

State Historical Library

## War Makes Good Business

The Western Clarion, in the following article, furnishes some excellent comment upon the interview given out by Hayashi, the Japanese, who states that the war has made "good business," created new industries," etc:

Among the passengers who left for the Orient by the Empress of Japan yesterday was Mr. T. Hayashi, of Tokio, Japan, who is on his way to the capital of Japan.

In conversation with a representative of the News-Advertiser yesterday morning Mr. Hayashi spoke very interestingly on the way. "The Japanese are quite satisfied," he said, "with the manner in which the campaign is being carried on and the success of the army is very gratifying. Then, too, it has been good for business. Since the war started the imports of the country have increased by 25 per cent, while the trade in the interior has grown remarkably. The government makes a point of utilizing goods of home manufacture, as far as possible, so that with winning on the field, and creating business for those who remain at home, the war may be said to be a success. The demands of the war have also created quite a few industries that would not have come into existence but for it."

No little light is thrown upon the conscience of the modern business world by the above which we clip from the News-Advertiser under date of April 11.

The horrible slaughter going on in Manchuria is to be commended, because it is good for business. If it were not it would no doubt be condemned as immoral. More than 200,000 men slaughtered at Mukden and the requiem sung over their mangled corpses is, "it's good for business." Vast stretches of country laid waste by the contending

armies, millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed and widows and orphans made by the thousands and still it's "good for business." Business is the thing of prime importance and the earth if need be must be drenched with human blood, and everything that appeals to men's better nature ruthlessly trampled under foot to conserve its interests.

Yes, indeed, this war, this holocaust of horror, is "good for business." It is a part of business, in fact it is business in its last analysis and most complete expression. Business cannot be carried on without war. It is a war of conscienceless brigands, engaged in the pleasing occupation of dividing and disposing of the loot they have plundered from an outraged working class. This disposition of the loot is of necessity carried on upon the same moral and ethical lines followed by hungry jackals who have discovered a dead carcass upon which to feast.

The poverty and misery of their existence as exploited victims of the business world, the humiliations heaped upon them because of their slavish position in human society, and the horrors they encounter upon the field of battle, is but a part of the price the workers pay for the rule of the business world. That which is good for business is death for labor, no matter whether the workers be ground to death by inches on the field of industry, or sent into eternity by a "whiff of grape shot" on the field of war.

No more cold and sordid expression of business could be desired than that of Mr. Hayashi. The gentleman is to be congratulated as an exponent of the fact that his race is becoming as callous, sordid, conscienceless, unscrupulous and civilized as our own.

### BERGER BY NAME

#### "BURGHER" BY NATURE

"But I have always so construed this section of the constitution, and almost every comrade in Wisconsin coincides with me, that whenever the party has a ticket in the field, it is the absolute and irrevocable duty of every Social Democrat to vote that ticket, and vote it straight; but whenever and wherever the Social Democratic Party has no ticket in the field, any member individually has a right to vote or not to vote, just as he pleases."

The above denial of the class struggle in politics is the milk in the cocoanut of the answer made by National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin to the charge of treason to the Socialist Party; the treason consisting in giving editorial advice in his supposed Socialist paper to workingmen to vote for one capitalist candidate and against another.

The balance of his answer and defense bristles with significant points and throws a light on the character and conduct, not only of this Berger, but on all the little and big Bergers who infest and afflict the working class movement now, or who are yet to bother us.

Contempt for the working class and its authority, couched in the insolent terms which reveal clearly the working of the petty bourgeois mind, shines out in every paragraph; that order of intellect which in this country is known as the little burgher or "cockroach", can only regard the working class as a herd to be used and led; Berger, by nature a little burgher, snarls his wrath when this herd dares challenge his conduct.

The little burghers are naturally demagogic; it's a trick of their trade and a mark of their tribe. So we find this burgher appealing to the

"good" capitalist to office.—Salt Lake Crisis.

#### The Homeless of New York

A writer in the Milwaukee News objects to the statement of the Appeal that 18,000 men own the property of New York City, claiming that 35,050 out of 85,169 families own houses free and clear. Even this statement shows that the large majority are homeless, and of itself is enough to awaken the people to the trend of conditions that portend a nations of homeless slaves. But his figures do not conform to the fact as expressed in the census reports. The statement I made was based on a recent article printed in a capitalistic paper for last year, while the statement of the News writer is alleged to be based on the census for 1900.

In census report, 1900, on page 205, it is shown that in Greater New York in that year there were 700,526 families; of these 35,050 owned their homes free of debt, while 48,002 had mortgaged homes and 617,474 were renters. In other words, only six families of each hundred owned their homes, for a mortgaged home is not owned, as rent is paid in the shape of interest. Yes, if the propertyless will vote together they can wipe out the parasites and their flunkey excusers. If this is "rot," then make the most of it. The onward march of Socialism the world over shows that the heaven is working, and can no more be stayed while the present industrial conditions exist than can the swells of the ocean.—Appeal to Reason.

## An American Socialism

(By Wm. English Walling. In the International Socialist Review)

Socialism is either an evolutionary science or it is no science at all. If it is an evolutionary science it should develop in its most advanced form in the United States where the development of industry is most advanced.

Karl Marx who has become outgrown in Europe must become an historical reminiscence in the United States. So far America has had no Karl Marx nor is it certain that we shall ever have one. But the Socialist movement in America will certainly develop a philosophical backbone which will mean to America what Marxism has meant to Germany.

More than any other American writer, Prof. Thorstein Veblen has foreshadowed what this backbone will be. A professor in the most American of all cities, Chicago, on the pay roll of the university founded by John D. Rockefeller, a deep student of international Socialism as well as of the classical and historical schools of political economy and one of the keenest observers of contemporary society in this country, Prof. Veblen is well equipped for the task. He is not a propagandist, but a scientific observer. In this capacity, it is manifestly incorrect to call him a Socialist. But if he is not a defender of any proposed industrial or political changes it is equally certain that he defends no existing institution, however great its sanctity.

