

What The Farmer has and What He Might Have

By Allen L. Benson

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Among the most conspicuous of the privileges that the farmer has under capitalism is that of working from 14 to 16 hours a day during the planting and reaping season.

His wife has the same privilege and usually his children are taken out of school by the time they are 16 years old and put to work in order that it may not appear that their parents are monopolizing an undue proportion of the blessed privilege to work.

Generally speaking, almost two out of every three farmers have the privilege of owning their land, though this is a privilege that is rapidly being taken from them, as is shown by the census figures for the last 60 years. And the movement toward farm tenantry is gaining such headway that under existing conditions, not many more generations of farmers will be required to pay any taxes on land. Thus another of the farmer's burdens will be unloaded upon the shoulders of the struggling landlord.

The farmer and his wife also have the privilege of working for less wages than they pay their hired man, as is shown by these census figures for 1900:

The total value of all farm products raised in 1899 was \$4,717,069.973.

The number of farms was 5,737,373, each averaging 146.2 acres. Dividing the value of the farm products by the number of farms, we find that the average annual income of each farmer was about \$770.

A hired man six months of the year with wages at \$25 a month and board estimated at \$8 a month amounts to \$198 and reduces the farmer's cash in hand to \$572.

All farm property being valued at \$20,439,901,164 and the number of farms being 5,737,372, it follows that the average value of a farm from which \$770 is annually produced is \$3,562.

The annual interest on \$3,562 at 6 per cent is \$213.72, which subtracted from the \$570 that the farmer has left after paying the hired man, leaves \$356.28.

The farmer's wife contributing as much as her husband to the value of the wealth produced on the farm—and there is no doubt that she does—their joint net product, \$356.28, must be divided by 2, and the quotient, \$178.14, divided by 156, the number of days in six months, to ascertain the daily wage of the farmer and the farmer's wife.

Which shows that the annual income of the average farmer and his wife is equivalent to a daily wage of \$1.11 each.

The hired man's income for six months, including board, is equivalent to a daily wage of \$1.28.

And the farmer and wife, instead of working only six months for what they get, as their hired man does, have to work the whole year.

Divide the net annual income of the average farmer and his wife—\$356.28—by 313, the number of working days in a year, and the daily wage of the farmer and his wife amounts only to 55 cents each. And, of course, that is the way it should be figured, because the farmer and his wife have to work all the year for what they get.

And again, let the fact be emphasized that these figures were not made by Socialists. They were compiled by the United States government and may be found on pages 217 to 210 of the "Abstract of the Twelfth Census" as well as in Volume 5, pages 122, 694, 696, 698 and 700 of the regular reports, references to which are noted in the "Abstract."

Of course, these figures do not blend very nicely with the "prosperity" statistics that the politicians prepare when they want the farmer's votes.

But they DO fit in very nicely with the conditions that exist on the farms, where the farmers and their wives work, year in, year out, to eke out a very plain sort of existence. They also tally quite accurately with the figures that the census bureau gives out with regard to the rapidity to which the farmers are losing the ownership of their farms. Yet the government's figures on farm tenantry and farm incomes and the politicians' "statistics" on the farmer's glorious "prosperity" cannot both be true. Any observing individual should be able to make a tolerably fair estimate as to which of the conflicting sets of figures is likely to be near the truth. But this fact may be of assistance to those who are unable to make up their minds from their own observations as to the farmer's prosperity or poverty: The census figures were not prepared with the expectation that they would be generally read and as a matter of fact, they are not generally read. Only an insignificant few ever delve in the eleven ponderous census volumes, and hours of study are necessary to find the few important figures that are buried in the masses of unimportant statistics. On the other hand, the politicians who prepare the "prosperity" statistics always desire that they shall have the widest publicity and, as a matter of fact, they are heralded broadcast over the land.

Now since it is plain that there was lying either in one case or the other, since the figures are in such violent conflict with each other, is it likely that the census officials lied when they prepared figures that they expected few would read, or that the politicians lied when they prepared "statistics" that they knew all would read?

As a matter of fact, the farmers are poor and, since the census figures show that they are steadily losing the ownership of their land, it is plain that they are growing poorer and will continue to grow poorer so long as the existing system of industry be maintained. Go at random through the country, take any old farmer who has been working all his life, divide the value of his present holdings by the number of years he has been at work and it will be found that the annual sum that the farmer and his wife have been able to save over and above the cost of their mea-

gre living expenses constitutes an extremely small wage for each.

In brief, this is what the farmer has, under capitalism, not mentioning the mental anxiety connected with such poverty, which is perhaps the most important consideration of all.

This is what the farmer WOULD have under Socialism and what he WOULD have when Socialism comes:

Every farmer would own a house, just as SOME farmers now own the houses in which they live. A house is not capital, since it is not wealth used to produce MORE wealth and the ownership of houses would be vested in individuals, just as they are now.

No longer despoiled of four-fifths of his product, each farmer would be able to own his own house, and such temporary renting as there might be from time to time would be for a rental that would represent only the actual depreciation of the house through wear and natural decay—not a great item when the fact is considered that with the profits cut out of the prices of building materials, the cost of a house would be much less than it is now.

Or, of course, if a majority of the people should decide that it would be more economical for the government to buy all the houses that their owners wished to sell and rent them for a sum barely covering depreciation, giving the tenant the right to stay in the house a life-time if he desired and reserving to his family the right to keep the house as long as they might wish—if a majority of the people should decide to do this way, of course they could do it. Socialism, however, would not give the government power to terminate a lease so long as the tenant fulfilled his part of the contract and desired to continue the contract. Nor would the government be given power to terminate a lease because of the inability of the tenant to fulfill the obligations of his contract, provided such failure was due to sickness or any extraordinary misfortune. The chronic loafer, however, would be given short shrift.

Coming to the land every farmer, as well as every other individual, for that matter, would be given the right to use, as the site for his home, a generous plot of land, without charge of any kind. Any individual could select any site for his home that was not already in use by another and keep it until he died of old age if he liked, and his family could have the first claim upon it after his death and keep it so long as any member of it should desire to live on that particular spot. No individual, or family, however, would be permitted to retain the land upon which a house was located after they no longer desired to live upon it. When the occupant of a piece of land no longer desired to use it, its control would again revert to the government, which would place it in use again by any one of a dozen simple yet just methods that might be adopted. The house, belonging as it would to the individual, could be sold by him, rented for a sum equivalent only to depreciation, or sold to the government, if a majority of the people should so decide for a sum representing the cost of duplicating it in its existing condition.

