

VOLE FOR THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

ABOLISH THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

VOL. VIII.

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NO. 29

SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF SOCIALISTS AT WORK

The Old Order Changes. Graft and Waste Giving Way Before Active Socialist Measures. Keep your Eye on Milwaukee

The Milwaukee Socialists have begun their Congressional campaign with a whooping success! They have triumphantly invaded Waukesha, that rocked-ribbed republican stronghold which is united with a part of Milwaukee in one Congressional district. But for this handicap on Milwaukee, we should have sent a Socialist to Congress years ago. This is the district in which Victor L. Berger is now candidate for Congress. Of course, the first necessary step for the Milwaukee Socialists was in some way to break into Waukesha County. Mayor Seidel was assigned to this difficult task. And royally he performed it. He fired the first gun, or in other words, delivered the opening speech of the campaign, in Waukesha City Park. A great republican rally had been advertised with big posters for the same evening. But as only eight persons came to the republican "mass meetings", the republican orator announced that it was "postponed". Meanwhile, the crowd had all gone to the park to hear Seidel. One thousand persons stood all through his speech and listened most attentively. Mayor Seidel was at his best, his voice was in fine trim, his arguments frank, simple, and admirably adapted to his audience. He spoke on the fake issues of the "reform" republicans and exposed them clearly, impressively, and without the slightest bitterness. His evident sincerity made a deep impression on his hearers, and it is safe to say that very many of them have now voted the republican ticket for the last time. This initial victory has greatly encouraged the Waukesha Socialists and correspondingly disheartened the enemy. One of the most interesting projects now actually being worked out by the Milwaukee Socialist administration is the purchase of a municipal stone quarry. The city has a chance to buy a fine quarry of limestone on the shore of the lake. If this purchase is made most of the stone used in the public works of the city can be taken from this quarry. This will be a nucleus, in fact, for a municipal works department. As the Milwaukee charter, amid all its prohibitions and obstacles, does allow the city to buy and sell land, there is no legal obstacle to this purchase. It is therefore likely that stone quarrying will be the first real municipal industry inaugurated by the Socialist administration. This quarry contains enough stone to furnish the city for generations. The stone can be crushed and delivered on board a boat at a cost of 30 cents per cubic yard. If transported in the city scow, transportation will cost 5 cents per yard, and the unloading will cost 5 cents more. As Milwaukee is now paying \$1.25 to \$1.40 per cubic yard for crushed stone, it will readily be seen what will be the saving to the city. If, moreover, the city should use its own tug and its own machinery for unloading, there would be an additional saving of six cents per cubic yard. As the Socialists are planning many and extensive public works, this saving in building material is a most important matter, apart from the splendid example it will afford of municipal industry and Socialist efficiency. And speaking of Socialist efficiency, here is another example. The Milwaukee administration, not finding a Socialist at home who was an expert on street paving, imported one from New York City. The administration felt that for this important part of its work a Socialist was almost indispensable. Of course, quite a howl was raised by the non-Socialists about carpet-baggers and outsiders brought in to govern the city. But before this young Socialist had fairly taken off his coat and gotten to work, he saved the amount of his salary for seven or eight years. He exposed a deal which was on foot to make about 200 per cent profit out of the city by

a firm selling "bithlithic" pavement. This firm asked an exorbitant price for this pavement, and if the graft had not been discovered, the city would have been out more than \$25,000. So much for having a Socialist on the job! But it must always be remembered that the Socialist's motive in saving public money is diametrically opposite to the bourgeois idea of public economy. The bourgeois wants municipal graft stopped in order to reduce taxes. The Socialist administration is not worrying about taxes. It aims at economy in order to have the means for great and beneficent public enterprises. And although the Milwaukee city treasury was left in an almost bankrupt condition by the former administration, it does appear that the Socialist administration will have the means for some of these enterprises in the near future. Even now, the Socialist member of the Council committee on Plats and the committee on streets and the Park Commission are working out the plan for re-platting the city, for the purpose of establishing the zone system. This system will exclude from the residential districts the factories and railroads which now make most districts of the working class homes unsanitary, unsafe, and noisy. The plan is also to solve the housing question by building and renting model workmen's homes. While these projects take time for their proper working out and accomplishment, there are many improvements which the Socialists are now making for the benefit of the working people. For instance, the alleys in the slum districts are being carefully cleared, and rendered more sanitary than under any previous administration. While the Socialists deplore the fact that under capitalism jails and prisons are still necessary, they should at least be constructed on as humane lines as possible. The Milwaukee Socialists are following this principle in the erection of the new Central Police Station. According to an expert in such matters in fact, the professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago, this building, when finished, will be the best city prison in America, from the standpoint of sanitation and comfort, and as to light, and the size of the cells, the windows and the corridors. The committee to whom the plans were submitted, insisted that the cells must receive direct sunlight, for the health and comfort of the inmates, and in fact they demanded all the improved humane, and up-to-date arrangements for prisoners. These are some of the things which the Milwaukee Socialists are now doing and planning. For big things a good deal of time must first be spent in study, thought, and earnest work to bring the details of each project into proper form. And this work is what the Milwaukee Socialists have been and are still doing. But already they are taking the initial steps towards many of these measures, and the near future will begin to show some fruits. John I. Beggs, the Milwaukee street car czar and chief enemy of the Socialists, recently paid us a compliment. All former administrations of Milwaukee, said he, have planned for two years only. Each administration has not thought beyond the term of its own existence. But the Socialists, says Mr. Beggs, should be credited at least with one thing - with making plans for the future. We were not prepared for any praise from this quarter. "Sweet", says Heine, "is praise from the enemy". But whether it is sweet or not (and in fact we Socialists have learned not to pay much attention to what is said about us) it certainly is true. The Socialist plans are laid for the future of the race. Mayer Seidel of Milwaukee has issued a remarkable proclamation. In

proclaiming "Milwaukee Day" at the Wisconsin State Fair, as is the annual custom of the Mayors of Milwaukee, he recommends all citizens to make the day auspicious, all employers to give their employes an opportunity to attend the fair and the school authorities to grant the children a holiday. Then comes the unique part of the proclamation. The Mayor continues as follows: "As we pass the exhibits one by one, let the workers unite in a realization that their long and sacrificial hours have made these products by toil and by co-operation with the forces of nature. Let the legislature, the executive and the judge ask themselves, 'Are we in our acts of legislation, administration and interpretation doing all that is within our powers to extend justice to the men, women and children whose labor, vitality, skill health, whose very lives have been given to create the wealth displayed here?' Let patriots remember that attempts of organized labor to elevate the standard of American citizenship should receive the heartiest co-operation on the part of the authorities under whose auspices these exhibits are prepared. The cause of better social service and better citizenship will in this way be conserved." This is certainly the first time that an American Mayor has ever seized the occasion of a state fair to read the public a lesson on its duties to the working class. Milwaukee has now taken the first real step towards the establishment of

