

SPOKANE OFFICIALS USE RUSSIAN TORTURES

Unexampled Barbarities—Gross Immoralities in the Prisons—Scurvy Spreading Because of Starvation Atrocities—Free Press as Well as Free Speech Crushed Under Foot in Spokane

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY

Three Months for Conspiracy. Jury of Business Men Condemn and Sen- tence Her in Twenty Minutes. Law and Order Torn in Shred by Spokane Official Anarchists

The stand of the I. W. W. for Free Speech in Spokane is making the history that will disclose the hollow-ness of the claims of personal liberty the American constitutional govern-ment has made.

The brutal treatment of the prison-ers has not been excelled in Russia. The Franklin schoolhouse where over 200 of them have been incarcerated is kept in a state of unparalleled filth. The floor has never been scrubbed; there are no receptacles for expecoration, a filthy pail is provided for the calls of nature, often over-overflowing. No beds or bunks are pro-vided, and the men have to lie in this filth. There was no fire or stove, but the men began tearing down the building and making a fire on the floor, and so a stove was furnished.

Scurvy Broken Out.

Scurvy has broken out among the men from the continuous diet of only bread. A third of a loaf twice a day was given as food. A committee of investigation came, one man being a senator. The jailers said the men were given half a loaf twice a day. The prisoners contradicted them there and then, when they were chased out of the room, and since then only a sixth of a loaf has been given them twice a day.

This to men who are not criminals, who are political prisoners for insist-ing on their constitutional rights of Free Speech.

The teeth of the men are loosened and falling out. When they are let out they stagger like drunken men, and cannot walk, but have to be help-ed by friends. Their stomachs are in terrible condition so that they cannot retain food, and many have to be taken to the hospital.

When 200 of this gaunt, emaci-ated crowd were marched across the city under shotgun guard, to the jail to take a bath, they were received with ovations by the crowds on the street, and food and fruit thrown at them. One fruit dealer told the crowd to throw his whole stand of fruit at them. The guards beat them over the head for eating the food.

The Torture Process.

The police are inventing the most terrible tortures with which to break

the spirits of the men. The prisoners are put in a concrete cell every night naked to get a bath. Steam is turned on in the cell until they are thor-oughly soaked with the vapor. Then cold water run through a hose is played on the ceiling of the cell and drips down on the prisoners. Some of the men have contracted pneu-monia from this treatment, and the I. W. W. have established a hospital to take care of their men.

In some cases the prisoners have tubes thrust down their throats by the police, and are fed that way.

At times the rations are reduced to two thin slices of bread twice a day. Some of them have the legs terribly swollen with dropsy contracted by the treatment.

Jail Slugging Committee.

The police are developing the very fiendishness of brutality. The chief has appointed a slugging committee, and if the prisoners make any noise these go into the jail and slug every prisoner until they are all knocked down and out. The prisoners are too weak to resist the slugging com-mittee.

The Franklin schoolhouse, where part of the prisoners are housed has been condemned for years. The men can shake the side and front walls, and could easily push down the brick wall and endeavor to escape; but such a thing would mean the death of all, as the entire building would col-lapse upon them.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Sentenced to Three Months.

Miss Flynn, or rather Mrs. Jones in private life, was arrested while walking on the street, on the new conspiracy charge that is now being used against the Industrial Workers. She has been editing and getting out the paper, the "Industrial Worker", since the force was arrested.

This "conspiracy" charge makes any one concerned in coming or bring-ing people to Spokane to test the city ordinance guilty of the crime of con-spiring against the peace of the city, and the authorities are working this to the limit. They even claim that their ordinance is superior to the Washington state laws, or the United States constitution. They completely

ignore the fact that no inferior juris-diction can make a law in contradic-tion to its superior.

The police have been itching to get Miss Flynn. She was thrown into a cell with prostitutes, insulted by the police, who came with their vile fam-ilarity in the night, and abused ter-ribly by the prosecuting attorney, Pugh. She is in a pregnant condition, and the greatest fears are entertained for her safety, and what sort of moral-ity and justice have we here? Was Mrs. Jones tried by a jury of her peers? Are men the proper persons to sen-tence a prospective mother to three months in jail? How long will hu-manity dumbly assent to such out-rages?

Convicted in Twenty Minutes.

The jury was out just twenty min-utes that convicted her. It was com-posed entirely of the capitalist class, a business man, two retired farmers, a mining man, president of the Spo-

kane Dry Goods company, and a real-estate man. So easy was it to tell what the verdict would be that while they were out Miss Flynn wrote twelve telegrams to her friends stat-ing that she had been sentenced.

Her husband is a mason and every juror was a mason, as well as the Judge and prosecuting attorney, but fraternal bands signify nothing when capitalist class interests are at stake, and what sort of morality and hu-manity justice have we here? Was Mrs. Jones tried by a jury of her peers? Are men the proper persons to sen-tence a prospective mother to three months in jail? How long will hu-manity dumbly assent to such out-rages?

Trial Huge Farce.

The trial for conspiracy was a huge farce. Prosecutor Pugh and the other

Continued on Page 4.

Railroad Commission Empty Fraud

Do Nothing With Switchmen's Strike. Subsidized and Controlled by Railroad Interests

What has become of the Montana Railroad Commission? One never hears a thing about it during these days of the switchmen's strike.

The Railroad Commission was cre-ated to secure for the people better rail-road service, and to generally humbug the people into believing that the rail-roads are being forced to respect the people, and to pay a good fat salary to the three men who are the com-mission. The strike of the switchmen has tied up the freight regardless of all that the railroad companies may say to the contrary.

The freight trains on the branches are few and far between, some branch lines having had no freight service for over a week and the people in the small towns along the branch lines are feeling the effects of the strike, and the supply of sugar, flour and other staples is running low and a famine threatened. It is within the power of the Railroad Commission-ers to force the railroads to run freight trains on these branches and fill the functions of a common car-rier. But if the commissioners did such an act as to force the railroads to deliver the freight, it would neces-sarily mean that the railroads would have to settle with the switchmen, and the railroad commissioners don't care to help the union men, but prefer to look around, smoke boxes of fine cigars donated by the railway of-ficials, and draw their salary.

There is a railroad man head of the Railroad Commissioners, Dan Boyle. He gave up a nice lucrative position on the Northern Pacific rail-

way to accept the job of commis-sioner. Danny was in line for rapid promotion in the railway service, in fact Danny had risen rapidly, but he throws aside all opportunities on the railroad to become head of the Mont-ana Railroad Commission. Dan was always known to be corporation man and always opposed to union labor while a railway official, and it is not to be wondered at that his heart is with his old love—the railway cor-poration—during the present strike of the switchmen.