The land could be worked in either of two ways. All that Socialism now says of the land question, so far as it pertains to the land the farmer tills, is that any individual should have the right to till as much land as he might need to make a comfortable living without asking anyone's consent or paying anybody for the privilege of using land that was made by God, for all his children, rather than by God for a few real-estate speculators and land-sharks.

If the majority of the farmers should so declare, each could till his own farm, just as he does now, and keep it until his death, with the right given to his wife and children to keep it so long as they might care to use it. If this plan were adopted, anyone would have the right, under Socialism, to apply for a generous tract of land not in use, and be given as absolute possession of it so long as he might care to till it, as he would have if he actually owned it. Not even the government could force him off the land against his will so long as he wished to use it, except by condemnation proceedings for public purposes, as is now done when some public improvement makes it advisable to disturb the rights of an individual.

On the other hand, if a majority of the farmers should say that they wished to farm their lands in common, instead of each having a farm by himself, they could do that way. A Director of Agriculture, for a state or some specified tract of land acting under the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, could direct that certain grains should be raised in a certain territory, because the soil and climate were better adapted to the raising of such grains than anything else. The market would be studied, just as it is now by the agricultural department, and enough of each farm product raised to afford a safe margin over the probable demand. Production could be carried on under a big scale and the greatest product attained with the least expenditure of labor. At the end of each week, or each month, each farmer would make affidavit to the number of hours he had worked since a given date, and the government would forward a labor-time check in payment. Capitalism has so developed the tendency to lie that a few perjurers might have to be sent to the penitentiary at first; but the lying would not be extensive even at the start and would soon disappear. The individual whose income has been increased 400 or 500 per cent is not likely to reward the person or persons who have increased it by loafing at his work, or perjuring himself in order to steal from them. Still, a few might do so at the start and they would be sternly dealt with.

If the farmers should choose to till their land in common, they might also choose to live in little communities near the center of their tracts of land, instead of living far from each other as is now the custom. A profitable social feature would thus take the place of what is now the

monotonous existence of the farmer's wife. With each farmer receiving all of his product instead of a fifth of it, it would not be necessary to work so many hours in order to live even much better than the average farmer now lives, and the leisure time would be devoted to beautifying the homes—which would still remain the private property of those who lived in them—or to study and recreation.

Anyone will agree that this is a beautiful picture of rural life. The only question now is whether it is possible to make this picture a reality. Let's see about that.

We have the census figures for it that the average laborer produces about six times as much wealth by his labor as he receives in the form of wages. Socialists claim that the difference between the value of a laborer's product and the amount of his wage is eaten up by interest, rent and profits, or wasted in competition.

Suppose that interest, rent, profits and competition were to be destroyed. What would happen? What would be the result to the farmers and the rest of the wealth-producing class? Is there anything plainer than if the wealth they produced were not wasted in competition, or absorbed by others in the form of interest, rent and profits that each member of the wealth-producing class would be permitted to retain his whole product and thus be in receipt of an income almost six times as great as the average toiler now receives?

Where else could the wealth go if none of it were wasted in competition and no one were permitted to take it from the producers?

Does the picture begin to look more like a real world that is only waiting for us to step into it?

Take up some of the things that lie close to the farmer's life: The railroads are now operated to enable certain gentlemen to juggle with their stocks and have marble palaces in New York and Newport with million dollar summer homes in the Berkshire hills—all these are made possible by charging those who use the railroads, the farmers among the rest, three or four prices for freight rates and equally exorbitant prices for traveling.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to own and operate the railroads, NOT for the purpose of making wealthy any man or men, but for the purpose of carrying freight and passengers at the cost of giving the service?

Would THAT help the farmers any? The packing companies now exist, NOT for the purpose of performing a public service by butchering the farmers' hogs, cattle and sheep and distributing the products, but for the purpose of making the stockholders of the packing companies rich. This they do by entering a conspiracy to pay the farmers as little as possible for their live stock and charging the public as much as they can for dressed meat and the by-products of the packing business, which are numerous and valuable.

Now, meat can be manufactured into merchantable forms much more economically on a large scale than it could be by a horde of small packers, and the trust is therefore an economical device to the extent that it saves labor and wealth. But suppose the people, through the government, were to pack all meat, and manufacture all of the numerous by-products of the packing business and do it at cost.

Would THAT help the farmers any? Reaping machines are now made, NOT to enable the farmers to cut their grain, but to enable a few estimable gentlemen to live in mansions on the Lake Shore drive in Chicago and spend more money in three days than the average laborer receives in a year. This they do by paying labor \$24 for making a reaping machine, wasting \$40 to sell it, and then selling it to the farmer for \$120.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to make their own reapers and thus reduce the cost of reaping wheat?

Would THAT help the farmers any? All other farm machinery is now made by private individuals, who engaged in business, not because they wanted to perform a service for the farmers by supplying them with machinery, but because they wanted to make profits for themselves. This they do by charging much more for farm implements than it costs to make and sell them.

Suppose the people, through the government, were to make all the machinery that is used on farms, cut out the private capitalist's profits and the wastes in competition and thus reduce the cost of tilling land to the lowest possible figure?

Would THAT help the farmers any? Men who now buy the farmers' products pay their prices therefore that do not enable the farmers to obtain from their own labor what any other laborer has produced in the same length of time, notwithstanding the fact that no man's labor is entitled to greater reward than that of a farmer. This they do because the prices of farm products are fixed by the necessities of the poorest class of farmers, who are compelled to rush to the markets and accept practically any price that is offered; and in this, they are aided by the unjust and unscientific medium of exchange that we now have.

Suppose the government were to cut out all of this middleman business and pay the farmer with a labor-time check that would enable him to exchange any given number of "hours—worth" of his product for the product of any other laborer for the same number of hours?

Would THAT help the farmers any? The picture is NOT a mirage. It is the shadow of a coming event that is cast before us. We can hasten its coming if we will; we cannot stop it if we try. But we can make present conditions even worse before they will naturally become better if we are determined to do so.

Debs and Hanford, Socialist National Nominees 1904!

An Interesting Biographical Sketch of the Career and Lives of Labor's Standard Bearers

Eugene V. Debs

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Party candidate for president, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, and at the age of 15 years began work as a railway employe in Vandalia railroad car shops. Afterwards he worked as fireman on a freight engine for several years and became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was made editor of the Brotherhood magazine in 1877 and three years afterwards he was chosen general secretary and treasurer, a position which he occupied for thirteen years, resigning it in 1893 to organize the American

Railway Union which was intended to unite the railway workers of America in one great organization.

