3. No other party has such a system.

Objections Answered.

The first reason is strictly Utopian. "Poverty is no disgrace," but is the logical result of the competitive system. This being so, it is foreign to the spirit of our movement for members or applicants to feel "humiliated" because they cannot pay dues.

Our dues system exacts payments from those who are able to pay, and all others are excused. A false feeling of shame shows a capitalistic state of mind, which must be overcome.

The second reason is also entirely erroneous. Nowhere in the world does our party exclude applicants or expel members because of their inability to pay dues. Hence the party does not "place the dollar above the man."

We emphasize the fact that all are welcome to our ranks, regardless of their financial condition, but very properly insist that all who can do so shall contribute regularly to the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the organization.

The third reason only shows the difference in methods between political parties of capitalism and the Socialist Party as a revolutionary organization of the working class. Certainly the "old parties" have no dues-paying system; in fact, they need none, as the corruption funds "for value received" are ample to support them at all times, especially during campaigns. The old parties are paternal organizations, and their support comes from above, from the trust magnates, the silver barons, or the "business men" who live on labor's fleece. The Socialist Party, on the contrary, relies upon its membership at all times for support to fight the capitalist class, not only on election day, but every other day in the year; and also to strengthen its propaganda and political organization. This means expense, and, to raise the funds in a systematic way—a dues-paying system.

The enemy can not be expected to furnish our ammunition in this great class conflict. The workers must furnish their own "sinews of war."

Socialists who have evolved through the old parties can not appreciate this position at first, but a little reflection will show its reason and its merits.

Principle of Dues-Paying System.

The following propositions will illustrate the reason for a dues-paying system:

1. The Socialist Party may be called the family of the working class.
2. A family, in order to live (under the competitive system), must have financial support.
3. The family necessarily relies upon its members for support.
4. It is the plain duty of all able-

bodied members of the family to contribute their share towards its maintenance.

5. As a matter of justice, and not charity, all sick, unemployed or otherwise incapacitated members of the family are excused from this obligation.

6. No "humiliation" should be felt by those of the family so crippled. But it is the duty of all the other members to provide for them, and the rule of the family is that they should do so, or leave the house.

The workingman who can and will not help sustain the working class in its fight for emancipation is a useless weight dragging his comrades back under the wheels of capitalism.

Observations.

A narrow view of the Socialist movement and the work of the party is responsible for unwarranted protest against and disregard for the dues-paying system. Many comrades feel that their particular locality should receive entire attention and make this "criminal neglect" a reason for withholding dues.

Inasmuch as our party is national in its scope, and the funds at all times insufficient to cover the full territory, the revenues must be distributed where they will do the most good at a given time.

This might mean California one day, Vermont the next and Arizona or Wisconsin the day following. This local or state feeling should not characterize our party members, for the movement and its needs should be considered, not in part, but as a whole.

Dues-Paying Organizations.

It is a noticeable fact that organizations of the wage-workers that world over maintain a dues-paying system, notwithstanding the fact that the employment of the workers is precarious and spasmodic. The coal miners, for instance—whose employment does not average six months of the year—derive the revenue of their union strictly in this manner, and keep a well-filled treasury at all times. This is true of other trade union organizations; in fact all of them have ever seen the necessity of a dues-paying system.

The Stamp System.

The Socialist Party adopted the stamp system because it is a systematic, simple and easy way to collect dues.

Due stamps are evidence of party membership, taking the place of receipts of money paid for dues; that is, instead of writing a receipt when a member pays dues, the member hands his membership card to the secretary, who attaches a due stamp to the card for the month for which dues are paid, this being a receipt for dues or evidence of his or her party membership.

In organized states the state secretaries purchase due stamps from the National Secretary, and in turn sell them to the local secretaries. The number of stamps paid for by a state secretary signifies the number of members in that state. The number of stamps paid for by a local secretary to his state secretary signifies the number of members in that local. In unorganized states, local secretaries deal direct with the National Office.

Conclusion.

The principal objections to the dues-paying system come from outside the large cities, where there is little, if any, industrial organization, and where the concept of the movement is more "ideal" than practical. The objections are more sentimental than logical, being based on a "mistaken" principle. We must not forget that we are living under the competitive system, and that pending its abolition our movement requires funds for its support from its members; that we must have system for this purpose, and that dependence on "philanthropists" and "voluntary subscriptions" alone, tends to demoralize, rather than to strengthen the party. The emancipation of the working class must rest with the working class, who alone can keep the movement true to its purpose.

And this is why Socialists pay dues.

TO AFFILIATE WITH SOCIALISTS.

A certain central committee has been maintained by the Slavic comrades, unattached to the party, and of which Comrade Petrich of Chicago acted as secretary. The organization was composed of twelve locals in different parts of the country and known as the "Slavonic Socialist Association." The Chicago branch has joined the party and Comrade Petrich reports that each branch will become an integral part of their respective state organizations. A weekly publication in this language is being issued, entitled "Proletarec." Address 57 South Center Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bell Telephone Strike Is Settled Ending of a Long Drawn Out and Hard Fought Labor Battle---Unions Victorious.

After a siege of fifteen months the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company has capitulated to the demands of the strikers. Too much credit can not be given the telephone girls for the gallant fight they have made. They have shown a courage and a devotion to union principles that would put many a strong man to shame. The following is the agreement signed and ratified by a vote of the unions:

"Mr. Alexander Fairgrieve,
President of Montana Federation,
City.

Dear Sir:
When the contract was drawn up for signature the schedule of operators' hours was omitted. I beg to state that straight nine hours shall be given the operators, which time was considered the working time previous to this agreement in the state. All conditions subscribed in previous agreements will be adhered to. The Butte agreement will remain in force as according to previous contract.

H. S. BURDICK,
Supt. Division."

The Agreement.

Agreement between the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company and the Montana Federation of Labor:

First—A contract will be entered into for one year in accordance with the terms of this settlement.

Second—All present operators will be permitted to join the Operators' union, where such exists, and the union will be permitted to persuade peacefully any operator to become a member of its organization.

Third—Operators employed at Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Livingston, Billings and Red Lodge at the time of the strike will be reinstated, but present operators will not be removed, except at the option of the company. All new operators employed at these exchanges during the life of contract must join the union immediately after their first pay day. No member of the Operators' union shall be discriminated against for any acts performed during the period of the strike.

Fourth—Miss Barnes will be re-

moved from the operating department at Butte.

Fifth—No chief operator shall belong to the union. Foremen may or may not belong to the union.

Sixth—All damage suits now pending, or contemplated, against any union or unions, or members thereof, instituted by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, or its agents, arising from the acts of any union, or member thereof, to be dismissed, and any suits now pending or contemplated against the aforesaid company, or its agents, by any union, or union members, to be dismissed.

Seventh—The union linemen employed by the company in Montana previous to the strike will be reinstated, but linemen now employed will not be removed, except at the option of the company, except that in Butte all linemen now employed who shall not become members of the union shall be removed. Those linemen who have not been members of the union shall be given an opportunity to join said union. The company will have no objection to any linemen in the state joining the union.