In our opinion Danny has not lost his chances of promotion in the rail-way service and if he should happen not to be reelected he will get a nice fat office on some railroad. The fact of the matter is, the corporations try to control the railroad commissions of all the states, and endeavor to get their faithful henchmen elected as commissioners, just for the same reason as they have spotters in the rail-way unions, to sidetrack anything that comes that is opposed to cor-poration interests.

Dan Boyle was elected a Railroad Commissioner of Montana by work-ingmen votes and in all railroad towns of the state he got a large ma-jority of votes and the railroad boys in general whooped it up for Dan Boyle.

Had socialists been elected Rail-road Commissioners it is a safe bet that the switchmen's strike would have been settled ere this.

Railroad men, vote for your class interests and not for the interests of your boss.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS TRUST IN MONTANA

Amalgamated Copper Company Gets House Bill 160 Through Legis- lature and Proceeds to Or- ganize Universal Trust of All Industries

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state in the state capitol of Montana of a new corporation that is capitaliz-ed at twenty-five million dollars. The company is known as the Big Blackfoot Lumber Company and ev-ery director in the company is an Amalgamated Copper company offi-cial. The company is organized to deal in grain, flour-milling, saw-milling, construct and operate irrigation ditch, own and operate electric power dams, supply electric light and pow-er, and acquire stock in other cor-porations and engage in any other busi-ness its directors or shareholders de-sire. The articles of incorporation give this company unlimited power. In fact it is a trust organized to gobble up the state and other cor-porations.

Standard Oil Owns State.

It is the holding company of the Standard Oil that is to buy up all the profitable industries of the state and if any industry should not be profit-able enough, the price of the consum-er will be increased.

This holding company has the pow-er to buy up the controlling interest in any company, mortgage the stock, thereby receiving money to buy up the majority of the stock in another company and carry this indefinitely until it has secured control of every industry in the state.

Under the articles of incorporation, this trust known as the Big Black-foot Lumber Co., can control all the street cars and electric railways in the state, electric light and power companies, water works, gas plant's in fact all semi-public utilities, flour mills, saw- and planing mills, mines mills and smelters und last but not least, secure control of the irrigation companies of the state and force the farmers to pay a large price for use of water for irrigating purposes. In this way the farmers of Montana come under direct domination by the Standard Oil company and making the "Free farmers of Montana."

"Harmless" House Bill 160.

The company is enabled to incor-porate under the law by the passing of House Bill 160 at the last session of the legislature. A special passed at the dictation of the Amalgamated and voted for almost unanimously by democratic and republican legislators alike.

One of the most glaring features of the bill is that it gives this great corporation power to get control of an unlimited supply of money to buy up the controlling interests in other companies. There is no limit in what business this new trust may engage and no restriction put on it as to how and where it gets the money to finance its deals. Every body comes under its dominating in-fluence, and the trust collar is put around the neck of every one living in Montana by the democratic and ru-blican members of the last legisla-ture. It is time that we had a few socialists in the Montana legislature.

Popular (?) Legislation.

This is what "friends of the peo-ple," "labor" legislators do in Mon-tana, bind themselves, the working class and their children in to abject slavery to the money power, the Stan-dard Oil, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the great Rockefeller inter-ests, that are already dominating the country, its banks and its industries.

This is what stupid republican and democratic workingmen have fasten-ed upon themselves by voting the tickets that the bosses fix up for them. They have abdicated their powers as free men. We have no longer a de-mocracy, but an oligarchy run by the great interest of the Standard Oil.

The trust is organized to control everything in Montana, the workers are supine, the labor movement is honey combed with emissaries of Standard Oil.

Workingmen, you must awaken! You must take your stand for life and freedom!

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WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

Under the above heading the frankest discussion in regard to the palpable shortcomings of the American Socialist Party that has ever been made in the party press, is being carried on in most of the socialist papers. The two big dailies, the Chicago Daily Socialist and the New York Evening Call, have opened their columns unreservedly to the discussion, and the ablest and most active socialists in the country are expressing themselves freely on the situation with which they are confronted. St. Louis Labor gives a symposium of the different ideas; and writers of various degrees of knowledge and wisdom are printing articles on the subject in the various papers all over the country.

And what is a remarkable and relieving feature of the phenomenon, is the general satisfaction that seems to be felt that we can at last openly and unafraid say what we think. Comrade Simons started the ball rolling with his article on "Spies and Stagnation". It is rolling yet.

There is a remarkable unanimity in the analysis of the actual conditions of the party—the inability to hold members, the listlessness and lethargy, the destruction and disintegration of all efforts at concrete and practical results, the insulting attacks on and undisguised hostility to the ablest, most intelligent, conscientious and hard working members, the cumbersome machinery, the failure to even interest labor as a body, the lack of cohesion, the failure to support the party press, widespread petty factional strife over nothing.

The most experienced and oldest workers in the party are openly prophesying its disintegration, and the present organization giving place to some other form of revolutionary, working class activity.

The causes of these regrettable and undeniable conditions are variously estimated by the different writers. Spargo says that the petty, ignorant degradation of personal actions and obstructions that he has seen are such as to be revolting to those who look to socialism for the uplift of humanity.

pton Sinclair says the attempts at useful work have been so thwarted in the locals of various large cities where he has been that he has stopped doing any party work because of its ineffectiveness. He says that he knows many who have entered the movement with minds and hearts alert to do the ablest work that in them lay, that have dropped into silence for the same reasons. Ralph Korngold, one of the best organizers and lecturers the party has ever had, says this condition of lethargy and lack of interest is everywhere. He says the cause is that the socialist party, especially in the American locals, is failing to give the working class anything beneficial, but on the contrary imposes greater burdens upon them in the way of money and time exactions. The foreign locals, as the Finns and Germans, make a point of providing actual cooperative benefits.

Comrade Simons says, while at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, he was brought face to face with the actual hatred of the socialist movement by the majority of the members of organized labor.

The most brutal attack I have yet seen is the attack in the "People" on Comrade Simons, his wife and even his dead child. The ability and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Simons to the development of the socialist thought and its propagation, are well known all over the world, and their work ranks with that of the best scholars of modern times. That they should be the subject of such heartless and unjust vituperation seems almost unbelievable.