In Prof. Veblen's view the business man, and not the great capitalist, figures as the enemy of society. But Prof. Veblen's business man differs from Marx's capitalist in the most fundamental manner. Though the professor mercilessly flays the business men, he yet concedes that they are "honorable men, all, most honorable men" in other words, that they doubtless believe in themselves. This harmless and, in America at least, just concession to the business man, Marx was never willing to grant. He always impugned their motives. Why, we are at a loss to say. Perhaps the German capitalist is a brutal cynic, as Marx implied. Certainly the American business man is not a cynic, but rather an unsympathetic, unintellectual person, blinded by his own environment and interests. Marx seemed to address the capitalist. Apparently either he wished to make him suffer or he hoped to convert him. The former position is savage, the latest that very Utopianism that Marx pretends to abhor. Veblen does not expect that American Socialists will either address themselves to the ruling class or condemn them. Business men, like all others, are the product of their environment. They cannot be converted. When they have lost their power to the other classes in the

course of economic evolution, they will be ignored.

Veblen agrees with Marx that his "business men" are as useless to society, as Marx's capitalists. But Veblen attributes to the men that govern industry a dominant motive of an entirely different character, not mere exploitation, but love of exploitation for its own sake and the sincere belief that exploitation is for the benefit of the human race. The American business man not only exploits, he thinks, lives, eats and breathes exploitation. Above all he believes in exploitation and he believes in himself.

Now, what fundamental differences this view must make not only in social philosophy, but in every step and movement in practical politics as well. If business men seek power for the sake of power, it is impossible to expect them to take any initiative in the remodeling of society, whatever. If they were governed rather as Marx claimed, by their love of gain alone, they might be touched on that tender spot. Veblen's view, then, is not only more evolutionary, but also more revolutionary than that of Marx's.

Veblen's economic standpoint is in the sharpest distinction to that of Marx. Both agree that Socialism is to be brought about a step at a time. But Marx, and still more his followers, have looked forward to the ripening of one industry after another for Democratic control. Veblen, guided by the tremendous economic advance of the United States, has seen the lines that divide one industry from another breaking down, all the new trusts and monopolies becoming inter-related and organized capital growing into one complete whole. In other words the men who control the great railroads, banks and industrial trusts are the same. Under these conditions, then, the step at a time is likely rather to lie in the decrease of the power of the smaller business men over the government, in the corresponding increase of numerical importance of the industrial class and the growth of Socialism within that class. The trusts will not bring about Socialism by ripening industries for it one at a time, but will hold it back by increasing a hundredfold the difficulty of taking the first step against their consolidated power.

The capitalist system will not fall of its own weight. There is no possibility of a cataclysm. The problem of disposing of the growing surplus for which foreign markets are so urgently methods of doing this a two-fold. Either the country can be hurled into international war and all the wasteful preparations that precede and degradations that follow international war, or a

## A Mixed Idea On Killing

To kill one man is a crime, and he who does it is a criminal. To kill many is a virtue, and he who does this is a hero. To murder one man for some selfish motive, for personal interest, is a crime punishable by law. To murder thousands of men, a whole nation, for the selfish interests of another nation, is an act worthy of praise and reward. One is a foul murder, the other is glorious war. In one case the life of one man is destroyed, in the other the lives of thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands are destroyed.

We are constantly taught to abstain from retail murder and encouraged to indulge in wholesale murder. Does this appear absurd to you? Are you going to call destruction of human life a crime? Do so if you wish, but be ready for the consequences. The titles given to you for this will be equivalent to the names given to those who wear striped suits. If you insist upon talking against the virtue of killing, freedom of speech may be denied to you. If you denounce this "virtue" by the pen, you may find yourself landing in the "pen." Why so? Because your talk undermines the present society.

Capitalism must have war. War is essential to its existence. Though it may be admitted by some defenders of the capitalist system that war is an evil, they say it is a "necessary evil." Is this the only "necessary evil" on which capitalism subsists? Is not the whole capitalist system an evil?

The talk about the "Parliament of Man" and of arbitration is useless; all the peace conferences are empty phrase contests as long as the private property system lives. This so-called system being based on getting, its first moral law being greed, it naturally follows that one country will reach out to subdue the other for the sake of gain. Just as the man with big capital tries to and does swallow the man with small capital, so will a big country try to swallow the smaller country.

Nations are like the individuals composing them. Let the individual members of a nation be trained to care for themselves only, let them be taught to crush everybody for their own interests and you will have a warlike nation ready to swallow every other nation. What is the basis of the society we live in? What other morality than the morality of getting all you can will serve as a foundation to a private ownership system? A man's success today depends on how well he can forget the rights of others. Any man who can control the means of life of a whole city or even a whole nation is thought of today as the greatest man. He is successful. Grab and grasp, deceive and plunder, this will bring you to the top of the ladder; men will look up to you.

benevolent feudalism can be developed. If the trusts continue their present rapid rate of growth, the latter seems the more likely outcome.

How the surplus will be disposed of in that case, Prof. Veblen showed in his recent book on the leisure class in America. Here Veblen conceded that the business man himself does not waste any vast sums in consumption, however wasteful and anti-social may be his operations in production. In consumption it is his wife and children who spend the money. To the possibilities of consumption in this line, there is no limit. If the money-making sport comes to an end on account of the complete organization of industry by the great finan-

Capitalism needs expansion, it needs markets to sell the wares produced in over abundance. These markets must be gotten, no matter at what cost. Does it concern the representative of Russian capitalism the Tsar, how many men die on the battlefield? Does he care for the oceans of tears from the eyes of mothers and wives? Do the broken hearts of sweet maidens and the distress of helpless orphans affect him? Does that crowned monster feel that he is a criminal when he brings havoc on two countries, his own and Japan? Of course not. The morality of the private ownership system teaches him that war is necessary, legal and even sacred.

Capitalism has no time for sentiment. Goods have been produced, the producers have been underpaid; they are, therefore, unable to buy back all they have produced. What is to be done with these products? They must be sent to foreign countries. New lands and new markets are needed; they must be gotten regardless of cost.

