

## Democracy and Parryism Are Getting Aroused!

### Letters From Parry's Man Friday to Union Secretary of Interest to the Worker at this Particular Time.

The secretary of the Wisconsin state federation of labor some time ago secured 100 copies of the report of the convention of the Parry citizens alliance outfit, which shows the true anarchism of the employers organization and the traps it is setting to take the workers into camp. As a result of the order for the books the following letters were received from Parry's private secretary, which we reprint for the light they shed on the intentions of the alliance crowd. They are worthy a careful reading, particularly the last one in which the writer gets excited and speaks plainly. Something as to the character of this man Maxwell may be gained from the sissy-like expressions used by him; "you silly man." No business man ever used such an expression, rather it is the coinage of a man of Jesuitical training and lack of business contact with men. And the remark "grand old bull pen," is a blending of effeminate impetuosity and pietistic revengefulness. And so our suspicion grows that there is a link that binds Parry's office with the band of Jesuit traducers of Socialism, as represented by Father Boorman and Father Sherman. Perhaps Maxwell is the link. We certainly suspect it. The letters follow:

#### THE INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENT.

#### THE PAPER YOUR EMPLOYES SHOULD READ.

Published by the Industrial Independent Publishing Co., David M. Parry president.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22, '04.  
Mr. Fred Brockhausen,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Dear sir:  
We have yours of October 18th and wish to thank you for your order for 100 copies of the late proceedings of the citizens industrial association convention held in Indianapolis last February. These books went forward to you yesterday. I do not remember of having had any previous correspondence with you and confess I am slightly curious to know the use that you expect to put these books to. Can we be of any further assistance to you? We are getting out a little paper here called "The Industrial Independent" which is a splendid educational medium. I am sending you a dozen copies under separate cover and ask you to give your careful inspection of the same. This paper ought to be circulated by the thousands among workingmen. As you will see that it is very moderate in price. We intend to make the paper better each issue. Kindly let us hear from you as to what you think of the paper.

Cordially yours,  
John W. Maxwell,  
President's Sec.

The Citizens Industrial Association of America.

David M. Parry, president; A. C. Rosencranz, treasurer; A. C. Marshall, secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27, '04.  
Mr. Fred Brockhausen, Sec. and Treas., Wisconsin state federation of labor, 333 Orchard street, Milwaukee.

My dear sir:—We have yours of October 25 and note with amusement the reasons that you give for not coming out in the open when ordering copies of the proceedings of the Indianapolis convention of

the citizens industrial association of America. I trust that you will always remember that there is nothing secret about the work of D. M. Parry's office or the association which he represents. I suppose it is reasonable for unions to believe that they are confronting some great, fierce enemy in the employers' organization movement, but anyone who believes that is radically wrong. The employers of the country are not banded together for the purpose of oppressing labor and are not holding any secret councils to that end. If you think otherwise you are fighting windmills.

In fact, we are very glad, indeed, to have our literature get into the hands of trade unionists for we hold that they certainly need the benefit of educational propaganda, since for years trades unionists have been taught all the absurd fallacies and politics of the so-called labor movement. Men who believe in the closed shop thus denying their brother the right to work, who believe in the boycott which was denounced by the anthracite strike commission as cruel, immoral and un-American, men who believe in assaulting, maiming and murdering their fellow worker simply because he does not belong to the same organization—such men certainly are in need of education as to the meaning of American manhood and American spirit.

We stand ready and willing here to furnish you any literature we may have. We are glad to give it to you, just as a physician gives his medicine to a sick person, for we believe you need it. Your dream of Socialism can never be accomplished on this earth, for applied Socialism can not come unless there is a radical regeneration of the human heart. When the people of our country, both rich and poor, escape vice slavery instead of wage slavery, then it may be possible that we shall reach the social millennium. But when the people of our country, both rich and poor, spend enough money in three years in drink, gambling and prostitution to buy all the farms of the United States, I think that we are engaged in small business when we spend our time in decrying the so-called employer class. If the workmen of Milwaukee would cut down the amount of beer that they drink and return that money into legitimate manufacturing channels, i. e., that is by giving the money to their wives in order that clothing and other family necessities may be purchased, and if all the other workmen of the country were to do likewise, there would be and could be no millionaire brewers' trust. (The big brewers, notably the Pabst and Schlitz companies, are members of the Parry organization.—Ed) It is the inherent vices of mankind that cause poverty, and you Socialists are butting your heads against a stone wall when you think that you can regenerate the world by installing a tyranny which mankind has been trying to escape for five thousand years. Why, my dear Mr. Brockhausen, Moses established a Socialistic republic several thousand years ago, and it was an ideal republic where the laborer got all that he produced with the exception of one-tenth which was taken from him for governmental purposes. When he had paid his one-tenth the government had no further claim upon him in the way of taxation. That was a glorious community, for the laborer

received most all that he produced. But in spite of that happy condition of affairs Moses describes the lamentable condition of the people. He declared in ringing words that prostitution and drink were the evils which no system of government could eradicate, and he hurled fiery words at citizens of vice. He declared these two evils to be the father and mother of all poverty, and so they are and always have been and probably always will be. We are not looking at this question through capitalistic eyes or because of capitalistic environment. We know whereof we speak and I take the liberty of suggesting to you that instead of spending your time trying to bring about an impossible condition of affairs that you take off your coat and go to work and try to do an honest day's work. I am certain that the experience would be delightful and refreshing.