The hysterics aimed at the "intellectuals", the shrieks for "working class organizations," the aspirations of cheap demagogues, the tendencies toward impossibility, "direct action," and anarchy paraded by various persons for various purposes will not be entered into here. They obviously are entirely alien to a rational and intelligent socialist movement.

The writer can add her testimony from upwards of ten years of active work from coast to coast, in the lecture and newspaper field of the socialist movement, to that of her co-laborers. On two separate occasions, when she gave voice to these tendencies in lectures, at two widely separated points, St. Paul and Salt Lake, she was amazed at the rustling that her analysis drew forth. The more substantial and intelligent members testified to the genuineness and the need for just such work. The noisy demagogues were the ones that screamed like bats.

In my opinion the real cause of the utterly unsatisfactory, pseudo and artificial conditions in the party has been stated by no one as yet. I have not seen it in a single treatment of the subject.

It is this: The utter lack of Vital Issues as a settled and fundamental program of party work. The party's whole plan, discussion, education and propaganda is purely theoretical—a dealing with abstract issues. There is nothing real in our work. It never takes hold of the community in which we live. A newspaper on the other side of the globe is considered just as useful as one dealing with the vital needs and wants of the locality where one lives. We are not at work; we are simply talking about work. And the talk in most instances is a shrieking burlesque on the work that needs to be done.

Organized labor with its real problems before it looks on us with disgust. As socialists we talk of a new world, a new society that we shall regenerate. Yet we are doing nothing whatever to go about building that society. The most of our members do not even know the society they have to work with. They know nothing of its laws, how to work with them, what they can do and what they cannot. They are not directing public opinion to the conditions at their door, the problem of to-morrow on their own street.

At some points they fight and resist, blindly and futilely, against superior organization and established power. How to disintegrate this power, and substitute their own form of organization they have not learned, they are not practicing.

Vital, concrete, practical issues—these any sort of successful organization of the working class against established society must deal with.

Victor Berger throws the light of the thriving and self-respecting European movements against this turmoil. And we may say that Wisconsin is the only American spot where real work on the above lines has granulated.

Will we break down the present socialist party, and form a political organization on the lines of the British Labor Party? I do not know. American socialism will do something if it is to cease being a farce and a pretense.

In the meantime those of us who see and experience this pretense and are striving in the chaos to try and help it, and substitute something real, and warm, and true and vital for ignorance and strife and petty greed, know that if we are lied about, maligned, slandered and abused we shall not be alone.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

As a phase in the evolution in the American Socialism it is interesting to note what portion of the Socialist

Party is declaring itself openly for the I. W. W. form of unionism.

The "Free Press", owned and controlled by Local Lawrence County of Western Pennsylvania carries an unreserved I. W. W. policy. The I. W. W. are also starting a new paper at Newcastle called "Solidarity", with A. M. Sturton, editor, who formerly edited the "Wage-Slave". The "Oakland World" espouses the I. W. W. as opposed to any other form of unionism, as also does the "International Socialist Review". All of which is in opposition to the convention declaration that the socialist Party is organized solely for political purposes and is to take no active part in the forms or contentions of the labor unions.

STRIKES THE SPOT.

It is remarkable what a kindred chord Comrade Simons' article on "Spies and Professional Disrupters" has awakened throughout the socialist press. Almost every paper in the country has taken up the article. The "Daily Call" has an editorial on it; the "Christian Socialist" quotes it at length; the "Social-Democratic Herald" did the same; "The Provoker", published at Chicago, devotes a whole issue to it.

Almost every member of the party has been brought face to face with the conditions the article describes. If an intelligent investigation is awakened as to the causes the American socialist movement may be aroused from its stagnation.

The "Montana News" comes to our table as a sample of what it means to have women in the party. The "News" failed as a party-owned paper, but Ida Crouch-Hazlett could not let it go down and appears at its head as owner and editor.—The New Commonwealth.

The "Montana News" has had a fierce struggle to maintain an existence, but it is one of the most valuable papers in the socialist movement and deserves the hearty support of every socialist who can afford to spare a dollar. The "News" has the confidence of the organized workers to a greater extent than any other paper in the West. Give it support; you will never regret so doing.—World's Referee.

A large number of Ohio women were elected to boards of education at

the recent election. There are now women on the boards in nearly all of the larger cities. Mrs. Sarah E. Hyre was reelected in Cleveland, leading the ticket both at the primary and on election day. Mrs. Dora Sandoe Bachman, a young lawyer, was elected in Columbus, and Mrs. Bella Lehman at Sandusky—both as Independents. Mrs. Pauline Steinem is on the board in Toledo. In the smaller towns women are also serving. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington were elected for their fourth consecutive term in Warren; Mrs. Ella O. Soemmaker has been a member in Massillon ever since women were made eligible. In London Mrs. Esta Coover Harvey is president of the board.

Attorney General Thompson of Nebraska holds that there is nothing in the State Constitution to prevent a woman from holding the office of County Treasurer. Miss Gertrude Gordon who was elected Treasurer of Cherry County at the recent election will therefore take her office.

The Charter Commission of Greater New York has granted the women suffragists a hearing to take place Nov. 22. Mrs. Chapman Catt and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be in charge.

Mayor McClellan has appointed four women on the New York City Board of Education.

It was my good luck only that has put me on this side of the window among delightful books and lovely works of art, and not on the other side, in the empty street, the drink-steeped liquor shops, the foul and degraded lodgings. I know by my own feelings and desires what these men want, what would have saved them from this lowest depth of savagery; employment which would foster their self-respect and win the praise and sympathy of their fellows, and dwellings which they could come to with pleasure, surroundings which would soothe and elevate them; reasonable labor, reasonable rest. There is only one thing which can give them this.—Art. Wm. Morris.

SOCIALISTS WANT A FARM.

A couple of socialists who wish to better their condition would like to locate a homestead or get hold of some cheap land in Idaho, Montana or Washington. They would be pleased to hear from any socialist who knows of any good land open for settlement, and are willing to pay for the trouble in securing the information. Address: Homesteader, care Montana News, Helena, Mont.

Are you trying to get subs for the News? Only 50 cents, and you will help save all the good work that has been done here.

The revolution is an immense human affirmation. Victor Hugo.

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It is published by P. H. Murray, Chicago, Ill. — Price \$1.00. This Firm also publishes "The People's Hour," by George Howard Gibson; a Book of Verse for the Workers at 75 Cts.

FOR SALE BY THE

Montana News, Helena, Montana.

Don't Be a SOCIALIST

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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sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around Religion, Government, Law, Social Science, etc.—bring to light the naked truth and shows why Socialism is coming. The "Documents" cover as well the entire field of thought.