Not so under Socialism. War will cease to exist under Socialism, not because it will be prohibited by law or otherwise, but because the causes of war will be eliminated. Take away the cause and the effect is gone. Private ownership in all the means of production and distribution being abolished, things will be produced not for sale, but for use. Foreign markets will be needed no more, because no one will manufacture things for pecuniary purposes. Those in need of the products of a certain land will arrange to get them. Goods will not be imposed on people. The spirit of sociability, or "societary spirit," will be developed more and more. The happiness of one will be the happiness of all, and as all men will live in harmony, so will nations. The distress of one nation is the distress of another. This principle must be recognized by all. It will be recognized as soon as society is so constituted that the interests of one become the interests of all.

Under Socialism no one will have to starve through his or her inability to be selfish. Today we call a man successful because he succeeded in forgetting every one except himself. Under Socialism such a one will be considered an utter failure. When private ownership of the means of life is done away with men will have no cause to cultivate the grab and graft habit. Nations, like the individuals composing them, will have no private interests. All will work in harmony.

Under Socialism, when the whole world will be one country and mankind a large family, the earth will be at the disposal of all, and so no one will be compelled to make wars of conquest.—Advance sheet from "The New Life," by O. Leonard.

Then the vast sums formerly manipulated by the business men for various speculative purposes will be entirely turned over to his wife and children who have already made such splendid records in extravagant living and "conspicuous waste."

In the book just mentioned, Prof. Veblen not only shows this waste, but he analyzes its causes. These are an effort to spend money in an emulative manner in order to make obvious to observers either the amount of wealth owned or the length of time it has been in possession of the family. Expenditures, in other words, is not for material brute comforts as Marx and all his

(Continued on page four)

**THE MONTANA NEWS.**

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

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**OPEN-SHOP NEILL.**

John S. M. Neill, proprietor of the Independent of this city, it appears, will introduce the Roosevelt Open-Shop plan in the printing business. It is plain to see his position and motive in this move, and whether he shall win or not, only the future can tell.

Mr Neill owned the paper the time W. A. Clark was making arrangements to buy his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Clark desired the assistance of this paper, the Independent, and in order to secure it was forced to buy the plant at something like \$150,000.

While this may be considered a piece of blackmailing business on the part of Mr. Neill, it was only a "business proposition" so far as either one was concerned. Having sold an old "junk-shop" for several times what it was worth, he was ready to retire for a time. But a few months ago it appears that Mr. Neill became impressed with the idea that he should re-embark in the newspaper business, so he bought back the old "hell-box" for a song and is to sing the song himself.

As the publication is a money losing proposition from a business standpoint, many have wondered where the future pointed to any new roads for its present owner to again blackmail someone out of another \$150,000.

It is apparently coming to light. When he took charge of the paper the union label was thrown off. This was the first slap in the face of organized labor. Second, he refused to recognize the union mailer or pay the scale. Third we have heard that he has given out the word that his employees' wages will be cut \$2 when their present contract expires.

It looks as if Mr. Neill, had on his trips to the east at different times, made arrangement to become the tool of the Business Men's Employment Association or Citizen's Alliance, and possibly for a stipulated sum, is to establish the open-shop in Helena.

Well, the lesson must be taught; and while these things are deplorable it surely will serve to open the eyes of the wage slave, that he must stop this voting for his master if he expects justice for himself.

Very probable, that Mr. Neill would just about as soon be on the union side if the "boodle" were there. But owing to the fact that the "boodle" comes from the citizens alliance gang he heads in there. Another point might not be overlooked here, in the matter that W. A. Clark is again casting coaxing side glances at the United States senatorship for another term. This being the case possibly Mr. Neill figures and running his "skinnum" game on a double tune.

Mr. Neill, you may establish the open-shop, but before you do you will know that you have been in the fight.

Don't get discouraged comrades, and imagine that Socialism is not coming fast enough. The economic grind is coming plenty fast and

fierce. We will do well to keep the educational work apace with the same. When you think that it is not coming fast enough, think again and see if you are doing your duty in the cause. Attend your local meetings, pay your dues, help to push the organization. That is what is needed at this time.

**CHEAP LITERATURE**

A strong sentiment over the state is growing against the cheap literature proposition among the Socialists.

The idea of the comrades seems to be this; that the Socialist will take all the papers that he can afford and that the non-Socialist who is becoming interested in the study will take a journal that costs a dollar a year just as quick as he will one that is practically free. Further, from the close investigation of the literature workers, it is learned that a great amount of this cheap literature simply becomes a dead loss. It is excess baggage. It is sent to parties who will not read it, and consequently its last resting place is the waste basket.

Under this criticism of cheap literature another publication has entered the field.

Welfare's Magazine, the magazine now sold for 10 cents per year, is fast becoming an advertising sheet. This added to the Appeal, cheap literature makes a few propositions doubly certain.

First, it makes it very difficult for the small publications through the state to live; for even a large per cent of the Socialists are working for the "cheap" things, the "competitive proposition." The average subscriber, knowing nothing about the enormous expense connection with even a small publication, is always astonished to learn that the small publication cost possibly, four times as much as the larger publication. This condition cannot be explained away to him in a few words. He is still looking at the dollar.

Second, there are thousand of the above mentioned periodicals that are never read. This is an absolute loss to the cause. Any unnecessary waste should be eliminated by the Socialists. Another bad feature about the cheap subscription price, is the fact that you make of the Socialist readers a "catch-penny" purchaser for some middle class business that is no better than any other salesman of his line. Yet many Socialists who see the advertising in a Socialist publication can't help but believe that the firm is a little better than the one that patronizes a capitalist paper.

The opinion appears to be nearly universal in Montana that it would be much better to keep the price at about one dollar, and if the income becomes much greater than the expenses then spend it in improving the publication. None of the Socialist publications are what they should be, and if improvements are to be made, more expense must be incurred.

It appears to the writer that the worker must be educated away from this "cheap literature." Always at meetings where a lecture is believed a collection is taken, and the worker is then given a short lesson in the matter of supporting his own cause. In the hall he is told how the capitalist politician comes along previous to election, hires the band, the hall and gives away free booze and cigars, but how he foots the bill shortly afterwards. And in contradiction to this we are giving him literature on the capitalist plan.