Cordially yours,  
John W. Maxwell,  
President's Sec.

"Let us get together and stick together."

The Citizens Industrial Association of America.

David M. Parry, President; A. C. Rosencranz, treasurer; A. C. Marshall, secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31, '04.  
Mr. Fred Brockhausen, Sec. and Treas., Wisconsin state federation of labor.

Dear sir:—I have yours of October

30 and wish to apologize now if you feel that my letter was in the least abusive. Such was not the intention. I have the private conviction, however, in my own heart that you people are absolutely wrong. You are trying to destroy the greatest government ever given to mankind. You know not what you do. There is no country on earth where a young man has the opportunities that he has in the United States and for any set of men to try to build up a class hatred and overthrow the constitution of the United States with the idea of substituting a colossal tyranny in the form of Socialism for this government is something to make the Gods weep. The present form of unionism is dying a natural death because of excesses—its lack of fraternity—its lack of brotherly feeling. Of course you may deny all that, but the fact remains the mass of public sentiment in this country is against unionism as it is conducted today. We are an intelligent, thinking people and there must be some reason for this change of heart. Formerly unionism had the respect and sympathy of most all classes of people, but not since the dynamiters, the wrecking crews, the sluggers and all the dangerous elements of society have been permitted to take the control of these organizations. The fact that you have lost public sympathy is cold absolute truth, and if you and your coadjutors are sensible men you will take heed. Your

(Continued on page 2)

### Father McGrady Scores Archbishop of St. Louis

A few words from a speech by Father McGrady on November 1st, at St. Louis. He said:

"There is a great question presented to the people of Missouri in the constitutional amendment providing for free text books for the children of the public schools. Socialism stands for universal education; for free books, free food and for free clothing for all who are unable to pay for them. It is true that we have free schools, but the majority of our children are compelled at the age of twelve years to leave the schoolroom, and answer, 'instead of the school bell, the factory whistle, and take their places among the toilers in the uneven struggle for existence."

"Why should not the children of the poor, as well as the children of the rich, be given an education to fit them for the duties of life and citizenship? The child of the hovel is entitled to all the privileges of mental and moral development that is accorded the child of the millionaire. We stand for the uplifting of humanity and for the highest degree of mental and moral development that glorifies the twentieth century civilization."

"The archbishop of this city has announced his opposition to the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of Missouri providing for free books for the children of the poor, and has called upon the pastors of the churches of his diocese to advise their parishioners to vote against it, because it leads to Socialism. I respect the church and I respect the religious convictions and opinions of every man; but when the church so far forgets her sacred calling of saving souls and enters the arena of politics, she must be treated like a politician. The Catholics claim they are opposed to Socialism because Socialism is atheism. The charge is false. The Socialist party is made up of people of every shade of religious belief and of those who have no religious belief at all;

it is made up of every race and color on the globe. Socialism is opposed, not by this church alone, but by all churches and all religions, because the churches now, as always, have represented that conservatism which is based on superstition and ignorance. This move in St. Louis is a movement in favor of superstition and ignorance. The archbishop says in substance, to his followers, 'we must not allow the people to think; for, if they think, they will become Socialists.'

"We want every child, however poor, to have the same opportunity as the rich for an education and if the church can't stand for that, it must go down. If it cannot stand for education, it cannot stand for the truth; and if it cannot stand for truth, it has no right to exist."

### The Servant Girl Problem!

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia "North American" Caroline Pemberton, a well-known Socialist of the Quaker city, writes of the servant girl, and the conditions under which she has to work, in the following manner:

The servant girl problem is a little different from the other labor problems in this respect; that her labor is not used, as a rule, to make profits for her employer, but to secure ease, comfort and luxury for himself and his family.

Her toil sets the mistress of the house free from toil. She prepares delicate food for the family to enjoy, and eats cold, left-over portions herself, or goes without. She dusts, sweeps, scrubs and carefully arranges handsomely furnished apartments for others to occupy, and shares a dismal, cold attic with her fellow-servants as her only refuge and the only spot she can call home.