Eighth—Wage scale of operators to remain the same as in force under agreements of Butte, February 15, 1907; Helena, February 23, 1907, and Great Falls, March 25, 1907. Wage scale for operators in Billings, Livingston and Red Lodge to be the same as agreed between Montana Federation of Labor and Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company at Salt Lake conference July 24, 1907.

Ninth—Fifty cents increase per day for linemen and cable splicers working by the day in Montana outside of Butte, over wages prevailing previous to the strike, will remain in force.

Tenth—Application for reinstatement by former employees shall be made in person, at former place of employment, within fifteen days after the publication of this settlement.

Eleventh—The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company to be called "fair" throughout the State of Montana.

Twelfth—This agreement continues in force after expiration of contract unless thirty days' notice of desired change be given by either party.

MINERS ARE WARNED TO STAY AWAY FROM ALASKA.

Nome, Alaska, March 1, 1908.

To all Wage Workers:

The capitalist press and steamship companies, in order to further exploit the working class, will spread and are now actually spreading false reports as to the conditions at present existing in this country.

They desire to flood Seward Peninsula with unemployed working men in order that they may reduce wages, winter and summer, below outside prices, and are endeavoring to show that work will be plentiful and wages high this coming season. Employment sharks in the states are likewise circulating such reports.

As a matter of fact prospects were never worse and conditions here are an exact counterpart of those outside. But little money has been in circulation since last December; the banks have issued clearing house script which is used instead of U. S. currency; no important discoveries have been made this winter, while some of the largest mines employing the greatest number of men have been worked out. Miners and prospectors returning daily from other diggings report nothing doing, and thus swelling the army of unemployed, which consists of at least seventy-five per cent of the laboring population.

The Western Federation of Miners by thoroughly organizing the camp and strictly enforcing the closed shop, have been thus far partially able to maintain the winter scale of wages.

The employers and transportation companies, knowing these facts, are trying to allure working men here, as has been stated, to so reduce wages as to compel them to work for what in reality amounts to their board. To prevent such a calamity to the working class the Western Federation of Miners warns all working men to keep

away from this country during the coming summer.

North, east, south and west of the peninsula most unfavorable reports as to the alarming conditions from a miner's point of view are constantly arriving. In fact, every working man who arrives here is one more out of work, and he himself is his passage money out of pocket.

And once here, how are you going to get out? Hundreds here are daily asking themselves the same question.

Take heed therefore of this warning. Fellow workers; stay away from the Seward Peninsula during 1908. If you have contemplated coming up here, change your mind and stay where you are.

Published by authority of Local 240 of the Western Federation of Miners.

SELF RELIANT WORKING MEN TO START CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

Sunday, May 24, in the parlors of the Workers' Educational club there will be a meeting of the representatives of the labor unions of Helena to devise ways and means to start a co-operative store. Every union in Helena, with the exception of two that have not yet been visited, has appointed a committee of three to represent them at this meeting. It is understood it will be modeled after the Rochdale Co-operative society of England. This society started in 1844 with 28 members and a subscribed capital of 28 pounds. It has grown until today it does a business of over half a billion dollars a year and owns business blocks, factories, farms, dairies, steamships, docks, newspapers and other enterprises. It is an encouraging sign to see the working men waking up to a realization of the possibilities of organized effort in supplying their own wants.

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THERE WAS A SOUND OF REVELRY BY NIGHT.

California towns are vying with each other in an insane rivalry over the entertainment of the sailors and officers of the Atlantic squadron. Balls and barbecues, official dinners and band concerts, military parades, promenades and receptions, athletic sports and a continual round of excitement have at last palled on the men until it is reported that officers and men are tired out with long continual revelry. But the program must be carried out. Showers of flowers, acres of bunting, wine, women, song and music—a mad social whirl of fair women and brave men in a frantic attempt to revive the drooping military spirit and bolster up the administration by arousing that false patriotism which is the last refuge of scoundrels.

In all this booming of cannon and wasting of money what interest have the workers? You, men and women who are toiling in store and shop, and mine and factory, how much is it going to add to your happiness to have the Connecticut boom a national salute of 21 guns, in answer to a boom from Fort Baker, as she passes through the Golden Gate? How much will it satisfy your wants to know that Secretary Metcalf and the governors of the Pacific coast states were given a breakfast in the "red room" of the hotel St. Francis? What does the "red room" mean to you who prepare the food and pressed the wine over which your masters plan your further enslavement? All this display and the advertising it is getting in the newspapers is done for a purpose, and the purpose is not the making of free-men. It is the same old game of lulling the slaves to sleep with entertainment and amusement. It may serve its purpose for a while but it never saved a nation.

PATRIOTISM WITH A PURPOSE.

We are in receipt of an invitation from the "Fleet Publicity Committee" of Tacoma "to act with the Tacoma Reception Committee in the welcome on land and water given to the officers and men," of the battleship fleet which will arrive in Commencement Bay on May 27. We are also invited to bring our family and friends—any one in fact who has a dollar to spend. As an extra inducement to arouse our patriotic zeal AND get us interested in the city by the Sound, "citizens of Tacoma have offered four prizes, viz: \$150.00, \$100.00, \$75.00, and \$50.00 for the four best series of two articles each on 'TACOMA'S preparations for the FLEET', to be written by Northwest editors, and published in their papers between now and the 25th of May."

You see if it was published AFTER the 25th of May it would be no good as an advertisement. Now, if our advertising space was not all taken up we would just win one of those prizes because they have given us the material to do it. The circular says: "It is requisite that each article be descriptive of Tacoma; and that it emphasize the points brought out in the accompanying matter as to Tacoma's peculiar fitness for holding the celebration," etc. The "accompanying matter" is a circular letter describing the blow-out and the natural advantages of the bluffs from which to see the "spectacular naval pageant" in which fifteen warships will participate, together with an article from "Success" Magazine and a neatly printed and illustrated folder both telling of the great commercial advantages of Tacoma, where we are invited TO SEE THE FLEET. We are

told that "Tacoma has more than 400 manufacturing establishments, with a capital aggregating \$20,000,000 and 15,000 employees having a monthly pay roll of nearly \$1,000,000"; that "for 1906 the output of Tacoma factories approximated in value \$45,000,000"; that "during 1906 the total ocean commerce of Tacoma aggregated \$44,744,189" and that "during the past four years 297,744 cars of pay freight were consigned to or originated in Tacoma, compared to 272,995 for Seattle and 265,867 for Portland." Don't that prove that Tacoma is a better place to invest your money than Seattle or Portland? We are also told that "Tacoma has more than 100 churches and religious societies of all denominations." What a sermon it will be to stand on the mount and see 100 churches and 15 battleships all at one sight. Surely Tacoma is a fit place to welcome a navy based on commercialism. "Twenty thousand dollars is being raised to entertain the officers and men." "For the officers, for such as come ashore, automobiles will be provided." "For the men, open house at Y. M. C. A. with some form of entertainment and street car rides." There is to be a grand excursion of school children. "One thousand youngsters will be brought to this city to see the fleet." Of course; the proper spirit must be instilled into the children—the boys will soon be old enough to enlist. With a shrewd business sense the trip of the fleet is being used as an advertisement to boom Tacoma. But why not the business men of Tacoma use the fleet to their profit as well as any one else—it is the business men the fleet exists for. Go, everybody and your friends, get drunk on patriotism and buy a corner lot. Tacoma needs the money.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF INDUSTRY.