the "Zone System" proposed by the Socialist administration. The idea of the Zone System is to separate the factories with their smoke dust, fumes and noise, from the home district of the working men. It is intended in the future the factories will be in factory districts, and dwellings in the dwelling home districts. To protect the latter from the unsanitary atmosphere and the unsightly prospect of the factories, the two districts will be separated by strips of parks. Milwaukee made a beginning last Tuesday towards carrying out this plan. The county purchased forty acres of land on the western edge of the city. This land consists of three parts which will serve for the three purposes of the Zone System. It comprises a high wooded bluff, admirably adapted for a residence district. Another portion contains the flat land along the Menominee River - just the place for factory sites. Between these two divisions is an exquisitely beautiful little wood, a little remnant of the old primeval forest, which once surrounded Milwaukee, and still inhabited by lovely wild flowers, ferns, and flying squirrels. This, it is proposed, will be left for a natural park, to serve as a screen between the homes and the factories. Of course, this purchase is only the initial step. But much will follow from this beginning - including, we hope, model homes for the working men, owned and leased by the city. Thus the "dreams" of the Socialists

TIMES' PLOT BLAMED TO GOMPERS

(By Pan-American Press) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Samuel Gompers and the officers of the American Federation of Labor are charged in the current issue of the American Industries with furnishing the "murderous inspiration" which caused the destruction of the Los Angeles Times office. In an editorial paragraph which leaves no question as to the nature of the accusation, American Industries says: "The actual deed is the least important. Of greater moment is the punishment of those whose leadership furnished the murderous inspiration, whose attitude toward the law of the land set the example of unbridled and ferocious hatred, whose public harangues and private councils, and whose printed words emboldened the wretches to send to their deaths a score of their fellow men. This is not the first instance of assassination incited in inflammatory teachings. It is not the first time in our history when incendiary words brought deliberate murder. In that fact is this Los Angeles disaster similar to that other national crime which lost to us a good man and a great president. Evidence at Any Cost Labor leaders in Washington, while freely denouncing the outrageous

charges in American Industries, are loth to believe that an actual attempt to "orchardize" the American Federation of Labor officers is being plotted. And yet they acknowledge that the enormous rewards offered by the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Los Angeles has incited detective agencies to get evidence at any cost and started a man-hunt over the United States that may end anywhere. A this time of writing, says American Industries, "there is full evidence that the wrecking of the Times building by a powerful explosive, and the attempted wrecking of General Harrison Gray Otis' residence, and the residence of F. J. Zeehandlaer, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Los Angeles, were part and parcel of a diabolical plot concocted because the score of victims had committed the crime of working for their families and for themselves in defiance of union rules." That American Industries does not confine itself to mere abstract accusations but attempts to offer evidence as to the direct connection between the American Federation of Labor is shown in its printing, verbatim, resolutions passed at the Norfolk convention which provided, asserts American Industries, "a war fund for use in attacking the Los Angeles Times."

LABOR CONDITIONS IN MILWAUKEE

The morning newspapers have made an immediate raise of \$1.00 per week, from \$24 to \$25. The officials of the printers organizations who conducted the conferences relative to these increases, remark that in all of these conferences it was the fact that the laboring administration was in control of the city that seemed to be the deciding factor. And it is not only the printers that have reason to rejoice because of the Socialist victory in Milwaukee. Within ten days of the time that Mayor Seidel and his comrades were elected to office, the following things occurred: The Brand Stove Works settled a strike with its employes to the advantage of the men. The contractors of the big Auditorium came to terms with the unions and the building was made "Fair." The street car company voluntarily raised the wages of its men from \$3.00 to \$3.00 per month and allowed a \$10.00 increase to apprentices. The International Harvester Trust, which has a very large plant in Milwaukee, announced that hereafter it would compensate all workmen for injuries received in their employ. These are a few of the direct and indirect results of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee during the

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A CHAT WITH EDISON ON MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

How Wizard of America Stands Towards Socialists of Milwaukee. Scientific Rebuilding of Cities by Walter Thomas Mills

For some years I have contended that Thomas A. Edison and Luther Burbank are the two greatest men of this generation. Discovery and invention have been the principal means of human progress. Sometime the world's history is to be told with this fact in view. Then the historical accidents will disappear and the creators of new eras will come to the fore. When this shall happen, it will be seen how spasmodic and irregular have been the movements in all lines of human progress. At best discovery and invention are a continuous part of the world's serious business. Among those in the study of living forces, Burbank has no equal. Among those in the study of mechanical powers Edison's is easily the master mind of all. These two have equipped for the work with great care—great expense and are giving their best and ripest years to the common good. When Burbank had so improved the cactus that its food value was no longer in question a syndicate tried to buy and monopolize the plant. Burbank replied that there was no money enough to make the purchase. He was not trying to make money but to make an end of hunger. When Edison had worked out his plan for cement structures to be cheaply made, again a syndicate tried to purchase and monopolize the process. Mr. Edison replied that he was not making this invention in order to make money but with the hope of placing clean, modern, sanitary and beautiful homes within the reach of all. I have not cared to put myself in the way of "the great" or "the near great." I was never present at an inauguration of a new president in America. The chief of figures in such ceremonies does not interest me. Many times I have passed a block away from the president's train without taking the trouble to walk the block to see the man helping to do the things which ought not to be done. Once I even turned my face away when the president was going by. I was more comfortable looking the other way. Recently I met George Westinghouse on a public street. A mutual friend had suggested a meeting but I had no errand and made no call. But I stood for sometime after he had passed, watching his faltering steps. He had been a great organizer of other men's ideas. He had absorbed the fruits of the activities of many brains. He had ruthlessly dealt with inventors of my acquaintance. He had built up enormous business enterprises. He was just then home from New York where the mastery of the business his mind had built had been taken away from him by the speculators who had shared the fruits of his labors but were at last convinced there would be more in the business for the shareholders if there were less in the business of Westinghouse. He too was an inventor. To the end he had been a money maker. He was used by the money makers while they could use him and had been dumped by the money makers just as he had dumped so many workers when keeping them longer would not pay. Not so with Edison. He had been the master among inventors but his greatest interest in what he believes will be his greatest invention is in its service to the common good. I had often wished I might see the face hear the voice and feel the pressure of the personality of both Luther Burbank and Thomas A. Edison. Recently I was made a special commissioner for the city of Milwaukee. Our city had purchased four thousand acres of land—expects to purchase more. It is planning workmen's homes on a large scale and under more rational and practicable plans than have ever before been undertaken. The land will be laid out with wide boulevards—with grass and trees and flowers and fountains of