There is no limit to the amount of self-sacrifice demanded of her by

### Says Socialist Vote in Montana was Large Enough to Have Elected the Democrats...Good Points Made.

The following editorial appeared in the Bozeman Chronicle a democratic paper of November 23rd:

The late election continues to furnish texts for the editorial writers and politicians as the official returns become available. There is one noticeable feature in the election returns that we have so far seen little comment about and that is the remarkable increase in the Socialist vote. This vote has grown to proportions which make it a factor to be reckoned with in many of the states of the union. In the Montana election just concluded it was big enough to have elected the entire democratic ticket had it been cast for the democratic candidates. It would have insured the election of a democratic United States senator had it been cast for the democratic legislative candidates in this state. A very large per cent of this vote in Montana and elsewhere is drawn from the democratic party. All over the United States this Socialist vote has shown a rather remarkable increase. It left the populist vote far behind this year. Debs had several times as many votes cast for him as did Watson. The prohibitionist vote was a drop in the bucket compared to it. Since the last general election the Socialist vote has increased about 500 per cent. In Milwaukee and other places it came near being the leading party. It has not yet reached the proportions that the populist party attained when it carried whole states, and elected many governors, senators, and congressmen, but if its growth continues in its present ratio much longer that day cannot long be postponed.

It will pay the political student to keep his eye on the Socialist party. Sneering remarks about cranks and long haired lunatics which constitutes a major portion of the comment which one reads in the political press of the day about the Socialist party, will not reduce their numbers. They thrive on this sort of criticism. These people are in earnest. They believe in something and believe in it honestly. The spirit that characterizes the Socialist in his political action is a good deal like that which characterizes the salvation army in

its religious and social action. Impracticable and extreme to the verge of absurdity as we believe the full Socialist program to be in this age of man's development at least, it is neither honest or politic to ignore the fact that they are inspired by a noble idea. It is true that the great mass of their following comes from a class that is uneducated and untrained in logical thinking and have little knowledge of and acquaintance with the ethical, moral and economic forces that rule the world with a potency that statutes can never do, but it is also true that among their ranks are men of the widest education and culture, college professors, philanthropists, and men of practical experience in the business world.

The Chronicle has no brief to speak for the Socialist party or Socialism. Such sweeping fundamental changes as it contemplates in the structure and operation of society this paper does not believe it possible to bring about by statutory law. Only a revolution in the moral nature of mankind could give successful effect to the full principles and program of the Socialist party in our opinion. But this opinion does not lessen the force of our conviction that the press of the state and other agencies of publicity are making a great big mistake in adopting the style of cheap abuse and invective in its references to Socialism and the Socialist party. That sort of warfare which finds its leading exponent in the Butte Miner does nothing to prevent the growth of Socialism. If we are to judge of its effect by the Socialist vote cast in Butte at the late election, it only helps it. Sneering generalities, misrepresentations, appeals to religious and class prejudices, such as has constituted a large part of the campaign against Socialism in these parts may as well be thrown aside as worthless weapons. The Socialist propaganda demands from its antagonists serious consideration, courteous argument, and a strong appeal to common sense and reason instead of the cheap and clap-trap tricks of rhetoric and demagogic arguments which have chiefly been used by its opponents.

the mistress of the house. In hiring a servant many women announce at the outset:

"I want you to be willing to do anything that is asked of you, at any time," and this indefinite kind of service may mean night duties that will rob her of sleep, or sewing that will occupy all her spare time, if she has any in the afternoon; it may mean skilled nursing if any member of the family is ill, or washing and ironing, for which she is physically unfit; or it may mean—and often does—that she shall, uncomplainingly, perform for an indefinite length of time the tasks of another servant who has left—and this without extra compensation.

The attempt to find out in advance what kind and what amount of service are likely to be required of her is regarded by the average mistress of the house as presumptuous and impertinent. The newspaper press of the country delights to caricature this futile and feeble attempt on

the part of Bridget to select the least forbidding of the places that are open to her.

The truth is that domestic service more than any other kind of employment, harks back to the ideals of slave labor in its search for the perfect servant.

The slave gave all he had to his master without compensation, and his life was at his master's disposal.

The problem of the servant girl is the problem of how to reduce a wage earner to the status of the former slave; how to take as much as possible of her time, labor and comfort, and give in return as little as possible in either wages or comfortable living.

The result is that the young American wage-earner very naturally prefers the grinding, monotonous toil of the mill, with its fixed hours of labor, to the varied service of the household, with its unending demands on her time and labor.

(Continued on page 3)



## THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH . . . . . Editor and  
Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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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.



Have you taken a share on the press? We must have it by January 1st, '05.

Comrades, you can assist the News by sending in letters which will be of interest to the members of the party all over the state.