Many comrades over the state report to this office that they have sold a certain large number of subs to one of the above journals because they were so cheap in price, and the party solicited would rather give up the small amount than be bored by a solicitor, but that the results from such subscribers were not gratifying. This generally being true from the fact that a large per cent of such subscribers come from the middle class.

Time will make a great change in this matter, and it should not be far distant, when the papers should be improved and brought to the

standard that they may properly represent the great cause that they are advocating.

Reports from all the different places show that the illustrated lecture tour and entertainment by Comrade Walsh is a great success. Under anything like favorable circumstances the locals pay all expenses and clear from \$10 to \$25. This is considered by the comrades good. They not only clear some money for their local but get a large crowd of non-Socialists. In nearly every place large crowds are present and some places the houses are packed.

**MUST VOTE FOR THEM**

Nature's forces, which for countless millions of years have gone to waste, are being gradually harnessed to do the work and will of man. This is particularly true of the mighty energies which are being wasted in the great waterfalls and cascades of the world. For years eminent engineers looked with hungry eyes upon the cascades of Shawinigan, on the St Maurice River, situated some eighty miles northwest of Montreal, Canada. They dreamt of controlling the mighty force wasted, and their dream is about realized, for the greatest turbine in the world is now being erected there. This new turbine, which is now being put in place, has a capacity of 10,500 horse power.

The vast machine is 30 feet from base to top, 22 feet wide over all, and 27 feet from center to center of shaft bearings. The total weight of the turbine is 365,000 pounds. The solid steel shaft weighs 10 tons. It is 32 feet, 3 1-2 inches long, 22 inches in diameter at the center and tapers to 16 inches on the generator side and to 10 inches diameter on the other side. The wheel, or rotating part of the machine, is bronze and weighs 5 tons.

When the turbine is operating under full load, 400,000 gallons of water pass through it per minute. This amount of water is equal to a river 100 feet wide and 9 feet deep flowing at the rate of 60 feet per minute.

There are already in operation at Shawinigan three large turbines of 6,000 horse power each. The present output of power at the Shawinigan is 22,500 horse power and of this about 10,000 horse power is transmitted a distance of eighty-four miles to the city of Montreal, where it is used for street railways, electric lighting and general power purposes. The remainder of the power at Shawinigan is used locally for similar purposes.

And thus goes on the good work. Every engine that is constructed to do real work is a harbinger of the days to come when—civilization being more perfect than it is—the toil of the worker will be lightened and his path through life made easier than it has ever been in all the world's history. Before this, however, the worker must see to it that all these engines belong to all the people and not to a favored few. If he does not see to this the advent of every new machine is likely to entail greater hardships upon him, and make his position in society less secure, than to improve his condition generally.

There is but one way for the workingmen to get possession of the tools and forces of construction—he must VOTE for them.—*Machinist Journal.*

A Vanderbilt residence in New York was recently rented for \$85,000 per year. That is slightly over \$7,000 per month, or a little over \$233 per day Sunday included.

We need more short articles from the comrades over the state. Remember this is especially so during the absence of the editor from the office.

Labor creates the wealth of the world and lives from the crumbs brushed from the rich man's table.

The Socialist of Montana can add a great strength to their locals by getting the women to join.

Every unorganized county in Montana should be organized this summer.

**What Fools These Mortals Be**

(Written for The News.)

How long, oh suffering man, how long,  
Will you admit that might is right,  
While the weak are trampled by the strong  
And thousands perish in your sight.  
While they who labor not at all  
Have all the luxuries of life,  
And they who produce all the wealth  
Are cast aside amid the strife.

What poor beighted, ignorant fools  
Are they who trembling stand afraid,  
Silent like so many mules,  
To take the things their hands have made,  
There is no famine in our land,  
Then why have we so many poor?  
How is it that the parasites  
Have everything they need and more?

The law o' great and mighty word,  
Ten times stronger than the sword,  
The greatest guns that ere were made,  
By it are thrown in the shade,  
The law is made by hired tools,  
To skin the easy working mules,  
Who simply go and cast their votes  
Like so many Billy Goats.

Then tramp around and look for work  
And raise their hats to those who shirk.  
To see a sucker bare his head  
To they who steal his children's bread,  
Would make a jackass bray with scorn  
And curse they day that he was born,  
Go get some fool to feel your bumps,  
Then soak your heads, you ignorant chumps.

If you can't see how you are swindled,  
My God, such ignorance is a sin,  
While one polished grafter holds you  
Another one removes you skin,  
While some pulpit-pounding preacher  
Helps to drive you to the polls,  
Some other useless, skulking grafter  
Assesses you upon your souls.

When, oh when, will you awaken  
From your Rip Van Winkle dream?  
Will you always take the milk  
And let the grafters have the cream?  
Don't you know this world was made  
For each and every child that's born?  
Don't you know the useless grafters  
Look on those who work with scorn?

See your wives and children suffer,  
Go and hide your heads in shame;  
And be sure at next election  
To vote the grafter in again,  
They can tell that you are easy,  
By your thin and ragged coat,  
They only need a little whisky,  
And of course they get your vote

What a feeble show you made  
In terrible Teddy's great parade,  
Where forty thousand fighting tools  
Were led along by dressed up fools,  
With shoulder straps and corset strings  
And guns and swords and other things;  
With golden braid and fold-downs,  
While you slouched along in overalls.

The grafters smile as you go past  
And say there goes a laboring ass,  
Who gives us the meat and grabs at the bone,  
And builds us a home and has none of his own,  
Who gives us the cow  
And lives on the tail,  
And jingles the spoon  
In the full dinner pail.  
Clancy, Mont., March 28. JOHN BRACK.

Comrade "Mother" Jones will follow Comrade Walsh in a lecture tour over the state of Montana, and following her will be Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett. Capitalism will learn at the next election that something has been doing in the Socialist agitation line.