water everywhere. The houses will be real houses and they are to be provided to the workers at the cost of production and that when the production shall be large scale production as well. It seemed to me that Milwaukee and Edison could work together. Any way I went to West Orange, New Jersey—found my way to the great manufacturing plant he calls his laboratory and sent in my card. Very soon I was told that Mr. Edison would see me and I was directed which way to go. In a large room with a twenty foot ceiling, a balcony all the way around and half way up and cases for models shelves for books and keepsakes and suggestions everywhere—at convenient points were working tables, but in the center of it all sat the man I was looking for. His swinging chair reached both ways to well equipped working desks and he was absorbed in his work. As I approached him he suddenly looked up and said, "My ears are failing me. You will need to speak very distinctly." And then "This is Mr. Mills. Yes, you are a Scotchman." I touched the proper spots on my vocal organs and he seemed pleased with the result. "I can hear you perfectly," he said, renewing his assertion that I was a Scotchman—after I had said I was a Yankee. "But I have been born nine times over in the United States," I said. "Doesn't matter, the tenth time backward was in Scotland." No, my ancestors were from England. That's probably true. All the Mills family are the same family and they all came from Scotland before they ever came from anywhere else." Admitting that I could not disprove his statement I stated the nature of my errand and without interruption until I had told my story of our city's plans. Then I said, "I am here especially to learn about the progress of your plans for cement houses and if it be found that our city could make use of your plans whether we could deal with you as a direct municipality." He was on his feet instantly. "Let me show you what I am doing," he said, and at once turned to a nearby table with a model of the cement house completed in full. Every room with double lights and cross ventilation, all high, light, beautiful—the porch a model of comfort. The roof of red tile, the cement work including foundations, walks all completely reinforced, floors, stairways and roofs, the joints in the house pipes of every kind, effected by electric welding, all modern comforts and conveniences in a working man's home. He showed me samples of the stone as it will show in the completed wall, called attention to the extensive art work in design for both exterior and interior decoration. He showed me the men working in clay whose designs are afterwards made into plaster and finally cast into solid iron. Doors, ceilings, windows, the cornices, all portions of the house where ornamentation would be in order—none are being neglected. When it is remembered that the men still engaged on this work had been two years busily producing these designs, it can be understood how varied are these models. He showed me where the casting into iron was taking place and finally on a great machine of his own invention, the cast iron forms are so carefully milled that the parts are made to fit together with such accuracy that not a cross line will be visible in the finished work. He showed me the half finished structure rising as rapidly as the forms are ready. He explained how the cement would be machine mixed, machine carried to the molds, how completely the cement was protected from bubbles, and finally how in process of use the forms would not be completely unbolted in

Continued on Page 4.

**THE MONTANA NEWS.**

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**THE LOS ANGELES WAR.**

At present there is a fierce labor war on in the Pacific coast states, which extends over various trades. The building trades, brewery workers and iron workers being the active participants. The bulk of the fight at present being borne by the iron trades, principally the machinists. The strike zone extends from Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., to Los Angeles and eastward to Spokane.

At present Los Angeles is the storm center and all eyes have been turned to that city by the ruining of the Times building. As usual organized labor is being blamed for the disaster and the city officials of Los Angeles have been very active in trying to saddle the blame on the unions. Although the unions of Los Angeles have offered assistance, financial and other wise to have the explosion investigated, but every offer of the unions have been turned down by the officials of Los Angeles.

In order that all readers may be better acquainted with the facts of the acts of the Manufacturers' association, Citizens' Alliance, Business Mens' association and the Metal Employers' association, we will give a few facts of conditions that exist and have existed in Los Angeles for some time.

For months past, an attempt has been made by the employers to establish the open shop and the more the employers succeeded, the worse conditions became for the workers. Previous to the calling of the present strikes in Los Angeles, the wages for skilled labor was eighteen per cent lower than the wages in other cities in California and north Pacific coast cities, and the wages of unskilled labor was even lower. While the workers in other cities were enjoying the 9-hour day the workers of Los Angeles were compelled to work 10 hours, and longer.

The so-called open shops in Los Angeles were in reality closed shops, as any man known to be a union man was promptly discharged. Previous to the strike any iron moulder looking for work in Los Angeles had to apply to the general secretary of the Master Founders Association and sign papers to the effect that he did not belong to the union or would join one while in Los Angeles, and moreover would not quit his job and look for work in another foundry in Los Angeles unless he received permission from the firm employing him to do so. These are some of the conditions imposed on the workers by the advocates of the open shop.

Conditions became so unbearable, and the bad working conditions threatened to spread to other coast cities that the union men of Los Angeles appealed to their national organizations and the unions of San Francisco for assistance.

Early last spring organizers were sent into Los Angeles and the city thoroughly organized. The battle royal commenced with strikes, and lock-outs of the various trades. The unions demanding an eight hour day. In order to make the struggle hard on teh unions, the National Metal Manufacturers Association commenced an attack on the iron workers unions in all cities in the Pacific coast states except in San Francisco, where agreements were in existence.

As the struggle developed, the Citizen Alliance became desperate, and over 200 union men were under arrest at one time, for doing picket duty. Mayor Alexander being a citizen alliance man and the majority of the city council being controlled by the alliance, an ordinance was passed making picketing illegal and this ordinance has been used to some effect against the unions and great inroads

made on the treasury of the unions in paying for the legal defence of the pickets.

Along with the struggle on the economic field the workers of Los Angeles entered the political arena. The question of organizing a labor party was discussed by teh unions and the proposition voted down, but the unions by an overwhelming vote decided to support the Socialist Party in the coming election.

Two years ago the two old parties joined forces and united on one candidate in opposition to the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles. After a hard fought campaign the Socialist candidate was beaten at the polls by a few votes, but the size of the Socialist vote caused a panic among the open shop advocates.

Since the unions decided to support the Socialist ticket the increase in Socialist sentiment has been amazing even to the Socialists. During the past three months the Socialist Party in Los Angeles county have added 95,000 members to their ranks. In the city of Los Angeles three hundred persons joined the Socialist local in July, there have been an average of 150 new members for August and September. Donations to Socialist campaign funds in Los Angeles during the past three months amounted to \$2,000.

Twelve new Socialist locals have been organized in the same time, and 60 business meetings and 95 propaganda meetings are held each month by the Socialist locals in Los Angeles county.

All this work is having a great effect on the labor situation and the Citizen Alliance and Manufacturers Association are becoming panicky. Slowly but surely the unions are winning not only in Los Angeles, but in all the other coast cities. In Portland, Ore. a number of shops have signed up the union scale. As the strikers win in other cities, the fight narrows down to a test of strength in Los Angeles, but here the unions are gaining also.

The employers are becoming desperate and as the workers gained in the struggle it is becoming evident that unless something happens to demoralize the unions or give cause for martial law the workers will win a substantial victory.