The way the workers are walking out on strike and getting locked out over the country, looks as if something was doing in the prosperity line.

Subscriptions to this paper have been coming in pretty slowly since election. We must have your support in the subscription line. Let us double the circulation.

The state canvass of the election returns is expected to be made December 5th. In our issue of the 14th prox., we will probably be able to give the Socialist vote on the state ticket.

On the 23rd of this month a wave of republican prosperity struck Wooster, Ohio, when the National bank of that place closed its doors. Depositors are holding the sack and getting just what they voted for on the eighth of the month.

According to the Boston Herald the Socialists were counted out of a quarter of a million votes four years ago. It is very probable that the Socialists were counted out of close to a half million this fall.

There are a number of the Socialist workers over the state who have not as yet taken a share on the press. You can help a good cause by responding at once with a ten dollar bill. It is imperative that you act now. Procrastination is the thief of time. Let us not procrastinate; let us move. We must have the machinery, and we must double the circulation of the News. COME ON!

The following dispatch is quite to the point: "The president has promulgated regulations for the appointment of unskilled laborers in the civil service and for the selection of eligibles for such appointment and has authorized the creation of a board to be composed of a representative from each executive department. This board is to be under the general supervision of the civil service commission, but will operate largely on independent lines." How do you union men like the tone of that? It is in perfect harmony with the president's open shop policy; e. g., the Miller scabbing case.

The following news note from a multi-millionaire paper published in Butte tells of some more great prosperity for the worker, but probably the subject of the sketch would not vote for Socialism for fear that it would destroy the "incentive to work."

"Weak and almost exhausted from lack of food, Charles Skinner could go no farther in search of employment, and sank to the pavement on

East Broadway this afternoon in a fainting condition. Sympathetic bystanders helped him to his dingy room in an East Broadway apartment house, where restoratives and food were given the young man. Skinner with his young wife came here from St. Louis two weeks ago, where he was employed in a dry goods house in that city. Since then they have sought in vain for honorable employment of any character. Their slender means have long since been exhausted, and to-day his weakened frame refused to stand up longer. His wife secured a position this morning as a domestic, but he did not know where, and she will not know of his condition until she returns to their room tonight. Young Skinner is from a well-to-do family. His father, John Skinner, is in the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis."

## REAL SOCIALIST STRENGTH.

According to the vote cast in this state on the child-labor amendment and the eight hour amendment, quite an interest was surely taken in these new laws.

The votes cast for these amendments show the real Socialist strength with partyism and prejudice thrown aside. It comes far from showing the class conscious Socialist vote of the state, but at the same time shows that a very large majority of the people want to be right and would be if they only knew how.

The vote cast for Malcolm G. O'Malley, Socialist nominee for governor, records probably very closely the true class conscious, understanding vote of the state. No militant Socialist was lead astray by glittering personalities of the Toole stripe through some fake mist of unionism, and what he had done for the laboring man. That foolishness had no part in the category of the true class conscious Socialist, but his vote was recorded understandingly for the only union nominee in the field for that position, and he knew from a philosophical and scientific standpoint why he voted the Socialist ticket.

However, the great vote for the amendments, while greatly less than the vote on the ticket which was being elected upon the old personality proposition, shows the true strength of the Socialist party and only awaits the time when education has been carried to the voter that he awakes and understands his own condition; when he has advanced past the point of idol worshiping and stands for a principle, then will this true Socialist strength, shorn of party prejudice, ignorance and personality, stand united for the party that demands the emancipation of the working class, as it does for a couple of amendments now.

## AFTER THE UNIONS.

The ten new commandments adopted on the 18th inst., by an organization of employers, will come as information of striking importance to the pure and simple union man who believes in keeping politics out of his union, and especially to the workers who so strenuously assisted in landing open shop Roosevelt in the presidential chair. At a meeting on the above mentioned date the National Founders' Association adopted the following policy:

"One—Employes will be paid according to ability rather than according to membership in any organization.

"Two—Fine and punishments to prevent men from doing extra work to secure better pay will be discontinued.

"Three—Employes will be paid by the hourly rate, by premium system, by their work or contract, as the employers may elect, and the workman so employed will be required to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

"Four—It is the privilege of the employe to leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and it is the privilege of the employer to discharge any workman when he sees fit.

"Five—The number of apprentices, helpers and handy men to be employed will be determined solely by the requirements of the employment.

"Six—It shall be the right of the foundrymen to introduce molding

machines and appliances of every kind and to have the same operated by whomsoever he desires.

"Seven—Disapproving of strikes and lockouts, the members of this association will not arbitrate with men on strike.

"Eight—Conferences and arbitration are urged to settle differences on subjects other than those mentioned in the policy.

"Nine—Wages paid by members of this association must be just and amount to at least a fair living wage for efficient men.