Within a year the Great Northern Railway strike was fought and won. Through this contest the wages of thousands of workers from St. Paul to the Pacific coast were saved from reduction and the railway managers awoke to the fact that they had a new power with which to grapple.

In May 1894, the famous Pullman strike occurred. Unable to affect a settlement by arbitration, the A. R. U., took up the matter in the national convention in session at Chicago in June. As a result a boycott was declared against the Pullman

cars, to take effect July 1st. Within a few days the entire railroad system of the country extending from Chicago west and south to the Gulf and Pacific coast was tied up and the greatest labor strike in the country's history was on.

On July 2, 1894, Judges Woods and Grosscup at Chicago, issued a sweeping "omnibus" injunction. Mr. Debs and associates were arrested for contempt of court, on alleged violation of the injunction.

They were tried in September, but Judge Woods did not render a verdict until December, when he condemned Mr. Debs to six months' imprisonment, and his associates to

three. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower court, and in May 1895, the imprisonment in Woodstock Jail began. The term expired on November 23, 1895, and on the evening of that day the prisoner was tendered a reception in Chicago the like of which that city had never seen.

Debs and associates were also indicted and placed on trial for conspiracy, and the trial continued until the evidence of the prosecution had all been heard, but suddenly when the defence began to testify, a juror was taken ill during a temporary adjournment and the trial

terminated in spite of all efforts of the defendants to have it continued. They were anxious to bring the General Managers' association into court and show who were the real law breakers and destroyers of property. An acquittal by a jury upon substantially the same charge as that upon which they were imprisoned for contempt would have been fatal to Judge Woods.

On January 1, 1897, Debs issued a circular to the members of the A. R. U., entitled "Present Conditions and Future Duties," in which he reviewed the political, industrial and economic conditions, and came out boldly for Socialism. Among

other things he said: "The issue is Socialism vs capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity. The time has come to regenerate society—we are on the eve of a universal change."

When the A. R. U., met in national convention in Chicago, in June, 1897, that body was merged into the Social Democracy of America, with Debs as chairman of the National Executive Board. The following year (1898) the Social Democratic Party was started as the result of a split in the Social Democracy. In 1900 Debs was nominated for President as candidate of the

(Continued on last page)

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH
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Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.

The democrats carried Denver at the late city election; this is evident that the people want some more Peabody bull pen business.

The bi-ennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which has been in session at San Francisco since the 9th inst., has adjourned.

The Butte Miner, edited by one of Clark's wage slaves says that the supreme court decision is superb in the Turner anarchist case. It must be so if one of these intellectuals for days' wages says so.

The efforts of the church workers at Los Angeles is evidence that religion is always cut to fit the times and conditions. It's a very pliable substance and can be stretched to fit any proposition.

Just printed at this office—a very large number of the National Socialist Platform. A neat little 4-page pamphlet to be used for propoganda work. Send and get a few. One cent each, or in lots of 100 one-half cent each. Postage prepaid.

The big party will eat up the little party, consequently in the fusion of the democrat party with the republican party which will not be later than 1908, as a complete fusion, the republican party will be the dominant power and the democrat party will go out of existence.

The Socialist state convention will convene at Helena, Monday, June 6, and will probably be in session about four days. It promises to be an interesting meeting. Some 60 delegates should be present, besides probably a number of alternates and many visitors. Socialism is growing to such proportions as to attract attention as it never has before.

The Illinois republican convention adjourned till May 31 without completing its work. The fight is between the state graft and the federal graft. Both factions are political grafters with about equal power. The republican followers are still following and bleating like a lot of sheep. All this in the time of prosperity and in the face of a presidential election.

The following nominees are to be placed in the field for the state election at the Socialist convention June 6: Three Presidential Electors; one Representative to Congress; one Governor; one Lieutenant Governor; one Secretary of State; one Attorney General; one State Treasurer; one State Auditor; one Superintendent of Public Instruction; two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. A total of 13 candidates. That number "13" however, is not a bad omen to the Socialist cause, but stands out as a signal to the old parties that their fate is numbered from this election on.

Fergus County's democratic delegation to the convention at Great Falls last week didn't appear to cut much ice. "Smiling" Dave, candidate for lieutenant governor, assisted in escorting the chairman to the chair, Thomas Jefferson Johns (with due respect to the deceased) was on a minor committee, and W.

E. Cort, who is looking to make the loosing fight for district judge here this fall, was nominated as an alternate. About on a par with Halsey R. Watson desiring to be a republican national delegate. You small fish have but little to say about running the machinery, eh?

Milwaukee Herald Egotism.

In a lengthy editorial of the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee relevant to the Chicago convention, the editor shows two pretty strong points of egotism. In fact he only finds two things which retarded the convention from being perfect. First were the acoustic properties of Brand's hall where the convention convened. This, there is no question the Herald is right on, for it was a very poor place to hold a convention.

But the following paragraph sounds the tone of monarchical rule in behalf of the "old timers" and against the new recruits:

The other faction making for confusion was the altogether well meant work of the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, in publishing a daily edition at the convention containing a stenographic report of most of the speeches. The effect of this was soon seen in the scramble of the ambitions among the new Socialists in attendance to get the floor on the slightest pretext, in order to get themselves into the proceedings and hence into the Appeal's report. The favorite method seemed to be to rise to points of order, tactics that became so much an abuse that the chairman on the fourth day had to rebuke those guilty of it, and to charge them with making arguments under the guise of points of order.

As a matter of fact, it appeared to be the "leaders", that this same editorial speaks of further on, who desired to be heard all the time, and who insisted in their actions in guiding the whole convention, raising points of order being one of their strong forts; in this it might be mentioned that Victor L. Berger of the above paper was not in the rear ranks.

However there should be no discredit to new members as applied by this editorial. The movement needs new recruits. What would the old fossils do all alone? You remind the writer of the egotism of J. A. Wayland, when he says in bold black words, that "he" was the only man who dared to go into the Colorado strike field and give the same full publicity to the world; just one Socialist paper dared to do it; it reminds us of the "ME" that Stephen Maybell tells of in "Civilization Civilized." There is no doubt but the "leaders" as the Herald speaks about, and if there are any such animals in the party, were just as anxious to get their faces caricatured in the morning Appeal as were the new members.

Then continuing in the same editorial and desiring to rid the conventions in the future of the "talk-fest," it says:

Just what measures these should be we are not prepared to say, but doubtless they can be determined upon if our leaders will give the subject the proper attention.