The Unions are honey-combed with spotters. Before the national organizers arrived in Los Angeles the employers knew they were coming, even when great secrecy prevailed in union official circles. The organizers were shadowed every where by the gum shoe men who were mostly operatives of the Hurst Detective Agency, an institution that flourishes in California spying on union men.

Since the Citizen Alliance Mayor of Los Angeles refused to allow a committee of union representatives to make an investigation of the ruins of the Times building, and with the knowledge that spies are thick among the union men, we come to only one conclusion, and that is. Some Citizen Alliance man or detective to hold his job blew up the plant if dynamite was used. The union men were winning, and a disaster like what happened the Times would do more to defeat the unions than anything else.

We have seen the work of the mine owners in Colorado and Idaho. That they would stop at nothing, not even the shedding of blood, or destroying of their property if the blame could be saddled on the unions and the working class movement wiped out or its growth retarded by such action.

Perhaps the Employers Association may yet have some aggressive, efficient union executive officer arrested, charged with the crime of blowing up the Times building and an attempt made to railroad an innocent union man to the gallows. Corporations have done such things in the past and we expect they will do so again.

The fight that organized labor is putting up in California is magnificent. But help is needed. The unions are under great financial strains. It will take money to win the fight. All union men should bring this matter up in their unions and endeavour to get financial assistance extended to our brother in California. Any donations can be sent to C. F. Grow, Business Agent of the Metal Workers, 538 Maple Ave. Los Angeles, California. Your assistance is needed.

**A HELENA BLATHERSKITE.**

The explosion in Los Angeles has given every opponent of organized labor a chance to let off some of their surplus venom. Among them being the editor of the "Treasure State" a weekly published in Helena.

Here is a sample of his ravings: "Hate was fomented in the breasts of ignorant and brutal men; men who can conceive of no other justice than that which is included in power. They had no other power but dynamite and they used it stealthily, as assassins of the night, wrecking the lives and property of the enemy they had failed to conquer by lawful means. They may not know it, and they

will not admit it, but the blame for most of the riots, assassinations, incendiaries, explosions and plots of out-lawry committed by enraged wage workers, rests ultimately with intemperate exhorters, flannel-mouthed orators bone-headed spell-binders of organized labor. They seldom or never commit such crimes themselves; and yet, if they have a flash of foresight or a modicum of prudence, they must know when and how the monstrous crimes of their followers germinate, gestate and mature.

"We have had them right here in Montana, in Helena, these road agents of industrialism; these paanderers to class hatred and the dark passions of befuddled foreigners. They have called themselves union labor leaders, they have peddled political privileges and wielded their dirty maces of office at primaries and elections. They have conducted strikes and boycotts here, they have fomented discord and crippled commerce and it is to them and their ilk that I ascribe the outrage at Los Angeles."

Is there anything in the above that the editor of the "Treasure State" is not guilty of?

If our memory serves us right, it was not a representation of organized labor, but its maligner—the editor of the "Treasure State", who celebrated the Fourth of July a few years ago by stabbing a Helena merchant in the neck.

Who was it that insulted the Hebrew citizens of Helena by alluding to them as a "predatory race of thieves", and then crawled and apologized in order to hold his job as editor of the Helena Independent, when a deputation of outraged Hebrews called on the publishers of the Independent to resent this insult? It was Rafferty and not a walking delegate of a labor union who insulted the Jewish people and then crawled and apologized to them.

During the electrical workers' strike in Montana a few years ago a mass meeting of union haters was held in Helena, and a syphilitic, democratic politician, who of recent years has been a habitue of Hot Springs, Arkansas, harangued the crowd and a sentiment was expressed at this gathering of silk hats to lynch the active union men of Helena.

Day after day the columns of the Helena Independent were full of the writings of the now editor of the "Treasure State", who advocated that the Silk Hats and Citizens' Alliance of Helena get a rope and hang Alex Fairgrieve and Howard O. Smith, President and Secretary of the Montana Federation of Labor. Had a labor paper or a union man published such stuff, the paper would have been barred from the mails and a warrant issued for the arrest of the writer.

It is not union men that take the side of the corporations when there is a fight on between the public utilities corporations and the people, but the "Treasure State" defends corporate interests and corruption in Helena.

Is it from a patriotic view point that the "Treasure State" defends corporations against municipal ownership? But rather we are inclined to believe that the editor of the "Treasure State" prostitutes his intellect and "bends the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning". We have never seen a union leader in Helena take up as much of the sidewalk as the editor of the "Treasure State" when he gets outside of a few high balls.

The "Treasure State" each week contains sermons or weekly bible lessons from the pen of the Rev. McNamee. We would suggest that the reverend gentleman write a sermon for the next issue of the "Treasure State" for the benefit of its editor and take for his text Luke VI, 41 and 42: "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye and perceivest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

Either how canst thou say to thy brother: "Brother, let me pull out the mote that is in thine eye", when thou thyself beholdest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Gene Debs and the A. R. U. were denounced for the strike of 1894. The Pullman Company won and it is rewarding the public with extortionate methods, and killing them off with unsanitary cars. Better fight Labor's battles and win your own.

Talk about raising man above the brute! Try it on the railroad company if they kill a "critter" they pay for it, sometimes, but if they kill a man, the Coroner marks him a criminal and buries him.

THE GREAT SHAM FIGHT between the dirty faced twins has begun and is in full swing. Just wink the other eye!

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

**HARRY MATTESON**

Of all the nominations made for Representatives in the State Legislature of Montana the nomination of Harry T. Matteson, of Livingston, by the Socialists of Park county, is by far the best made by any party in the state.

Harry T. Matteson is a member of the International Association of Machinists having belonged to that union for over nine years. Harry Matteson has a large experience as a worker in shops and factories in the United States. He is an expert on locomotive construction and stands high as a typical machinist, through his years of hard work he has held higher ideals of justice for the workers and is especially interested in better conditions for women and children. His whole ambition is devoted to the principles of Socialism and is earnest in all his efforts to contribute to the better civilization of the future.

**The Defection of the Capitalistic Parties.**

"Political parties often get very far away from the intent of their founders, and so lose sight of original principles as to leave nothing but the party name as a rallying cry. In such instances party is lost in partyism, and blind adherence to a banner is mistaken for intelligent devotion to principle." —Boyd, Political History of the Republic, page 271.

The democratic party, for instance, began as the champion of men against kings abroad and oligarchs at home, reached the acme of its power as a sustainer of chattel slavery, and today staggers on in impotent senility, blandly mumbling about the "happy" political and industrial conditions of the "Jeffersonian days that were."

And the republican party, which began as a party of the producing classes, maintained by the enthusiasm of uncouth laboring men and farmers became rapidly transformed, through capitalistic congressional jobberies during the civil war, into a reigning aristocracy of wealth and power.

