

WAGE CUT DON'T GO.

President Tom Lewis Says Miners Will Not Except Reduction.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 21.—International President Thomas Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, declared with ringing tones at the convention of the anthracite mine workers here today that the operators of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous districts would not be successful in their efforts to get the mine workers to break the existing agreement and accept the proposed reduction in wages of from 11 to 16 cents a ton.

Among the resolutions introduced today, and upon which the committee will act later, was one disapproving of the action of the Luzerne and Lackawanna County Courts in ignoring the requests made by the United Mine Workers that new miners examining boards be appointed and that they contain an official of the union. If this is done it is argued that there will not be so many fraudulent mining certificates. Another resolution denounces the State Legislature for failure to pass a number of laws which were desired by the mine workers at the last session.

During a discussion of grievances one of the delegates caused excitement and applause by declaring:

"Talk about white slavery being abolished! It is with us yet, and there are white slaves in the mines."

Specific grievances suffered by the men were cited. Among them were conditions alleged to obtain in mines operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company.

One grievance dealt with what are termed extraordinary penalties imposed upon men who happened to send coal that is dirty to the top. In one colliery the first offense, it was stated, means three days' pay, the second offense fourteen days' idleness and the third summary dismissal.

"They give us breasts," said a delegate, "of twenty-seven feet, but we only get pay for twenty."

Other delegates showed that many men through discriminations and severity of mine bosses, violations of the ward and penalties, only make from \$15 to \$30 a month; wages, it was held, that it is almost impossible for men and their families to live on.

It is expected that a number of grievances of this kind will be referred to the district officers.

CAPITALISM SHEDS BLOOD IN KENOSHA.

Officials Thugs Open Fire!

Kenosha, Wis., July 21.—Three men were shot (one of them dangerously) and possibly a score of others were injured by sticks and stones during a riot at the strike-bound plant of N. R. Allen Sons Tannery Company here today.

Those shot were strikers. Violence began with an attempt to open the plant today, and after the company, it is said, had refused to treat further with a committee of the strikers demanding higher wages.

Shots are Fired.
The first shot is said to have wounded a striker. It is alleged to have been fired by one of the deputies guarding the plant. The sale of firearms has been prohibited, but many of the strikers are known to be armed.

Two deputies were badly beaten with clubs, and were sent to a hospital. The present trouble seems to be the culmination of a long series of labor troubles at the tannery plant.

No matter if the striking tannery workmen at Kenosha did lose their patience and riot after being fired upon, the public must feel sympathy for men striving for a wage that will permit them to live like human beings and give their dear, dear ones a decent living also.

The strikers had a committee calling on the tannery lords, and this committee was fired out "politely" and the incensed workmen evinced their feeling, and then a deputy started the murder game by shooting one of the strikers. After the capitalist side had appealed to guns, the rioting that followed was only what might have been expected.

And capitalism was only, at that, reaping the whirlwind after having sown the wind—for the tanneries had exported immigration to get cheaper grades of labor—newly arrived Slovaks, etc.—and when these uncultured foreigners find themselves fired upon they sometimes have the bad manners of also replying with brickbats.

The anxiety of the capitalists in control of the state militia to dish out a lot of cold lead to the tanners at Kenosha, who are fighting on the defensive for better citizenship, is all too apparent. Col. Falk fairly drols at the mouth in anticipation of the enjoyable opportunity.

If the state troops are ordered to Kenosha, they had better train their guns on the tannery lords and their paid tools, and do their intimidating in that direction—for the reports show that it was the strikers who got the bullets and broken heads, although the other side claims to be the "law and order" side.

TIN MEN STAND FIRM

Strikers Not Intimidated by Keystone Thugs---Trust Turned Down.

New Castle, Pa., July 21.—Although twenty members of the State Mounted Police are quartered in the tin mill district here, all is quiet and there is no indication of trouble ahead. Sheriff Waddington, however, holds his force of deputies, part of whom are striking rollers and heaters, in readiness for the first signs of violence.

At the Amalgamated headquarters the arrival of the constabulary is not regarded as discouraging to the cause of the strikers. Leaders of the men blame the riots of Thursday to the efforts of the tin plate company to enlist public sympathy.

There are now 300 strikebreakers housed in the Shenango tin mill and less than fifty in the Greer mill. The number of striking employes from

these two plants alone reach 4,500.

New Kensington, Pa., July 21.—The borough council has refused the request of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to use the municipal building to house strike-breakers. It was planned to fill the building with cots, to provide sleeping quarters for the men now at work in the plant, but this plan was turned down when presented to the council.

The company advertised a meeting last yesterday, but when the hour arrived the strikers took charge of the meeting and had their own speakers make addresses. The striking men are perfecting their organization.

Company officials say the upper, or Pennsylvania, mill is running full, but the strikers deny this. The lower, or Pitsburg, mill is closed.

Getting Something For Nothing.

By Charles F. Dight, M. D.,
University of Minnesota.

Individualism demands profit in the production and exchange of commodities. Socialism demands that production and exchange of commodities be for use purposes, and not for profits.

The capitalist class generally wants to maintain the profit system which extorts from wage earners \$5 worth of labor for \$1 of wages, and whose purpose in other respects is to get something for nothing.

Suppose I have \$1,000 in the bank, and I ask you how much you will give for it. You might reply that you would not give more than a thousand dollars.

If I should say that I wanted three thousand and would get it, you might advise me to take it if I met any person so lacking in cerebral gray matter as to offer me \$3,000 for \$1,000.

The next day I buy a corner lot with my one \$1,000. Some time later I meet you, and knowing that you want a lot to build on, I ask you to look at mine. You do so. It pleases you, and you ask my price. Four thousand dollars, I reply. You think it too much, but offer \$3,000, which I accept. How much, now, did you pay me for my \$1,000?

So long as my \$1,000 was in money and you knew its value, you would not give me more than its value; but when I exchanged it for something else and concealed its value from you, you gave \$3,000 for \$1,000, and I got something (\$2,000) for nothing—no, not for nothing, but for my "superior earning capacity," which the individualist would not have restricted.

This method of profit making is the order all along the line in the business world under capitalism. It applies to the sale of everything, from a paper of pins to a palace.

The system is so foul as to be a stench in the nostrils of millions of right thinking people, and will have to go under the advance of Socialism.

Those who would keep the profit making system but would "regulate it," would not have the robbers stop robbing, but would only have them be a little more kind and considerate in their robbing methods.

Under Socialism a certain period of social labor time would be the unit of value, and this work time necessary to produce any commodity would fix its value. Commodities would then be exchanged value for value or bought at a price thus fixed, instead of at the highest price which deception can secure for them.

Again, to illustrate how capitalism enables the cunning and the strong to live in idleness and luxury on the toil of others, suppose that a family of ten persons retires from civilization and goes out into the wilderness to live.

At first it requires the combined efforts of all of them to gather sufficient food on which to live. But as time goes on they bring a patch of land under cultivation, they build a hut and improve their crude tools of industry, and finally come to produce a little more food than they consume.

Suppose that at this stage one member of the family ceases to do any further work that helps to support or benefit the group, but continues to eat at the same table and partake of the same food that the other members of the family have gathered. Now, it would make no difference, as M. N. Rogers has expressed it, whether he "sat in the sunshine, preached to the birds, ran a race with the deer, sold bad whiskey or worked hard making useless articles; if he continued to eat food gathered by other members of the family he would be living from their labor."

As time passes, another family locates just across the creek from the first one and begins producing commodities.

After a while it is found out that one of these families produces more potatoes than it needs and the other family produces more corn than it needs. So they commence to exchange their commodities with one another, which opens up the way for the capitalist business system.

Then suppose that one member of one of these families, who has what is called a "superior business qualification," commences to buy potatoes for 50 cents per bushel and takes them

across the creek and sells them for \$1 per bushel; while there he buys corn at 50 cents per bushel and takes it back across the creek and sells it for \$1 per bushel. It is seen that by this "business" transaction he would get \$1 for doing his transportation work.

But, as he soon gets tired doing this, he hires a boy to do the same work for 20 cents and puts the other 80 cents in his pocket and calls it profits—which is only one way of getting something for nothing.

Thus it is seen that by capitalist business methods the so-called brainy business man can live in idleness and luxury and amass riches by the toil of others.

But you may say that exchange of commodities between groups of people is necessary. Granted. And you say that he who does this should be paid. Granted. How much should he receive? Capitalism lets him take all that he can force the people to give. This is the practice of the express companies, the railroads and all monopolies and trusts; and, after the necessary expenses are defrayed, the pay—the profits—is enormous.

Socialism would make all social utilities collectively owned; there would be work for all; each worker would be paid well for services performed; the great surplus called profits, which now goes to the exploiters, would be saved for public welfare. Society being so rich, filthy sweatshops would be abolished; human rookeries would be torn down; streets and public parks would be improved beyond anything now attempted; better water supplies secured; public service of all kinds enlarged and made better in quality; better public schools and other institutions of learning established. The money now spent by the wealthy in giving monkey dinners and dog parties could be used by the state for a better civilization.

But individualism, in its greed for profits, has little thought for these things. I am to call attention in this article to only two evils of the profit system, namely, Avoidable Diseases and Avoidable Accidents.

First—On the railways of the United States there are about 11,000 people killed and 90,000 injured every year, largely because the companies cut down expenses to the lowest and overwork and fail properly to safeguard the lives of the railway workmen. This is done to enlarge the profits to be divided. Profits are pitted against human life. In the last ten years railway mileage has increased only 20 per cent, while business and earnings have increased 110 per cent—a fact brought out by the recent investigations and admitted by James J. Hill.

In Germany, where transportation is conducted by the government and for the benefit of the public, there are no more people killed on railways during the whole year, as authorities declare, than are killed every week on the railways of the United States, which are operated for private profits.

Second—In shops, mills, mines and in other industries in the United States, the safeguarding of the workers against injury is so shamefully neglected, in order to avoid expense, that more than 500,000 persons are killed or injured yearly (one every minute), and all to increase profits.

Third—In the United States there are perhaps 2,000,000 child laborers, about one-third of whom (680,207 in 1906) get a bare subsistence wage in manufacturing industries, and toil under insanitary conditions in many cases, which are most destructive to health. Illiteracy, poverty and degeneracy are forced upon them and their descendants—and this, too, is for profits. Employers discharge adult workers and engage child labor to increase their profits.

Fourth—Every intelligent person knows that tuberculosis and other contagious diseases breed among the workers in the sweatshops and tenement houses of our cities. The National Consumers' League, in alliance with the various tuberculosis commissions, says of this:

"Tenement workers receive the lowest of any wage earners. They earn so little that they have hardly enough to support themselves outside the short rush seasons. Every member of the family is pressed into service,

(Continued on Page Four.)

APPRENTICES OF R. HOE STRIKE

400 Junior Machinists Go Out For Increased Wages and Better Treatment.

Following a 10 per cent increase in wages gained through negotiations by the Eureka Lodge, International Association of Machinists, for the men employed by R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, 400 apprentices working for the great printing press firm, who are organized in the Junior Eureka Lodge, affiliated with the I. A. of M., went on strike yesterday for an increase in wages and better treatment.

The principal demands of the apprentices were not covered in the agreement accepted by the men, and the boys decided to take action themselves and force their demands by a strike. Not a boy went to work yesterday morning.

A committee from the apprentices, which visited the management of Hoe & Co. yesterday afternoon, will report at a meeting to be held this morning at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 8 o'clock. This committee

was composed of President Dullarro, of the Apprentices' Union; Fifth International Vice-President J. J. Keppler, of the International Association of Machinists; Teitelbaum and Welch.

The apprentices have been forced to do as much work as the regular mechanics and their wages were very small. They were bound to serve five years, their wages were \$2.50 a week for the first six months, with an increase every six months of 50 cents a week. They were thus compelled to do as much work as men that were paid from \$18 to \$25 a week. Holidays and half holidays were not paid for, so their wages were insufficient to pay for board and clothes.

The apprentices demand an increase of \$1.08 a week for all grades of apprentices, and they are determined to stay out until their demands for an increase in their wages and better treatment in the shop is granted.

ASQUITH FLEES SUFFRAGETTES

Charge of Militant Women and Balloon Attack Too Much for British Premier.

London, July 20.—England's suffragettes are no respecters of time or place. They want to vote, and they don't care who knows it. This was well illustrated today when Premier Asquith took part in the unveiling of the statue of Sir Wilfred Lawson, on the Thames Embankment Gardens.

When Asquith arose to speak a few hundred of the suffragettes posted themselves on the tops of all the adjoining houses, armed with megaphones. Every time the Premier reached one of his oratorical climaxes the suffragettes screamed "We want votes for women" so loudly that the effect of the well rounded sentences of the premier was totally lost.

But this was not all. Those suffragettes who weren't engaged in the housetop concert dashed through the crowd to the base of the monument, each bearing aloft a petition which each tried at one and the same time to press into the hands of the Premier.

Simultaneously a monster balloon, in the basket of which were a number of suffragettes, each armed with thousands of circulars bearing the words "Votes for Women," was unleashed from a neighboring park and floated directly over the monument, while the suffragettes poured down their wrath and their hand bills on the heads of the Premier and the assembled guests.

The police were summoned and dashed through the crowd in the gardens, making a cordon about the Premier and preventing the suffragettes from reaching him with their petitions.

Cops Were Helpless.

But the police, being without a dirigible balloon or a handy aeroplane, couldn't touch the aerial squad of the suffragettes, who hurled down thousands of posters demanding the right to vote, and at the same time shouting encouragement to their warring sisters on the ground and their shouting sisters on the roof tops.

The Premier was rattled so badly he could hardly conclude his speech, and the ceremonies at the unveiling of the monument were hurriedly cut short, while Asquith, gathering his long coat about him and holding tight to his high hat, fled to shelter from the suffragettes.

Today's affair, coupled with the

announcement that the suffragettes already in jail would starve themselves to death, rather than eat in prison, has created a nation wide sensational.

The officials of Holloway Jail, where the suffragettes sentenced after the recent demonstrations are confined, are confronted by a serious situation, following the release last evening of Florence Cooke and Gladys Roberts, two of the suffragettes, to prevent their starving themselves to death.

The jailers fear that death will result from the "hunger strike" which is still persisted in by a dozen of the remaining prisoners. Several have eaten nothing for seven days, and their physical condition has become alarming.

Half Dozen More Suffragettes Freed. Will Reveal Jail Scandals.

London, July 21.—Emaniculated and scarcely able to walk, six more of the suffragette prisoners at Holloway jail were today released as the result of their "hunger strike." The six were borne out through the streets by their cheering comrades, declaring that they will expose a grave scandal in connection with their imprisonment, and shouting encouragement to the remaining suffragette prisoners who are persisting in their refusal to eat the prison food.

The released suffragettes have enlisted the supporters of their movement in a plan to make public charges against the jailers at Holloway jail. It has been charged several times that the suffragettes attacked the women jailers and destroyed the furniture in their cells. The released prisoners today claim that those were only retaliatory measures to resent tortures which were inflicted upon them.

They declare that they were wantonly beaten by wardresses in the jail because of their refusal to eat. Several of the ex-prisoners profess to have been badly hurt in encounters with the jailers.

The jail authorities are at a loss to contend with the "hunger strike" which the women prisoners persist in, and it is understood that the remainder of the prisoners will be released soon to prevent their starving themselves to death.

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Breadth as Well as Depth.

It is of the utmost importance that Socialists who ever expect to get a grip on the revolutionary movement should secure accurate historical knowledge relating to the international movement. We may say we have not got a solitary Socialist writer or scholar in America that understands the movement abroad, except Berger. Hilquist is in error to a detrimental extent, none of them except Berger, and he was insufficient on the Turk question—are attempting to interpret the international capitalistic development and crises today as they have on the working class movement of today, or the effect they have or tendency to have on the future growth and development of Socialism, or the working class movement. We have a nation of villagers" so far as the American Socialists are concerned in the world wide movement; yet our only hope lies in the world wide movement.

Our writer are all well-posted on the French Revolution, the "Rights of Man," the Third Estate; and to hear some of them speak one would think that history commenced with the birth of Karl Marx.

Ramsey Macdonald is going to make a trip around the world. Those people in the British Isles know that they must travel to get knowledge, to make comparisons, to get the experience, to fit themselves for future tasks. They are liable to be Cabinet ministers in a Socialist administration of an empire on which the sun never sets. They must educate themselves, they are only clod hoppers—two of them bred in the Highlands, Bruce Glasier and Ramsey Macdonald. Coal miner, Keir Hardie and Barnes machinists—all workers—preparing themselves, ready to step in to be the committee of the ruling class, when it becomes the ruling class. They want to see what is beyond the Highland hills, what is beyond the waters that circle their island home. They are not aping the lords and dukes, their "superiors"—just going abroad to learn the problems that they will be called upon to solve in the House of Commons; not aping their masters in traveling around the globe, but just getting the data at first hand in order to fight their masters successfully.

Keir Hardie has visited America three times in fourteen years in order to study the labor movement. He visited India for the purpose of seeing the conditions under which the masses were living in order that he might be better qualified to fight the battles of the Hindoo workers in the House of Commons.

The British capitalist builds Dreadnoughts; so does Kaiser William. The British workingman says, "what up?" and takes a trip to Germany to find out the reason of all the commotion and Anglo-German war talk, and why is it the British capitalist wants the British worker to hate the German worker. A party composed of the labor members of Parliament has just made a memorial visit to Germany they leave the land of the sauerkraut eater singing, "For he is a Jolly Good Fellow"—not Emperor William, but the German worker.

A SUCCESSFUL WORKER.

Northwestern Socialists will remember T. E. Latimer, who has spoken through that section of the country for several years. Comrade Latimer is one of those Socialists who realizes that Socialists must prepare themselves for the statesmanship of the future. He was poor, and a soapboxer. But he managed to get two years in at the University of Washington in Seattle; and graduated in the department of education. In his graduating year he was placed on a committee that had the revising of the state high school course for Washington.

At the close of the work in the Washington University he was elected professor in Economics in the State University, at Champaign, Illinois. His aim has been to work into the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. This institution is distinguished among American colleges as having the most open and avowed Socialist sentiment in the country. Many of its faculty are known as among the most advanced and scholarly exponents of Socialism in the nation. Comrade Latimer's efforts to be associated with such co-workers is certainly a laudable one. This summer Prof. Latimer is stumping and working for Socialism as usual. But see what application and perseverance. The Wisconsin state organization have charge of his campaign. In a recent letter recommending his work these words occur, "none better in the movement, excepting Mills and Debs." So some of our workers are working out of the clouds of selfishness and provincialism and getting ready for the grand struggle that will be coming these next twenty years.

The articles by Prof. C. F. Dight, M. D., that have been appearing in the News should be credited to the Progressive Journal of Education a Socialist monthly magazine published at 108 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., price 50 cents a year. The Progressive Journal deserve the support of all advanced thinkers in the Socialist movement.

CATHOLIC WRITERS CONCEDE SOCIALIST IDEAS.

First—The church has never admitted the justice of interest, whether on money or on capital, but has merely tolerated the institution, just as under the old dispensation of tolerated divorce and polygamy.

Second—She has always denied the productivity both of money and of capital, holding that the only true cause or producer of value is labor.

Third—Her teaching concerning the functions and claims of capital and labor is the same as that of Karl Marx.

Fourth—The Marxian theory of value, especially of surplus value, is the true explanation of this fundamental category.

Such are the leading propositions expounded in W. Hohoff's latest book "Die Bedeutung der Marx'schen Kapitalkritik." They are sufficiently important and sufficiently startling.

The author is a Catholic savant, who seems anxious to arrive at the truth, but whose language and criticisms lead us at the outset to fear that his aim may be hindered by his feelings. On the other hand, the vast number of authorities to whom he refers and from whom he deliberately quotes, shows that he is not ignorant of the sources on his subject.

This from an article in the Catholic Fortnightly Review, written by a Rev. Father Ryan, D. D., of the St. Paul seminary.

The closing paragraph reads: "Why should the owner get a profit in the shape of pure interest from the farm or the factory? For what reason and on what moral grounds does the church permit this practice? This is a difficult problem."

We quote all this to show how hollow is the claim made by small priests, to congregations they suppose to be ignorant, that Socialism is tabooed in the Roman Catholic church, whereas the fact is that Catholic writers do not fear to discuss such economic—"materialistic" economics.

Here we have a man, set down as a "Catholic savant," actually telling Catholics of the more intellectual type that the teaching of the Catholic

church concerning the functions and claims of capital and labor is the same as that of Karl Marx," and that the "Marxian theory of value is the true explanation," etc. Yet the small priest, interested in capitalistic politics, and doing the bidding of the big politicians of his faith, tells his flock that "Catholics are forbidden to be Socialists"—an untruth he thinks they will not dare to challenge.

The Catholic workingman, just as cruelly a victim of the capitalist system as any other wage slave, may accept his priest as his spiritual adviser, but in matters of government and politics he should resent the priest's interference, and especially so when that interference is usually in favor of the worst scoundrels in capitalistic politics, men of no political morals, and grafters of the worst vermin type.

A Catholic voter with intelligence should make use of his intelligence and ally himself with clean politics, no matter what the priest may say. The voter owes a duty to the state and to humanity to stand politically for a higher civilization and for the emancipation of mankind from all that is base and unjust. And every wage worker owes it to his dear ones, as well as to the community and the state, to cast his ballot at all times with the party that is battling to bring in a better system of society.—Social-Democratic Herald.

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE.

An enormous battlefield opened up on the range of astronomy for a conflict between ignorance and superstition. Slowly and timidly the battle began in behalf of the heliocentric system. Previous to this the Ptolemaic theory had prevailed among the learned, namely, that the earth stood still, was the center of the universe, and the heavens revolved around it. Copernicus, the famous scientist, through his calculations discovered that the sun was the center of the solar system, and the earth and the other planets revolved around the sun. So tremendous was the speculation that he waited thirty-six years before he dared to give his discovery to the world. He waited till his dying hour before he published the book that was to change the face of the heavens. He died in 1543 and on the day of his death a copy of his book was placed in his hands.

The doctrine of Copernicus was taken up by the indomitable Bruno and urged with indomitable force upon the attention of Europe. Bruno was born in 1548 and died in 1600, a martyr to science. Bruno was an enthusiast, a fiery spirit, marvelously gifted with a vast imagination, and his work on the "Plurality of Worlds" was a most startling production. He was tried, excommunicated, and delivered over to the secular authorities to be punished "as mercifully as possible and without the shedding of blood," the abominable authority for burning a man alive.

With prophetic truth he nobly responded when the sentence was passed upon him, "Perhaps it is with greater fear that ye pass this sentence upon me than I receive it." His illustrious monument now confronts the vatican at Rome.

In the smiling land where the Tiber flows
On its winding way from the mountain down,
The sun of a far-off day arose
On a seven-hilled city of past renown.

It shone on pillar and tower and arch,
On church and temple and statue fair,
On a mob of black-robed priests who march
To a chosen spot in a public square.

It sees the man they have brought and bound,
It sees them driving the martyr's stake,
And while they are piling the faggots round
Their curses and maledictions break.

No friend is present to take his part,
Nor venture the protest of groan or sob,
Save that some woman of tender heart
Weeps low at the outskirts of the mob.

The hands of assassins have lit the fire,
But the martyr, erect, unawed, unbowed,
Looks out from the smoke of his funeral pyre
Serene as the stars look through a cloud.

The deed is done, and the crowds disperse,
And Bruno, the noble, once more is free,
For the waves of the Tiber, somber hearse,
Flow down with his ashes toward the sea.

But the sun shines still, and round goes the world,
And another era has dawned on Rome.
On the spot where Bruno to death was hurled
A marble statue has found its home.
And Italy's sons, while the Tiber flows,
Will guard that statue from break or fall;
And Bruno's lovers his fame disclose,
As the noblest Roman among them all.
George E. Macdonald.

Farmers and Wage-workers

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unless you know WHY you are one. The cause of Socialism has been tremendously injured and retarded by the ignorance of those who talk and write about it without a proper understanding of its principles. The foolish notion of "dividing up" and the story of the "Irishman's two pigs" come from that source. The capitalist writer and speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles, but if every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism, it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

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Poet's Corner

FREETHOUGHT-BRUNO.

Fair Bruno, looking forth with eyes of fire
Upon the world's broad scene; beyond the sun
Thy undimmed glance seems to behold the stars,
Countless and rushing through the endless space,
With opulence of life as on earth's breast,
Thyself a star from out the past didst burn,
Wakening the darkness with resplendent course
Athwart the centuries of gloom and fear;
Herald of morning, of the happy days,
With Freedom breathing in the peaceful skies;
With science in the kingly garb of toil,
The green earth paradised with loving hearts,
O brave Immortal, glorious in the robe
Which burned thy body into fruitful dust,
They knew not, that wild horde about thy pyre,
Who knelt and trembled to a God of hate,
And crouched to earth—nor saw its wealth of life;
They knew not what was in thy dauntless gaze,
Outsweeping the rude throng and torturing heat—
The winged thoughts that all the despot's power
Could fetter not, nor blast with fiercest zeal.
They saw, that shuddering and relentless crowd,
The frail flesh sink in unconfined tomb,
And vainly triumphed o'er that murdered form.
For from that blackened spot went forth a word
Of wonder, joy, and beauty to all time,
And millions greet its power and hope unscathed.
O, martyred Bruno, Science' fearless path,
Through regions numberless of earth and sky,
Makes laurels for thee, and man's brightest days
Flow from the moment of thy bitter death.
In thee the past turns from its darkened course,
Bursts from the gyves of ignorance and fear,
Smites down the tyrant from his bloody throne;
And as the earth wheels round the golden sun,
And as the sun speeds through unmeasured realms,
So doth the mind of man, unchained and vast,
From thy red dawn of death move radiant on,
In paths of glory broadening to the noon.

"A Montana Comrade" writes: "I was at Grand Forks, N. D. during the State Fair. That valiant and unceasing proclaimer of industrial liberty, Ida Crouch-Hazlett, was there during the whole week, speaking every night to over a thousand people. The Grand Forks Comrades united in saying it was the best work they had ever had in the city; a course of five lectures without a reputation of material a single night. Comrade Hazlett works hard, tremendously hard. Her power of endurance were commented on by all. She is pushing the News and the book sales, and the necessity and power of a sectional press with unceasing energy. Now the point I want to make is this, Comrade Hazlett is simply killing herself in this work. She is pushing her voice to the limit, and was so hoarse that it was with difficulty that she could push her articulation through the hoarseness. She is doing all this to pay Montana News debts. Now I should like to ask—Why does Comrade Hazlett have to kill herself to pay debts that belong to the entire party alike? Are there no men in the party that will come to the front and do their share? Why does she have to go over the country, working beyond her strength to pay Montana News debts. It seems to me that we should value our competent material better than this. We are using up our valuable material for petty work that the Socialist party of Montana should take upon its own shoulders. What are our committees doing? There should be some way of paying party debts, without killing Comrade Hazlett to pay them."

14 subscriptions in from Inkster, N. D. W. J. Bailey is the never-quit here. He believes that we should push every educational method that will help Socialism.

International

AN ANALYSIS OF THE DANISH ELECTIONS.

(By K. E. Primus Nyman in Labor Leader.)

Our Danish comrades have fought a gallant fight at the elections this year—such is the general impression. Although they did not gain any new seats in their parliament, the brilliantly kept their old positions in spite of the very bad conditions under which the elections take place, and number now, as before, 24 Socialist M. P.'s out of the total sum of 114. But the Danish Socialists, as well as the radicals (in some constituencies the two parties worked together), have considerably increased their sum total of votes.

Altogether a total of 322,966 votes was given at the elections this year, as against 304,058 given three years ago. The Social Democrats have increased their votes from 76,566 (the votes received in 1906) to 92,727 this year; and the radicals have increased theirs from 40,724 to 54,811. Together these two parties have polled 147,538 votes.

As it has already been stated in the Leader, the Danish electors this year had to decide on the question of erecting new fortifications, i. e., the question of militarism or anti-militarism. In the parliament the social-democrats have obtained a majority. But if we count the votes cast at the elections, we are enabled to see things in a different light. The Danish organ "Social-Demokraten" makes the following statement with regard to the results:

In favor of the new fortifications there voted 64,000 electors belonging to the right, 32,000 of Neergard's party, and 17,000 old moderates, or together something over 100,000 votes. Against the fortification scheme there voted 92,000 Social Democrats, 55,000 radicals, and some 50,000 electors belonging to Christenson's party, which makes a sum total of nearly 200,000 votes. The fortification scheme was thus voted against by nearly two-thirds of the whole electorate.

The militarists were strongest in the Danish capital, Copenhagen, where they gained two seats from the Socialists and two from the radicals. But in the agricultural constituencies these two parties made up for the losses sustained in the capital. Altogether the radicals have gained six new seats and now number fifteen in parliament. Christenson's party have had a very bad time, having lost no fewer than 11 constituencies. Their numbers, which were 78 in 1903, have now been reduced to 24 M. P.'s.

Without a doubt the "Albert scandal" last autumn injured the party to a great degree, Christensen himself being seriously compromised in the scandal. Although the extreme right have lost some thousands of votes, its number in parliament has been increased by several new members as a result of the very favorable conditions under which they fought the election.

To us, of course, the most interesting fact of the elections is the large increase of Socialist votes. The following table gives a striking picture of the growth of Socialist voters in the last 30 years during which our Danish comrades have taken part in the elections to the "Folketing":

Year—	Candi-	Elected
	dates.	Votes.
1879	1	0 767
1881	2	0 1,689
1884	3	2 6,806
1887	4	1 8,406
1890	10	3 17,232
1892	15	2 20,094
1895	21	8 24,508
1898	23	12 31,872
1901	30	14 42,972
1903	55	16 55,592
1906	62	24 76,566
1909	73	24 92,727

As the numbers above demonstrate, the Danish Socialists have, year after year, increased their votes, but owing to the changes in the other parties' election policy the number of successful candidates has varied, though always showing a tendency to increase.

CZAR NOT WANTED IN ITALY.

A Milan newspaper states that the abandonment of the czar's projected visit to Italy will occasion no regret amongst the Italian people. Italy is the home of a great number of Russian revolutionists and refugees, many of whom have friends and relatives rotting in Russian dungeons. The frightful revelations respecting the brutal treatment meted out to these prisoners have stirred anew their deepest indignation against the czar, whom they hold to be directly and personally responsible for the maintenance of the infamous regime.

Three new subs in from Culbertson, Montana. The recent agitation there, is bearing fruit.

National

Individual membership ballots for National Party Referendum "B," 1909, will be shipped from the National office to state secretaries in bulk, and directly to locals in unorganized states and to members at large on Monday, July 19. Officials not receiving them within a reasonable time should notify the National office.

The state committee of Louisiana has appropriated \$3.75 to assist in the legal contest relating to the Minnesota primary law. The state committee of New Hampshire has appropriated \$4.50 for the same purpose, and a comrade of Knoxville, Tenn., has donated \$1.

At a mass convention of Rhode Island comrades held at Providence on July 11, Fred Hurst, 1928 Westminster street, Providence, was re-elected state secretary, and James P. Reid, 954 Atwells avenue, Providence, was elected national committee member. Another mass convention will be held on August 8, when a state ticket will be nominated and a platform adopted.

The New Hampshire legislature has adopted a filing fee law which provides fees for candidates as follows: For governor, \$100; any other state officer, \$50; representatives in congress, \$50 each; for counselor, \$25; for state senators, \$10 each; for county officers, \$5 each; for representatives, \$2 each; all minor officers, \$1 each.

The comrades of Local Philadelphia wish to warn others against the business methods of George Williams, formerly of Denver, Col., and Herman Sanders, formerly of New York city. These men started a laundry in Philadelphia and secured the patronage of the comrades. Upon a profit sharing proposition they also secured the recommendation of the local. Without settling their accounts both disappeared recently, to the serious inconvenience of their patrons.

The Political Refugee Defense League acknowledges the receipt of \$38 from Local Wallace, Idaho, of the Socialist party, for the political prisoners' defense fund, being sums collected by Comrades A. J. Martin and Thomas J. Mooney.

CAPITALIST "JUSTICE."

Tim Mitchell was a millwright who worked in the mills of Newcastle, Pa. He was known as a good mechanic until he was crippled so badly by the machinery that he could not do a half day's work. Instead of going on the stock exchange and purchasing a seat among the select gamblers, he started in to the lowlier forms of the game of chance that are allowed to the workers. He was sentenced to serve ninety days in Allegheny county workhouse. Having violated the prison regulations while attending church services by looking round, he was punished by being hung up by the wrists for four days like a dog. He was not even given a chance to attend to the needs of nature. A cup of cold water and a slice of dry bread in the morning and another cup of cold water and slice of dry bread in the evening was his food for the day. In the evening he was cut down from this nerve-racking brain destroying ordeal, and left to lie on the cold cement floor in the dung and filth. The terrible torture drove him insane, and he is now in the Warren asylum.

The brutality practiced at this institution is well known. The judge that sentences men and women there is aware of it. When officialdom under civilization is allowed to do such things is it any wonder that a part of society is bent on destroying such institutions?

It is reported that the Bethlehem Steel Company will only permit republicans and democrats to work for them and that they have discharged several score of persons upon the suspicion that they are Socialists. The works of the company are located at South Bethlehem, and it is reported that the move of the company is supported by the Rev. A. Variasky, who expelled thirty-two members of his congregation upon the same suspicion, that is, they were Socialists.

The locals and members at large in Nebraska are now voting upon a referendum conducted by the National Office for the election of state officers and for the choice of adate and city for holding their state convention.

"Dear Comrades:—It gives us great pleasure to write to you, for we women of the Socialist Party should become more closely affiliated, as we will need co-operation and mutual assistance in the battle to come.

Women's Clubs

SOCIALISM FOR MINERS' WIVES.

(By L. E. Stimm.)

It is quite probable that no woman would live in a mining village for choice. Few of us, however, may choose our place of residence, and in many cases the miner's wife has been born and reared within the sound and shadow of a coal pit. As a child she may have helped her mother to pack the food which her father or brother would carry to the pit, for in many homes this is quite a business, and "the 'bait' to put up" is a well known term often used at supper time.

In the small hours of the morning the men will rise at the command of the "caller," who nightly patrols the village, rousing men and boys on his journey. They hastily dress, and, with bag of "bait" and bottle of water or tea, pass out to their daily toil. The women may snatch a little more sleep ere they rise to prepare breakfast and send the children to school. Then they, too, begin the day's work. The great kitchen fire has burned all night, and usually a good lot of ashes must be removed before dinner can be cooked. The men who went to the pit during the night will be home soon and need a substantial meal. Dinner is set out, and the miner, having eaten, must wash, and then retire to his much-needed rest.

In many, very many colliery houses, the sleeping accommodation is poor, and often the tired worker tries to get his sleep as best he can while the rest of the household are living and moving in the same room. If there are young children the mother tries to keep them quiet while the father sleeps; but it is well-nigh impossible, and there is no safe playground near at hand in the village. Some houses, having upstairs rooms, are better; but if there are several workers the difficulty remains. I have seen houses in Durham where a family of ten lived in a two-roomed house. We speak of the slum life of towns, and of the evils of overcrowding, but in some mining villages families are obliged to put up with arrangements such as make privacy impossible, and, indeed, to say the least, cause endless work to the women who have a sense of decency and a desire for cleanliness and order. The women feel it most. They devise all kinds of ways and means to improve the "free" homes with which a beneficent company provides them, they are beginning to see that they must come out for wider vision.

Education, denied to our grandparents, is bearing fruit in a later generation, and the old idea, that because the work of a miner is hard and dirty his surroundings don't matter, is dying out.

As if to relieve the monotony of coal-black, the best women have ever loved to make their homes as bright as possible. No other housewives takes such pride in the polish of her brasses, fenders, etc., in her wall papers and window curtains, and in her furniture. To keep things so she must constantly wage war with black dust, and always strangers are surprised to see the interior of such a miner's home. Other women, of course, are not equal to the strain; they lose heart and give up the struggle. Such homes are dreary indeed.

Think of it, you women who insist on "a place for everything and everything in its place"! Here is no bath room, no scullery, no water tap, no passage, and sometimes only a ladder for the stairs to the loft above. Yet it is turned into a cosy home by the skill and energy of the women. The daily cooking, the family washing, baking, and often the sewing—all this is done at home. Nay, more, rugs for the floor and quilts for the bed are made and kindly neighborly visits paid to the sick. Are these not women to whom we may look with hope? Have they no lesson to teach us as well as to learn? No woman of any class can give readier hospitality to the stranger—more willing help to the needy. Strong to endure, isolated work has made this woman slow to speak of serious things; but long hours of anxious waiting have raised strange thoughts in her mind, and the discontent that is divine is at work.

Socialism, she sees, have some reason for their agitation. Open ashpits in front of one's door are not exactly to be desired. A plague of flies in summer may have something to do with the sickness prevalent then. Early marriages and large families among the poor do not give the women much chance for health and freedom from worry. Out of the profits made in coal pits better houses might be provided, and greater precautions taken against accident. Pit villages could be less ugly, and better roads ought to be made and kept. These ideas are at work, and along with them is a desire for some way of helping to bring about a change.

Here, an enthusiast, tired of the

patient, dumb submission of the men, is earning herself a reputation for hustling. She says: "Wake up and demand. Oh, if only I were a man!" There, a quiet unassuming worker is carrying on a little mission of propaganda amongst her neighbors, lending them something to read, taking them to meetings, putting them in contact with other Socialists, and thus breaking down the barriers of superstition and ignorance. And some of the men, too, are learning to help, for they know that Socialism must come for all and not for a sex.

They are learning that the narrower sphere of home work has made it difficult for women to realize the need of combination, and that only by organizing them to combine and organize can they make the best use of their energies. Parliament houses seems a long way off, colliery houses are in close view; and when women understand that the laws made by parliament come into the hands of local men for administration, then they will take a livelier interest in local politics and in the application of these laws.

In order that Socialism may be understood by the women of the mining districts, a special mission must be undertaken. Sunday meetings are prejudiced. At any rate, that is the day for visiting and receiving, and the laws of hospitality prevail.

"Dry figures don't interest us," said one woman. "I am vexed when I persuade a friend to come to a meeting and the speaker gives us a lot of figures. We know things are wrong; the exact quantity doesn't matter. He ought to tell us how we can help, for I'm certain we won't be easy pleased as the men are, once we know how to set to work. We want a bit of Socialism to be going on with. Better houses for a start." That is the spirit of progress—the sign of a new thought which rebels against the promise of a mansion in the skies while the children have not room to live on earth.

Socialism for women means opportunity of life instead of existence; for the miner's wife Socialism means less anxiety on behalf of her loved ones in the danger of the mine, more leisure for herself, and better and cleaner surroundings for her home and children.

The men who today are pioneers came of women who realized life's possibilities, though they had fewer opportunities than we have. The women of today have also a piece of work to do, and must not fail. So shall the daughters take courage to carry on the work of human emancipation.—Labor Leader.

The Finnish comrades send in over \$20 worth of dues this month. These are the proletarians that understand organization.

RUSSIAN TEACHERS' VISIT VE-TOED.

Czarocracy has once again surpassed itself. We learn that the Russian government has at the last moment prohibited the visit to London and Paris of the male and female school teachers, owing to the fact that at receptions arranged in London, Prince Kropotkin and other Russian refugees were understood to be participating.

The first fifty teachers were due to arrive in London yesterday from Riga.

In April last the curator of the board of education in St. Petersburg called a meeting of the directors—heads of secondary schools and gymnasiums—to discuss the question of the organization of a secret espionage over the teachers. The heads of these were ordered to give at the end of each year secret reports on the character of each of the teachers under their control.

SOCIALIST "HARP" TO BE PUBLISHED THIS MONTH.

J. F. C. Donnelly, publisher of the Harp the Socialist organ of the Irish working class in America, announces that on account of financial stress it was found impossible to have a June issue of that monthly. Now, however, the situation has improved and the July issue will appear about the 25th.

A bigger and better paper is promised hereafter. Irishmen and Irish women who are Socialists are urged to rally to the aid of this advocate of Socialism among their countrymen.

These are the unmistakable terms in which William Lloyd Garrison sent forth his challenge to slavery in 1828. He was then 23 years old. "It is time that a voice of remonstrance went forth from the North, that should peal in the ears of every slaveholder, like a roar of thunder. . . ."

For ourselves we are resolved to agitate this subject to the utmost, nothing but death shall prevent us from denouncing a crime which has no parallel in human depravity; we shall take high ground." The alarm must be perpetual.

Education will be another prominent object of our attention; not that kind, however, which is found in our colleges alone—not the tinsel, the frippery and the encumbrance, of classical learning, so called—but a popular, practical education, which will make science familiar to the mechanic, and the arts of easy attainment, and which will best promote public virtue by the extension of general knowledge.