**Human Hair Market.**

The human hair industry is a very active one in France, the departments most frequently visited by the hair merchants being those of Correze, Creuse, Allier, Cher, Dordogne and Haute Vienne. The average price given for a full, long head of hair is from 8 shillings to 25 shillings for the very best quality and color. The girls of the districts mentioned above, which are exceedingly poor, stipulate that their hair shall not be cut short in front and conceal the shorn appearance at the back by a draped colored handkerchief. The best shades of light and blond hair are obtained from Germany and Switzerland, and for these high prices are paid.—*London Mail.*

**Britishers Do Not Flatter.**

A Boston lady who had been received with much favor by the Folklore society in London rather questioned the sincerity of her warm reception and said she supposed, like the French people, the English flatter. "Not at all" was the protest of a London friend. "You need not consider it possible for an English person to flatter." And then she gave an instance. Some one looking at a painting said to the artist whose picture it was, "It isn't so bad, you know." "Now don't be fulsome," was the reply.—*Boston Herald.*

**Her Money's Worth.**

During her sojourn at a hotel a lady broke an article belonging to a toilet china set. On leaving the house she was charged with the entire set. As remonstrance was unavailing, she paid the bill and, pleading the excuse of having forgotten something, returned to the room and broke each and every article of the set for which she had paid. And some people say women are not clever!

**An Inquisitive Miss.**

Her nurse had fallen asleep, and a four-year-old girl toddled to the pulpit steps in a church and temporarily stopped the sermon by asking the clergyman: "Please, man, why do you get up there? Why don't you come down?" When a church warden gently led her back to her seat amid the tittering of the congregation she repeated her question, adding, "Can he see better?"

**WORKINGMEN TROUSERS**

Just received a large Shipment of fine pants for the workingman. They come in checks, and stripes, and are very good value at \$2.50. You can buy a pair of them until Saturday night for

**\$1.95**

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Leave 7:30 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:02 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 12:55 p. m.	
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.	

MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

**CLEARANCE SALE**

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR, CORSET COVERS, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS

All Kinds of Goods. Call and see Our Stock.

117 BROADWAY **Moon Yuen & Co.**

**Comrades!**

**We need your help for New Subscribers!**

**Reflections of a Rhinoceros.**

I am glad beauty is only skin deep.  
Sometimes I wonder what I was made for anyhow.  
I hear other animals talking about mosquitoes. What are mosquitoes?

Of all the awkward, ungainly things I ever saw I think the kangaroo in that next cage is the queerest. It must be awfully unhandy for these two legged creatures they call men to move around. They seem to have only one toe on each foot.

Some day when I have a good chance I'll run my horn through that fellow with the sharp stick that makes me get up and walk around when I'm tired. He knows where my sore spots are.—*Chicago Tribune.*

**Physical Irregularity.**

The two sides of a person's face are never alike, according to the Indianapolis News. The eyes are out of line in two cases out of five, and one eye is stronger than the other in seven persons out of ten. The right ear is also, as a rule, higher than the left. Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the largest percentage of defects prevailing among fair haired people. The smallest interval of sound can be distinguished better with one ear than with both. The nails of two fingers never grow with the same rapidity, that of the middle finger growing the fastest, while that of the thumb grows slowest. In fifty-four cases out of a hundred the left leg is shorter than the right.

**G & K**  
**CLOTHING**

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

**Gans & Klein**  
 HELENA, MONT.

is now voting to elect two auditors from the remaining candidates. Votes closed April 17th. If the ballots results in an election, the national executive committee will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., April 20.

A call has been issued to the national committee for the nomination of candidates from which a secretary to the International Socialist bureau is to be elected. Nominations closed May 1. Balloting will begin May 9th and close May 27.

Dates for the German Organizer, Robert Saltiel, for the coming week are as follows:—April 23 and 28th, Sharon, Pa., 29th, Pittsburgh.

In accordance with instructions contained in the referendum 2, motion 2, and referendum 4, motion 4, by Comrades Hillquit and Trautmann, also the information received from the secretary of the International Socialist bureau I hereby call for nominations for the election of a secretary to the International Socialist bureau.

The mode of election will be the same as that adopted in the election of a national executive committee.

Nominations will extend from April 14 to May 1, the election to take place from May 9 to May 27, closing the latter date.

Members of the national committee are entitled to nominate one party member. Members will please use the enclosed forms, properly signed, when making nominations. Care should be taken to name town or city and state in which nominees are members. Nominees will be notified immediately after their names are received at the national office.

Announcement of the nominations will be made in the regular weekly bulletins.

By making nominations promptly national committee members can simplify and facilitate matters very much.

J. Mahlon Barns,  
 National Secretary.

**Art and Geography.**

Among the visitors at an art exhibition were two old ladies from the country. They were examining with great interest a bas-relief of a young Greek shepherd, beneath which were inscribed the words, "Executed in terra cotta."

"I wonder where Terra Cotta is?" ventured the elder of the two, turning to her companion.

"Well, now, I ought to know," hesitated the other, "but I can't seem to place it just now."

"Ah, well," rejoined the first speaker as they passed on, "it must be a dreadful place if they execute harmless young boys like that there."

Is your card stamped up to date?

**THE AVERAGE JURY.**

**As a Rule Its Verdict is About Right in Doing Justice.**

The average jury will sit for an hour or so listening attentively to the evidence, "sizing up" the witnesses, and particularly the defendant, bringing to bear their knowledge of the conditions prevailing among the class and in the part of the city in which the crime was committed, and will then file out to the jury room, through the closed doors of which can be heard loud and often heated and profane wranglings, which will suddenly cease, and then they will come filing back with a self satisfied air and deliver a verdict which in 95 per cent of cases is just about right when looked at from the broad point of view of doing substantial justice. Keeping in mind that the defendant's guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, it is but seldom that a fair minded prosecuting officer can quarrel with the verdicts of acquittal rendered in the county of New York. Frequently juries will disagree in the most exasperating manner, owing to the presence of "the eleven obstinate men." But when a verdict is rendered it is safe to say that it is a vindication of the wisdom of the fathers in leaving the question of the guilt or innocence of a citizen to the judgment of twelve of his fellow citizens. Before that body the innocent man may gladly come, assured that his fellow citizens composing it desire to acquit rather than convict and that their combined intelligence and knowledge of men will appreciate and sympathize with his embarrassment or slowness of wit, while the guilty man dreads the scrutiny of those twelve stolid common sense faces, for whose composite he knows he is no match, and with reluctance does he break the silence which was formerly imposed upon him by the law.—C. C. Nott, Jr., in Atlantic.

**The Strange Kiwi.**

In New Zealand is found the kiwi, a strange bird of the ostrich family. Ostriches have two toes, but the extinct moas had three toes, so also have the existing emus, cassowaries and rheas, or South American ostrich.

The kiwi, however, differs from the other struthious birds in having four toes. Further, the kiwi cannot be said to be quite ostrich-like, for in size it is not larger than the ordinary barnyard fowl. It has a small head, with a large and muscular neck and a long, slender bill, with the distinguishing feature that the nostrils are placed close to its tip. The legs are short, but the muscles on the thighs are well developed, and the feet are strong and powerful and provided with sharp claws.

The kiwi is a bird devoid of any external trace of wings, and there is no trace of tail visible, while it is covered with long, narrow, hairlike feathers, and on the fore part of the head and sides of the face are straggling hairlike feelers. — Chicago Chronicle.

Have you donated anything to the special organizing fund?

**Socialist News From State Headquarters.**

Local Canyon Ferry has expelled Wm. Conneff for being in the service of the Republican party on election day, and Fred Sanders for being in the service of the Democratic party.

During the past week J. H. Walsh has delivered his illustrated lecture at Big Timber, Billings, Forsyth, Livingston, Clyde Park and Coke-dale, three of these places being unorganized.

With the exception of Big Timber the halls have been crowded to hear Comrade Walsh. At Billings the hall was not large enough to accommodate the crowd, a large number being unable to obtain admittance.

This illustrated lecture is highly spoken of by Socialists everywhere that Comrade Walsh has been.

This method is especially good to pursue in unorganized districts as his entertainment breaks down the prejudice and makes it easier for us to route other speakers and carry on our propaganda work.

The state committee will put Comrade Walsh into as many unorganized districts as our finances will permit, but the way donations are coming in we are afraid that the number of unorganized districts visited will be limited.

Push the sale of special organizing stamps.

Efforts are being made to have Mother Jones tour the state during the month of May. We expect to be able next week to give definite information concerning Mother Jones' dates in Montana.

Have you read "From Revolution to Revolution," the Paris commune and its lessons? By George D. Herron, 5 cents. Every local should have a supply of this pamphlet on hand for its members and every Socialist should read it. Only a limited number on hand.

Send 5 cents and get a copy of "Industrial Peace Through Socialism," by Dr. H. A. Gibbs.

"Modern Socialism," by Vail, 25 cents. "Scientific Principles of Socialism," by Vail, 35 cents.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,  
 State Secretary.

How many stamps does your local use every month?

The papers give the Socialist vote in Chicasso as follows on municipal issues: 1901, 5,384; 1903, 11,124; 1904, 20,323. And yet the capitalist papers will tell you that Socialism is declining.

**OUR FASHION LETTER.**

**Percales Are Among the Novelty Cotton Fabrics.**

**THE SERVICEABLE FOULARD.**

Tailored Gowns to Have a Touch of Lace, Which Will Be Seen on Almost All Dresses—Paris Muslin the New Material—Modish Materials.

Flowered percales are among the new offerings and are a nice innovation.

Any girl handy with her needle can make a Du Barry hood. This hood is the furore now and is made of gauze lined with soft silk.

On many of the dressy green spring gowns will be applied a band of ivy leaves. These leaves are made of silk and formed into bands, each leaf having around it a delicate tracery of braid.

Foulard silk is not the top notch of fashion, but so serviceable and dainty



CORAL PASTEL DRESS.

is a gown of this material that few women will be without at least one dress of this kind for summer wear.

Madras for shirt waist material will take the place of the heavy chevrons of last year. The new tailor made shirt waists have sleeves quite full at the top, but at the bottom they fit into the cuff perfectly plain.

A lovely tea gown is of tomato colored chiffon taffeta. A high draped band of taffeta in a paler shade passes under an overcoat of lace. The terminations of this resemble stole ends in front, and quite a Louis effect is gained in this way. The sleeves are rather small, finished just below the elbow with ruffles of lace.

A Parisian model gown is here illustrated. It is made of a new shade of cloth called coral pastel, which is a somber shade of coral pink. The long redingote of plain cloth is of this color, while the plaited skirt is of dull coral and white check. Black taffeta composes the revers, collar and deep waist belt.

**GOWNS AND MATERIALS.**

All the smart tailored gowns will have a touch of lace about them, especially the collars and cuffs. A pretty innovation for the tailored dresses are the lace cuffs, which are deep and bordered with frills of mull both top and bottom.

There is a new material for the lingerie shirt waist called Paris muslin, which, together with organdie, will be very much used. China silk is another favorite material, and the new designs are blurred and striped very like the chine silks. Korean pongee is a smart



MAUVE CREPE DE CHINE WAIST.

fabric for thin silk waists, and under these will be worn colored silk slips.

The dressy waists will all have short sleeves, which is sad news for the woman with a badly turned waist.

The festoon idea of trimming made famous by Marie Antoinette is reproduced in trimmings made of braid and lace.

Lace will be everywhere on dresses. Irish crochet and valenciennes are the favorite makes. On many frocks the two laces are mingled. A new way of applying all over lace is to use it in

bands edged top and bottom with a narrow ruffle of val lace.

The waist pictured is of pale mauve crepe de chine. A deep V shaped yoke of lace filled in with a chemisette of embroidered mull is introduced back and front. The puffed sleeves are gathered into tight cuffs of lace.

**MILLINERY HINTS.**

The new hats are an entire change from anything we have been accustomed to of late. Instead of the dead level at which the flat shape was supposed to maintain itself on our heads it is now tilted over the face at a somewhat alarming angle by means of a bandeau of ribbons or flowers.

Much prettier is the wattleau toque, with its saucy angles and curves and its dainty bouquets of flowers.

The cavalier hat with one upturned brim is the best type of the large hat.



GIRL'S LINGERIE HAT.

But bear in mind, whether hat or toque, if it is not tilted up behind it must be tilted at the side. Fashion abhors anything in the millinery line on the straight at present.

Blue, green and lavender roses may wound one's artistic sense, but they are lovely just the same.

Dead roses were never so pretty as the artistically crumpled and withered brown roses on the new hats.

In the spring modistic dispensation of things sartorial ribbons are to be allowed full play. They riot over frocks and hats alike as artful bows, as stiff cockades, as meandering ruches or flying streamers.

Creamy pink and white carnations are new in millinery.

The girl's hat illustrated is a French model. It is composed of fancy crim bordered with a ruching of gathered mousseline de sole, beyond which are set in on the brim motifs of embroidery. About the crown is a wreath of small roses fastening at the side with a satin chou.

**SOME NEW FABRICS.**

The very best materials for the serviceable shirt waist suits are the new velvings, which are thin enough to be comfortable on cool summer days. Many of the prettiest examples are of iridescent colors.

Then there is veiling in black and white squares with dots of crimson, pink or pale blue over its surface. In shepherd plaid the smartest design is in the tiniest check imaginable. The coloring is in pale blue and white, with the white so blurred that it only shows in certain lights.

A modish way of making a gown of this plaid is with a skirt box plaited in



ORIENTAL LACE FROCK.

groups of three stitched almost to the knee. At this point of vantage are put in at intervals plaited panels finished with a stitched band across the top. The coat is long and almost tight fitting, reaching to the knee. It is single breasted and has a smart shawl collar and cuffs of blue and white embroidery. A white china silk blouse is worn with the coat and skirt, and the waist is finished with a girde formed of three shades of blue ribbon toning from pale to medium blue.

A white sailor hat bound with blue silk and trimmed with cornflowers is the accompanying hat for this costume.

The latest idea of fashioning a summer silk dress of hairlines, fine check or changeable effect is to trim it with platings of pure white taffeta. No matter what the bleedings in the silk employed, platings of white, and only white, are the proper caper.

The charming frock illustrated is of oriental lace. It is so put together that the waist and skirt have the appearance of being made in one. This effect is gained by rows of shirring which exactly match. The skirt is formed of three lace ruffles. The waist is shirred at the neck into a deep round yoke edged with a lace bertha. Heading the bertha are round lace motifs.

JUDIC COLLET.

**The Oldest and Most Reliable**

**Dry Goods**

House

**SANDS BROS Co**

HELENA, MONTANA

**GOT 'EM ON THE RUN**

Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

**BUT**

**We Sell the Very Best Groceries**

**30 Per Cent CHEAPER**

**THAN THEY SELL TRASH**

**CRAGG & HARVEY**

Representing **GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago**

FAMOUS DIAMONDS.

The Stories of the Beau Sancy and the Kohinoor.

The famous Beau Sancy diamond was lost by Charles the Bold on the battlefield of Granson, March 3, 1476.

The Kohinoor, an English crown jewel, valued in the year 1526 "at half the daily expense of the whole world."

The romance of diamonds grips one the moment he lands in South Africa. The first notable pointed out to me at Johannesburg several years ago was a big man with a black mustache.

A Tramp of the Sea. The shark known as the elephant, bone and basking shark roams nearly all temperate seas.

An American Socialism

(Continued from page one)

followers have supposed. To such expenditures there is a physical limit. To the every "spiritual purpose" on the other hand of showing off a suppose supposed social superiority which may take the form of innumerable houses, servants, diamonds, laces, etc., there is no limit whatever.

Between international war and "conspicuous waste" there is no danger of the capitalist even becoming seriously embarrassed by the surplus. In Marx's time the petty bourgeois ideal of personal economy and rational living prevailed widely.

Veblen has revolutionized the materialistic conception of history. In a far deeper sense than Marx he sees the dominance of environment on human progress.

(To be continued next week)

Do you attend the meetings of your local? Remember, it is organization that the Socialist movement needs at the present time.

Better Blood.

In the home of a New England farmer there are two small heirs, bright little fellows, six and seven years old, named Will and Eugene.

About an hour later, as dusk was falling, the mother said: "Will, you must fill the wood box for morning. Fetch in four armfuls."

Let us hustle and Sell Press Shares.

MADAME'S SHAMPOO.

She Wanted a Full Course of Treatment, and She Got It.

An American lady went into a French hairdresser's establishment in Berlin to get a shampoo. The proprietor was a tall, thin man, with all the grace and suavity of a dancing master.

"Ah, madame weishes a treatment for ze scalp. Oui, yes," said he, bowing low, with a wide sweep of the hand.

"Yes, and I have my own notions about how it should be done," replied the lady, glancing doubtfully about the room, as if she was putting herself into the hands of irresponsible strangers.

"The lady recognized many of the preparations and thus regained much of her assurance.

"Is madame ready?" asked the proprietor.

"No; wait, if you please. First, I want some of that," she said, pointing to a bottle.

"The hairdresser nodded. "It sees my pleasure, madame."

"Then a good rubbing with that," she went on, indicating an open bowl which contained a thin brown liquid.

"Mais, non!" cried the other. "Madame does not weesh it!"

"Yes, I do!" replied the lady sharply.

"Do as I say, if you please," she interrupted in a vexed tone.

"Wasn't that brown liquid a shampoo mixture?" she asked, with growing doubt as he finished.

"Non, madame," he replied politely. "I put it on because madame insectes. But, you see, I was eating my—what you call it—lunch when madame came. Zee bowl contained my soup, madame."—Lippincott's.

A Misapplied Word.

Everybody who has had experience in carving knows that not only are sharper knives required, but also probably more skill and practice, to carve a duck than any other fowl.

"You appear to be amused at my awkwardness, admiral," said he. "Not at all, sir; not at all," was the reply. "I was only thinking why the term duck was used as a word of endearment and goose one of reproach."

Scarcely What He Meant.

Landseer, says a biographer, was exceedingly fond of telling the following story of his meeting with the king of Portugal and the latter's unexpected greeting:

At one of the court balls Landseer attended, when the king of Portugal, who was also a guest, was made aware of the presence of the great animal painter he expressed his desire for an introduction.

"Oh, Mr. Landseer, I am delighted to make your acquaintance! I am so fond of beasts!"

Tolstoi's Lesson.

Count Tolstoi was so plain as a boy that his mother said to him:

"You know, Nikolinka, that no one will love you for your face, and therefore you must endeavor to be a good and sensible boy."

Tolstoi said when he was an old man that all through his life these words had helped to keep him true to what is most worth while in human character.

"I knew when my mother spoke them," he said, "that I should without fail become a sensible boy."

Sarcasitic.

A Frenchwoman was complaining to her husband that he was too much of a bookworm; that he retired too often to his study, leaving her to spend many evenings alone.

"I wish," she ended plaintively, "that I were a book. Then I might always have your company."

"In that case, my dear," the Frenchman answered, "I'd wish you were an almanac. Then I could change you once a year."

ABUSE OF THE STOMACH.

Crime of Overeating and the Best Way to Avoid it.

The practice of consuming more food than is required for the nutrition of the body is a very old one. In order to correct it Hippocrates, about 400 years before Christ, advocated the omission of breakfast, a custom that has recently become popular in many places.

The harmfulness of overeating is not so much in the increased burden thrown upon the digestive organs as in the production of an excessive amount of poisonous matter which may become dangerous to life if retained in the system.

Most injurious are the products of decomposing animal food—meat, eggs and shellfish—and since the kidneys are engaged more than other organs in the removal of this class of poison, the first indications of serious injury are often found in them.

Before permanent organic disease has been produced, however, there are generally repeated evidences of poisoning of the system in the form of indigestion, headache, vertigo, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, gout or an indefinite sense of illness.

When an improvement of the health is recognizable after an accidental or experimental restriction of the diet it should be taken as an indication that the mode of living has not been altogether correct.

To determine intelligently the course of treatment in most cases involves an investigation of the digestive capability of the stomach and an examination of the functional integrity of other organs.

Old Heads and Young Hearts.

"Now, Samuel," said his doting mother, "you are going to see one of the nicest girls tonight you ever met, and I want you to make a good impression. Now, the way to do that is to show appreciation. As some one says, 'Be a good listener.' Now, don't you forget it."

At another house, the one to which Samuel's feet were tending, a loving aunt was saying to her visiting niece:

"Now, if Sam comes, don't you rattle on as if you hadn't any brains. Just you keep quiet and let him do the talking. He'll like you all the better for it."

And to this day those match making women can't understand why those two young folk despise each other.—London Tit-Bits.

Yawning For Health.

A German expert on gymnastics announces that one need not go to a well known equipped gymnasium in search of a course of health giving exercises. Deep yawning practiced as a regular exercise is the cheapest and surest road to perfect health.

His Farm Work.

A professor of the New York Law school was telling his students one day of the need that lawyers occasionally have for a little knowledge of agriculture.

The following table shows the official Socialist vote by states and each state's percentage of the total vote:

Table with 3 columns: State, Debs vote, Per cent. Lists states from California to North Carolina with their respective votes and percentages.

COMRADES ATTENTION!!

THE REFERENDUM, is the only Socialist paper in the United States, outside the Montana News, which has taken the stand against the Chicago document, called a Socialist Platform, the immediate demands and the Trades Union resolution.

NEWS WANT ADS

Three insertions in our want column Free of charge for workers desiring positions, or those desiring help.

Wanted—All piano players to send 25 cents and get the "Brotherhood of Man," the first Socialist March for piano ever published.

THE EDISON

FAMILY THEATRE 15-17 South Main Street Five Shows Daily Open Year Around G. W. EASTMAN, Manager.

Helena Packing & Provision Company

Always the Latest Just look at the variety we carry in stock and be convinced Egg Plant, Wax Beans, Cucumbers, Large Leaf Lettuce, Radishes, Parsley, Green Onions.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends and quite a few have found relief."



Priceless, Palatable, Painless, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weakens or Gripes, No Stomach, Never Sold in Bulk. The genuine tablet stamped O.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Stop Your Cold Be Vigorous



with a superior bath cabinet one should always be well. By stimulating the circulation and opening the pores, it dissipates all congestions of COLDS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM and all skin diseases.

Price Complete \$5.00 PARCHEN DRUG CO., AND PARCHEN BROS.



The Mechanic's Lunch

goes all the better with a bottle of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better, too. Capital Beer in case lots of 24 bottles costs only \$3.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal.

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SHORT ROUTE FAST TIME TO THE PACIFIC COAST MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL Connecting EVERY DAY

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E B Trains Lv Gt Falls 3:05 a m W B Trns Lv 4:40 a m 3:15 p m

All meal dining-cars served a la carte. For full information regarding rates and sleeping cars, write or call upon W. C. Doherty, Lewistown, Stage office, or

L. H. YOUNG, Great Falls.

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TO THE NEWS OFFICE

Send in a few subs

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Capital - \$250,000

OFFICERS GEORGE L. RAMSEY, President A. P. CURTAIN, Vice President FRANK BOGART, Cashier S. McKENNAN, Treasurer C. F. MORRIS, Secretary

Report of Condition Made on Call of the State Bank Examiner at Close of Business April 12, 1905

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Lists various assets and liabilities with their respective values.

DIRECTORS R. S. FORD, President of the Great Falls National Bank THOMAS DUNCAN, Executor of the Henry Eiling Estate W. A. CLARK, Attorney of Virginia City A. P. CURTAIN, of Helena, Merchant R. C. WALLACE, of Helena, of the R. C. Wallace Company W. G. BAILEY, of Helena, Capitalist GEORGE L. RAMSEY, of Helena, Cashier FRANK BOGART, Cashier

BANKING BY MAIL

A Savings Account, drawing interest at 4 per cent can be opened and carried on by mail. We have complete facilities for out of town accounts, and have many customers in all sections of the state.