"Ten—In case any member refuses to comply with this recommendation within 30 days after the dispute arises, he shall be denied the support of this association unless it shall approve the action of such member."

## VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

A striking feature of the vote over the state of Montana, and especially so to the working man, is the discrepancy of the votes cast upon two important amendments to the constitution. One declaring against child labor under certain conditions, while the other amendment declares for the eight hour day for certain workmen.

Scarcely an instance is given where less votes were cast against the child labor amendment than against the eight hour amendment. In nearly every place the vote on the amendments fell short of the vote on the ticket. This is proper, for it only exemplifies the fact that the American people are, to a great extent, idol worshipers, and as a matter of fact are not yet ready for Socialism, because under Socialism the idol worshiping of personality which appeals so strongly to the average voter, will be wiped out, and it will then be a case of generalities.

But this large vote on both amendments was cast by workingmen principally, and why should workingmen so strenuously vote for the eight hour law and fail to vote for the amendment that would relieve their children from the hard day's toil? It looks as if the working mules to the tune of several hundred were anxious to secure for themselves the shorter workday, but at the same time desired to force their children into the mills to work. It is surely a poor showing on the part of the wretch who voted against the child amendment; the men who cast such ballots are not worthy the instituting of an eight hour law in their behalf.

An enormous amount of education is needed among the workers to brighten their intellects to a true understanding of their own condition and the way to remedy it; and especially is this true when you find hundreds of votes cast in this state standing opposed to the child law and demanding that the children of Montana be made to work under the age of sixteen years.

## UNPOPULAR PRIEST.

Father Vermatt, Catholic priest at Lewistown, Montana, will be removed to Red Lodge in the immediate future by Bishop Lenihen of the new diocese, with headquarters at Great Falls. The priest has made himself decidedly unpopular with the Catholic and protestant workingmen of that section. Already two petitions have been sent to the bishop complaining against the priest's actions and praying for his removal. During the labor troubles there last summer the indiscreet prelate took the side of the small capitalists as against the unions, and when he attempted to solicit financial aid for the proposed erection of a hospital he met with little or no encouragement from the union miners at Gilt Edge and Kendall. Affidavits were forthcoming from some of the disgraced parishioners to the effect that the priest had repeatedly used his sacerdotal power, for money, among the Catholic half-breed Indians and delivered their votes to the old party political grafters of Fergus county. Some months ago the divine issued a pamphlet against Socialism and caused it to be posted in the saloons and other public places throughout the county. The article, which contained some 2500 words, was the subject of much

humor, as the author based his opposition to Socialism on the ground that "his superiors of the church opposed Socialism," while he failed to express one thought on the economic question.

The change is made with a view to placing in Lewistown a competent prelate who will carry on the spiritual workings in a manner co-existent with other parishes in the state.

The clericals are fast learning to respect the rights of the wage-earner, and that fawning and cringing to the exploiting classes is becoming unpopular and unprofitable.

## THERE ARE TWO CLASSES.

Noble deeds were those of the school children of Helena who, yesterday, shared of their bounty with the poor and the unfortunate. The immediate reward they reap is the happiness that follows the doing of a kind act. A satisfied conscience repays in tenfold measure the effort that one puts forth to help one's fellow being in distress. The blessings that were this day showered upon the school children of Helena for their generosity are prizes which cannot be measured in money units; the gratitude of an honest man or woman is worth more than all the wealth that can be accumulated in a lifetime.—Helena Record.

The author of the above sketch is one whose condition is just slightly better than the "poor and unfortunate" that he tells about. The lines are from the capitalistic wage-slave, who does not know his own real condition, nor that of the great majority of the people of the world. The first sentence admits of a bountiful supply of the necessities of life, a strong point of Socialist contention. But if there be plenty to give to the poor, why continue a system that gives to one man's child more than it needs or can use, while another man's child that receives the gifts stands as a pauper? Which position in society did the child of the author of those lines occupy—the one that gave or the one that received? Which position does your child stand in, as the giver or the pauper? To which class would you prefer your children to belong? Surely not to the pauper class. Then vote the Socialist ticket and there will be no paupers, no poor, nor no millionaire codfish aristocracy even among the school children, where one child must stand in humiliation for the gifts of another child. Under Socialism all the children will have all they want, for the full product of the poor man's labor will then go to his own children and not to some other man's.

Local socialists do not appear to be particularly concerned over the action of the American Federation of Labor convention in declaring against the Swiss militia system and old age pension, both of which have been given out in the press dispatches as Socialist measures, and the defeat of which has been announced as the defeat of Socialism. One of the candidates on the Socialist county ticket remarked that old age pensions were inaugurated by Bismarck, who was never suspected of being a Socialist, and Switzerland, not a Socialist country, adopted the militia system referred to, in the belief that it was the only one under which free people might retain their liberties. The candidate quoted the words of Jefferson, when asked in Paris, on what it was he built his hopes of perpetuity for the American republic: "In every log cabin in America is a rifle and a man who knows how to use it, and where these are tyranny will never dare to show its head."—Butte Evening News.