Neither of these parties put, or yet puts, the rein of authority into their members' hands. It was only after Socialists, beginning with Martin Rittinghausen in 1850, had promulgated the direct legislation idea all over the world, that genuine popular government over any extensive and diversified geographical area was possible.

**Rolla Myer, Socialist Nominee Congress, Idaho.**

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Poet's Corner

"Tell 'Em You're Feelin' Fine"  
 Ther ain't no use in kickin' friend,  
 If things don't come your way,  
 It does no good to holler 'round, an'  
 grumble night and day;  
 The thing to do 's to curb yer greif  
 cut out yer little whiwe,  
 An' when they ask you how you are,  
 Jest say, "I'm feelin' fine."

They ain't no man alive but what  
 is booked to git his slap;  
 They ain't no man that walks but  
 what from trouble gets his rap;  
 Go mingle with the bunch, old boy,  
 where all the bright lights shine,  
 And when they ask you how you are,  
 Jest say, "I'm feelin' fine."

Yer heart may be jest bustin' with  
 some real or fancied woe,  
 But if you smile the other folks ain't  
 very apt to know;  
 The old world laughs at heartaches,  
 friend, be they your own, or mine;  
 So, when they ask you how you are,  
 Jest say, "I'm feelin' fine."

Now the Farmers' Union has been  
 "Taff Valed," or, more properly,  
 convicted under the Sherman anti-trust  
 law provision against the restriction  
 of trade. Twelve union farmers in  
 Grand County, Ky., were found guilty  
 and fined in sums ranging from \$100  
 to \$1,000 for committing the crime  
 of urging their neighbors to hold their  
 tobacco crop for a higher price. The  
 farmers insisted that their labor  
 power was bound up in their product  
 and that they had a right to agree  
 among themselves what that product  
 was worth. But the capitalistic court  
 held that they were engaged in a  
 conspiracy under the Sherman anti-  
 trust law. It is noteworthy that only  
 a few days before the Kentucky  
 conviction the United States supreme  
 court ruled in the case of the American  
 Tobacco Co., which has been on  
 trial for a year and which combine is  
 behind the prosecution of the Kentucky  
 farmers, that that trust shall  
 be given another hearing. In other  
 words, the trust case has been postponed  
 for at least another year, and  
 perhaps indefinitely, while the tobacco  
 farmers can pay their fines or go to  
 jail. This rank jugglery of justice  
 will undoubtedly come before the big  
 conference of farmers and other indus-  
 trialists in St. Louis next week and  
 do much to open their eyes to the im-  
 moral practices of capitalism and its  
 prostituted courts.

The average farmer who works on  
 his own farm gets returns for himself  
 which are hardly equivalent to the  
 wages of a skilled worker. The farmer  
 has paid a good round sum for his  
 farm and does not earn interest on his  
 investment. The purchase of his farm  
 was simply the purchase on the part  
 of the farmer of a steady job for him-  
 self. The farmer has nothing to fear  
 from Socialism. On the contrary his  
 condition will be bettered.

A Colorado orchardist sold his entire  
 apple crop to a commission house  
 for a flat price of \$1.50 a box. In  
 every box he placed a note requesting  
 that the purchaser write him and  
 state the price paid for the apples  
 at the other end. Some days ago he  
 received a letter from an "ultimate  
 consumer" in Pittsburg, Pa., who  
 stated that he bought a full box and  
 had paid \$7.00 for it. This means  
 that the transportation companies and  
 the wholesalers who handled the ap-  
 ples, together with the retailer who  
 serves the "ultimate consumer," re-  
 ceived almost four times as much for  
 handling the product as did the  
 farmer who produced the crop. The  
 farmer owns the ground, plants and  
 cultivates the trees, gathers the fruit  
 and packs it in boxes, furnishing the  
 boxes, and gets \$1.50. The three or  
 four other persons through whose  
 hands the product passes receive  
 \$5.50. You may think that it is not  
 fair to cite a single extreme case and  
 draw a conclusion. This case is not  
 an extreme one. It might be called  
 extreme if we had brought in the  
 persons who bought the apples two  
 and three at a time as the "ultimate  
 consumer," paying for them at the  
 rate of five cents each, which is not  
 at all unusual. But our Pittsburg  
 man bought the whole box which  
 enabled him to demand a low price.  
 The fact is, that the above rate of  
 profit permeates nearly every line of  
 business, especially that which relates  
 to necessities like food stuffs. And  
 it is one of the great factors in the  
 present high price wave that is im-  
 poverishing so many of our hard  
 working people. They positively can-  
 not buy what is for sale at the prices  
 demanded.

The central demand of Socialism is  
 the social ownership and democratic  
 management of the means of produc-  
 tion and distribution.

Be Progressive or Red Goblin Will Catch You.

By Victor L. Berger

Robert M. La Follette is a man of  
 unusual talent and ability. He is in  
 every respect a much superior man to  
 Roosevelt.

There is no danger that La Follette  
 can be bought or influenced by any-  
 thing or by anybody except by his own  
 ambition. But there is of course that  
 danger.

La Follette's overwhelming victory  
 in Wisconsin has cleared the road for  
 him to the Republican nomination for  
 the presidency—the ambition of his  
 life.

I sincerely hope that he will reach  
 it, for personally I have no kindliness  
 feeling for Robert M. La Follette and  
 for Francis E. Mc Govern.

However, I will also say that La  
 Follette will then find his limitations.  
 He will learn that the capitalist sys-  
 tem can not be changed from within,  
 not any more than a man can pull  
 himself out of the mud by his own  
 hair.

Nevertheless, the platform which La  
 Follette dictated to his convention is a  
 remarkable document. The framers  
 have taken as many planks from the  
 Socialist platform as they could and  
 stay within a capitalist party.

They have especially plundered our  
 political demands—the demands for  
 democracy in the political field.  
 Several of these cannot be introduced  
 without a thorough change in our  
 constitution.

Of course, even in the political field  
 La Follette does not go far enough.  
 For instance he does not stand for the  
 abolition of the Senate—being a sen-  
 ator himself.

Yet in his primary election cam-  
 paign he adopted the Socialist habit of  
 calling the Senate a "millionaire club"  
 where Guggenheim represents the  
 smelter trust; Alrich, Standard Oil;  
 Depew Railroad; Smoot, Sugar; Dry-  
 den, Insurance, and so on down the  
 line.

But as a student of constitutional  
 history La Follette ought to know  
 that the Senate was established for  
 the purpose of representing wealth  
 and vested interests.

The Senate is a check upon any  
 uprising of the people against the  
 domination of wealth—otherwise the  
 Senate has no function.

However, this we will forgive him,  
 because for the first time in the  
 history of the republican party he  
 made some economic demands.