Prominent Socialists Say

"APPEAL TO REASON:" "Active Locals of the Socialist Party could not make a better investment than a set of these books."

A. M. SIMONS: "Will be read when novels are forgotten—easy to grow enthusiastic over, difficult to find fault with."

VICTOR L. BURGER: "Of great value to Socialist students—a treasure mine of information."

ERNEST UNTERMANN: (Lecturer Scientific Socialism:) "Your kindness is most appreciated and I enclose check. The documents will be my most valued companions this winter."

TOM CLIFFORD: (Socialist Lecturer:) "That which I have longingly desired for years, and which I must confess I despaired of ever enjoying—"The Library of Original Sources,—a service to civilization."

A. R. LIVINGSTON: (Sec. Local, Hackberry, Kan. :) "I owe you my thanks—greatest addition I ever made to my library."

WALTER LOHRENTZ: (Sec. Longshoreman's Union Seattle, Wash.) "A Boon to the working class who have neither time nor money to secure a university education."

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: Lecturer Scientific Socialism:) "I regard it as the most valuable part of my library."

SEYMOUR STEDMAN: "It stands like a pyramid in a desert."

Not For "Scholars" but for Thinkers

The toilers, the "producers" who are beginning to be disenfranchised and think for themselves.

Mail This Today

University Research Extension, Milwaukee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send review articles by Simons and Berger and tell me how I can get the 10 volumes and a 20 year membership on a co-operative basis. No obligation involved by this request.

NAME ADDRESS

Montana News, 19 Park Ave

Advertisement for Gas Light featuring an image of a lamp and text: "... Incandescent ... Gas Light produced from common Kerosene, absolutely no odor, no noise, safest and most reliable lights in the world. THE IDEAL LAMPS are the only lamps that are fully guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. One lamp equal to 6 Incandescent Electric Lights at only one cent per hour. F. P. Smith State Agent 1032 Breckenridge St. HELENA, MONT.

Poet's Corner

In Memoriam.

Comrade Kilchi Kaneka who died
in Japan on the 8th of October, 1909.

Dead—in the beauty and life of the
morning—
Slain ere the dewdrops of youth had
fled;
Midst the glad strength of his hope
came the warning;
Lowly he lies on the couch there—
dead.

cut J sresbme n ETAO ETAOIT

All the sweet promise the young life
had given
Will be buried for aye in the cold
damp ground.
All the dear love that so rudely is
riven
May warm not his heart in the silence
profound.

Dead—and the birds whistle clear o'er
the meadows;
Dead—and the flowers bloom fair in
the vale;
Round his still pillow alone group the
shadows;
Nature's wide beauty breathes for him
no wall.

Why was he taken from hearts that
in anguish
Cry low for the voice that will never
more cheer?
Why did he leave us in sorrow to
languish
And shed bitter drops o'er his funeral
bier?

But out through the mists of the tears
that are falling
We look on the sunshine that floods
plain and wood;
We hark to the merry-voiced little
ones calling,
And know in our hearts that life's
ways must be good.

The dead past alone may bury its
sadness;
The dead rest well in the old world's
embrace;
And the soul that was culled from
earth-life in its gladness
In memory blooms with immortal
grace.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

The Day's Fable.

Under the above title the following
transparent claw in the velvet paw
appeared in the Missoula Daily Her-
ald of Dec. 10:

The function of the capitalist pa-
per when it comes to labor trouble,
in its friendly spirit to the scab, is
only too apparent in the attitude of
the Missoula press toward the switch-
men's strike.

The fable follows.

"Once upon a time, after pondering
things over in his mind for a couple
of hours the Ass turned to the Horse
and said:

"See here, now but I don't like
things the way they are."
"No? Then go to the master and
kick."

"That's what I am going to do,"
and away he went and when he had
come into the master's presence he
said:

"I have been, thinking things over.
In the first place, why should I work
10 hours per day?"
"I dunno," said the master.
"And why shouldn't I get 10 hours'
pay for eight hours' work?"
"I dunno."
"In fact, why should I work at all?"
"I dunno," repeated the master for
the third time.

"Nor I either, and I therefore give
you notice that I am on a strike."
When night came the Horse, who
had done his daily stunt, received a
generous feed, while the Ass not only
received nothing but was not per-
mitted to enter the stable which had
heretofore sheltered him.

"Here, but what do you call this?"
he asked of the Horse through a
knot-hole. "I seem to be left out of
this thing entirely."
"Didn't you strike this morning?"
"I did, but—"

"And so did the master. It's a case
of nothing from nothing leaves nothing.
I'm not very well up in mathe-
matics but I should say that you had
better look for thistles.—Missoula
Daily Herald, Dec. 10.

The capitalist moral is: The master
gives you everything that keeps
you alive, and all you have to do, is
to work for it as he wants you to.

He and his class do not realize that
the real moral is: Those that do not
work at all should not eat, conse-
quently the whole class of master em-
ployers should be turned out to starve
as idlers, parasites and useless ef-
fluvia.

And that is exactly what labor will
do with them, when it becomes strong
enough to make its strikes effective
as they should be.

National

Proposed National Party Referendum.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 21, 1909.

Sec. 1. The National Executive
Committee, Socialist Party, shall pub-
lish a paper, a National Bulletin and a
state supplement.

Sec. 2. It shall be mailed direct to
the members subject to the regulation
herein provided.

Sec. 3. It shall be issued the First
and Fifteenth of each month, with the
proviso that the issues of the 1st of
July, August and September of each
year may be discontinued if funds are
report of all national bodies and con-
low.

Sec. 4. This paper shall publish the
ventions, also reports of national of-
ficials.

Sec. 5. It shall also publish reports
of proposed and pending referendums.

Sec. 6. Party members or locals
shall have space to oppose or support
any referendum to the extent of 500
words, or the election of any person
to office, and no second letters on the
same subject.

Sec. 7. Any member or any local
shall have space to publish any
complaint against any official to the
extent of 400 words and the
accused shall have an equal space for
defense, and no second letters from
either side will be published.

Sec. 8. When charges shall have
been filed in due form by at least one
local in good standing, they shall have
space to whatever extent the N. E. C.
shall deem necessary to present their
evidence.

Sec. 9. When charges are filed
against officials they shall have an
equal space for reply.

Sec. 10. Ballots for referendums
shall be printed in this paper, with
instructions to members to cut out and
after voting hand or mail to their lo-
cal secretaries.

Sec. 11. Local secretaries shall file
these ballots away, for record, in case
of contest of any election.