Several of the Socialist papers over the country are publishing an article as to what Mills did in the campaign. A kind of patent medicine advertisement scheme it appears. What if Mills did do something? Did he do any more than any other Socialist? Why this idol worshiping among Socialist editors? This great idol of some of you comrades spoke in Anaconda, where our vote fell off. He spent a good deal of time in Butte, where a poor showing was made. He unloaded \$500 worth of his books in one batch in Butte. The literature he sold was principally his own book. The



CONSERVATIVE MODEL

## Trousers For Working Men

When you say trousers for the Working men, WE'RE AT HOME. We sell the best UNION MADE Working Pants in town. Extra Heavy, all wool at \$1.95 per pair. Other pants in cheaper grades \$1.25 and \$1.50.

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Come Here For Working Clothes

The HUB

L. WEIGEL, Pres.

CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

News has no objection to Mills or to what he did for Socialism, but many other socialists did just as much as did Mills, the idol of some of these hero worshipers. Before you can get real class conscious you will have to dispel from your mind this idol-worshipping proposition.

The \$75,000 given by the A. F. of L. to the textile strikers of Fall River, Massachusetts, would probably accomplish a great deal more for the workers of that vicinity if it were put into Socialist propaganda. However, the people, like the earth, move slowly, and especially so with the workers.

"The Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee on the 26th inst., contained four separate editorials dealing with Socialism. Not so bad for a Catholic paper.

The Socialist vote of Montana will be but a few from 5,682.

## Movements of Socialists

National Headquarters,

Socialist Party.

William Mailly, Nat'l Secretary,

Receipts for national campaign fund during the week ending Nov. 25 were \$25.10, making a total to date named of \$9,609.47. There are still a large number of campaign lists out and reports should be made upon these at once as the national campaign fund of 1904 will close Dec. 15. Every cent that can be secured is needed by the national office to clear up outstanding accounts. The national secretary is anxious to have the new year start with a clean slate.

A most encouraging sign is the increased emphasis placed upon organization by comrades writing to the national office since election. Almost invariably the letters strike the same note of appreciation of the added responsibility which the increased vote brings to all Socialists. A number of comrades back up their expression of faith with a contribution, as for example, comrades living as far apart as Kansas, Maine, New York and Louisiana send in something to help keep the work moving. These contributions have been credited to the campaign fund.

Comrade Nicholson, secretary 23rd ward branch, Philadelphia, writes as follows: "I know we must work hard now to educate the people to Socialism in order to maintain and also increase our vote, otherwise we will go back. In order to do that we must have plenty of money and of course I, myself, can't give much but I can get others to give a little. So if you will send me a card that will hold 5 and 10 cent pieces I can return it within two weeks and if 5,000 or 10,000 comrades will do the same the total would make a good Christmas present for the national office and help to place good speakers in the field." How many comrades will take the hint given by

Comrade Nicholson and send a Christmas present to the national office.

The national secretary is compiling a list of the best Socialist speakers who will work during the winter under the direction of the national headquarters. Locals desiring speakers should file their applications at once, as this will facilitate the arrangement of tours and disposition of speakers.

## Letters From Perry's Man Friday to Union

(Continued from page one)

Socialistic propaganda will only lead your dupes, not to the garden of Eden, but to the garden of swords and the unfortunate victims of your false system of education will be impaled upon those swords, for the constitution of this country is not to be overthrown so lightly, if you please. Now, mark my words, your dream can never be realized in your lifetime or the lifetime of your son or grandson. When mankind is ready for Socialism there will be no need of a Social democratic party, for evolution will have completed its work. You are stabbing your country in the back by going forth under the banner: "Wage workers unite or perish," you silly man. Labor never in the history of the world has been as well off as it is today. Why man, two hundred years ago the kings of England slept with their dogs. If the world had been searched over then no king could have enjoyed the comforts of life that the average working man is permitted today. You will deny that, for it will serve your purpose to do so since you and your fellow Socialists are looking for trouble. Well, so help me, Moses, you will get it in due time.

But do not think that personally I desire to say anything offensive to you. I am talking to you straight from the shoulder. If you want to leave a good name for your children cut loose from this Socialistic nonsense, for as it stands today a Socialist is nothing more nor less than a traitor to his country, for he proposes to overthrow the constitution of the United States.