On this the Montana News surely rises to a point of order to ascertain who are "OUR LEADERS?" Away away with such rot in a Socialist convention. "Leaders" belong to old party conventions, and not to the International Socialist movement. Talk, and talk and exchange of thought without the least curbing of any is the key-stone to the great movement of Socialism.

If the new comers to the party annoy the old timers with their views, possibly it would be better to not hold national conventions but just appoint the "leaders" to attend to the business, like Herron's preconcerted plan to nominate the presidential candidate followed by the same kind of a deal by Titus of Seattle to nominate Hanford for the second place, and then the chair in perfect harmony with old party tactics appoint a committee to escort the "honored" men to the rostrum. Yes, you "leaders" could attend to this matter very satisfactorily for yourselves, but the rank and file want something to say. These "leaders" are composed of editors, (of course of the intellectual stripe, not of the country kind like the writer,) lawyers, professors, et. al. If the above mentioned class de-

sire to stay in the Socialist movement and are sincere, they must accord every right to the rank and file that exists, they must get down with the rank and file, because they cannot raise the rank and file to the intellectual standard of themselves; they must get this "leader" proposition out of their heads. We want no leaders in the Socialist movement. The party will elect its guides or representatives and no "leaders" need apply—Hearst or Bryan will take care of that class.

Will Fuse in 1908.

That democratic platform adopted at Great Falls last week by democrats (?) is all that could be expected when you think of the class of men there, who voted for Multi-millionaire Clark and his kind as delegates to the national convention to represent them. Men, whose property is in their wives' names, (not all of them) who are mortgaged who are jumping "sideways" to meet their petit larceny debts. These are the men to adopt meaningless platforms and elect millionaires to conventions. There is one part of that platform to which we desire to call the attention of the rank and file of the deluded humbug democracy; it reads as follows:

We, the democrats of Montana, in convention assembled, rejoice that the national government has taken upon itself the inauguration of a national irrigating system for the purpose of reclaiming the arid lands of the west.

Just read that over again and then scratch your heads, and see if you can remember of any time in the past, where a democratic convention commended the republican administration, as it has in the above. But then you old foggies who have voted the democrat ticket and possibly drank cheap whiskey, for the past forty years, don't think on these points, and possibly you are not expected to think. You should do like the capitalists desire that you should, simply follow, and let the intellectuals do your thinking according to plutocratic rules.

However the above is an innovation, and marks the first step of Montana's democracy toward fusion with the republican party, which will be completely and thoroughly finished by 1908. The Socialists herald with joy the advent of this economic condition, and realize the inevitable movements of the present progressive age, which will soon result in the true class fight with the immediate lines drawn between capital and the proletariat—capitalism being represented by the fusion of the democrat and republican parties on one side, and the Socialist party, representing the cooperative commonwealth, on the other side.

The regular meeting of the Lewistown Socialist Local was well attended at the News office last Sunday evening at 6:30 p. m.. The comrades are thinking of using half of the News office for a hall, and setting one night aside in the week for a meeting, which will be of a literary kind with a social function on the side. A nice lunch with a cup of coffee, or for many a glass of beer, is quite a material attraction and tends to bring the laborers closer to each other. It is then that they can talk over the economic struggle. This is one of the German's strongholds—a repast at their meetings, of course with a glass of beer—and it surely has the material effect, that did the loaves and fishes. Let us get into this and have a time of sociability and a place where the honest laborer can learn of his true condition; where he can arrive at a thorough understanding of the class struggle; where he can get a glimpse of the sunlight shining in upon his trouble; where he may begin to understand his poverty and its cause; where he may learn the true lesson of his creating 100 per cent of wealth and receiving only 17 per cent of the same while the parasite receives 83 per cent. Farmers! You are laborers and you should get in here. Study your own condition. Don't be deceived.

At the Methodist conference in Los Angeles the following resolution was introduced: "An unusual feature of the morning session was

the first appearance of a woman delegate upon the platform. Mrs. Medora Nichols, of the Nebraska conference, presented a resolution which was adopted requesting every pastor to preach at least once each year upon law enforcement. Mrs. Nichols spoke for five minutes on the laxity of both church and state in the enforcement of their laws." The News reprints this for the benefit of the Lewistown Methodists who have evidently gone to sleep in the midst of crime and legalized collections of fines from fallen women and tinhorns. Possibly the confusion of the Lewistown "Midway" on Main street authorized and sanctioned by the fusion council, has not as yet attracted the attention of the Methodists. However your attention is called to the above resolution. Why sit you idly by?

The church people appear to be in an uproar as to the falling off in church attendance and cannot account for it. If they will get down to some worldly things and not so much of this "mind condition" proposition of what will be after the grave, people will become interested but while they are trying to make out the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, such as the camel passing through the eye of the needle, as false to christian religion, so long will the following and attendance fall short. Let these hired ministers who preach the teachings of the Savior for so much gold get down to rock bottom and the crowds will come out, but the people are sick and tired of the present day humbug that is doled out at so much per year.

Convention Statistics

36 states and territories were represented in the national convention by 183 delegates, among them being seven women (from 6 different states). A number of alternates were present who for a time took the place of absent delegates.

All delegates in attendance did not fill out blanks on back part of duplicate credentials. From those filled out the following facts are shown: The oldest delegate was 70 years of age, and the youngest 20 years; there were two of latter age. The average age was between 39 & 40.

120 were natives of the United States. Foreign countries were represented as follows: Austria, 4; Canada, 9; Denmark, 1; England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 19; Ireland, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Russia, 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2. Total 54.

The occupations were: Architect, 1; Bookkeepers, 4; Brewery Workers, 1; Butcher, 1; Cabinet Maker, 1; Carpenter, 5; Cigarmaker, 6; Clerks, 3; Confectioner, 1; Cooper, 1; Clergyman, 1; Contractor, 3; Dentist, 1; Editors, 20; Engineer, 1; Electrical engineer, 1; Farmers, 5; Foundryman, 1; Groceryman, 1; Hatter, 1; Hotel Keeper, 1; Iron & Steel Worker, 1; Jeweler, 1; Journalist & Writers, 4; Janitor, 1;

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Movements of Socialists

National Headquarters, Socialist Party. William Maily, Nat'l Secretary, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1904.

Contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report to the amount of \$51.65; previously reported, \$3,193.76; total, \$3,245.41.

Beginning with this week, the national office will report in the regular weekly bulletin the donations made to the National campaign fund. The above contributions have been received this week.

The State convention of the Socialist Party of Vermont will be held at Barre on Saturday, June 4, when a full state ticket will be nominated. John W. Arvidson of Rutland has been elected National Committeeman from that state.