So, for instance, the workmen's  
 compensation law and that losses from  
 injury be borne by the industry—al-  
 though I am sorry that Mr. La Follette  
 did not include an old age pension  
 plank, which was put into the national  
 republican platform in the convention  
 in Philadelphia in 1900, at the in-  
 stigation of that great republican  
 leader, Marcus A. Hanna, in order to  
 take the wind out of the sails of the  
 Socialists.

The republican state platform also  
 stands for better factory legislation—  
 of course, as far as the Merchants' &  
 Manufacturers' Association of Milwau-  
 kee, which is the backbone of the re-  
 publican party in this county, will per-  
 mit,—and for an investigation of the  
 condition of affairs in city and county,  
 to eliminate waste, to promote co-op-  
 eration and to reduce the cost of living.

We will make an especial note of  
 this, because we will be sure to remind  
 the legislators in Madison of this plank  
 in the platform, which is a good  
 plank, as is also the plank demanding  
 the retention of title to the coal lands  
 in Alaska, and asking the Federal gov-  
 ernment to own the railroads there.

But why only in Alaska, pray?  
 And not also in Pennsylvania, and in  
 Iowa, and in Wisconsin, and in other  
 states? What is a good thing for  
 Alaska ought to be a good thing for  
 the rest of us.

And the demand for the amendment  
 of the anti-trust laws, to permit ar-  
 ganizations of farmers and workmen,  
 the state and national income  
 tax, the state aid to highways, are also  
 good demands.

And I only hope when the republic-  
 ans make a new platform, and espe-  
 cially a national platform, that they  
 take a great deal more from us. And  
 especially that they will carry out these  
 measures.

Of course, all of these, fall fearfully  
 short of any of the Socialist immediate  
 demands, because they do not go to  
 the root of the system and leave un-  
 touched the upas tree which bears the  
 poisonous fruit.

Moreover, whether the republican  
 party of Wisconsin and of the nation  
 will ever attempt to carry out even  
 such platform pledges as they have  
 made this year, will depend entirely  
 upon the strength which the Socialist  
 party will develop this fall.

The leaders of the republican party  
 in their speeches openly admit that

these demands are dictated by these  
 leaders' fears of Socialism and of the  
 Socialist party.

These leaders point towards Milwau-  
 kee and what happened here last  
 spring, and they say to their follow-  
 ers, "You be Progressive, or the gob-  
 lins will get you!"

Now, if the Socialist Party of Wis-  
 consin grows considerably in its vote  
 this fall—if the Socialists elect their  
 county ticket in Milwaukee—elect  
 many representatives to the legislature  
 —and particularly elect two congress-  
 men—then the republicans of the  
 state of Wisconsin will fall over each  
 other next winter to carry out the de-  
 mands of their platform as far as they  
 can.

And even the national demands of  
 La Follette will receive very serious  
 consideration in the Congress of the  
 United States.

But if the Socialist vote should go  
 back in any way this fall—then I here-  
 by predict that nothing worth while  
 will be done.

So it is really to the advantage of  
 La Follette and the sincere Progress-  
 ives that the Socialist goblins should  
 grow in numbers and in strength.  
 And we hereby promise that they will  
 grow all over the state.

The Socialists will not only carry  
 Milwaukee county but will also elect  
 two congressmen. And the senior  
 Senator of Wisconsin will be in a good  
 position to view "the alarm" after the  
 election—and after the session of the  
 legislature has adjourned also possibly  
 to "point with some pride." And all  
 on account of the red goblins.

And as for the platform of the dem-  
 ocratic party, it does not matter what  
 its platform says, because as a rule the  
 democrats seldom know that they have  
 a platform.

In this particular one, they also de-  
 clare for home rule, the initiative, the  
 referendum and the recall, and for the  
 election of Senators by direct vote, a-  
 gainst the protective tariff, and for an  
 income tax like the republicans—but  
 they have no economic demands.

Instead they declare for a dollar a  
 day pension for old soldiers. This  
 latter demand is so much the more  
 asinine from the old Copperhead party,  
 because it was responsible for the  
 Civil War. If that aggregation of  
 politicians and office seekers had a  
 scintilla of brains in their assemblage  
 it would have declared for an old age  
 pension for all the workers. They  
 could easily have done so, because they  
 would never have come into a position  
 to carry it out.

As for the effect of the republican  
 platform upon our party—Mr. La  
 Follette knows by experience that he  
 will not be able to get one single  
 class-conscious Socialist vote on the  
 strength of it.

Not a single workingman, nor a Social-  
 ist, who understands that the re-  
 publican party is the political expres-  
 sion of capitalism and can never be  
 anything else, will vote that ticket no  
 matter what its platform promises may  
 be.

And every well-meaning true Pro-  
 gressive—he be neither workingman,  
 nor Socialist—who understands the  
 political situation, will vote the Social-  
 ist ticket this fall and elect Socialist  
 assemblymen and congressmen and  
 county officers, in order to make it  
 even possible for La Follette and Mc  
 Govern to attempt to make good their  
 platform promises. That is the  
 situation.

Labor is discovered to be the great,  
 the grand conqueror, enriching and  
 building up nations more sure than  
 the proudest battles.—Channing

Once Socialists were sneered at for  
 being fools. Now it is the non-  
 Socialist who is being sneered at for  
 his lack of sense.

Am I my brother's keeper? "Av  
 cut it out." Where do you live—in a  
 box car or at the sand house?

The liberty of the capitalist law is  
 the glorious liberty of the bosses to  
 compel wage-workers to scab.

"ELORE" (Forward) the official  
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VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Splendid Example of Socialist at Work  
 Continued from Page 1.

are slowly taking tangible form.

Another important measure was the  
 first taken by the Socialist alder-  
 men towards the establishment of a  
 municipally owned electric light plant.  
 Fully ten years ago both old parties  
 promised the citizens of Milwaukee a  
 municipal light plant—that is, they al-  
 ways made this promise before elec-  
 tion, and forgot it afterwards. But  
 when the Socialists got into the city  
 council as a "dangerous" minority,  
 the old parties were compelled to keep  
 their word, so far as to submit the  
 plan to a referendum vote. The citi-  
 zens voted for the plan—but a "cap-  
 tain of industry" blocked the measure  
 with an injunction, based on a legal  
 technicality.

Now the Socialists have started the  
 plan again. And this time they are  
 determined that the people shall get  
 their own lighting plant.

It takes time to make over a big  
 capitalistic city into a city for the peo-  
 ple. But the Socialists of Milwaukee  
 are on the job, and they will finish it,  
 as far as our obsolete charter and the  
 laws of Wisconsin, dictated by the  
 "interests" big and small, will permit  
 us to accomplish our task.