Just to show you the absolute folly of your position: Look at the miners in the Western Federation of Miners. That body has adopted Socialism as its creed, yet the very first step in Socialism would be to do away with gold and silver money thus throwing out of work everyone of these miners who have so vigorously tried to apply Socialism in the state of Colorado. By heavens can you conceive of more profound stupidity? And yet these unfortunate men of Colorado who have followed Moyer and Haywood simply got what all the rest of you fellows will get—the grand old Bull-Pen.

Yours respectfully,

John W. Maxwell,

President's Sec.



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## CORRESPONDENCE

Hamilton, Mont., Nov. 23, '04.  
Montana News:

Dear Comrades:—Please find inclosed postoffice order for \$7.50 the amount of your bill for posters. Success to the Montana News and the cause of the common people.

Yours fraternally,  
E. G. WHEELER.

Rimini, Mont., Nov. 26, '04.

Dear Comrade Walsh:—At present I am located in an un-Godly hole in the woods. Good enough for a wage slave, you know. And to pass away the time, started to jot down a few of my thoughts. I have blossomed into what you might call a kind of an underground poet. I consider my article a first-class up-to-date machine with a handle on it and if you think it too good for your paper, please send it to the Butte Miner or some other corporation graft. I got two subscribers for your paper and think I can get some more. Will send the money in a few days.

JOHN BRACK.

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 24, '04.  
Comrade Walsh:

It is sometimes amusing but more often disgusting to read the wise and vicious utterings of the defenders of republicanism upon the issues, having direct bearing upon labor; they are greatly concerned about us; they are forever explaining, but as Bryan aptly says, their explanations need explaining. President Roosevelt in his acceptance speech emphatically declares that whatever may be done for or against the workers, their standard of living must never be lowered. Amen to that. He also declares that the protective tariff must be kept in force, so that they

may not be forced to compete with foreign workers, who work so very cheap and produce so much that our markets can be filled with their products to the detriment of our own producers. He speaks again in the same fatherly way and declares that a modified reciprocal provision with foreign nations should be brought about so that our manufacturers may secure their raw material at the least possible cost; so that they may successfully compete with the foreign foe in manufacturing enterprises. Well, let us investigate this proposition.

It is apparent that if we were only producers the above arrangements would be immensely to our advantage, but when we consider ourselves in the double capacity of producers and consumers it does not appear so good for it is a fact that while we produce more than we can possibly consume, as consumers we are compelled to pay for our own products, much more than our foreign competitors. Therefore we are giving the advantages of our protective policy to the very people against whom it is supposed to operate.

We find by studying the official reports of the labor bureau that we are paying more per ton for steel, iron, coal, and all products manufactured from them than England or Russia; countries from which we import millions of tons of raw material every year.

Pages 178 to 179 report of commissioners on steel rails for the year 1890, shows an average price in America per ton of 2240 lbs, \$31.75. Average price for same in England \$25.85; difference in favor of England \$5.90 per ton. We also find, page 96, the average cost of production to be per ton of 2240 lbs \$19.17. These figures are prepared by the iron and steel association, while the commission finds the real cost to be \$11.96; a difference of \$7.27 per ton in favor of the trust on iron and steel ore. On the same page we find that the cost of producing one ton of 2240 lbs of the same material is \$8.81; by these figures we find that while England can produce raw material \$3.15 per ton cheaper than it can be produced at our own furnaces, and that the wages paid in England are 80 cents per ton, while our wages are from \$1.82 to \$2.37; a difference of \$1.57 per ton. Yet we find by referring to page 95, same report, that the selling price in England for steel rails is \$9.50 per ton less than in America.

Now we may be able to find some of the reasons for this by referring to the freight rates per ton paid by American concerns. Page 296 we have a statement from a manufac-

turer in Pennsylvania on the cost of transporting one ton of ore from New York to San Francisco. Lighterage 50 cents; insurance 45 cents; three months interest 45 cents; freight by water \$10. Total \$11.40. Page 279 we find the rate from Scotland to be, per ton \$4.87; from Beni Soref, Egypt \$2.25; from Bona Algeria to Philadelphia \$2.69; Cartagena, Spain to Philadelphia, \$2.37; Macri, Turkey to Baltimore, \$4.38; from Liverpool, England, steel slabs \$1.95; from Liverpool, steel rails, \$1.57. On page 270 we find the statement from a prominent American manufacturer that the shipping trust used steel rails for ballast the quarter part of the season and delivered them free of charge. On the same page we find a comparative statement of the price of steel rails per ton in England and America as follows: Without tariff in England \$25; without tariff in America \$25; with tariff, English rails \$39; with tariff American rails \$47.92. The last figures are for San Francisco, giving the English rails an advantage of \$8.92 per ton in that market. Now by studying these figures we may find why (1) we undersell foreign makers, (2) why we are benefitted by the protective tariff, (3) why it is necessary to protect the infant industries by reciprocal arrangements in shipping material.