Sec. 12. The state supplement shall
be an integral part of the paper and
shall be mailed to those members who
reside in the group of states which
contains the business for their state.

Sec. 13. This part of the paper
shall be in editions only large enough
to supply the group of states, which
shall be enough states to include at
least 2,000 members.

Sec. 14. The contents shall be gath-
ered from the State Secretary, State
Editor or other constitutional source,
and the same regulations shall govern
the kind of matter and amount of
space, as has been provided for the
national part of the paper.

Sec. 15. Business that pertains to
a particular state shall only be pub-
lished in the supplement for that
group of states.

Sec. 16. Each local shall have space
to advertise in their state supplement
their meetings or demonstrations and
reports of the same.

Sec. 17. To raise funds for this
project and enable the securing of second
class entry, each member in the entire
United States shall be assessed the sum
of 10 cents each quarter of three
months payable in advance and his
local shall be responsible for the pay-
ment of the same.

Sec. 18. Each state shall elect or
otherwise provide an editor who shall
collect and forward news and his state
shall be responsible for his salary.

Sec. 19. Subscriptions to other than
party members shall be fixed at \$1.00
per year, and no extra or free copies
except when exchanged with other so-
cialist papers. But bundles or single
copies may be purchased at the usual
rates.

Sec. 20. The N. E. C. may be per-
mitted to modify this referendum as
much as may be needed to make it
workable as circumstances may re-
quire.

Study Course in Socialism.

Lesson II.—The Economics of Capital-
ism: I.

Preliminary.—In all our economic
discussion it must be understood that
we are talking of people living in
modern society—not of Robinson
Crusoe on his island nor of the Eskimo
with his harpoon, whom some
writers drag in, to the confusion of
their readers. Again, we are talking
of ordinary commodities, the supply
of which can be indefinitely increased
These constitute more than ninety-nine
per cent of the world's wealth; yet
many shallow writers fix their atten-
tion on exceptional articles—pictures
by the "old masters", "Stradivarius
violins, jewels of phenomenal size, rare
books and stamps, aged wines—things
which are practically unique, the sup-
ply of which is a fixed quantity, and
which command from rich collectors
what is called a "scarcity price" rad-
ically different from ordinary price
and value. When we speak of "dis-

tribution," it will be understood that
we do not mean transportation (which
is economically a part of the pro-
ductive process), but that we mean
the division of the values produced
among the various persons concerned
—wages to workers, rent to land
owners, in interest to lenders of capital,
profit to possessors of capital, etc.

Utility.—By utility (or "use-value")
we mean the power of any object to
satisfy human want. It matters not
to the economist whether the want
is a right and healthy one or not;
so far as we are concerned, whisky
and cocaine have utility, just as have
bread and gold. Each kind of goods
has its special utility—bread and
meat for food, cotton and wool for
clothing, etc. Utilities differ qual-
itatively and can not be compared
quantitatively. We cannot say that
a bushel of coal is more or less use-
ful than a bushel of wheat, since each
is useful for a different purpose.

Value.—By value (or "exchange-
value") we mean the power of any
commodity to command a definite
quantity of any other commodity in
exchange. By price we mean the
amount of some other commodity
which a thing will command in ex-
change.

In civilized society nearly all ex-
change takes the form of buying and
selling with money, no matter whether
bills, notes, or checks representing
the price is paid down in coin or is
put on account to be balanced against
other transactions.

Practically the price of a com-
modity is the amount of money it will
sell for. Money is some particular
commodity which by custom or law is
adopted as a universal medium of ex-
change and standard of value. In
most countries gold is now the fun-
damental money.

The older economists called value
"natural price", by which they meant
that it is what price tends to be in a
free market. In any given case a
commodity may sell above or below
its value; but on the whole these cases
counterbalance each other and com-
modities tend to be sold at their value.

Value must be distinguished from
utility. The utilities of different com-
modities differ in quality and can not
be compared quantitatively. On the
contrary, the values of different com-
modities are all alike in quality and
can be quantitatively measured and
compared. The value in a thousand
dollars worth of flour is exactly the
same as the value of a thousand dol-
lars' worth of beer or shoes or kero-
sene or diamonds. We cannot say
that a coat is more or less useful than
a loaf of bread; neither can be substi-
tuted for the other in use. But we
can say that a coat is one hundred
times as valuable as a loaf of bread,
since we can sell the coat for \$5
and buy a loaf of bread for 5 cents
as values, they are interchangeable.

What gives things value?—Only
useful things have value. Unless an
article will satisfy some human want,
no one will buy it. But not all useful
things have value. Air is useful, but
valueless. Nor does the amount of
value depend on the degree of util-
ity. In a sparsely settled and well
watered country fish are as useful as
in a great city, but they are much less
valuable. If each of us had an Alad-
in's lamp and could get whatever he
wished for, the words "value" and
"price" would lose all meaning and
the science of economics would cease
to exist.

Only those things have value which
are useful and are more or less dif-
ficult to obtain. The amount of value
depends, not on a thing's usefulness,
but on the difficulty of obtaining it.

Value and Price.—Value is a more
general and abstract concept, price
more concrete and specific. To un-
derstand value, we must first study
the behavior of prices.

The price of a commodity may differ
in various transactions in the same
place on the same day, owing to this
or that buyer's or seller's urgent
needs, his ignorance that he could
make a better bargain around the
corner, or some other personal cir-
cumstance. But this is exceptional.
The efforts of buyers to get things
as cheap as they can and of sellers
to get as high prices as they can re-
sult in a tendency for all sales in a
given market at a given time to be
made at the same price. We shall
study only the fluctuations in such
generally prevailing prices.

The price of a commodity com-
monly rises and falls from day to day
(even from hour to hour in the whole-
sale markets) under the influence of
a great variety of temporary condi-
tions—scarcity or glut of goods, de-
liberate "bulling" and "bearing",
abundance or lack of ready money,
changes of weather, true or false re-
ports of facts that would affect future
supply, etc. These oscillations of
price is what we shall study next
week.

There are also more general last-
ing changes of price due to another
cause. All commodities are bought
and sold with gold (or its representa-
tive) and their prices expressed in
terms of so much gold. Now the
value and price of gold may change,
as well as that of anything else. When
gold becomes dearer, it appears as a
cheapening of everything else; when
gold becomes cheaper, it appears as a
rise in the prices of all other com-
modities. Having mentioned this
species of price-changes for the sake
of clearness, we may now dismis-
s them from consideration and concen-
trate our attention on the ordinary
course of prices as referred to in the
preceding paragraph.