The Milwaukee Socialists made a  
 very auspicious beginning of their  
 Monday factory gate meetings last  
 Monday. Their first meeting was held  
 at the Harvester Works. The weather  
 was cold, and the Harvester Band  
 gave a concert during the noon hour.  
 In spite of these drawbacks, nearly  
 nine hundred men came outside to  
 hear our speakers. The speaking, as  
 usual, was attended by a distribution  
 of literature. The Leaflet entitled  
 "Theodore Roosevelt, our Foremost  
 Fakir," was received with especial  
 eagerness and many smiles.

To comply with the requirements  
 of the law, the Social-Democratic  
 candidates of Wisconsin met in Mad-  
 ison to adopt a party platform. As  
 our state platform was adopted by  
 a party convention last May, and rat-  
 ified by a referendum vote of our  
 membership, this was rather a per-  
 functory duty. However, the candi-  
 dates also adopted, not as a part of  
 the platform, but as a resolution, a  
 demand for wage commission. The  
 idea is to fix a minimum wage scale.

A most significant proof of the  
 scare the Wisconsin Socialists have  
 given the old parties in this state,  
 is to be found in the state platform  
 of the Republican party. This plat-  
 form contains any amount of stolen  
 thunder. It advocates employers' li-  
 ability, the initiative, referendum  
 and recall, home rule for cities,  
 separate classification of trusts and  
 unions, election of United States sen-  
 ators, and other radical or semi-rad-  
 ical measures.

And the reason publicly given by  
 one of the Republicans leaders, Sen-  
 ator Morse, for this change of policy  
 is also very significant. In a speech  
 delivered before the Republican con-  
 vention, Senator Morse characterized  
 Socialism as "pernicious and dan-  
 gerous." He urged the convention to  
 adopt progressive measures because  
 "if we do not somebody else will. Go  
 with me to Milwaukee and what do  
 you find there? The Socialists, as you  
 know, are absolutely controlling the  
 city of Milwaukee today, and they will  
 ere long exert a wonderful influence  
 on other parts of the state. How is  
 it that they and their pernicious  
 doctrines are spreading so rapidly?  
 It is because other parties are neglect-  
 ing certain problems." This Repub-  
 lican senator also declared that the  
 Social-Democratic party is the only  
 one the Republicans need fear.

Thus Senator Morse has let the cat  
 out of the bag. The Wisconsin Pro-  
 gressive Republicans are ahead of the  
 rest of their party only because they  
 are afraid of the "pernicious" So-  
 cialists. Just as soon as the Socialists  
 develop the same strength in other  
 states we shall see the Republicans of  
 those states also proposing the  
 separate classification of trusts and  
 unions, employers' liability, and other  
 measures to appease the workmen.

Meanwhile the Wisconsin Socialists  
 are not concerned because the Pro-  
 gressives are stealing their thunder.  
 We have plenty of thunder left.  
 Exactly in proportion to the growth  
 of Socialism, we may expect that the  
 other parties will adopt progressive  
 measures. Thus even while we are  
 the minority, we may force through  
 a great deal of legislation for the  
 benefit of the working class.

The first campaign lie against the  
 Milwaukee Socialists proved a fear-  
 ful boomerang for the capitalist poli-  
 ticians. A conspiracy was cooked up  
 against the commissioner of public  
 health appointed by the Social-Dem-  
 ocratic administration, and he was con-  
 fronted by a terrible accusation and  
 arrested. Although this officer was  
 not a Socialist, and was simply ap-  
 pointed as an expert, yet the object  
 of course was to discredit the So-  
 cialist administration. But on investi-  
 gation the case proved to be a sort

of Dreyfus case and has reacted on  
 the district attorney, who attempted  
 thus to make political capital and get  
 himself re-elected. Just the contrary  
 has been the result. Decent people  
 who are not Socialists have been  
 simply disgusted by this outrageous  
 conspiracy.

The case has been dismissed, and  
 the accused found innocent by an  
 investigation made by order of the  
 United States government. Thus the  
 Socialist administration has emerged  
 from the first dastardly attack upon  
 it with more prestige than it had be-  
 fore.

Meantime, the administration keeps  
 on sawing wood. Prof. John R. Com-  
 mons of the University of Madison  
 has just been appointed to the mun-  
 icipal research bureau. Professor  
 Commons is admirably adapted to this  
 work and will no doubt achieve great  
 results.

The Social-Democrats in the Mil-  
 waukee city council have voted to  
 place the University Extension  
 Bureau in the city hall. Besides the  
 regular class lectures there will be  
 two lectures a week open to the pub-  
 lic. These lectures will be delivered  
 by the best talent in the country on  
 live topics connected with civic and so-  
 cial questions. This is in fact the  
 beginning of a municipal university.

This is greatly needed. The Univer-  
 sity of Wisconsin, being situated in  
 Madison, is difficult of access for  
 young men and women of Milwaukee  
 without means. Education should  
 be brought to their doors and made  
 easily obtainable. This is one of the  
 objects of the Milwaukee Socialists.

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 necessary outcome of economic con-  
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 are used by the capitalists to main-  
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GALLATIN COUNTY. Representatives. Jacob M. Kruse. John J. Peacock. Thomas B. Quaw. Clerk and Recorder. Samuel B. Walker. Treasurer. Henry Topel. Sheriff. William Friday. Assessor. E. T. Bowles. Coroner. Calfee. Superintendent of Schools. Frederick Cornelius.

PARK COUNTY. Representatives. H. Matteson. C. E. Bailey. Clerk and Recorder. Roy Pennicott. Sheriff. C. Elliott. Treasurer. Al. Grenier. Assessor. John Rankin. Superintendent of Schools. Mrs. Eva Wells. Public Administrator. Karl Lapher. Commissioner. M. L. Baker. Constables. Auther Lyall. Jesse Lyons.

RAVALLI COUNTY. State Senator. O. B. Jones. Representative. J. Worth Goodson. S. Kupula. Commissioner. W. R. Gifford. Sheriff. Ed. Barrill. Treasurer. A. B. Platt. Clerk. Oscar Paralli. Recorder. William Gorham. Public Administrator. John Johnson. Coroner. E. G. Wheeler. Assessor. Wilder Bryan.

The capitalist apologists cry out against the doctrine of Socialism because it makes the workers discontented with their lot and endangers the stability of capitalist rule. When a thief is caught robbing a capitalist, the capitalist apologist cry out that the robbery should be made to cease and they do not rest until the thief is safely behind the prison bars. But when the workers catch the capitalists robbing the workers of the product of their toil, the capitalist apologists do not try to stop the robbery, but protest against the workers becoming discontented. What foolish persons capitalist apologists are.

THE NEXT CONGRESS

When the Congress of the United States next meets, something new is almost sure to happen.

It is almost sure that here and there scattered about the hall will be men who are different from any that have ever been there. These men will be Socialists.