The referendum on the election of state officials for the Socialist Party in Idaho resulted as follows: Secretary-Treasurer, L. E. Workman, Boise; National Committee-

man, G. F. Carter, Boise; Organizer, A. G. Miller, Boise, was elected at seat of state headquarters. The report of state secretary, Workman, shows up encouragingly for the party in Idaho.

The National Secretary is arranging for publication in book form a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the recent national convention. It is expected that the book will be sold at a nominal figure so as to place it within the reach of all party members, and it will be a valuable memento of an historic gathering.

The Socialist Party state convention of New Hampshire held April 21st nominated Sumner F. Claffin for Governor and chose five electors for the presidential ticket. The party will vote by referendum upon the election of National Committeeman to succeed Comrade Claffin, who has resigned.

The Russian Social Democratic party has established a central library at its headquarters 3 Rue de la hollive, Geneva, Switzerland, and desires to receive all Socialist publications, periodicals, newspapers, party organs, etc., appearing in the United States. Publishers and Editors of Socialist papers are therefore urged to accede to the request of the Russian Socialists who are in exile in Switzerland, so that the library can be made as complete as possible.

Among the unions joining the American Labor Union since the last bulletin was one of bakers and confectioners in Chicago, with about 5000 members in good standing.

Under the present system the millionaire pays no taxes. Under Socialism neither the laborer nor millionaire will pay any taxes.

Three cheers for Socialism and the Socialist ticket.

Millinery

Our Line of Millinery is now Complete with all the latest styles of Hats and Trimmings as well as a large stock trimmed Hats ranging in price from \$1.00 up to \$5.00
Dry Goods Our Stock of Dry Goods and footwear is complete and prices low
Fruits and Confectionery
 We have refitted up our fruit and confectionery department and will handle everything in this line
Murray & Murray

OF A LOCAL NATURE

See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.

Under Socialism there will be no taxes to pay.

Hammocks from \$2.00 up at Lehman's.

The best 5 cent cigar in town at Edgecombe's.

Pianos and Organs at the "Art" Music Store on easy payments.

We pay cash for hides and pelts. —Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.

For abstracts of ranch or city property see C. M. Kelly, Lewistown.

DeKalb & Ayers, attorneys at law. Rooms 5 and 6 Allen & Robinson Bldg.

Buy your spring millinery of Mrs. Culver where you will find correct styles and prices.

The Art Music Store is now located across the street from the Acme cafe.

Mrs. Pennock, wife of Attorney Pennock left Monday morning for Indiana to visit relatives.

Dr. F. F. Attix, Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8. Telephone 132. Office, Main St. and 6 Ave.

Hammocks from \$2.00 up at Lehman's.

27 more new subscribers form Livingston yesterday. That worthless walking delegate isn't so poor after all, eh?

F. F. McGowan, attorney at law, will practice in all courts; collections promptly attended to.—Office in Telephone Building.

Well, Brer. Vrooman admits in his answer to Harvey's challenge, that he knows nothing about Socialism. Honest confession is good for the soul.

From the number of new subscribers that Mr. Lynch is adding daily, it is only a question of time when the Montana News will have an enormous state circulation.

Try that ice cream at Edgecombe's.

Sheet music, instruction books and musical Mdse., sold at the "Art" Music Store.

Hammocks from \$2.00 up at Lehman's.

For railroad tickets call on or write W. C. Doherty, ticket agent for the Great Northern and Montana Central railroad. Lewistown, Mont.

The best and cheapest pipe in town at Edgecombe's.

E. J. Christie has purchased the Eagle Cafe and gave the opening dinner Sunday. Mr. Christie was formerly proprietor of the Puritan Cafe which has closed business.

Hammocks from \$2.00 up at Lehman's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pinkley left Monday morning enroute to the Exposition and to visit relatives and friends at other points in Missouri. They expect to be gone about a month.

Dan McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, says in a letter to the Lewistown Labor Union No. 156 that Walsh, Lynch, Harvey and Hughes are not out of the union. This will probably settle the matter for the gossip mongers unless they can get A. Dahl, the cobbler, who has a stock of shoes for sale, but not a single pair bearing the union label, et. al., to set the opinion aside or fire McDonald out of the national president's office. The contemptible work of seven men (?) could come to naught but what it did. A man cannot be fired out of a union in the world, without having a written charge made against him and a fair trial given. This was not done. It has served however as a hunch for true union men to find out who has been giving out the secret work of the union meetings.

Decoration Day is next Monday. See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.

Try a "White Knight" 5c cigar at Edgecombe's. If you don't like it bring it back.

J. W. Kearney was attached by two liquor firms last Saturday night for the sum of \$6,000.

The Beaton stage will be discontinued after July 1. J. M. Haverfield expects to go in business in the city.

Stephen Maybell says Socialism marches with thought, not daggers; it brings peace, not war; and acts upon the plane of love, not hate.

The Socialists polled 58 votes at a local election in Telluride, Colorado on May 10. Go to 'em Peabody, and we'll have several times that number at next election.

The editor of the Argus showed signs at least of some intelligence when he acknowledged his inability to debate with Arthur T. Harvey on the question of Socialism. If he would acknowledge now that he can't write on the subject intelligently either, the readers would know then about where to place him.

Six miners left today, bound for Alaska. They are to work some rich ground owned by New York parties for the ensuing season. Among them were Hugh White, Bill McLean, Dick McKenney and Joe Talbot. Their friend Con Duval was down from Kendall to see them off on their long journey.

The Democrat had quite a spasm last week about the editor of the News and the union trouble. Now that the national president has sustained the Socialist agitators, will the Democrat produce another spasm and tell the truth of the situation? Possibly you bawled last week because of that printing given you by the seven loyal unionists.

It is very evident that Smiling Dave is engineering the Dahl Mongall-Citizens-Alliance-Independent-political party movement for his own benefit this fall. It will probably result in the successful control of at least three votes. It is said A. Dahl and Robt. Mungall will have the honor bestowed upon them of being elected delegates to the democratic citizens alliance county convention.

The report that Geo. Wakefield was at the hospital with rheumatism was, it appears, circulated to shield Nate McCauley who put him there by repeatedly stabbing him with a pithfork. The trouble occurred at the time of settling up. Blood poison set in and Wakefield came near going the trip. McCauley belongs to the local capitalist class, so there is no law or officers in Fergus to trouble him over such a trifling matter.

No change is to be reported in the strike situation at Coeur d'Alene. The company has not agreed to the union scale, and the men are still out. Up to this date there has not been a single break in the ranks of the strikers. The unions of Butte, with the American Labor Union, have issued an ultimatum to Manager Carroll to the effect that unless a settlement is made by Thursday, May 19, action will be taken against the company in Butte. Up to the hour of mailing this bulletin, no settlement has been reached.

As the Amalgamated Copper Co., announces its exit from the political field, the United Copper Co., announces its more active part in the same arena. Now, no one except the multimillionaires, thoroughly understand the game they are playing in the political field, but suffice to say they will find plenty of ignorant followers to chase after the foot of the rainbow. Until the people know enough to get into the party that stands for their interests—the Socialist party—this game of bunco business will be carried on.

The State Socialist Platform

A Document that will Probably Undergo Some Changes at the State Convention.—Delegates and Others Should Study the Same Closely with the View of Offering Improvements Thereto.

Adopted at Bozeman, July 28, 1902.

We, the Socialist party of Montana in convention assembled, proclaim our allegiance to the Socialist party of America, and affirm our unflinching adherence to the principles and the program of international Socialism.

In presenting our party to the working class and those in sympathy with it, we base our appeal upon the following declaration of our platform of principles:

1. Labor produces all wealth.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth it creates is merely a mean and uncertain subsistence.
3. So long as the present organization of industry remains the capitalist class will monopolize the machines of production and will appropriate through the wage system, the wealth created by the working classes.
4. As a necessary consequence of this exploitation of the laborers by the capitalists—this expropriation of all the property out of the hands of the toilers into the private ownership of the holders of capital, there is an inevitable economic struggle between the interests of the capitalist class on the other.
5. The class struggle between the wealth makers and the wealth takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues.
6. In this conflict between the workers and the capitalists labor is disarmed on the economic side; all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capital.
7. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the ballot.
8. This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class into a political party that shall be everywhere and always distinct from and opposed to every political party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist party is organized

to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class.

9. In conclusion, we appeal to all to study the principles of Socialism, to vote with the party of their class at all elections until they control the machinery of government, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the cooperative commonwealth based on this fundamental principle of justice:

To every worker the full product of his labor.

The convention then adopted what was termed immediate demands, which follow:

First—Eight-hour law: To effectually secure the permanency of an eight-hour law for smelter men and miners, we declare ourselves in favor of the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people for the purpose of making the maximum eight-hour law a part of the constitution of this state and we pledge our candidates, if elected, to work and vote for the submission of said amendment to the people.

Second—Direct Legislation: We declare ourselves in favor of the initiative and referendum as the people's greatest weapon against venality in legislation and against the law-making proclivities of the courts. The initiative to be based on a petition of 5 per cent of the voters and the questions to be submitted on a separate ballot.

Third—Woman Suffrage: We favor placing the ballot in the hands of men and women alike without property qualification.

Fourth—Trades Unions: We declare ourselves in favor of trades unions as economic schools for the working class, and urge upon every Socialist to join the union of his craft for the purpose of further education and for the general betterment of his own conditions.

Fifth—Blacklist: We denounce the blacklisting by corporations and employers in this state of workingmen courageous enough to take up the fight of their class as an outrage on humanity and demand the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting blacklisting or the demanding of personal records by employers; also the passage of a law making both penitentiary offenses, and we hereby pledge

our representatives, if elected, to support such amendment and state law.

Sixth—Employers' Liability Act: We demand the passage of an employer's liability act which will make the employer responsible for injuries received by the employe while acting under the orders of a subordinate in the service of said employer.

While we demand these things as a means to an end, our ultimate ob-

ject is the transference of the control of all the machinery of government to the hands of the working class and the substitution by them of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution in

place of our present system of industrial anarchy. Then, and not until then, will we have a system under which there will be no hungry tramps, no sordid millionaires, no hungry babies, and no ruined human lives, and under which every human being will have an opportunity of happiness and the free development of their own individuality.

Workingmen of all countries unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains and the world to gain.

The Lewistown Brewery was bought the first of the week by a party from Butte.

The ART MUSIC STORE

AGENTS FOR ORTON BROS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

F. B. PETERSON & CO., Proprietors

Puritan Cafe Buffet

BURKE & BUTLER Proprietors

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Your Patronage Solicited

Main Street, Lewistown

Lewistown Carriage Works

MOSE SHULL, Proprietor

Blacksmithing & Wood Work

Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.

BRYANT BROS., Proprietor

Wholesale and Retail Meats.

EGGS FISH VEGETABLES GAME

C. M. KELLY

Abstracter and

Conveyancer

ELECTRIC BUILDING, LEWISTOWN

SAVE MONEY

By Taking Advantage of the Eliminator of Unnecessary Expenses

From Wholesaler

To Consumer

Method of Selling Groceries Enables

CRAGG & HARVEY

To give better goods for Less Money

Samples at The News Office

LEWISTOWN

Gilt Edge-Whisky Gulch STAGE LINE

MARSHAL JACKSON, Proprietor

Leave Gilt Edge 7 a m Ar Lewistown 10:30 a m
Ar Lewistown 1:30 p m Ar Gilt Edge 5:30 p m

DENTISTRY,

DR. M. M. HEDGES.

Crown and Bridge Work. Telephone 89.
Office over Judith Hardware Co.
Local Anesthetic for Painless Extrac-
tion.

Ben Johnson

Express & Delivery

Scavenger Work Given
Prompt Attention

LEWISTOWN, MONTANA

Lewistown Bakery.

Kelly & Dougherty Proprietor

Only Particular Union Bakery

LEWISTOWN'S LEADING BAKERY.

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES
FRESH EVERY DAY.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES
A SPECIALTY.

TELEPHONE 56.

Lewistown Mont

D J KANE

**CONTRACTOR
AND
BUILDER.**

Office and Shop Work a Specialty

Window Frames, Doors and
Store Fronts of Any Kind Fur-
nished on Short Notice.

D. J. KANE,

Lewistown, Montana

Dr. E. H. Stoll,

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

TELEPHONE 65.

Judith Steam

LAUNDRY.

Guarantees Satisfaction at

GREAT FALLS PRICES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Vestibuled Trains

Dining Cars

TIME CARD--LOMBARD

EAST BOUND	DEPART
No. 4, Atlantic Exp.	4 19 p m
No. 12, Local passenger.	2 03 a m
WEST BOUND	DEPART
No. 3, Pacific express.	8 34 a m
No. 11, Local passenger.	4 19 p m

*Connects at Logan and Garrison with North
Coast Limited.