References.

During the next five weeks each
student is urged to read carefully one
of the following:

1. Karl Marx, "Value, Price, and Profit."
2. Deville, "The People's Marx."
3. Hyndman, "The Economics of Capitalism."

"Value, Price and Profit" was writ-
ten for the special purpose of disprov-
ing the theory that an increase of
wages under capitalism would cause
an increase of prices and therefore
would not benefit the workingmen.
Doing this with his characteristic
thoroughness, Marx wrote a little
book which, if thoughtfully enough
studied, may serve well as a general
manual of economic theory.

Questions for Review.

1. It is often said by advocates and
opponents of socialism (e. g., Herbert
Spencer) that its coming is inevitable.
Yet socialists think it necessary to
work to bring about its advent. How
do you explain this apparent contra-
diction? In what sense are we to un-
derstand the "inevitability" of social-
ism?
2. About how old is the capitalist
system? About when did it enter the
mature stage of machine-industry?
In what country did we have its ear-
liest development? In what respect
has its development in the United
States differed from its development
in Europe?
3. What do we mean by "produc-
tion for use" and "production for
sale"? Find illustrations of both in
American economic life of today.
4. In Washington's time all cloth
was woven by hand and many men
made a fair living by hand weaving.
A man could weave as much cloth per
day on a hand loom now as could his
forefather in the eighteenth century.
Why would it be impossible for him
to make a living now as a hand
weaver?
5. Pick out some branch of ma-
chine industry with which you are
more or less familiar and try to enu-
merate all the different kinds of work-
men who take part in creating the
product of the factory.

A Union Man

BUCKS

at

SCAB
STOVES

because they

ARE

UNFAIR

Montana News

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pay for.—You want our Paper to defend your Principles... We
want your Work to help on the Fight... A fair
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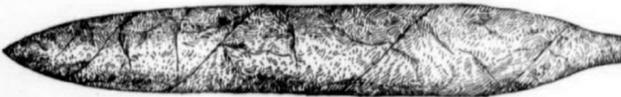
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT

The following article was written by Ben Hanford for the New York Call. Just put MONTANA NEWS in place of the CALL, and you will have the story as we have it here:

"MISMANAGEMENT (OF THE CALL) CAN WASTE MORE MONEY THAN YOU CAN BEG."

That is the answer I received from a man I asked to contribute to the Call Wage Fund. He kept his money. I suppose he has it yet.

The Call has suffered from mismanagement in its business department. There can be no doubt or question about that. From the first issue to the present writing there has been mismanagement, bad management, and no management. The mismanagement has been of all kinds, and present at all times and under all boards and all business Managers.

MISMANAGEMENT (OF THE CALL) CAN WASTE MORE MONEY THAN YOU CAN BEG.

There are many causes for the Call mismanagement. But the fundamental and primary cause is one which could be easily removed by the Call's readers. Want of Money has been and is now the cause of 99 per cent of the Call mismanagement.

A printer who does not know whether he will get his weeks wages in money or in promises will not do good work. A stereotyper who does not know whether he will get money or get a stand-off when pay day comes around will not do good work. An office boy who has not been paid last week's wages will not do good work this week. (Send such a boy on an errand and tell him to hurry back and see what you get.) Conceivably an editor might do good work though uncertain as to his own wage on pay day. But no editor can do good work this week when in doubt if there will be money enough to get out the paper next week. Stenographers and typewriters will not do their best work for the poorest pay—especially if they don't get their wages on pay day, and then part of it is borrowed back from them to pay the wages of some one else who cannot possibly wait another hour.

A business manager cannot do good work if he has to spend all his time begging money to meet checks dated ahead to pay debts today that were due a month ago to creditors who were then met with promises based on expectations that might have materialized if the man who wrote me that "MISMANAGEMENT (OF THE CALL) CAN WASTE MORE MONEY THAN I CAN BEG" had sent money instead of a grouch and had got others to help (as he had promised to do) the Call with money instead of a hammer.

"MISMANAGEMENT (OF THE CALL) AN WASTE MORE MONEY THAN YOU CAN BEG."

That is true. I see Call mismanagement with both eyes shut. I see more kinds of Call mismanagement than there are words and letters on a page. They ALL begin with lack of money. They can ALL be remedied by money.

You can furnish the money. Not a lot of money. But enough. You can furnish it easily. You need not go hungry to furnish it. You need not furnish it at the expense of other necessary socialist activities. You need not starve yourself, your wife, or have your family evicted to furnish the Call with ALL the money needed to do away with ALL mismanagement and start on the road to become the most widely circulated and most influential paper in America.

Debt of Honor

There still remains a debt of \$700 contracted by the Socialist Party of Montana while it owned and was publishing the Montana News. The State Committee has done nothing to liquidate this debt, and the creditors are looking to those who are at present running the News for their money. To pay the debt is an exceedingly heavy task and is handicapping and worrying us considerably. \$500 must be paid as soon as possible, and we are asking individual socialists and locals to loan the Montana News any sum that they may feel disposed and able to advance.

The response has been as follows: Local Lima.....\$20.00 J. E. Bush..... 5.00 Edwin Dew..... 5.00 Wm. Dew..... 5.00 C. Anderson..... 1.00 C. Felck..... 1.00 Total.....\$37.00 To be raised \$663.00 Balance to get.....\$463.00

Bee Hive

By Tryem Helper.

An old friend, Com. R. V. Stunbo of Livingston, comes to the front with five dollars which he exchanges for sub cards.

J. A. Roades, the little jeweler of Lewistown, sends in \$1 for sub cards. T. R. Austin, once the Socialist Mayor of Red Lodge, sends in a sub from Seattle.

Andrew Long of Deer Lodge wants a socialist paper. He incloses 50 cts Best wishes and a year's sub to him.

The Livingston machinists are hustlers wherever they go. A bunch of them in Deer Lodge send in six subs.

Com. J. Marriott takes three subs on the gallop, and fires them in.

Comrade J. Byrne of Anaconda has a grouch at the plutes, so he takes out his little hammer and knocks off \$2 for subs and sends it in.

Another worker and a knocker Fred Roades sends in 50 cts on a bundle. Be a knocker for the News.

Comrade Brown is a repeater. He is here with five subs. Lewistown must be represented.

M. J. Knapp of Big Timber believes in working class politics. He also believes in a working class press and

sends in \$1 for subs to the working man's paper. Go thou and do likewise.

Comrade Haines of Stevensville sends in a squealing \$2.50 for subs. We promptly stopped the noise.