They will not represent "the vested interests," but speak the voice of labor.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIALIST CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

Amount, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Name this paper \_\_\_\_\_ In the two National Campaigns of 1896 and 1900, the Democratic National Committee spent \$1,100,000. The Republican Committee spent \$26,000,000. The Roosevelt-Parker Campaign of 1904 cost the Democrats \$1,250,000. The Republicans, \$3,500,000. These are the official figures. The capitalists contributed these enormous sums, and they got their money's worth. WHAT WILL YOU GIVE FOR YOUR CAMPAIGN? DO IT NOW! Mail your donation and this blank to J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

IDAHO NOTES. Comrade Secretary: I am writing you through the kindness of the state office, under authority from the State Execut. Committee. I am, as you know, Socialist nominee for Congress from Idaho. It was originally planned by the executive committee for the nominees for both congress and Governor to make a speaking tour of the state. As both these nominees are financially poor, it devolved on the state committee to guarantee to them their expenses or they could not make the campaign.

Now comrade secretary, the dues-paying Socialist party for Idaho consists of scant five hundred members. Of each member's monthly dues, only ten cents, or less than fifty dollars in all goes to the state office, and of this amount it takes twenty-five dollars each month to pay the salary of state secretary. This leaves a total stated income of the state office of scant \$25 a month to meet other state expenses.

It is clear, therefore, that for the state office to send even one of the nominees over a sparsely settled state like this, bearing his travelling expenses and perhaps some wages, is bound to mortgage the state treasury of our party for many months to come and so cripple the Perpetual Idaho Campaign Work that we have already planned to take up vigorously after election. At the same time, there must be some campaigning, or we lose the autonomy of an Idaho movement. Are we, then, to turn over our state campaigning to moneyed men?

Not much, listen! The Executive committee proposes, and I heartily agree with them (instead of spending our money in paying expenses and wages of state nominees) we wage as hot a literature campaign as the finances of the state treasury will permit, and that the distribution of this literature be supplemented by as vigorous and telling a personal campaign in each county as the local comrades can command, whether by local talent or by national talent.

As a grand round-up, Debs is to be in the state just before election. Now, comrade secretary, what about it? Is this literature of the state nominees going to be put into the voters hands, or not? No matter about the Socialist party members; they will vote right, anyway. But who would rather read Socialist arguments in private, than be caught at a public Socialist meeting? Are you going to put the argument of your state nominees into their hands? That is what we want to know.

The printing and postage on this literature costs money, but not so much as railroad and stage fare, and hotel bills, and wages of nominees. Therefore we do not want this literature wasted. At the same time, we want it sowed in every fertile brain in Idaho.

And so, comrades, it is up to you. Who is the man in your local that the distribution of this literature should be committed to? Send his name, and at once to Thomas J. Conrad, State Secretary, Emmett, Idaho.

Don't wait for a meeting of your local to parley over this matter. Send the name of your reliable man. Say how much literature you can use. How many voters you can supply.

Yours truly, Rolla Myers, Socialist Nominee for Congress.

The fellow who gets nothing for nothing is alive all the time making something for the fellow who does nothing. Figure out that puzzle if you belong to the useful class, and then vote right the next time you get a chance.

We are getting out special edition of the News for the Idaho and Wyoming campaign. Socialists in those states should send in their orders for extra copies at once. \$1.00 for one hundred copies in bundles.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES

We print posters, circulars, election cards and everything to make the Socialist campaign effective.

Plaster your territory with campaign posters. Large bills to be pasted on bill-boards and hung up in hall's a specialty. Send for samples.

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Why give your printing to an old party house? Old party papers are fighting the Socialists. PATRONIZE SOCIALIST PRINT SHOPS.

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A Chat with Edison on Municipal Progress.

Continued from Page 1. going from one building to another but whole sections of the forms could be unbolted and carried on steel cranes directly from one structure to another and so both taken down and lifted up with the least possible expenditure of time or toil.

He gave me estimates showing that thirty-seven men with a joint equipment costing about \$5,000.00 per man could build 225 houses in a year at an expense of \$80.00 a house, including their wages and that these houses could not be produced with the same comforts under present methods for less than \$5,000.00 each. "And then," said he, "they would be no such houses as mine will be. These cement houses will be beautiful, sanitary, will have great variety in architecture, cannot possibly burn up and will last forever. They will be sound-proof, dust proof, damp proof and vermin proof, easily heated and cool and comfortable in the warmest weather."

His final words to me were, "My message to Milwaukee is that here is a great opportunity. She can entirely rebuild the homes of her city and it will never cost the city nor the people in the city anything to do it."

"In the first place, I do not want a dollar of profit out of my invention." Then he went on arguing to show that the city could issue its bonds, build the houses, sell them to the people, with the installment payments of the buyers, pay off the bonds, that the buyers would not be paying in payments more than one-fourth of what they are now paying in rents and that the whole transaction need not exceed ten years while in process.

The conclusion was clear. Neither the city nor the people in the city would have expended a dollar of other funds. The city's credit only would have been used—no city funds of any sort. The purchasers would have been saving three-fourths their rent while making the purchases. Surely here is an opportunity.

Many thinkers hold that the whole world is soon to be re-built. There are reasons for thinking that it may come sooner than the thinkers think.

The man who works is kept on the jump from morning till night. He goes home tired out. He has little time in which to read. He has little time to study up how his boss takes it easy. He himself knows just how much he is squeezing out of the workers. He hires lawyers and law-makers to give him the authority to squeeze more and more out of the work of his wage-slaves. The scheming capitalist, by his robbery of the workers, is able to live without working and has leisure to devise more cunning schemes for robbing the workers still further. Socialism is a philosophy that explains the robbery to the workers and shows them how to throw off the power of the capitalists. Is it any wonder that the capitalists do not like Socialism?

Hungarian Socialists, Attention.

Elore, a weekly paper published at 1528 Second Ave., New York City, is rendering good service and is deserving of all possible support. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year. English speaking comrades will be rendering valuable assistance to this institution by bringing the publication to the attention of Hungarian Socialists. While an increase in the subscription list is the thing most desired, any direct contribution for the support of Elore will be highly appreciated.

The Italian Socialists report that some of the agents of capitalist Italian publications issued in Altoona, Pa., and Pittsburg, Kans. are soliciting subscriptions under false pretences and representing the said papers to be the official organs of the Italian Section of the Socialist Party. Italian Socialists should be informed that the only paper supporting the Socialist Party and printed in the Italian language is "La Parola dei Socialisti", published at 874 Blue Island Ave., Chicago. Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Read The Diary of a Shirt Waist Striker, by Theresa Malkiel, member of National Woman's Committee, Socialist party and Woman's Trades Union League. Handsomely bound in flexible linen cover, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Send orders to The Montana News.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection. It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers. Organize a farmers union in your district. Further particulars can be had by sending a letter of inquiry to Union Farmer, Box 908 Helena Montana

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