T. P. CRUMLEY.

Billings, Mont., Nov. 26, '04.  
Editor Montana News,

Dear Comrade:—In reading your article headed "Socialists are making another mistake," in a recent issue of the News, I think I can see a slight inconsistency contained therein which you have evidently overlooked. The thoroughly class conscious Socialist is, and always will be, the mainstay of the Socialist party, but the thinking apparatus of the class conscious Socialist has not only got to be of good quality but has got to be used. It must be admitted that if our Socialist papers are to live they must be supported, but we must look for some of that support to come from the half-baked element and even the raw element as well as the nicely browned Socialist. In fact, the real good to be done by our Socialist papers, as well as by our speakers, is to be gauged by their power to get at the raw material or the uninitiated. When Comrade Wilshire recommended Socialists to procure copies of Collier's Weekly, he did not do so with any intention of boosting the subscription list of Collier's, but because he realized that by encouraging articles of that character in a paper of Collier's immense circulation it would

be the means of preparing a dish for a number of misguided individuals whose prejudices will not permit them to read anything contained in a Socialist paper. I do not believe that Wilshire would advocate any comrade subscribing to Collier's in preference to our own papers.

The greatest battle that the Socialists have to fight in the future, as it has been in the past, is to beat down popular prejudice and ingrained precedent. If articles in capitalist papers will open the eyes of any, and if the readers have the mental power to do any thinking for themselves, they will switch from patronizing capitalist papers to our own papers as readily as they will switch from the old parties into the ranks of the Socialist party. Thinkers are the only ones we can expect to make Socialists of and it is the duty of the Socialists to make thinkers if possible. You, yourself, frequently quote articles from capitalist papers and show up their inconsistencies, showing, at the same time, that you are reading these capitalist sheets, and, in fact, you could not run a Socialist paper unless you did keep posted on the movements of the enemy by patronizing them to a certain extent. You speak of the women's republican league of Cook county challenging the Socialist agitators of Chicago, and advise Socialists to prepare articles for their local papers, and quote a letter from headquarters on the subject of furnishing plate matter to the local papers, and these are all good things and all go to show that we must make Socialists by various means, but make 'em and when we get them made the subscription lists of our own papers will not be apt to suffer.

I believe that it is "breaking the old man's leg before he falls" to think that the capitalists are going to dope the class conscious Socialists by showing up capitalistic inconsistencies in their own papers, and I think it a good idea for Socialists to encourage them to so expose themselves.

ADAM F. SKIRVING.

P. S.—Kindly send the Montana News to Geo. W. Smith, 3025 Pinkney street, Omaha, Nebraska, for which I enclose \$1.00. A. F. S.

### Servant Girl Problem

(Continued from page one)

It is doubtless unpleasant also to have the bald fact constantly staring one in the face that one's toil is usually required for no higher purpose than to enable another human being to live in idleness and luxury. The fact in the case of the factory hand is somewhat veiled. The private

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Arrive 11:30 p. m.	Summit	Leave 12:30 p. m.	
Leave 12:01 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:00 m.	
Leave 12:40 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:20 a. m.	
Leave 1:06 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 10:53 a. m.	
Leave 1:41 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:23 a. m.	
Leave 2:20 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:55 a. m.	
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Ubet	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 4:58 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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Helena, Montana

### Mont. State Socialist Platform

"We, the members of the working class, who are organized politically into the Socialist party of the state of Montana, call upon every member of our class to join with us for the purpose of capturing the power of government, that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

"Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but only where their operations will make profits for the owning class. The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld they and their families must starve; therefore,

"We demand the collective ownership of the mines, factories, railroads and land, and all utilities collectively used by the people.

"The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives to the capitalists palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the finest raiment, culture, education, travel, and all that makes life worth living.

"Society is thus divided into two hostile classes, capitalists and wage workers. This condition has brought into birth the Socialist party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power. This party owes allegiance to and is a part of the international Socialist movement. With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

"The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this control of the legislatures, the courts and all executive officers. Republicans, democrats and reform parties are financed by the capitalists and are, therefore, their servants, thus in effect making government the executive committee of the capitalists.

"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. The Socialist party is organized to meet this demand, and is, therefore, the party of the working class.

"The Socialist party, when in office, shall at once and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct: 'Will this legislation advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist party is for it; if it does not, the Socialist party is absolutely opposed to it.'

"In accordance with the principle, the Socialist party pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs of this state in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

"In conclusion we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of Socialism and vote with their class at all elections, until they overthrow the power of capitalism, abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle, and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth, based upon this fundamental principle of justice. 'To every worker the full product of his labor. Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have a world to gain!'

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## Socialist National Platform

I.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world

to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power

of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be long to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.