William Lloyd Garrison.

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB STOVES

because they

ARE

UNFAIR

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

A Socialist paper is printed to be read. It is read the more widely the more subscribers it has. The News represents the sectional Socialist paper that will some day be a power in every part of the land. It is important that its policy be understood, and that it should spread throughout the local movement. If you think that every local Socialist movement should be active and practical, get subscribers for the News and let them read about it.

Comrade Knox of Bozeman believes that every Socialist should do his utmost to maintain a local paper, and is industrious in sending in subs and job work for the News.

If you do not receive the News after having subscribed for it do not delay sending word into the office. The News force has never been large enough to obviate the possibility of mistakes. We correct them as fast as we learn of them.

Remember the News still has about \$600 worth of party debts to pay. If anyone thinks it is his duty to assist in thus steadying the foundations of the paper his offer of co-operation will not be rejected.

Get all the subscriptions you can for the News. The subscription price is not much. You can afford to give 50 cents for Socialism, for the purpose of establishing a paper to pick up this labor fight.

Go out and get ten subs for the News. It will not take much work on your part, and it encourages us here at the office and makes us feel that you appreciate the fight we are putting up for a local press.

The Socialist party has yet to learn executive work and financial responsibility. You do not want two or three people to meet all the obligations of the Socialists. So if you do not think you could come in somewhere where your work would just fit.

Two hundred subs sold in North Dakota in two weeks. Mrs. Hazlett is simply raising Cain through the northern wheat fields.

After a week's rest at the comfortable home of Comrade Robert Grant at Lakota, N. D., Mrs. Hazlett's voice has recovered from its strain and hoarseness, and she is filling her engagements east, a part of which comprise the time of the state fair at Grand Forks. The unusual cold and wet of this spring and summer and the large crowds that are attracted to the open-air meetings caused the strain to her voice, which we are glad to say has happily passed away.

The News is in possession of a large number of the Ben Hanford books, "Fight for Your Life." Locals desiring some can order from the office. The volumes are 25 cents each and the contents are so arranged as to make interesting reading for a beginner in Socialism. The book is dedicated "To the Jimmie Higginsons, and Those Choice Spirits of this Earth Who Did or Do or Shall Call One Another 'Comrade.'" The opening article is a biographical sketch of Ben Hanford by Justin Wanpobe, illustrating Hanford's personal motto, "Socialism is Life," and Hanford in his preface says "Until I found that movement I had never lived." There are twenty-five sections in the volume; among them "The Jimmie Higginsons," "Mother Jones Departed," "The Wild Irishman," "The James Boys," "Debs." This book will teach your neighbor something. Buy it for him.

Devils Lake, N. D., July 20, 1909.
Editor Montana News:

Comrade Ida Crouch Hazlett of Helena, Mont., spoke here on July 2 (street meeting). She had a splendid crowd despite the fact that there were special attractions at the Chautauqua that evening. Collection, literature and sub card sales amounted to over \$15. Comrade Hazlett is a peerless speaker. She dealt the old rotten system sledgehammer blows that were very convincing. Taken all in all, it was a decided success.

She went from here Sunday across country in an automobile and delivered a lecture at a Finnish Socialist picnic at Brackett, N. D., 25 miles east of Devils Lake. She came back here the same evening and delivered a second lecture Monday evening, July 4. She also held a street meeting and despite the fact that there was a big attraction at the Chautauqua auditorium that evening we had a splendid crowd. Collected \$7.10.

Adolph S. Anderson,
Cor. Secretary.

Seven subs in from Comrade Saunders of Butte.

Comrade Long of Billings emphasizes his appreciation of a local paper by sending in eight subs.

The Montana News, the only labor and Socialist paper between Chicago and the coast. Are you boosting it?

Comrade Gibbs of Williston, N. D., sends in ten subs.

If you know of anyone who wants job work in your community don't forget to say a word for the News.

Eight subs from Devils Lake, N. D., this week.

The following is from a North Dakota Socialist:

Inkster, N. D., July 17.
Editor Montana News:

Never before in the history of our little town have the citizens enjoyed such a rare treat as last evening, when Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett addressed an audience of three hundred on the subject of Socialism as applied to the economic questions of the day.

Through an error in our mail her date was not announced. However, the comrades soon made it known to the people that a brilliant speaker was on the ground and that she would speak at the hotel corner at 8 o'clock. In the great auditorium which nature provides an on a rude platform hastily constructed, our comrade held the close attention of her audience for an hour and a half.

During that time an immense amount of ground was covered. Mrs. Hazlett is certainly a wonderful speaker. The evening was calm and her good clear voice could be heard distinctly for more than two blocks.

Many were the convincing remarks made during the course of the evening. She astonished some of our old party friends by making the statement that the Socialists are the largest political party in the world.

As Mrs. Hazlett remarked during the evening, some people imagine that the Socialists are the "rag, tag and bob-tail" element of society.

She contrasted the condition of Berlin, under Socialism, with the condition of some of our American cities under capitalism.

The way in which the Finnish workingman obtained his vote and the condition of affairs in that country since the women have been enfranchised was told in a very forceful manner. During the course of her lecture she made the remark that she hardly knew what the men of this great nation considered the women, the mothers of our race. We have a government "for the people and by the people," so one sees quite readily that women are not part of the people or they would be helping to make our laws.

She asked the working men that had gathered around how many of them could name one plank in the republican or democratic platforms. She showed them how blindly they were being led.

Toward the close of her address she urged the voters to investigate for themselves, read and think. At the close of her address she recited a little poem entitled "If Christ Should Come."

We predict a great increase in the Socialist ranks after such a brilliant woman as Mrs. Hazlett holding these meetings as she goes through our state.

A Comrade.

(Continued from Last Week.)

MRS. HAZLETT'S TRIP.

Eastern Montana.

The next dates were in some eastern Montana towns lying within a mile or so of each other where we have known we had some strong socialists but where we have never been able to do any work before. These towns are Mondak, Java and Buford. One can tell by the name of Mondak that it is a state division line town. Java is just across the Missouri river on the line between Montana and Dakota.

Buford is just over the line in Dakota.

Comrade Melander had made all the arrangements in Mondak and they were well made. He had engaged and paid for the hall himself, and it was well filled. Henri LeBeau, the moving spirit of Java, is a chef from the Bowery precincts of New York. He has built a hotel amid the green grass and wild roses of the Missouri shore. He talks Socialism all the time, has a table covered with Socialist papers in the office, and a rack filled with Socialist books. The Socialist meeting there Wednesday night was something great. Comrade LeBeau had fitted up his dining room for a hall. The movable stairs to the upper story were taken down and moved

out of doors. The lunch counter was turned over on its side and served as a platform. Comrade LeBeau, who does all of his work in the hotel, had prepared quantities of pies, cakes, sandwiches, coffee and ice cream. The red flag was in evidence as a decoration, two of them crossed and draped back of the stage. And the people came trooping in from all the country round about; and after the speech there was a dance, and the good things were sold out behind the counter, and nobody went home or thought of sleep till broad daylight. A local was also organized, so extreme eastern Montana is started off on an active Socialist career.

Government Irrigation Grant.

The next day Comrade Melander and myself drove to Buford and held a street meeting. The farmers of all this section of the country are feeling pretty blue over the outrageous imposition that is developing in connection with the Yellowstone and the Buford-Trenton irrigation projects. The farmers were to get the land for \$3 an acre. Recently it has been raised to \$5.25 an acre with an extra dollar for the water. Garfield, the secretary of the interior, and his junketing party of small politicians came out on an "inspection" tour, and the cost of the Pullmans and banquets is loaded on the farmers. The government says that the settlers must pay the cost of the project. This would make their land cost on ten-year payments over \$50 an acre, for which price developed land could be purchased in an eastern farming country—a heavy burden on poor settlers that have wanted to take advantage of government aid in the building of homes. This makes the land almost prohibitory to the poor man. Besides this the allotment has been reduced to 80 acres instead of 160, and the rumor is circulated that this is to be still further cut to ten-acre tracts—the judgment of the wise arbiters of the destinies of American workers as to the amount of land a family can exist on in the dry district of eastern Montana a few miles from the Canadian line.

The farmers of the entire section are much worked up over the matter. They are forcing almost a certainty of two-thirds of them being bereft of homes and out of the country in the next six years. They have held a public indignation meeting, appointed a committee, and raised money to send a man to Washington to present their claims. What capitalist party will fight for the cause of the exploited American farmer?

North Dakota Socialism.

The meetings at Williston were of that character that leaves a glow of pleasant remembrances. Excellent advertising had been done, and arrangements made for a park meeting. But in the evening it poured rain till eight o'clock, so a crier with a stentorian voice was sent on horseback through the town calling that the meeting would be in the courthouse. To my surprise the place was packed. There is a large group of excellent comrades here, and they certainly know how to take a Socialist speaker to their homes and their hearts. Saturday evening the speaking was from the band stand in a little park. Seats had been placed and electric lights strung. It was a little cool for outside work but the crowd was excellent and almost all of my literature was sold.

Sunday evening a meeting was held in the Methodist church with "Woman and the Social Problem" as the subject. The place was filled, and the audience was remarkably attentive and appreciative.

Socialism around Williston is bound to grow. There are men there that understand how they are exploited, and have the grit to work for remedy.

(Concluded From Page One.)

from grandparents of 80 years to the babies of 4. The competition of helpless children and overworked women cuts wages, until today the following prices are paid: Nightgowns, 75 cents a dozen; corset covers, 22 cents a dozen; silk waists, 98 cents a dozen; men's trousers are finished at from 11-2 to 10 cents a pair; coats and overcoats at from 5 to 10 cents apiece.

The health of the tenement workers is notoriously bad. Tuberculosis is known as their characteristic disease. The lack of good air and light in the workrooms, the crowded rooms, the long hours, the rush, give the white plague every opportunity to do its fatal work. Doctors say that tuberculosis breeds best in just such surroundings. The disease starts in the tenements, but it does not stop here. Men and women in all stages of the sickness are found finishing different articles of clothing up to the day of their death, and there is every chance for the germs of the disease to be carried in such goods. The germs of tuberculosis are destroyed only by sunshine and air, but these germ-laden garments go in closely tied bundles from the tenement, without sun or airing, to the counters from

which they are bought. The purchaser does not know the risk of infection in buying tenement made goods."

All of this, too, is carried on for profits to the employers of labor.

Under Socialism, with profit-making abolished, and with the better sanitary conditions which would certainly prevail, most—perhaps nine-tenths—of our present day diseases and accidents would not occur.

Physicians know better than do most persons how poverty breeds vice, disease and crime. But everybody knows that poverty on a large scale will be present (and therefore vice, disease and crime) so long as labor generally gets only one-fifth of the value which it produces—a bare subsistence wage.

Give labor the full social value of its toil, and poverty will largely disappear, and along with it the vice, disease and crime which poverty produces.

What prevents this being done today? The profit-making system, which extorts five dollars' worth of labor for one dollar of wages, and thus keeps the masses in poverty. Any poverty would be voluntary that existed if labor got its full earnings. Give this to labor, as a matter of justice, and if there be those who then choose poverty and who become a menace to society they can be severely dealt with, as people cannot now be treated under capitalism, which breeds poverty and forces people into it.

No one can doubt, I think, that the making of profits in the industries which I have named is attended by conditions which destroy life by disease or accident, and so it is in most industries where private enterprise pays a wage to labor. Profits must be made at any sacrifice, or private enterprise will not employ the 30,000,000 of wage earners in the United States.

These evils which attend profit-making are sufficient of themselves to condemn it; but even if they were eliminated and work places were made safe and sanitary, the profit-making system would still stand self-condemned. It is regarded by a constantly increasing number of right-thinking people as nothing short of legalized robbery. This belief is based on the broad but simple fact that labor produces all values and that to labor belongs by right the wealth which it creates.

Profit-making robs labor of four-fifths of the output value of its toil. This supports the employers, the wealthy unemployed, and our other society parasites—those unnecessary middlemen, advertisers, servants, etc.—who are not producers, and who are not needed as distributors of commodities.

Society should be so organized that all parasites would become producers of something useful. This would increase the producing army and greatly shorten the hours of work necessary for the production of all needed commodities. Three hours of work per day would do this, it is believed, with modern machinery, under the economy of Socialistic management.

Profit-making, then, robs and burdens. The Jewish law in the Talmud forbade it. Christ denounced it repeatedly and severely. The Hebrews in Christ's time and later on condemned it. Christ's immediate followers and the church for the first four centuries of its existence—or until it was diverted from its ideals by the Emperor Constantine—would not practice it. It violates the golden rule. Eight millions of Socialist voters now denounce it the world over, and many non-Socialists are forced to agree with Rev. Washington Gladden, who said: "The Christian moralist is bound to admonish the Christian employer that the wage system, when it rests on competition as its sole basis, is anti-Christian."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in speaking of the wage system, whereby the employer makes profits and thus exploits the worker, says: "It disregards the cardinal principle of religion—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Rev. F. M. Sprague says: "No man, or set of men, have a right to thrive at the expense of others."

Finally, what objection is there to an industrial system which gives to the wealth producers the wealth they produce? Only one of two industrial systems can exist; first, that in which you get the full value of your labor—Socialism; or, second, the competitive, individualistic one, in which you get only part of it—capitalism. We live under this latter system. The fight is on to the death between them, and that Socialism should and will win there can scarcely be a doubt.

IT SHOULD WIN, in order that the many workers and wealth producers—the wage slaves—may be free from exploitation by the few masters, and the right of all be established over the might of the few.

IT WILL WIN, because the workers are a hundred to the masters' one, and all they have to do is to reach for political power and take it. All that is needed is the awakening—and the awakening has begun.

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