Lots of knockers! Worker Edwin Dew of Belfry knocks submission into \$2.50 and sends it in to his paper for subs.

Mrs. Palsgrove wanted the banner but she just missed it. She sends in six subs.

The Aldridge Miners' Union believe in doing the right thing. They send in for a bundle of 15 for one year.

Next comes the list of ones:

F. W. Smith, Minneapolis; G. P. McDonald; J. Foley, Helena; J. P. Kready, Butte; J. Ticknor, Helena; Rolla Myers, Emmett, Ida.; Frank Mitchell, Gibbs, Helena.

The following comrades sent in two subs:

James Murphy, Deer Lodge; Com. Lourie, Stanford; E. Huntington, Chance.

Get up! Workers, you are doing fairly but some are still asleep. Get up and put your shoulder to the collar and give us a little lift and all will be well. We lack only a little of success. Just \$10 a week more and your paper will appear regularly each week, and be a power in the movement. Now, give us a pull together, go! Twenty more subs a week puts us in good circumstances.

Will you hold back and allow the only socialist paper drag for the lack of twenty more subs a week? Such inaction is deserving of deepest contempt, but I believe and expect better of you. Be a knocker for the News.

We are correcting the mailing list and bringing it up to date to make room for the large number of new names that are to go no. If any mistakes occur, or you do not receive your paper let us know at once so we can make the proper correction.

If you desire the News sent to you, or, if the judgment in your head and the conscience in your breast makes you feel your personal duty to building up the working class press that will be here in the future if mankind and labor are ever to be free, sit down and renew your subscription. Do it now!

And send another. We are obliged to pull the names from the mailing list as soon as they expire, because we cannot afford to carry names not paid for.

A Local Organized at Deer Lodge.

Being in Deer Lodge for a few days and seeing a promising field for a socialist local, I set to work to organize one.

On November 20th we succeeded in organizing what promises to be an active militant local. James Murphy, an old timer in the Montana movement, was elected state committeeman. Murphy is a machinist who has worked all over the West and first joined the party in Livingston.

Bert Dillingham of Local Bingham Canyon, Utah, was elected recording secretary and M. C. Fee, financial secretary.

A literature committee was elected and the work of education planned. The work of scattering literature is to be done by wards. It is the intention of the local to nominate a ticket at the municipal election next spring, and the prospects are that one alderman at least will be elected.

Deer Lodge is the county seat of Powell County and Deer Lodge was one of the points in the county where our vote was the lowest. Powell county had no county socialist ticket nominated at the state election last year, yet the socialist vote of Powell county averages among the highest in the state. Our vote being 12 per cent of the total vote cast in the county. As the total vote is not over 900 in the county it is easily seen that by hard aggressive work it would be within the realms of a possibility to run our vote up to 25 per cent at the next election and elect a socialist to the next legislature. A whole lot lies with the new local at Deer Lodge. If Deer Lodge elects a socialist alderman next April Powell County stands a first rate show to elect a socialist to the next legislature.

We are going to make an attempt to put the Montana News in the homes of every voter in Powell County and if any one desires to help, they can send their donations straight to the News. We can easily receive the names and addresses of voters throughout the entire county.

Twenty-five subs for the News were obtained in Deer Lodge as well as six Appeal subs and one for the Chicago Daily. Three subs were got at Helmsville and one for Ovando while in Deer Lodge.

JAMES D. GRAHAM.

Remember the "Mills of Mammon" goes as a premium for ten new subscribers. Four hundred and fifty pages and not a dry page in the book.

Do you want socialist envelopes? The News will send them to you with socialist sentiments in red ink, for 65 cents a hundred.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Sentenced

Continued from Page 1.

illiterate brutes undertook to read anarchy, mob law and all that into the meanings of socialism and the red flag. The socialist songs were even put up in evidence, and the attempt was made to show that such literature was contrary to public order, and thus establish the claim of the state that the defendant was a conspirator.

Even the capitalist papers are disgusted with Pugh and call him "Thundering Pugh". This Pugh treats Attorney Fred Moore, counsel for the I. W. W., so insultingly, that even stolid Judge Stocker forced him to apologize. The lawyers have been near blows several times. The trial lasted two days.

The "Spokesman-Review" and the "Chronicle", two of the Spokane papers, have been very bitter against the Industrialists all through the trouble and try by misrepresentation to influence the public against them in every way.

Free Press on Trial Also.

Miss Flynn wrote up her experiences in the jail so minutely that the police were determined the matter should not go out to the public, and confiscated the entire edition of the "Industrial Worker" as it came off the press.

In the jail Miss Flynn saw that the prostitutes were plying their trade the same inside as outside. The jailer seemed to be making dates for them. These guards mingled promiscuously with the women at all times, and there was no such thing as privacy or decent reserve. Gurley Flynn wrote this all up. No, wonder the police set aside the American constitution to attack the sacred rights on this press. People may not speak nor may not print the truth.

Where Are We?

Are we in Russia, Spain, Mexico or America. Oh, just in any old capitalist land, where the parasite exploiters want he beaten and bruised exploiters to keep still.

There is a hot time in the old town of Spokane all right. Feeling is running high at a white heat, and the affair is liable to end in a hanging yet. The I. W. W. are fighting a losing game. They are right ethically, but might alone makes right. The machine of capitalist organized society is not to be broken by political methods as and shrewd as those of the masters. A fight like this does considerable

SPECIAL CATHOLIC EDITION

Bishop Carroll is misrepresenting Socialism in Missoula and a big and aggressive fight against Socialism is being organized and carried on by its opponents.

The next edition of the News will be an Anti-Catholic edition, not in a spirit of antagonism and hostility but in a just and righteous defense of the true and sacred principles of social salvation from oppression, poverty, starvation and crime.

You should spread the edition broadcast.

ORDER BUNDLES AT ONE CENT A COPY.

Local Hamilton has been reorganized in splendid shape. Lots of socialists in the Bitterroot when they get going. They bought ten Montana News sub cards.

Get a few subs for the News. It won't hurt you, and it will show that all the people in Montana do not worship at the feet of the Amalgamated Company.

The work of James D. Graham in the western part of the state is having a tremendous effect on the mailing list. Over 50 subscriptions came in from Missoula last week. It is time to stop sulking and come to the front on the positive and imperative necessity of building a working class paper.

The iron hand of the Amalgamated is laid on everything in Montana. If the Montana News goes down, it will be years before a socialist paper can be run in this state again. What are you doing to sustain the News?