For many years previous to 1870 the statesmen of Germany realized that a war with France was inevitable, and to make sure of success for their country a "Board of Strategy" was formed to plan every detail of this struggle before hand. So well done was the work of the board that within six weeks from the declaration of war, France was completely whipped. Since that time, practically every country of any importance has adopted the same plan for the administration of their military affairs.

Our own country has had such a board for several years, planning the work of destruction and death. In the name of common sense, isn't what we need now, a board that will plan the work of construction and life? A Board of Industry that will plan and execute a just and equitable system of production and distribution will do away with the necessity of a "Board of Strategy."

Every one who keeps up with the current literature of the day knows full well that the vast majority of the people are looking and hoping for some way out of our present fix. Most of these people, while they have not had experience enough to understand our philosophy, want exactly the same thing that we want and will join us the minute they can see that we propose to do something definite that will upbuild society.

The size of the task we have set ourselves to, and our ever increasing numbers makes it necessary for us to bestir ourselves in planning DEFINITELY our every move so that each one will count the most possible in bringing about a better society tomorrow.

To this end I suggest the adoption of a "Board of Industry" plank by our National convention, something similar to the following:

We advocate the appointing of a "National Board of Industry."

First: To plan for and aid in the further development and centralization of our industries, and

Second: To plan for and aid in the EXTENSION OF THE OWNERSHIP of these industries TO THE WHOLE PEOPLE in the speediest and most practical way.

GEO. G. McDOWELL, Billings, Mont.

HUNTER URGES DUTY OF STATE TO FIND EMPLOYMENT.

Robert Hunter, the socialist, formerly of Hull House, Chicago, spoke before the Ethical Social League, which met at the Hotel Astor recently, to devise plans for giving aid to the unemployed.

Mr. Hunter declared that the workman had a right to a job, and that a state employment agency should be established like one he had seen in Berlin, where men out of work could spend the day, have a bath, meals and a shave, while officials kept in touch with employers and industrial centers in the effort to find jobs for them.

Mr. Hunter said women should receive equal pay with men for the same kind of work. "When women get equal pay it will mean the employment of more men," said Mr. Hunter, "and the job would go to the breadwinner."—New York Herald.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

According to the Wisconsin law, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Party has filed a sworn account of their campaign expenses. The total expense of their spring campaign was \$5,371. Of this \$1,110 was for newspaper advertising, Socialist matter having been inserted as advertisements in the capitalist papers. \$2,491 was for printing and literature, \$893 for speakers, \$191 for hall rent, \$63 for citizens papers, \$224 for postage, \$310 for bill posting, \$17 for stationery, \$16 for car fare. Compare with these expenses just one item of the expenses of the Democratic candidate—an item of \$120 for tooth-picks!

The Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee City Council have introduced resolutions for more playgrounds for the children in the workmen's districts, for more time off for the city firemen, for better street-car service, and for track elevation of the railways. The old party politicians for two years have pretended to work for track elevation, but have so muddled the matter as to suggest that they have blocked it purposely. Meanwhile the railway tracks through Milwaukee are a constant menace to the life of the citizens, especially in the factory districts, where workmen and school children are obliged to cross the tracks daily.

Another proof of the fear in which the old parties now hold the Social-Democrats is the fact that in the City Council and County Board committees our members have been given very poor appointments. In former years, before the old parties got together against us, our men were on some important committees where they could do good work for the movement. Now they are placed on those where their work will be least dangerous to the old parties. For instance, on the county Board, three Social-Democrats are put on the committee in charge of the burial of ex-soldiers! But the republican and democratic politicians will find that our men have some more live work to do than taking charge of funerals—except the funeral of the old parties.

The Socialists scored a big victory in the first meeting of the Milwaukee Charter convention, which met last Tuesday. They succeeded in electing Carl D. Thompson as temporary secretary and getting Comrades Berger and Welch on the committee to draw up a plan of procedure for the convention. Of course, this is only the first skirmish of the Charter convention, but it puts us in a splendid position for the fight. It will be remembered that out of a total number of 49 delegates the Social-Democrats have 16. The importance of this convention can hardly be exaggerated. On its results will depend the possibility of the Milwaukee Social-Democrats really accomplishing something along Socialist lines in this city. So this first triumph makes the Milwaukee comrades smile. Now that the election is over, the enemy has by no means stopped the fight against the Socialists. At a big banquet given to Mayor Rose in the Hippodrome, he made a ferocious attack on our party!

SOCIALISM MUST BE CHECKED.

President Faunce of Brown University, successor to Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, utters a note of fear in his Charter Day address to the graduating class of the State University of California recently.

What do you think he fears? He sees looming up in the shadows of the near future a dread shape, a moving horror. He told the students of the dire thing that he sees. He told them also of the "only escape."

What is it that terrifies President Faunce? The same thing that startles Teddy the King like the writing on the wall at Babel's feast. The specter of today—socialism.

"To save the world from socialism," says the terrified president of the capitalist university, "we must attain such mutual understanding and sympathy and social cooperation as would preserve private initiative from the forces that would throttle it. The only escape from socialism founded on despair of the individual, is such social coherency and cooperation as shall save the individual alive and give him free development."

Of course, President Faunce. What is socialism if it is not social coherency and cooperation? The only escape from Democracy, said Jefferson, a hundred years ago, is Democracy. The only escape, says Faunce, from socialism is social cooperation; in other words, the only escape from socialism is socialism. That's capitalism's latest conclusion—and it happens to be right. The only cure for the dread socialism that the cowering capitalist imagines he sees looming in the shade, is the socialism that the working class, when awakened, sees as a beacon light on the hills. The only escape from socialism is socialism.—William McDevitt in Common Sense.

IDAHO

T. J. COONROD, Secretary. Emmett, Idaho.

Local Elmira orders nine special stamps.

Local Palouse admitted six new members April 19.

Canyon county committee met at Parma April 26.

Local Pocatello enrolled four new members April 26.

Local Scherrer sends \$5.00 for ten special stamps and ten due stamps.

Local Twin Falls remits for 16 special stamps and reports 44 members on the roll.

Secretary of Local Pine writes: "Every member of our local is out of a job but we mean to stay."

Local Fairview of Heyburn applies for a change of name to that of Local Heyburn and so it is granted.

Secretary of Local Challis orders 20 due stamps and closes letter thus: "Yours for the big 'Jar' in Nov."

Comrade John M. Work reported four members-at-large at Fairview and one at Montpelier at the close of his tour in Idaho.

Local Boise comrades have secured headquarters at 232 Sonna Block and will be pleased to meet all comrades when in town.

A referendum is out for the election of four members of the State Executive committee and also to decide time and place for holding the State Nominating convention.

Local Mountain Home orders ten special stamps and reports that Comrade William Thurston Brown will lecture there May 5 under the auspices of the Library Club.

Comrade D. Burgess has kindly favored North Idaho with a number of meetings and Comrade Stache of Wallace has this to say of him: "His ways take well and he does make a lasting impression."

State Central Committeeman Florence A. Rigg went to Chicago with National Committeeman E. L. Rigg of Rupert, who is a delegate to the National convention. She will no doubt attend the Socialist Women's meetings being arranged by The Socialist Woman's League of Chicago.

Comrade George W. Murray of Tahoe sends report of four meetings held in his vicinity by Comrade Wanhope, and writes: "He is a convincing speaker. We all appreciate his kindness to visit us. Tahoe precinct is going to make a big record on the third of November."

A comrade writes: "Please send information how to proceed to organize the county," and I find it a big task to write a copy of a large part of new constitution and will hope to be able to supply them a printed copy soon. Another comrade writes: "If the constitution is not printed yet the Printer ought to be fired."

Comrade John M. Work this week reports Local Albion, 8 members, and Local Twin Falls, 38 members, for reinstatement and applications for a charter for locals American Falls, 8 members, and Burley, 10 members, and Oakley 12 members, and writes: "Everything encouraging in this region. Most places want more speakers."

Comrades of Shoshone county have elected D. H. Pfifer of Wallace, State Central Committeeman and he sends nominations for State Executive Committeemen to be elected in May. They also assessed themselves 50 cents per member each month, April and May, to raise a fund for a county organizer to take the field May first, and elected Comrade Geo. W. Harrington as the organizer.

Comrade Shimp of Bliss writes: "Were Socialism a SCHEME I might have fits of despondency; but like the eclipse of the moon it is GOING TO COME and I rejoice to know that a better day—the 'perfect day' is not so awfully far off! Capitalism, like a horse in a bog, hastens its own doom with every struggle for escape. So let the struggle continue via the injunction route as that is the most despicable, and consequently the most effective."

The Socialist Young People's League of Sweden was founded five years ago and today is composed of 400 clubs and 20,000 members. The league publishes a newspaper, called Fram, which has a circulation of 40,000.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmyer

THE PARK BEER HALL

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ALTRUISTIC SELFISHNESS.

Apropos of the coming convention some one has remarked: Give each delegate \$10,000 and they would disperse, never to be heard from again. This may not mean that all socialists can be bought, but refers rather to the natural selfishness of man. Socialists are ready to admit the existence of this trait in themselves. In fact it is, after all, the underlying incentive to all work, social or otherwise.

Setting aside the great number of whom nothing can swerve from their purpose, who go on regardless of health or personal sacrifice, wearing out their vital forces in the struggle, the remainder, the rank and file of the Socialist party, are led and held by selfish motives. I am not sure that these same heroic souls which lead every reform and revolution are not held to their purpose by their love of it and a dread of the self-condemnation they would feel should they leave it.

Show a man that by uplifting his neighbor he will be correspondingly raised and he will help you with enthusiasm.

When one sees that by creating an environment for every child born equal to that he craves for his own there will not be the danger to health and morals and that there will be a great number interested for this same reason in HIS children he is interested at once. He thinks.

We are apt to feel hatred and contempt for the capitalist and count ourselves better than they but they are the product of the system and just what we ourselves would be had the conditions of our lives been the same.

Man is the creature of environment always. It is instilled into the child's mind from the cradle that he must use every legal means to accumulate wealth. Not, possibly for the love of money itself but because it will bring the things he does love, comfort, leisure, enjoyment of the things which go to make life desirable. He works, saves, invests and at last is able to employ labor, the rest is easy. All value is produced by labor so the more he is able to employ the more of others earnings he can keep for himself. In some form or other great wealth always represents what men have had to give for the privilege of earning a mere living.

They are beginning to see, however, that by co-operation, while they may never hope to get control of their neighbor's earnings, they may enjoy together the united product of their toil. In no other way may the great mass of humanity ever hope to have access to the things that elevate and refine. Isn't this selfishness. Yes, but its wearing a new dress, it isn't quite so hideous as the old garb of avarice and greed. It hopes in time to be considered a virtue.

Does it not seem so to you? —EVA M. WELLS.

CONVENTION NUMBER INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

The May issue of the International Socialist Review is the best number Charles H. Kerr & Company have ever published. The Journal itself has been enlarged to 80 pages and every article it contains is one of immediate moment to members of the Socialist party. A new translation into English of Karl Marx's Criticism of the Gotha Platform is worthy of appearing in a more permanent form. Although the industrial world has progressed by leaps and bounds since the days of Marx, we find that his letters upon the subject of Socialist Platforms are

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LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

in no way out of date and that we are today facing many of the problems he discussed over thirty years ago.

Comrade Cameron King, of California, in an article on Asiatic Exclusion, and Comrade H. S. Victorson in the News and Views department, discuss the Immigration question from the national and the international viewpoints.

The Alcohol Question is ably handled by Comrade Wurm, of Berlin, in an article which has been used as propaganda by the party in Germany. Mrs. Jessie M. Mollie, of Kansas City, writes upon Women and the Socialist Movement and strongly opposes a separate organization for women.

There is also in this issue the first installment of a "charity" story by Mary E. Marcy, entitled Out of the Dump, which will interest and appeal to everybody.

Single copies of the Review can be obtained at the office of this paper at 10 cents each. Combination subscription price of the Review and this paper for one year, if sent to this office, \$1.00.

WOULD WOMEN STAND FOR IT?

In the economic world, we need not dread woman's competition, unless she can do the work more efficiently; and in that case, she ought to do it.

As to her fitness for the world of industry and commerce and finance, it is to be hoped that she would not take congenially to our present economic system and customs. Possibly she might not believe in our planless, hopeless and loveless cut-throat competition and selfish monopoly and stock-watering and railroad-wrecking and general frenzy of greed and gambling and graft.

Maybe she would not allow five men to so control the coal output and restrict production and advance prices, that in one year, it is said, six-thousand people were frozen to death in New York City alone.

Maybe she would not tolerate conditions under which one-tenth of the population own more than half of the national wealth. While on the one hand the very rich squander their substance in riotous living, on the other, more than one-tenth of the population of New York and one-fourth of the population of London are buried in the potter's field.

Possibly she would really believe in Brotherhood, not simply to sing about in church, but to practice in industry and commerce.—Benjamin Fay Mills.

Poet's Corner

THE MAN IN THE CAB.

(Dedicated to the spring poets.)
Safe and snug in the sleeping car
Are father and mother and dreaming
child;
The night outside shows never a star,
For the storm is thick and the wind
is wild.
The frenzied train in its all-night race
Holds many a soul in its fragile
walls,
While up in his cab, with smoke-
stained face,
Is the man in the greasy overalls.

Through the fire-box door the heat
glows white,
The steam is hissing at all the cocks,
The pistons dance and the drive wheels
glide
O'er the trembling rails till the whole
earth rocks.
But never a searching eye could trace,
Though the night is dark and the
wind appalls,
A line of fear on the smoke-stained
face
Of the man in the greasy overalls.

No halting, wavering coward is he,
As his engine dashes around the
curve,
But a peace-encompassed Grant or Lee,
With a heart of oak and an iron
nerve.
And so I ask that you make a place
In the Temple of Heroes' sacred
halls,
Where I may hang the smoke-stained
face
Of the man in the greasy overalls.
NIXON WATERMAN.

THE SCAR.

By Ernest Poole.

Big Franz Czebech had already been
in New York two years, and he had
worked in a foundry. A tall, bushy-
haired, stoop-shouldered, Hungarian
giant—he stood in a small caged
room, looking steadily through the cage
at a doorway—waiting. This was
"Lover's Lane," the spot on Ellis
Island where the fore-runners meet the
wives and children whom they have
sent for. An inspector here swore to
me that he had seen hundreds of thou-
sands of kisses a year. Here the fore-
runner is caged until he can prove that
this woman is his wife, these children
his children. In the human order of
things, this is soon done—by the
glance of the eye, an explosive breath,
a loud sudden laugh, an excited cap-
ering child, or a torrent of words—
swift questions and answers, all of
which often continues right through
the inspector's interrogations—and
comes to a climax when the cage door
is opened! Greetings doubly dramatic
from the contrast in garb and in bear-
ing.
Big Franz was now an American.
The stiff Sunday suit, collar, red tie
and gray felt hat—these were but sur-
face signs. Deeper signs—the jaws
had set, since the days in the dull
country hamlet; the huge calloused
hands had been trained to a steel mill
job; the face had grown leaner and
filled with the lines of new thoughts,
new desires, new struggles. The eyes
once accustomed to fields and primitive
plows and sleepy old horses and distant
chimes—these eyes had been fixed on
strange night pictures, furnace mouths,
steam hammers, red spurting steel.
"Heigh, you! Wake up! Look
alive!" The peasant changed into a
workman.
Big Franz pulled a cheap silver
watch from his pocket. Ten minutes
past five. The night gang went on at
seven. With a quick, impatient jerk
of the head, he glanced at the door.
And just at this moment Hungarian
entered! Hungry, light haired and
rosy beaming; face framed in a white
and red shawl; below it, a gay red
checkered homespun dress; below that,
big wooden shoes clattering, hands
dragging Marie and curbing plump
tiny Franz Junior. One eager look, a
flash, a quick cry and a laugh, and—
but here the smiling inspector stepped
in. Bewildered, she turned to his
desk and impatiently answered the
questions; while by her side, with one
chubby hand buried deep in the safe
skirts of his mother, the other chubby
hand plunged in his gaping mouth—
Franz Junior stared at the big man
in the cage, whose face was twitching
and grinning, and whose eyes showed
an alarming hunger. Franz Junior
solemnly stared. Suddenly, with one
jerk he pulled his flat from his mouth,
inclined his stout little body slightly
forward, looking hard, frowned—and
then slowly an answering grin spread
from his mouth to his ears—and the
next instant he turned and dove far
into the skirts of his mother.
At this moment big Franz turned
and saw us—impudent grinning by-
standers. He scowled and his face
grew embarrassed. And when the
door was opened and the beaming
woman came rushing to meet him, he
looked down awkward and sheepish.
Then he laughed, manfully kissed her—
hard, and lifted the plump one up into
his arms, and bent his shaggy head,
his big gnarled hand pressed tighter

International

A HERO OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLU-
TION.

We rejoice to note that the funeral
ceremony of our Russian comrade,
Guerschouni, in Paris, was made the oc-
casions of a great international demon-
stration. More than 10,000 people
marched in the procession, and practi-
cally all the Socialist organizations of
Europe and America were directly or
indirectly represented. The attend-
ance was the more remarkable seeing
that a prominent Parisian leader of the
workers was buried on the same day.
Guerschouni was one of those noble
Russians who make us men of the
West look small and flabby. His life
was one long struggle for freedom, one
long martyrdom for the cause of the
people. Imprisonment, torture, Siberian
horrors, fearful illness—nothing
dampened his indomitable spirit. But
after his escape they speedily put an
end to his life. We are indebted to
"L'Humanité" for the reports of the
speeches. Roubanovitch's was espe-
cially eloquent and touching, and Huys-
mans well expressed the international
feeling towards our dead warrior in
the cause. Day after day our Ally, the
Czar, is shooting and torturing and
massacring the noblest of his subjects.
But Guerschouni is not the last of the
Russian heroes, male or female, and
may the day soon come when the Mus-
covite despotism with its bureaucracy
and butchers will be swept away for
ever!

Our German comrades and Germans
of other opinions are beginning to
show open discontent at the reaction-
ary system of government which is
thought good enough for the best ed-
ucated people in Europe. Far be it
from us to incite them to sacrifice
their best men against the rifles and
mitrailleuses of the army, glad as we
shall be when the time comes for them
to show fight at a critical moment.
But in view of Prince Buelow's speech
against any form of popular suffrage
and the growing disposition of the
dominant minority to make light of any
form of popular protest, it is satis-
factory to note that the men of Berlin
are demonstrating in the streets
against their oppressors, and that the
idea of serious organization for a
hull-up of German industries in order
to obtain political emancipation are
gaining ground among the workers at
large. Germany today is the most
active reactionary force in Europe.

Japan is following the lead of Russia
and some of the American municipali-
ties in suppressing meetings of unem-
ployed unions and Socialists, called for
the purpose of demanding work and
remedial legislation and to protest
against the heavy tax burdens. Three
Socialists arrested at a meeting in
Osaka recently were sentenced to six
weeks' imprisonment, and the police
are even demanding that citizens
should cease reading Socialist papers.
The war talk of certain politicians no
longer meets with response from the
over-taxed people, who are described
as having become spiritless and ex-
tremely bitter toward the ruling class.

and tighter, and when the head lifted
there was a vivid spot on the cheek
of little Franz Junior.

Franz Senior looked down at his wife
and laughed—a low, deep, burbling
laugh; and pushed back his hat and
leaned over to tickle Marie who still
clung to her mother. As he did so,
the wife gave a quick cry of horror.
He stopped and looked at her aston-
ished. She was staring up at his high
forehead.

The hat pushed back had revealed a
long livid line, which began just over
one eye and ended in the shaggy locks
over his right temple. Just for a moment,
that beaming look of hope had
left her face, and dread was in its
place. As for little Marie, she took
one look and jumped quickly behind
her mother. But no so wee Franz
Junior. He knew! With a bound he
was up again and feeling the livid
scar and chuckling. And his father
chuckled too. A few of those strange
Hungarian words, and the wife knew
what many wives know about steel
mills. Later on Marie was to learn
about other things—the night shift,
sliding scales, Wall Street panics,
strikes, lockouts, unions and the like.
But just now Big Franz's chuckle was
wonderfully reassuring.

With a toss he landed the chubby
one on his shoulder. He stooped and
seized her knobby red bag, and strode
off down the hall at a pace that made
one Marie trot and the other Marie
positively scamper. Off to the tenement
rooms and the mills glaring into the
sky—to make the steel which goes
into ships and bridges and engines, into
rails and skyscraper beams, machines
and tools and even school houses.
The face of Big Franz showed how
deppq happy he was—with that trem-
endous irresistible hope which makes
the fuel of the cities.

At the end of the hall he stopped,
dropped the bag and jerked out his
watch. The night gang went on at
seven.

National

At Harvey, Ill., the Socialists elected
the police judge and one alderman.
They had only a few votes last year.

Still they come. The Truth is a
new Socialist paper at Winston-Salem,
N. C. Slowly but surely inroads are
being made on the Bourbon South.

Last year no Socialist votes were
cast in Casseyville, a St. Louis suburb.
Two weeks ago the Socialists, who had
organized, carried the town over the
combined opposition.

The Central Labor Council of Sala-
manca, N. Y., has petitioned the So-
cialist party convention in Chicago to
place a plank in its platform condemn-
ing convict contract labor.

The Socialist vote in the recent elec-
tion held in Battle Creek, Mich., was
418, an increase of 100 over last year.
F. A. Kulp was elected alderman by
25 over G. O. P. candidate. Things
are looking up. This city is the home
of C. W. Post, president of the Citi-
zens' Alliance, which is making a
systematic attack on Socialism. He
wrote the advertisement which recent-
ly appeared in all the capitalist dailies
headed, "They're After You."

At Smithboro, Ill., a rich inhabitant
offered to donate sufficient land and
\$1,500 to the town if the voters would
defeat the Socialists at the recent elec-
tion. However, the people refused to
be bribed in Carnegie fashion. The
Socialist ticket, with the exception of
one candidate, was elected. A year
ago not a Socialist vote was cast in the
place.

The child labor bill was completely
emasculated in the U. S. Senate last
Wednesday. The amendments pro-
posed by certain old plutocrats robbed
the bill of every important feature.
Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, seems to
have led the fight against the babies,
ably seconded by Foraker, the loud-
mouthed hypocrite who misrepresents
Ohio. They're a dangerous bunch, are
those smooth old rascals in the Senate.

The Supreme Court of Nevada de-
clared the boycott unconstitutional and
ordered the confiscation of the funds
of the Goldfield Miners' Union. The
union had placed a boycott on a paper
owned by a certain L. C. Bronson, who
applied to the courts for "protection."
Apparently the U. S. Supreme Court
decision is going to be enforced with-
out much ceremony by the lower
courts. Puzzle: Find the connection
between these decisions and your votes.

The Washington Star is authority
for the statement that the Methodist
church intends to follow the example of
the Presbyterians by sending fraternal
delegates to the central labor organi-
zations in the various cities and towns.
That may be all right, but the Metho-
dists can make a pretty good beginning
by "squaring" the Methodist Book
Concern by firing the open shop hypo-
crites who run that institution. The
union people believe actions speak
louder than sermons.

According to a report published in
the New York World recently Roose-
velt believes that the workmen of the
United States will cause trouble
during the fall elections and he is of
the opinion that soldiers should be
kept in readiness to quell an outbreak.
The report is based on a Detroit dis-
patch stating that the officers of the
Seventh regiment declare that the real
reason why the Seventh did not go to
the Philippines recently is that the
President fears "anarchistic and
labor troubles," particularly at election
time next fall.

It looks as though labor has been
handed another lemon. There is some
sub rosa talk in Washington political
circles that the newly-enacted em-
ployers' liability law is unconstitu-
tional. It is pointed out that the law
is special legislation, and in applying
it merely to railroads congress has dis-
criminated unjustly, and that when the
law is tested the courts will throw it
out. This is probably the reason why
the Senator from the Southern Pacific
railway and the Senator from the New
York Central lines and the Senator
from the Pennsylvania system and
other eminent statesmen fell over each
other to vote "aye!" and then ad-
joined to the barroom to have a smile
and tell each other how they had just
"saved the people" 'once more. It
should be stated that Attorney-General
Bonaparte passed upon the bill and
declared that it would safely run the
gauntlet of the courts, but as Mr.
Bonaparte has disfigured the foreign
contract labor law the man is not to
be trusted. It is unlikely that the
railway magnates will attack the con-
stitutionality of the new liability law
until the quadrennial bunco-steering
scheme has been perpetrated next No-
vember and the workmen voters
have had an opportunity to celebrate
"our victory". Then look out for
the teeth of the corporation buzz-saw!

Women's Clubs

WOMAN, THE WORLD IS WAITING
FOR YOU.

The statement cannot be disputed
that the liberation of the laboring class
is being retarded today by the indif-
ference and oftentimes, the antagonism
of the women of the laboring class.

Man's evolution and growth to an
analytical, logical state of mind has
been a slow process. He has expended
his greater time striking at effects
while he has tenaciously defended the
institutions and conditions that pro-
duced those undesirable effects. He
has not only denied the inevitable law
of cause and effect, but has presumed
that he is greater than nature—that
he can establish social laws that will
set aside natural laws.

The female exercises the right of in-
itiative throughout the animal king-
dom, and she exercised this right in
human history down to the time when
her will and freedom were subjected in
half of property rights. The sub-
jection of woman was the greatest mis-
take ever made by man. The propert-
ied class has ruled both church and
state, and it naturally followed that
church and state declared in favor
of woman's subjection, and woman,
through her material dependence and
hypnotized mental state, became a
helpless, deficient dependent. Instead
of woman taking a negative position,
she should have taken the initiative in
all things. It is woman who nurtures
the race into being, and it is this long
period of nutrition that enables her to
make the race just what she is herself,
and a subject motherhood means a sub-
ject race. When women amount to
little, men amount to but little more.
A subject motherhood has filled our
world with war, crime, insanity and im-
becility. Instead of woman taking a
negative position, she should take the
initiative and her talents should be
developed to their highest capacity that
she may transmit these powers to pos-
terity.

Woman lost her freedom and her in-
dividuality when man assumed abso-
lute property control, and she will never
be liberated and the race through her,
until she again becomes industrially
free and independent.

Socialism is the first movement in
the world's history that has admitted
woman's right to an economic inde-
pendence, and the first that has set
forth a scientific method by which this
right might become a practical reality.
There are millions of women today who
are sold both inside and outside the
marriage state for homes and support,
but in their ignorance and helplessness
they know not which way to turn, and
have given up in despair.

No movement can become a universal
and permanent success until women be-
come imbued with it. Woman's great-
est duty is to woman, and every one
who has learned the message of Social-
ism to the human race should be put-
ting forth every possible effort to carry
this message to every woman who is
yet ignorant of it. There is a vital
work to be done among women by wo-
men. The Socialist women all over our
land should get into close touch and
under a bond of need and sympathy
should co-operate and inaugurate a
campaign of education that would
sweep everything with it.

Our women, backed by the locals,
should band themselves together in all
of our larger cities and carry our liter-
ature to the women in bondage every-
where. They should first be canvassed
with literature and then invited to the
local. In a number of our towns our
women are holding parlor propaganda
meetings, taking up the studies of his-
tory, economics, parliamentary law,
and such things. These meetings are
very beneficial, both in so far as gain-
ing knowledge and giving practice in
propaganda and official work is con-
cerned. Neither men nor women will
ever become active until given some-
thing to do, until allowed an oppor-
tunity for individual expression. We
shall never have a permanent society
until every member of that society is
granted a full expression of his indi-
viduality. It is well for the women
of the locals to prepare every alternate
program for the locals, and the children
should be used on these programs as
much as such as possible.

There is a great work in the Social-
ist movement that is especially wo-
man's work, and our women all over
the land should come into close touch
and sympathy, and inaugurate a cam-
paign of education that would free the
world from all the shame and degrada-
tion of economic slavery. All the work
done by our women should be reported
in some of our women's papers or de-
partments.—Luella R. Krebbiel in The
Socialist Woman.

The International Woman Suffrage
Alliance will hold its annual meeting
in Amsterdam, Holland, June 15th to
21st, inclusive. Mrs. Carrie Chapman
Catt, of New York, is president and
Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, of Phila-
delphia, the secretary. Other coun-
tries represented on the official board
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and the NEW IDEA, the STANDARD, MARTHA
DEAN, and LA BELLE Patterns, has instituted
proceedings in the Federal Court at Helena, asking
for an injunction against certain Labor Organiza-
tions in Montana, and also asking for \$10,000
damages, sustained by reason of an alleged boycott
levied against the publications of the aforesaid
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The Delineator The Designer

AND

The New Idea The Standard
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Which are UNFAIR to Organized
Labor

Organized Workmen and their Wives and their Sympathizers
will remember that they cannot now, nor at any future time,
be compelled to purchase the

Unfair Publications

of

The Butterick Publishing Company

IOWA WOMEN SCORE.

Miss Grace Ballantyne, the young
attorney who appeared for "Mary
J. Cogshall and others" in their suit
against the City of Des Moines, is re-
ceiving congratulations from many
quarters because of the favorable de-
cision of the Supreme Court. The
women questioned the validity of a
special election on a bond issue for a
City Hall because the votes of tax-
paying women were refused and the
Supreme Court has issued a restraining
order stopping all work on the new
city building pending the final decision
in the women's case.
Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of
the National American Woman Suf-
frage association, says: "This fight of
the Iowa women has put more heart
into me than anything which has come
my way for a long time. I hope
they will succeed."

HEBREW SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP

Appreciating the success of our
Christian comrades, and believing that
the ethics of Judaism and Socialism
are identical, a number of Hebrew So-
cialists of New York City have de-
cided to issue this call for a permanent
organization of the disciples of Moses
and Marx, the two Jewish intellectual
giants. The Hebrew Socialist Fello-
ship will have for its object the propa-
gation of the principles of Hebrew So-
cialism—as first expounded by Moses
on Mount Sinai, and subsequently elab-
orated by his lineal descendant, Karl
Marx—among Rabbis, Talmudists and
orthodox Hebrews in every synagogue
and Mikvah in this broad land. For
further particulars inquire of the sec-
retary, Arbë-Cânes Committee: Ben
Lichtenberg, Secretary, 1044 Forest
Avenue, N. Y. Louis Kopelin, Presi-
dent.

State Department

George Marshal of Pocatello sends in his renewal.

Comrade David Lay sends an encouraging letter from Red Lodge.

Comrade Topel of Bozeman sends in \$7.40 for due stamps and specials.

Comrade Sullivan writes from Empire, Nev., for prices on job work.

Comrade Lew Roberts was in from Glancy, paid up his dues and left two subs.

Comrade Huff of Salesville sends in three subs, and says he hopes to be able to rustle some more.

Count that day lost, whose low descending sun, Sees not a sub or party member won.

Four dollars and fifty cents for dues and \$3.50 for Convention assessment from John Peters of Red Lodge.

Comrade Rector would have been one of the Chicago delegates but was compelled by private reasons to withdraw.

Comrade Hoff sends in five subs from Salesville. This is from one of the new locals that organized themselves.

Local No. 1384, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Sheridan, Wyo., sends in for ten copies of the News for a year.

Comrade Somers writes from Chimney Rock that on account of slack work a good many of the members have left, but they are still in the ring.

Another member-at-large from Raymond, Mont. He says he has never heard a socialist speech nor met a party member. He must have brains.

Comrade Chuning, secretary of Local Missoula reports three good meetings for Comrade Burgess at that place with more to follow. As a result of the work done he had to telephone for more dues stamps.

Burgess isn't a noisy fellow but he delivers the goods.

The delegates to the National convention are George Ambrose and John Peura of Butte, Jas. D. Graham and Mrs. Hazlett of Helena, Arthur Harvey of Lewistown, Florence Wesleder of Great Falls and F. L. Buzzell of Conrad. They are all on their way to Chicago, as this is being written and by the time you read it will be adding their strength to the greatest socialist convention ever held in America.

Mabie has been busy for several days selling his ranch. He got back in the office on Thursday and will help things along while Comrades Hazlett and Graham are away. Now the ranch is off his mind he has nothing to worry him and you Montana socialists may as well get ready to dig up for he says you will get no rest or peace until the Montana News plant is equipped to put out a daily paper. We are here to teach and preach and propagate socialism and the Montana News is the engine to push the thing along and SHE HAS GOT TO GO.

Dues fell short this month. It ought to be a matter of conscience with any one who has even an interest in socialism to see that he pays at least as much as the dues amount to each month into the state headquarters. How in the name of common sense do these SENTIMENTAL socialists expect this work to be carried on? It's a mighty lukewarm socialist that doesn't fire in at least a dollar a month to keep the state work going. That is only \$12 a year. Do they expect to deadhead into the cooperative commonwealth on the work and the lives and the sufferings of just a few

workers? What this paper has cost but a few will ever know. Yet these few are doing the work imposed upon them by the party while hundreds have hung back like shirkers and quitters and let them bear the struggle alone. This means you, if you have done this way.

Here is what comes from Comrade Madsen of Mountain Home, Idaho: "Please find renewal of my subscription. I must have the paper in order to know 'what's doin' ' in this state. I think things are looking up at this point, though so far we have not achieved anything great. Our local has reinstated and we hope to do something in the near future." Who'll say that states don't need papers to do close local work?

NOW, is the time to get that sub of your work-mate.

NOW, is the time to get your neighbor to sign that application card.

NOW, is the time to send in that contribution to the linotype fund.

NOW, is the time to organize. Send in to the state office for instructions and material.

The way to organize is to organize. YOU are just as capable as the other fellow if you only think so. Where two or three are gathered together in the name of Socialism there is the place to form a local. Let us know if we can help you out any Comrades. All you need is to get together and make your wants known and pay in the dues that furnish the steam to push the engine along.

The first payment of \$761.00 has been made on our new linotype and the machine will be on its way by the time you read these lines. Now, comrades, it is time we quit child's play in this paper business. We have outgrown our knee pants and from now on we must take a place in the newspaper field in proportion to our growing strength. It is up to us now to take our place as the second political party in Montana.

Remember the freight and installing of the machine will cost about \$100.00, so come right along with your payments. As soon as the linotype gets to running we will go right after more machinery.

We are moving into our new offices this week and when we get things to rights will have things much more convenient than we have ever had before. There is a commodious room in front and back of that two large private offices for the editor and manager. The basement opens on the back yard which is being planted to trees and lawn. The basement has been whitewashed and fixed up for our new linotype and planned with a view to putting in a press for the paper and a couple more job presses. Will you help fill it up?

Our old friend J. C. Murphy of Livingston is now at Mason City, Iowa, and he sends in the following letter: "I see my paper ran out the 15th so find 50 cents for renewal. I wouldn't miss the News for anything. The copy of the 9th with the election returns never reached me, but the 16th did. Now, I would rather miss my dinner than that paper, so send it; also ten copies of Mrs. Hazlett's reply to Bishop Carroll. There is the hardest lot of so-called socialists here I ever saw. Socialists to your face until some old friend comes along, then something else. It is poor business to appeal to a man through his stomach, but nevertheless lots of them will be reached that way here before the panic is over. We hadn't noticed the panic here at all until two weeks ago. Engine men that were making from \$180 to \$190 all winter will make from \$95 to \$100 for April, and possibly less for May. Now the engineers have time to talk socialism, but all winter they got sore if I mentioned it."

The Montana Socialist party has a new recruit to its ranks in the person of Prof. James Harmon. Prof. Harmon has been associated with the socialist movement for many years. He is going to do active propaganda work for us throughout the state, organizing, speaking, selling literature, taking subs. We think he is going to do much valuable work for the party. He spoke in Helena Sunday night and went to Wolf Creek Monday. He will make a thorough tour of Cascade county, going from there into Fergus county. When he visits your community help him along. Montana is going to be colonized with good workers if we keep on.

There is vast opportunity for a revolution, political attitude on the part of the working class of this state if somebody will just get in and work.

STARTLING STATISTICS.
"Statistics aren't always dry—some are interesting, even startling," said Henry Miller, in "The Great Divide."
"For instance, the president of one of our women's colleges, who is especially fond of statistics in regard to the higher education of women, was telling me about her latest statistical researches the other day."
"And I find that 71½ per cent of the college women marry," she announced emphatically, "and that 87 2-3 per cent have children."—Young's Magazine.

MABIE'S REPORT FOR APRIL.

Linotype Fund.	
On deposit April 1	\$342.85
Collected on fund	129.50
Collected on monthly payments	16.00
\$688.35	
Montana News Report.	
Dr.	
Collected on Subs	\$37.50
Literature sold	2.40
\$39.90	
Cr.	
Car fare	\$27.45
All other expenses	10.20
Paid to Equipment Fund	3.35
\$39.90	

Now that is a whole lot of railroad fare, in't it Comrades? Took about all the sub money to pay expenses. But listen, I'll tell you how to make the percentage of expenses smaller. MAKE THE PERCENTAGE OF DONATIONS LARGER.

Local Ovando sends in its dues for April. This local is small, but it attends to its business.

If you do not want to miss any issues of the News, watch the tag on your paper to see when your subscription runs out. There is no time to take notice in the office of the individual subscriber. All expiring at a certain date are lifted off by the office boy. So watch your tag and send your money in time to prevent any break.

A letter from Secretary Meagher of Local Stockett reminds \$7.20, dues for 48 new members. He says: "I would like to have some information in regard to the line of business and the way to carry on the meetings, and anything in this line will be very thankfully received. The request of this comrade voices a common want that often comes rolling into state headquarters. There is no more crying need in the whole American Socialist party organization than for new and obscure locals to know just what's wanted when they come into the revolutionary political movement and hundreds of locals go down into oblivion every year because their members don't know what to do and nothing is furnished them to do. The senseless talk by ignoramuses of every practical measure being "opportunist" or "reform" has put a deadly lethargy on most of the effective local work. The News hopes to be able to publish a series of articles in the near future on practical work for locals.

Local Kendall sends an emphatic and insistent letter for a good speaker, Rev. Duncan or Rev. Buzzell preferred. "We want a speaker the worst kind, and we've got to have one. So we want you to take steps immediately and let us know."
"We also want to know how much it would cost to put out 25 copies of Comrade Dick Jones' reply to Father Ryan."

Comrade Mike Kelleen, the writer, was informed as to the last that it was the intention of the News to print Comrade Jones' reply to Father Ryan just as soon as we could get an opening in the work on the press, and we would sell Local Kendall as many copies as they wanted. The reply is excellent and valuable, too long for the paper, and the awful rush of work for our one job press that brings in direct revenue has kept it from being printed. But we'll get to it if time and strength hold out.

In regard to a speaker he was told of Comrade Harmon's trip into Fergus as soon as he gets through Cascade county. Chase's trip into Fergus county was spoiled by a late train; so this section of the state has been neglected lately.

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There is vast opportunity for a revolution, political attitude on the part of the working class of this state if somebody will just get in and work.

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TWO PORTRAITS.

As a species of appendix to the brief sketch of the life of Karl Marx, the following pen-and-ink portraits, which appear in "Recollections of an Old Communist," by Frederick Lessner, will be of interest to our readers:

"It was about this time (1848) that I first saw Marx and Engels. The impression these men made on me I still remember. Marx was still a young man, being about 28 years old; nevertheless, he strongly impressed all of us. Marx was of middle height, broad-shouldered, and of an energetic bearing. The forehead was high and beautifully moulded, the hair was thick and jet black, his look penetrating; his mouth already showed that sarcastic trait so dreaded by his opponents. His words were short and concise; he did not utter superfluous words; each sentence was a thought, and each thought a necessary link in his argument. He spoke with a convincing logic; there was nothing dreamy about him. The more I learnt to understand the difference between the Communism of Wurling and that of the Manifesto of the Communists, the clearer it became to me that Marx represented the manhood of the socialist idea.

"Frederick Engels, the spiritual twin-brother of Marx, represented the Teutonic type. Tall, elastic, with fair hair and moustache, he more resembled a smart lieutenant of the Guards than a scholar. And yet Engels, who always laid stress on the great talent of his immortal friend, has undoubtedly done much for the establishment and propagation of socialism. Engels belonged to those men whom one must know intimately to properly estimate and love them. These were the men who took into their hands the cause of the proletariat."—Labor Leader.

A BOON TO THE POOR.

A certain renowned chemist in speaking of the great strides chemistry has made the last few years, says they can concoct exact imitations of almost every article of food; and can make those imitations so cheaply, that the smallest purses can purchase. The poorest people can have the delicious sensation of eating sweets, jellies, jams, preserves, and drinking cream at small cost. When asked about the comparative food value between the genuine article and the chemically made article, he said that the article the chemist made had NO food value whatever; it just satisfied the taste. More deception, almost criminal deception, because people look to these articles for nourishment which they do not get.

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He not only does not lessen the total unemployed, but he defeats the efforts of the other man to improve the conditions of his own class. He makes the job worse for himself, for everybody else and for those who come after him. Is he a benefactor? To the extent that he succeeds, he prevents improvement. His only contribution is to the forces that make it impossible for the laborers in that group to get better economical or social conditions, and he is used specifically for that purpose. Under no conditions extant would he have been employed only as an instrument for preventing that employment. There is every reason why honest, industrious laborers, whether members of unions or not, should despise him and refuse to associate with him. It is an ethical impulse to ostracise him.—Prof. George Newton.

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m. Wm. PALSGROVE, Sec'y. 815 7th Avenue

LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at 15 North Park Ave. AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

Meets every second and fourth Monday evening in Trades & Labor Hall, opp. Opera House. All transient comrade invited to attend.

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North Main Street, HELENA

Dew Drop Inn
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\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$10.00
\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$15.00
\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$20.00
\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$25.00
\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$30.00
\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$35.00
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\$5.00 more deposited brings 4% int. on \$45.00
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