The Class Fight

BY A. T. HARVEY

Three children and their mother sat on the rails, awaiting death under the wheels of a street car, in Los Angeles. She was not crazy, but her darlings and herself were hungry and wished to escape from a world that gave them nothing but misery. The end must be near, when even in California, land of gold, teeming with fruits and flowers but lately a frontier state, where all had plenty, today the home of hungry thousands, women and children prefer death under the rushing cars to the sufferings of poverty. In this city of Los Angeles dwell many of the favored few, who revel in the wealth robbed from labor; to glut a greedy class with millions they cannot use, people by thousands are demned to lingering death, victims of want, penury and woe. Our boasted civilization yields little for the great majority but misery and degradation from which many seek quick release in death. Whoop it up for capitalism boys, it brands you such progressive brainy men.

The good democrats of Rockwood, Tenn., like the equally good republicans of Colorado, have given expression to the abiding love which animates their hearts for labor, by ordering the union organizers out of town. The working classes are to blame for this, they foolishly elect men of the employing class to office and, as men are always controlled by their material wants they use all the power and influence of the positions held, to crush labor, short hours, bigger wages and strikes all interfere with their profits consequently they work against every effort of labor to secure more of the abundant wealth created. It would seem that the people liked this treatment, as they continue to elect good business men and lawyers to office, who conduct the government of state and nation in the interest of themselves; it would be impracticable you know, to elect working men, Socialists, to office, to conduct government in the interest of the producers.

The big and bad capitalist papers devote pages weekly to advertise nostrums of varied names, each a sure cure for all the ills of woman, other pages are devoted to receipts of lotions, powders, washes and salves guaranteed to restore the bloom of health and beauty of countenance to faces and forms wrecked by

over work, and worry. But these false teachers say never a word as to the cause, or the method of removing the cause, of all the ills of woman, poverty.

Elthelbert Stewart gives some figures the result of careful research, as to the expense of living among the workers. She finds the cost of living for a family of five on an income of \$728 per year or \$14 a week, is as follows: Food, \$312; rent, \$120; fuel, \$49; light, \$12; leaving a balance of only \$235 to supply clothing, doctor bills, books, amusement, etc. This sum will enable five people to wear, well, overalls in Montana and the other things necessary to even a moderate enjoyment of life would have to be done without. When we take into consideration the fact that the great majority of the working class does not receive \$14 per week when working, and lose an average a month or two every year which reduces the sum on which they exist much below the miserable pittance of \$728, is it any wonder that women lose their beauty in the daily grind of the poverty mill. Oceans of patent medicines, mountains of salves and potions, reams of editorial rot on how to be happy though poor, nor the lurid imagery of sacredotal cant can never restore to these unfortunate the joy and pleasure of healthy life, that finds outward expression in beauty; as long as hunger, want and despair and overwork are their daily lot. Capitalistic statistics for many states give the average wage received by labor, at \$8 per week, what extravagant people the workers are to spend all this stupendous sum, what seal skin sacques, monkey dinners and Bradley-Martin balls the working class must indulge in to get rid of such enormous wealth. The claim is made and we believe with justice "that a woman cannot do all the housework, bear and rear a family on even \$25 per week without breaking down." What then the abject depth of poverty, with its attendant hunger, cold, cheerless homes and constant worry as to where the indifferant food, and money for rent and fuel is to come from, that the vast majority of womankind so patiently endures. The empires of an almost forgotten, and dimly recorded past, used women as sacrifices to heathen idols, in clinging robes of spotless white, decked with rarest flowers, these victims of barbarism

were offered, a bloody sacrifice on the altar of forgotten gods; but we "civilized, christian" Americans have discarded the robes of white and abandoned the crown of flowers, our twin divinities of greed and ignorance, demand no such glamour thrown over the victims. Instead of frenzied priests amid the smoke of fragrant incense, offering a single victim of stupidity and superstition, to appease the imagined wrath of gods, we use the calabastical word, business, and in its name murder millions, a bloody and bloodless sacrifice.

We use no brazen altars, but the gore soaked fields of the world, are the altar stones of our modern gods, instead of gorgeous temples in which to offer maiden sacrifice, we use the dingy factory, in place of a moment's pain our victims suffer years of anguish; a boasted civilization has not abolished unjust conditions for mankind, it has merely altared them, changed the form so that where the ancients offered one victim, we condemn millions. Ignorance and prejudice of the mass of the people supported the barbarism of the past, and today fight to maintain existing wrong but reasons ray has penetrated the thick shell of ignorant intolerance, and animated by the beam the working class is rallying to the standard of the Socialist host, that is destined to free men and women from the monsters of greed and poverty.

A Trip Through Yellowstone Park

is what everyone hopes to have—some day. It is the most wonderful trip in the world. There are more than 3,000 square miles of weird, marvelous, unimaginable things that can be seen nowhere else, therefore if one ever sees them one must go to the Park, in the heart of the magnificent Rockies with snow tipped peaks all around. If Old Faithful geyser, a Paint Pot, Mud Volcano, or Emerald Pool were to be found in Lincoln park, Chicago; Central park, New York; or Fairmount park, Philadelphia; the people would flock to see it or them by tens of thousands. For a very small sum, comparatively, all these and hundreds more of nature's unduplicated marvels can be seen between June 1 and September 30 of each year, and one will enjoy, to boot, the best coaching trip in the country.

The Northern Pacific folder on Yellowstone Park, just issued, is a new, right up to date, finely illustrated dissertation on this Yellowstone Park trip. It is not descriptive, but deals with the detailed, technical matters everyone needs to know about such a trip. It tells all about the hotels, the stage coaches, the roads, the cost of the tour; where the geysers, the waterfalls, the bears, the canyons are, and where the trout fishing is found. We have printed thousands of this beautiful leaflet and want everybody interested to have a copy, and it can be obtained by sending A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., two cents with proper address.

"Wonderland 1904" which is a very fine pamphlet of 116 pages, descriptive of the Northwest, including the Park, will be sent for 6 cents.

Gilt Edge Socialists Notice!

The members of the Gilt Edge Socialists Local are hereby notified to attend a meeting Saturday, May 28, 1904, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Socialist Convention to be held at Helena, Montana, June 6, 1904.
L. ANDERSON, Secretary.

The Socialist delegates from this vicinity will all leave Lewistown on Saturday morning, June 4. Seven delegates at least, should go from Fergus county.

Debs and Hanford Socialist Nominees 1904!

(Continued from first page)

Social Democratic Party, which was afterwards merged into what is now the Socialist Party.

During the past seven years Debs has devoted all his time to lecturing and writing for Socialism, and has also taken part in some notable strikes in the industrial and mining centers of the east and west. He has visited every state during his travels and carried the Socialist message into more places than probably any other man in America.

Ben. Hanford

Ben Hanford of New York, candidate for vice president on the Socialist Party ticket, has long been known as one of the hardest workers in the Socialist movement.

He combines to an exceptional degree, the qualities of agitator, speaker and writer, and he is therefore a worthy companion to the presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs.

Hanford has been a Socialist over ten years and a trades unionist for twice that period. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 46 years ago, but began life as a wage worker in a country printing office in Iowa. He shortly afterwards went to Chicago where he joined the International Typographical Union, of which he has been a member ever since. He has worked in printing offices in every city east of Missouri.

Hanford became a Socialist in Philadelphia and upon removing to New York in 1892 not only continued his activity as a trades unionist, but threw himself into the Socialist movement with all the intensity and earnestness which has always characterized him.

Although he has never held an office in his union, and has never been a candidate for one, he has answered to the call of duty for the political working class movement several times. In 1898 he was the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for governor of New York, but leaving that party the following year because of disagreement with its policy, he joined the Social Democratic Party (which is the official name of the Socialist Party in New York state) and in 1900 and 1902 was its candidate for governor. In the latter year Hanford increased the Socialist vote from 12,069 to 23,400, giving the party third place on the ballot.

Hanford's writings have become deservedly popular, his "Railroading in the United States" winning distinction for its merit and originality. His "Jimmy Higgins" has appealed to all Socialists as a description of a type peculiar to the Socialist movement everywhere.

As a speaker it has been said of him, "Two qualities go to make Hanford a convincing and an inspiring speaker—a burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct language, so that no hearer can fail to understand."

"More than this, he is a workingman, a class conscious workingman, in every fiber of his being—living the life of the working class, thinking its thoughts and instinct with its feelings, full of growing hope and selfreliance, hating class rule with all his soul and despising the sham and meanness and cruelty which are necessary to what is conventionally called 'success.' Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experience, and he speaks in the sincere and unmistakable language of his class."

Notice Red Men!

All members of Moccasin Tribe No. 23, I. O. R. M., are requested to be present at their Wigwam, May 30, at 1 p. m.
J. W. KEARNEY, Chief of Records.

Notice Socialists!

The regular meeting of the Socialist Local of Lewistown has been changed to Sunday night at 6:30 p. m., at the News office, when every member is requested to be present and bring a friend.

CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every 14 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you I am free from all that this morning. You can see this in behalf of suffering humanity."
B. F. Fisher, Roanoke, Ill.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Dries, In 30 Sec. Never Sold in Bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.O.O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 50c
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

C. O. Woodworth

EXPRESSING
and
DRAYING

Job and Scavenger Wagon
All Business Given Prompt Attention.

GEO. VAN CLEAVE

Express and Draying

ALL ORDERS GIVEN
PROMPT ATTENTION

Tonsorial Parlors, ALBERT JOHNSON, Prop.

Call and get a Clean Shave or a Nobby Hair Cut.
FINE NEW BATH ROOMS

WITH PORCELAIN BATH TUBS
Bertrand & Laux Building.

Two Coaches

EACH WAY DAILY BETWEEN
Kendall and Lewistown

Comfortable Accommodations
for Passengers & Great Northern
and Northern Pacific Express give
Prompt and Careful attention.

Lv.	Ar.
Lewistown	Kendall
9:00 a. m.	12 m
Kendall	Lewistown
3 p. m.	6 p. m.

Judith Inland Transportation Co.

J. L. MEARS, Proprietor

State Convention Rates

A rate of one and one-third fare has been made by the railroads, provided the following conditions are complied with:

Delegates should purchase one-way regular tickets to the place of meeting, taking receipt from the agent therefor. Where delegates are obliged to travel by more than one railway to reach the place of meeting, receipts should be taken every time a ticket is purchased. Agents are instructed to issue ticket receipt on application and every passenger should secure an individual receipt. For further information see circular letter from State Secretary to Local Secretaries.

The convention at the Falls failed to take a smash at the trusts, but did endorse the Chicago and Kansas City platforms which were stolen from the populists, and stand for free trade and free silver. An absolute inconsistent economic proposition. They want 50 cent wheat raised to a dollar through the free coinage of silver, that the farmer may pay off his debts with just half as much wheat as formerly, and then they yell "confiscation" at the Socialist who claims that to labor belongs the product of his toil. The "laborer" includes the farmer but the free silver proposition for the farmer does not include all of the laboring class.

Spokane Brewers' Union, No. 56, which has been boycotting the Spokane Brewing and Malting company since May first because the company refused to sign the new agreement, announces that the company has surrendered and is again on the fair list. A Weiser's Soda Bottling Works is still unfair. Members and friends of the American Labor Union should treat the product of this company accordingly. The unions in the selling territory of this company are requested to appoint committees to ask the local dealers to cease selling Weiser's soda water until such time as the company settles with the union.

The EAGLE CAFE

E. J. CHRISTIE, Proprietor

Hot "Tamales"

Always on hand. Rates made to parties
or Societies for a quantity

Best of Meals 35c

NONE BUT UNION HELP EMPLOYED

LEND US YOUR EARS!!!

It has occurred to us that many people have a misconception of the purposes and desires of a banking institution; and our aim is to make it clearer to you how we handle business entrusted to us.
In the first place we wish it understood that all patrons receive equal treatment at our hands, and the small depositor receives the benefit of his account equally with the larger one.
If you cannot open a large check account here, what you may be carrying around in your pocket will be safer deposited with us, as it is a well known fact that pocket money in nine cases out of ten is either spent or lost.
Many people hesitate to open a bank account because they think the deposit too small. To these we wish to state that we will open accounts with any one from one dollar upwards. We also allow interest on deposits, and wish the opportunity to correspond with you.
There are numerous other features about the banking business we will be pleased to talk with you about. Call and see us.

JUDITH BASIN BANK

Main Street and Fifth Avenue Lewistown, Montana

When You Get What You want You are SATISFIED

I guarantee you satisfaction. I have only the purest of drugs and an experienced pharmacist to dispense them. These two things assure ACCURACY AND PURITY
I am now fully settled in my new location and am prepared to give my customers every attention.

L. C. WILSON, Druggist

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LEWISTOWN, MONT.
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Full stock of
TRIMMINGS, COP-
PERS AND CASKETS.
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