A great deal of knocking and underhand backbiting is being done against the News from quarters where there should be a united cooperation in its behalf. Socialists need a united effort to carry on a propaganda that will be acceptable to the working class.

CALL FOR THE BEST

In Bread and Pastry made by the MISSOULA BAKERY A. F. Liedke, Prop. Corner Front & Jackson Telephone 354 Bk, Missoula, Mont.

good as an educator; that is to show to people that their so-called freedom is a farce. That there are no guaranteed rights to those who do not have political power; that this government will not do what it says it will do.

Such a fight is excellent for developing class-consciousness in the workers themselves. It shows them where they head in at when it comes to "their country".

Any one who can go and help this fight, should do so. If you can raise money send to Fred Heslewood, organizer I. W. W. Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho.

All socialists who happen to have business that takes them to Deer Lodge should stop at the Scott House.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson of Hamilton is busy gathering subs for the News. She isn't the pink tea socialist kind. She believes in doing something here and now for the working class instead of eating cake and drinking tea to show how much you love them.

Comrade Brown of Lewistown, writes, when sending in an order for a thousand lodge application cards, "Duggon for the I. W. W. was here last night. On twenty-four hours' notice we could not do much. However, I secured the court-house in which he addressed about seventy-five persons. He is very good indeed, from all reports—I was not there. He took particularly well with the trade unionists. A good man to keep in mind for campaign times.

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- 1. Women and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons. 2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, W. H. Nepp. 3. Impoverished Marriage, Robert Blackford. 4. Puckington, A. M. Simons. 5. Evolution in Literature and Art, Clarence S. Darrow. 6. Single Tax vs. Socialism, A. M. Simons. 7. Wage Labor and Capital, Karl Marx. 8. The Man Under the Machine, A. M. Simons. 9. The Mission of the Working Class, Charles H. Vail. 10. Socialism and Socialism, Charles H. Kerr. 11. Socialist Songs, Compiled by Charles H. Kerr. 12. After Capitalism, W. W. Thurston Brown. 13. National Prohibition, Walter L. Young. 14. Socialism and Reform, A. M. Simons. 15. How I Acquired My Millions, W. A. Corey. 16. A Christian View of Socialism, G. H. Strobell. 17. You Railroad Men, Eugene F. DeLo. 18. Fables of the Water Tank, Edward Bellamy. 19. The Road Religion of Today, Wm. Thurston Brown. 20. Why I Am a Socialist, George D. Heron. 21. The Trust Question, Charles H. Vail. 22. Socialism and Socialism, Robert H. La Monte. 23. The Age at the Root, William Thurston Brown. 24. What the Socialists Would Do, A. M. Simons. 25. The Policy of Being "Good," Charles H. Kerr. 26. Independence and Poverty, F. Twining. 27. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics, Brown. 28. Socialism and the Home, May Walden. 29. Trusts and Imperialism, Gaylord Wilshire. 30. A Sketch of Social Evolution, H. W. Boyd Mackay. 31. Socialism vs. Anarchy, A. M. Simons. 32. You and Your Job, Charles Sanderson. 33. The Socialist Party of America, Plattner, etc. 34. The Price of Intellect, Franklin H. Wentworth. 35. The Philosophy of Socialism, A. M. Simons. 36. An Appeal to the Young, Peter Kropotkin. 37. The Kingdom of God and Socialism, R. M. Walden. 38. Easy Lessons in Socialism, W. H. Lefringwell. 39. Socialism and Organized Labor, May Wood Simons. 40. Industrial Evolution, William E. Trautman. 41. A Socialist Catechism, Charles E. Cline. 42. Civic Ethics, or Money and Social Ethics, C. H. Best. 43. Our Bourgeois Literature, Upton Sinclair. 44. The Book, Jack London. 45. Confessions of a Doctor, Joseph Mott Patterson. 46. Woman and Socialism, May Walden. 47. The Economic Foundations of Art, A. M. Simons. 48. Useful Work vs. Unpleasant Toil, William Morris. 49. A Socialist View of Mr. Rockefeller, John Spargo. 50. Marx on Chateaux, translated by R. H. LaMonte. 51. From Revolution to Revolution, George D. Heron. 52. Where We Stand, John Spargo. 53. History and Economics, J. E. Sinclair. 54. Industry and Democracy, Lewis J. Busan. 55. Socialism and Slavery, H. M. Hyndman. 56. Economic Evolution, Paul Lafargue. 57. What to Read on Socialism, Charles H. Kerr. 58. Slaves, Figs and Freedom, Eugene Ulmer. 59. Why a Workingman Should be a Socialist, Wilshire. 60. Forces that Make for Socialism in America, Spargo. Price five cents each. The sixty books complete in a strong box, or sixty books assorted as desired, sent postpaid for \$1.00.

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When you can come to THE GREAT JUDITH BASIN IN FERGUS COUNTY, MONTANA

Where the wheat grows 40 bushels to the acre. Where every acre will net you \$20. 200,000 acres of rich, productive soil, subject to Homestead Entry. Plenty of rainfall in crop-growing season. Deeded land now selling from \$20 to \$40 an acre.

Send for our large list of farms for sale and free booklet on HOMESTEADS IN THE GREAT JUDITH BASIN

STONER & HARRIGAN

EMPIRE BUILDING BOX 357 LEWISTOWN, MONT.

Employment Trust.

Now comes a possible job trust—like a national blacklist. The National Employment exchange, capitalized at \$100,000, has begun business in the east. It is proposed to establish branch agencies in all the leading industrial centers.

The theory upon which this new institution operates is that of bringing all the great corporations—such as the steel combine, the oil trust, the railways, mines, etc.—into the national exchange, pool the jobs that are to be given out and through a card index system keep close watch of "undesirable" workers.

The direct saving will also be a large item. For instance, now if a railroad wants 1,000 men the corporation pays a certain amount to employment agents to procure the help required, and frequently spends considerable money in advertising. Under the new system the applicant for

work must pay a fee for a job, so that the corporation will be collecting instead of spending money.

If an applicant happens to be an "agitator" he will have a sorry time breaking into a job, and the docile and meek will receive the preference.

Morgan and Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Jacob Schiff, E. H. Gary, Wm. H. Moore and other great captains of industry are backing the job trust.

Publicity of principles is the only possible means of the working class ever coming into power.

The local press must become a power if socialism is to become a reality.

The National American Women Suffrage Association was represented at the American Federation of Labor in Toronto by its Corresponding Secretary, Prof. Frances Squire Potter, who addressed the meeting and was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates.