

The Farmer Has Troubles

Chico Mont., June 25 1905.
Dear Comrade: For fear that you may get out of touch with the farming element I now take my pen in hand to let you know that I have been much discontented of late and hope these few lines will find you in the same fix. For the past ten days I have put in my time fighting potato bugs. I have a sprayer that does the business all right and can get over my patch in about four hours; then along comes a shower and washes off the poison and I can do it all over again. But that makes work and anything that makes work must be a blessing to the poor man.

It also makes a fellow think, and I have been thinking lately that the average American farmer is the biggest ass that roams the prairie. If anything is lacking it is that he has not learned to kick effectively. Bugs, grasshoppers, mosquitos, worms, skunks and other vermin, drought, rain, hail, frost and cyclones the farmer has to contend with before he gets a crop. After months of steady battling with nature he perhaps finally gets a crop, and then he goes up against the leeches.

In order to get his crop to the market he has to have the aid of elevators, cattle-pens, railroads, refrigerator cars, ect., all of which belong to the other fellow, and the other fellow fixes the price, the farmer pays for the use of them when he gets his crop to market. The other fellow fixes the price on it there, and the farmer can take the price or ship his stuff back home.

Naturally he takes it, and as he counts it over and balances up the accounts of his year's work he dumbly wonders why it is that so much work brings so little money. A dozen little pleasures that he had planned go vanishing away in the dim distance. That little visit that he and wife had intended to take to see the old folks will have to be postponed for another year, the Christmas presents for the children will have to be cut down, the addition to the house cannot be reached and they can add but little to their already scanty wardrobe.

He buys a cheap "hand me down" suit of clothes for himself and a calico dress for his wife, and the wife spends hours mending his old overalls, where new ones could be made in minutes if the people owned the machinery of production, while the southern farmer burns his cotton to raise its price.

I never see a man with a pair of patched overalls on, but I think of the unnecessary waste of some woman's labor.

But "hope springs eternal" in the farmer's breast. His wife cheers him up with the remark that next year there may be better prices. Times may be better. There may be a failure of crops in India (accompanied by famine) or better yet Russia and England or some other foreign powers may go to war with each other (accompanied by prayer.) Anyway, the farmer is tickled to death because he has his job left. He thinks he has a cinch on his job when the fact of the matter is, the job has a cinch on him.

The proletarian—the worker in sweat shop, factory, mine or mill can quit his job and leave the smoke and dust and grime and noise and tramp out through the country for a month or two, where he can enjoy the songs of the birds and the scent of the flowers, and the sunlight and the beautiful blue sky; he can bathe in the rivers, lie on the green grass, drink pure water and he will lose nothing but his time at most, which is worth nothing to him anyway. When he goes back to the city he will have gained in health, gained in strength, gained in weight, and

gained in experience that will make him a better rebel against the inhuman conditions under which he works.

But the farmer, debt and morose ridden, dare not lose a minute. He lives in the sunshine, and among the flowers and under the blue sky, but he never sees them he don't have time. When a man is engaged in a pitched battle he cannot enjoy the surrounding scenery however grand and inspiring it may be. If he drops his work and goes away for a couple of months he finds when he returns that he has lost something beside his time. It is like a good many other sure thing games where you have to keep putting up or lose what you have already put in. So he keeps plodding along. Once in a while, perhaps, he does straighten his back and lean on his hoe or plow and take a longing look up at the mountains. The canyons look so cool and inviting, and he vows that some day he will have an outing up there. If he lives near the Yellowstone park, once in a life time he does go through wonderland. But he don't take time to see it. He rushes through in a frenzied way all the time worrying lest something goes wrong on the ranch while he is away. The water is liable to be shut off and his hay will burn, or the cow will get in the alfalfa and bloat, or the snow or frost will come before he gets his grain cut, or he is going to have a hen confined and no one there to look after the little chickens, so he keeps the team on the run and is glad when the trip is over. Would never have gone anyway only he had been promising the women folks ever since he located here away back in '87. Once in a while he and his wife go to a dance or social. They get there about ten o'clock at night all fagged out with the day's work, "enjoy themselves" until about three in the morning drive home in time for the wife to get breakfast and he to do the milking and vow to each other a dozen times that day they will never go to another. So the most of the time the farmer just stays at home.

And what is his home? Mind you I am talking of the average farmer, yes, the big majority. I have worked on farms in most of the western and mountain states and I say that the average farmer does not get so much enjoyment of the mere creature comforts of life as the horse that pulls his plow.

The farmer is at work from one to three hours before his horse, and at night he is working long after the horse has finished his oats and is munching his hay. The farmer works from early morning 'till late at night and often on Sunday while he is letting his horses rest. His wife is doomed to a life of loneliness and finally brings on a case of chronic discontent which is inherited by the children. As soon, or before the children are old enough they are put at work that is so hard and steady as to become distasteful to them, and that with the inherited discontent and longing for other scenes drives them away from the farm and to the cities. The average farmer does not have good and sufficient underclothing to protect him from the winter's cold. Not one farm house in twenty has a bath tub and the average farmer does not take three good baths from October until May. Go to work for one of them and when night comes and you want to wash your feet, ask if he has a foot tub and the chances are two to one he don't know what you mean. I have been offered the swill bucket.

Music, poetry, literature, and art are words that have no meaning in the average farmer's home. He may

have a few books that he had in his school-boy days but they are stowed away in a box somewhere and he never looks at them. About the extent of his reading is the county paper. He is suspicious of everything new in invention and politics. When election day comes he goes to the polls and puts in a vote for one of the old parties because his father did or because he has gotten into the habit of doing so, and then he whoops and hollers and throws up his hat because we elected "our" candidate. When his granary is empty, and the speculators run the price of wheat up to \$2 a bushel, he cackles about prosperity. He imagines he is independent when he is absolutely dependent on a market over which he has absolutely no control. The old days of completed product on the farm have gone by forever. One after another the finishing processes have been transferred from the farm to the factory. No man on earth is exploited more than the farmer. He produces food for the nation and gets out of it only enough to eat and that often the poorest part. As I heard one farmer express it: "We sell what we can, what we can't sell we give to the hogs, and what the hogs won't eat, we eat ourselves." No man on earth will be more benefited by Socialism than the farmer. Instead of living isolated from his fellow man as he does now, he could live in beautiful villages where he could enjoy all the blessings and inventions of civilization, and ride to his short days work on electric cars.

There is power enough going to waste in these mountain streams to run the machinery of the nation. A new life awaits the farmer when the power is applied to agriculture. Will the farmer ever wake up to the realization of the fact that he is only a piece-worker in a great big plant?

You asked in the last issue of the News for short letters. I have sent you one. It would take a long one to tell all the troubles of the farmer. But this is a pretty fair roast and if you print this send me about a dozen copies to hand to some of my neighbors who need a touch of the gridiron.

Fraternally yours,
J. F. MABIE.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

Local Chestnut sends \$3.25 to the special organizing fund.

Local Butte contributes \$15 towards paying off the old debt.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will resume lecturing on July 12 at Dean; Absorakee (unorganized) July 13; Fishtail (unorganized) July 14; Nye (unorganized) July 15; George July 16; Linley July 17; Hagen July 18; Red Lodge July 19 and 20. Comrade Hazlett will not reach the western part of the state before September.

Dates are being made for J. H. Walsh in Chouteau and Valley counties.

A tour of Fergus county by D. Burgess is being planned. It is expected that he will start in at Lewistown, July 21. Dates will be published in the next issue of the News.

All Locals not having elected their member of the state committee will please do so at the first meeting of the local, and report name and address of the newly elected state committeeman to state headquarters.

Locals are still continuing to report increase in members, more especially is this noticeable from places where speakers have been working.

Let the good work go on and we will be in good shape all over the state to enter the campaign of 1906. If we do our duty this summer, every county in the state will have a Socialist ticket in the field at the next election.

Comrades it is up to you; push the sale of the special organizing

stamps and give the old parties a surprise next election day.
JAS. D. GRAHAM,

Another Capitalist Court Decision

Under date of the 17th inst., the following news item was sent out from Topeka Kansas:

"The law passed by the legislature last winter appropriating \$410,000 to build an independent oil refinery at Peru was today declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court in an opinion rendered by Associate Justice Green.

"The oil refinery law was considered one of the most direct blows struck at the Standard Oil company by the last legislature, which adopted several measures tending to restrict that concern in the handling of the Kansas product.

"The oil refinery law provided for the erection at Peru also of a branch of the state penitentiary to house sufficient prisoners to work the oil plant. The opinion today declaring the act to be illegal and unconstitutional was concurred in by all the members of the supreme court."

The Socialists can rejoice with Rockefeller on this decision. The legislative act above referred to was a piece of middle-class legislation.

Its proviso for working the penitentiary convicts—which would be in the interest of the taxpaying class only—shows petit bourgeois origin.

This court decision might serve as a jogger for the Montana workers who have got in their heads the "pipe dream" of a "state smelter," under a capitalist system. Socialism is the only solution of these problems. All these other middle-class moves are reactionary and retard, slightly, the coming revolution.

Socialism is Moving The Whole Populace

Sam Untermeyer, the famous New York lawyer, formerly associated with H. H. Rogers of the Amalgamated Copper company, according to the Philadelphia North American, is for federal control. Under a New York date line, it publishes the following:

"Frenzied finance is pretty much of a fiction—the rest of it a fact. Stripping the subject of exaggeration, we are face to face with the most critical period of American industrial history. Are we going to solve the problem to our own and to the satisfaction of others?"

The declaration and the query are by Samuel Untermeyer, the Rogers lawyer in the Lawson war-on-paper, the Hyde lawyer in the Equitable embroglio, the Whitaker Wright lawyer in defending bubbles, the Belasco lawyer in the theatrical syndicate set to and so forth.

"No one who studies conditions and knows us, no one who is not influenced by ulterior motives, believes for a moment that there is going to be any spectacular collapse as a sequel to the so-called war between labor and capital in this country," continued Mr. Untermeyer. "At the same time a grave crisis is at hand."

"My personal belief is that the best solution of some of the problems is offered by government and municipal ownership, conducted on safe and sane, sound and solid lines.

"The principles of state supremacy must be surrendered, at least to the extent of giving the national government control of corporations and divorce. The restrictions of our federal constitution on those two subjects place us in a ridiculous position before the civilized world, and serve to bring our administration of law into contempt."

"When we were first confronted with the trust problem, we were told, and many of us believed, that it was purely economic, and, like all such

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The Industrial Union Started

The Officers.

The officers elected for the new movement are: O. G. Sherman of Chicago, general president; William E. Trautman of New York, secretary and treasurer; Charles Moyer, Frank McCabe, Charles Kirkpatrick, F. W. Cronin and John Reardon, executive committee.

The new organization starts off with 199 unions totaling 142,000 workers.

Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1905.
Special to the News:

Ardent orators is the chief product of the Industrial convention to date. Possibly that was necessary to the effective functioning of this body. I do not pretend to say what may yet come; I only know as yet nothing definite has been attained.

The intellectuals who called this body together and who are still engineering it, seem to see ghosts in all other intellectuals, but possibly they know the dangers better than those of us who are not intimate with these intellectuals. If so possibly those without intellects would better cast out the bunch of intellectuals who are so frantically striving to save us, the workers.

If this convention demonstrates how not to unite the workers it will have done good for the workers.

Apparently the workers, both organized and unorganized are conscious of the need for some form of industrial organization along class lines, but I am much in doubt as to the outcome of this convention.

No one can doubt the zeal and earnestness of most of the delegates, but there are not a few evidences of incapacity on the part of the honest, earnest ones, and none of us rely upon the others to devise methods that shall be of lasting benefit to our class.

Still I do not want to throw an obstacle in the way of the entire success of this convention.

The convention is now dealing with the report of the committee on constitution. They are making very slow progress, indeed, but this may not be fatal.

The "intellectuals" are much in evidence here. The secretary of the committee has few of the marks of a toiler, but judging from his methods and manners he feels that he is perfectly competent to play the part of a "savior."

I shall miss my guess if the intellectuals who signed their names to the call for this convention are not amply provided for, if they succeed in perfecting an organization.

With some of these little saviors, I have had personal experience. Some of them are honest in believing the earth tips with their weight. But this trait of character may be essential to the successful launching of such an organization as these people desire. We shall see!

No one seems to have a very definite idea as to when the convention will end its labors. From all I have been able to learn, it will probably adjourn Friday or Saturday, and yet there are some who seem to be high in the councils who think they can scarcely complete their work before Sunday or Monday next.

Whatever may be the immediate results of this convention, I feel that the record of the strifes and struggles of this convention will be of great value to our class in its future conflicts. There are factions in this convention. It would be foolish to deny this. Each seems jealous of the other, and frequently one hears charges made by members of one faction against the other faction, but I see no reason to decry the work of the convention because the one faction or the other triumphs.

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To me it seems the question ought to be: "Is this program good for our class?"

If this convention results in formulating a correct program I can accept such result without regard to which faction is triumphant. If De Leon leads in giving us what we need I shall endorse the result. If A. M. Simons, or T. J. Hagerty triumphs I shall still endorse the result if it be such as our class needs.

It is difficult to believe that either of these parties can lead in a movement to benefit the toilers, but if such a miracle comes to pass, I for one, propose to accept the result in good faith.

Our good, kind, benevolent capitalist brothers in Chicago are becoming disgusted at the way in which their slaves ignore the lies being told about the settlement of the Teamsters strike.

When I got to town I paid a penny for a daily paper and from this paper I learned that there was no longer a strike on, but when I looked about me, I saw negro policemen guarding black scabs.

For a few days, I stopped with a friend. He does not have much sympathy for the teamsters, and he told me the strike is a complete, a miserable failure; but I went with him to one of the great department stores. He filed a big complaint against them because they had failed for almost two weeks to deliver an order.

The general clerk explained that it was impossible to deliver promptly until the strike is settled.

I have been at numerous big barns where the scabs are cared for, or are permitted to care for themselves—stables are good enough for scabs.

Large details of policemen are always on duty here, and one of these angels in blue accompanies each wagon on its journey over the city.

And still the Chicago dailies tell us the strike is settled! These good christians and cheerful patriots obviously do not mind telling a few lies when they hope to be benefitted thereby.

Some of the working class in Chicago have lost faith in these moral, respectable, church-going liars and psalm-singers.

D. BURGESS.

Debs and De Leon Speak.

(From the Daily People.)
Chicago, June 30.—Today's sessions were remarkable for the manner in which the leading elements composing the convention displayed a spirit of unity on the common grounds of industrialism. Speeches from Daniel De Leon and Eugene V. Debs were among the important features.

After seating a few more delegates the day's discussion was begun by Secretary Trautmann who delivered a lengthy indictment against the fakirism of the A. F. of L., its venal leaders and Chinese walls. He showed documents to prove Gompers' treachery and read extracts from a statement of Gompers, that the fakirism is mainly intended to be a break against the Socialist movement.

Debs being called upon said: "We are to perform a task before which weak men may despair, but from which it is impossible to withdraw without betraying the working class. Its battle must be fought both economically and politically."

"Gompers' American Federation of Labor is not only in the way of progress, but is positively reactionary as it is controlled by the capitalist class, teaches capitalist econom-

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THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

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 sold all those sub cards?

Organize, agitate, educate, and that is all that is necessary.

Say, fellow! Just send the state secretary a dollar bill to help in organizing the unorganized districts in Montana.

The state secretary's report shows over \$100 for May dues. Guess that is going a few. Keep it up Comrades.

How about that coin card you received from the News? Some have failed to return them with the half dollar. Are you one of these? If you are, send it in at once as we need this assistance.

The state secretary's weekly report at hand announces that Comrade Hazlett will resume work today; that is good news and it means you comrades must get busy, when you hear that she is coming to your locality.

It's good news to learn that material cannot be secured for the organization of a state butchering machine, so strenuously advocated every few days by John S. M. Neill's republican wage slave. Why don't you, Mr. Workingmule, and your master join? Why don't you set the example? Who do you continue to perscribe a dose that you don't care to take yourselves?

"Consistency thou art a jewel," can be well applied to the wage slave that writes editorials for his master on the non-union-labeled Independent. In one breath he condemns the union men for boycotting Montgomery Ward & Co., and in the next he advises the burning of all the catalogues of the Chicago firm and trading at home. Bosh! on such rot! How long will the present seven hundred subscribers continue to read such a paper?

A letter from Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett announces that she is stopping at the home of Comrade John Hudson of Dean during her throat affliction which has caused her to quit speaking for a time. Comrade Hudson lives about 40 miles from the railroad, and his hospitable home is a haven for Comrad Hazlett under the circumstances. She will probably resume her dates in about another week. In her letter she reports great crowds in every town at which she spoke in Montana.

The announcement comes that the large eastern department stores, in keeping with the all-night banking system recently started in New York, will run their mammoth establishments nights the same as days. It is done for the benefit of the the working class—that is, to get their trade. It is a good move and will hasten the much needed economic development and education of the little business men who have been holding on by scabbing a shift out of every 24 hours. Good! He belongs in the proletarian ranks.

The International Socialist congress opened the 9th at Constance, Grand Duchy of Baden. The Ba-

den government had forbidden speeches by foreign members because they refused to ignore German politics. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader in the reichstag, attacked Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, because he prohibited Jaures, the Socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies, speaking at Berlin. The conference then adjourned to the neighboring Swiss town of Kreuzlingen, so as to enable the foreigners to speak.

FAVORABLE COMMENT NOT ENOUGH.

Since our last issue, which contained a long editorial on, "What should be done," we have received a great amount of comment on the matter, and the opinion appears to be universal that the Montana News was correct in urging so strongly the active work in the matter of organization. But, comrades, favorable comment is not enough. It helps. It makes one working in the cause feel like pushing ahead. It makes us feel like there is no such thing as giving up, although at times things look pretty gloomy at these headquarters, and we hear many similar reports from different parts of the state. So nothing but active effort will be enough.

On Friday night the Helena Socialist Local will give a lawn social at a comrade's home, and the proceeds from the same will go to the treasury to assist in this work. Let every Socialist local in the state do likewise, and see what the result will be. The sum raised should be sufficient to swell the state treasury in shape to dare to start at least three speakers into the field at once.

Just think what three speakers and organizers means in the field of Montana. It means the ripening of all of the unorganized districts in the state, and the following of an organization in every county; it means the distribution of thousands and thousands of more pieces of literature. It means a dues paying membership that will guarantee an income to the state secretary of at least \$200 per month, which means a perpetual educational campaign.

But to accomplish this work the help of every Socialist is needed. Give your socials, take up collections, chip in 5 cents, 10 cents or 25 cents when you have it. Every time you buy a cigar or a glass of beer, put in as much for the organization. In other words wake up and get to be a real Socialist. Some of us are sacrificing all of our time. Are you doing as much?

Your state secretary gets \$25 per month, and he uses a room in his own home for an office without even rent, and yet you talk about getting the full product of your toil. In connection with this, let us say a word for the News. One year ago this month we moved this plant from Lewistown to Helena. In that time, we have by hard work and sacrifice built up the paper to a state circulation. The editor and his wife have had three meals a day and poor clothes, and we find on balancing the books to be about \$100 worse off than when we moved here, not counting the depreciation in the plant.

This financial condition or "salary" of the state secretary and editor of the paper are given for you to use as a parallel in your own case. Are you sacrificing anything for Socialism? Are you getting wages? If so, how much? Are you putting in the whole chunk for the cause? Do you see what a few are doing and that the struggle is desperate, to even organize the workers so that the aggregate of the small mites contributed can assure a co-operation on the part of all?

Comrades think these things over, and get this "get rich" or "get a home paid for" out of your heads; you are only suckers for the capitalist system and must be drawn into the whirlpool before long. Let us get in and organize this state. Remember the big campaign draws closer every week and it behooves us at this time to get the organization work done.

In speaking of this organization work, have you ever thought what stares us in the face on the farmer part of the question? There are thousands of them in Montana and they must all be reached with speak-

ers and literature. Will you do your share? Will you help to sell subscriptions to the Montana News and other papers as well? Will you help the state secretary out by contributing a few dollars now and then? Are you interested in Socialism? Are you ready to get off your coat and do all that you can?

We know that you are, and we are going to keep an ear to the ground to hear the rumbling in the future.

CONFIRMED PLAGIARIST.

The Miners Magazine in its issue of July 6 starts an article with the following:

"Mother" Jones, that tireless heroine in the cause of labor, has been talking to the working people of Montana. Upon "Miners' Day," which is the 13th of June, this brave woman who has faced injunctions and bull-pens, delivered an address which will cause many of the indifferent toilers to give some thought to the environments which surround them. A synopsis of the address as reported by the press is as follows:

The synopsis of the address as referred to was stolen from the Montana News of June 14. The statement as "reported by the press" is far from the truth, for no other paper in Montana published a single word that Mother Jones said save the Montana News.

It was but a short time ago that the Miners Magazine plagiarized an article from the News and credited it to an "exchange." The article was headed "What is a labor fakir." Now they plagiarize all of Mother Jones' speech and give the credit to the "press," which most would assume meant the capitalist press.

We have no kick coming about any paper reproducing articles from the News, provided proper credit is given, but we have a serious objection to a paper plagiarizing—stealing—our articles repeatedly.

Especially is this so when it comes from a paper that has stood for ballot box scabbing, pleads the baby act in defense, and assumes an air of being one of the "I am it" class.

Mother Jones' address was worthy of reproduction, and the Montana News was just as worthy of proper recognition in giving this speech.

No wonder that certain publications are copyrighted, and the News has taken the proposition under consideration that all the thieves may be securely guarded.

CAPITALIST GRAFT LAW.

From the World Herald of Omaha we learn that the state of Nebraska has adopted a primary law that has for its purpose the aim of putting all non-capitalist parties out of the race. The World-Herald says:

The future of the populist, Socialist, prohibition, and other small parties is also hanging in the balance. To keep alive a party organization, the party must make a showing of candidates at the primaries. The county clerk of Douglas county in which Omaha is situated figures that it will cost any party \$286 to file its ticket. The new law provides for the following fees required from candidates for county offices:

Treasurer, \$60; sheriff, \$50; clerk, \$50; judge, \$50; surveyor, \$40, and superintendent of public instruction \$30. Justice of the peace \$10.

The capitalist assassin is doing his work in the dark. It is a ten to one bet that 90 per cent of the populace of that state don't know that such a grafting parasite law has been passed. No, they are so busy around with those hymn books one day out of the week, and trying to skin each other the other six days, that the new law has slipped in on them.

Workers awake! Do you not see what is coming? Get your tickets in the field! Educate! Agitate!!

A duty for a Socialist is to belong to the local, pay his dues, attend every meeting, circulate literature, and assist in pushing into the unorganized field.

If you receive this paper it is paid for. No papers are sent out on time. If you do not pay for it possibly some friend has made you a present of the same.

The United Mine Workers of America have decided on a national agitation for the initiative and referendum. In a circular addressed to labor organizations they laud the wonders of it to the skies, and tell what it will do, and then point to Montana as an example of labor's efforts in securing this much coveted law. Yes, we've got it in Montana, as good an initiative law as could be asked for. It has never been put in use since enacted, nor never will be. It don't solve the idle workman problem; it don't give the worker the full product of his toil; it don't stop capitalist graft under the present capitalist system. It does however meet with the approval of the capitalist press. Sure, they know that while the ignorant workers are scrapping over a meatless bone and coming on their knees with idiotic petitions begging something, the wage system can be continued.

Several articles will be omitted from our columns this week owing to an "over-production" in that line and our shortage in the treasury to enlarge the paper. The paper should be made a six page paper from now on as we have so much matter that ought to be published. However, we will publish the articles as soon as possible. Like the fellow with an old pair of shoes, we will get along the best we can until we can get a new pair. When the comrades buy enough shares to assist us in securing a press and other machinery to make a complete office, then we will be in shape to publish all the matter that comes in. We should be now, but the 5,000 Socialists appear to be too poor to assist a paper for much more than a subscription of two cents a week.

The Independent citizens' alliance editor, a wage slave, had a horrible pipe dream for his master the other morning. In the double column dream set in black type he lauded such labor leaders (?) as Arthur, Gompers and Mitchell, but said nothing about Benedict Arnold. The dream wound up by attacking the Montana labor agitators, anarchists, etc., and asserted that they should all be in the penitentiary. He frothed when he thought about them attempting to secure living wages for the poor defenseless girls who work in the cracker factory of this place, but his froth went into regular dog-days foam when he thought of that boycott on his master's paper for not carrying the typographical union label and that daily circulation of seven hundred.

In mentioning the fact that Mr. Dobell formerly editor of the Helena Independent would take the editorial position recently made vacant on the Miner by the resignation of Mr. Keith, the present editor of the Independent did not mean to cast any slur on the gentleman, when he said that Mr. Dobell had as many friends as the Independent had readers. No, he has more than that for he is one of W. A. Clark's head tools; in fact he has enough friends to at least attend the last sad rites that will be necessary for him some day.

Two capitalist rags—the Butte Evening News, Heinze's mouth-piece, and the Helena Record an Amalgamated flyer—gave a short bit of telegraphic news on the Chicago Industrial Union convention, when Fairgrieve gave utterance to a thought, that the capitalist thought was anti-Socialistic. Oh, how quick these capitalist sheets are to print something that sounds anti-Socialistic, and how slow they are to print the truth or any Socialist news.

After the Panama canal is completed the capitalist class will relieve the workers of any further connection with the project aside from generously allowing them to man the boats that carry the wealth their class produces but don't get.—Toledo Socialist.

The call for the meeting of the Montana Federation of Labor at Great Falls on August 21, has already made its appearance in a citizen's alliance paper.

Don't forget our sub cards.



Save \$5.00

OR MORE by buying that new suit at The Hub. We have taken all the broken lots of our \$12.50, \$15 and \$18 Suits, and placed the entire line on Sale at

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We are selling an extra fine Ladies' Fancy Border Colored Umbrellas made from the finest quality All-Silk Serge, All-Silk Taffeta and Union Silk Taffeta, well made with best quality Paragon Frame and Steel Rod, Hardwood Princess Handles with Tassels, good for rain or shine, colors are Navy Blue, Green, Cardinal and Black.

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Correspondence

Stark, Mont., July 2 1905.
Dear Comrade: Your letter to hand. I comply with your request. Find enclosed the amount. All mail that does not come up on Fridays stage, I do not get for ten days. I am working hard the elements favor me for water. I will get a good run yet.

Yours for the cause,
T. F. FABERT.

Have you done your duty in assisting the state secretary in getting into the new field for organizing.

According to the equalization board of Park Co., Montana their report gives a number of farmers in Park county to be only twelve times poorer than the Northern Pacific railroad company in the incorpo-

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rated bounds of Livingston. So the farmer must be wealthy, when he can compare his wealth to the N. P. R. R., of the city of Livingston where their new departments and shops cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000, to say nothing of the old shops and tracks and rolling stock. So there must be a lot of wealth among a number of Park county farmers, when their wealth is just twelve times less than the N. P. R. R., and there is a great number that is not far behind the foregoing. Now there is no use brother farmers of us grumbling when we can compare in wealth that way. I can imagine how a number of us with our thumbs through the arm holes of our vest, will strut around boasting of our wealth. The farmers must be wealthy when out of a population of 84,233,069 out of the foregoing number of inhabitants of the United States is 5,739,657 farmers, about 1-16 of the whole population feeding the balance of about 79,000,000. So I think there must be great prosperity among the farmers. But the Park county farmers takes the lead for wealth so far as I can learn, may be there is some other farming district will report a greater amount of wealth when they read what Park county can boast of. But so far we hold the championship as regards to wealth. Can any other county in Montana go us one better? If so, let us hear from you farmers in some other district.

M. L. BAKER,

Every Socialist should read the Montana News and pay for it besides.

Chico, Mont., July 10, 1905.

Dear Comrade: For some two years past I have received periodically letters from one J. G. Hogan, Nepera Park, N. Y., asking for assistance to help carry on the great work he is doing for Socialism. They all tell about the great sacrifices he is making for the cause and are carefully worded to draw money from enthusiastic comrades, so carefully worded in fact that I have always been suspicious of him; and as there is not much enthusiasm about me anyway, I have never put up any thing. About a month ago I sent one of these letters to J. C. Chase, state secretary of New York, and received in reply the enclosed letter to which it might be well to call the attention of the Montana comrades.

Fraternal yours,
J. F. MABIE.

Social-Democratic Party,
New York, N. Y.

New York, June 27, 1905.

J. F. Mabie, Esq., Chico, Mont.
Dear Comrade Mabie: Yours of

the 24th inst., received and in the absence of Comrade Chase, who is touring the state at present, will say that in all probability this J. C. Hogan must be a regular fakir trying to exploit some of our enthusiastic comrades. I have made several inquiries and no one seems to know him. He is not, nor was he at any time, a party member, and this is the first intimation we have had of such a case. I will put a warning both in "The Worker" and in the National Bulletin, so that he will have no further chance to exploit our comrades. He seems to understand his game too well, and he must have made some victims especially around your state. He must have been doing quite an extensive business, judging that he puts out these circulars so often.

Thanking you for calling our attention to this matter, I am,
Fraternal yours,
W. SOLOMAN,
State Secretary pro tem.

Why not take up a collection at your next local meeting and send the chunk to the state secretary to assist in sending a speaker into some new field where Socialism has not been heard from a soapbox.

Lincoln Mont., July 4 1905.

Dear Comrade: I will take the special offer, you will find name and cash enclosed. We had a picnic here today there was three of us there with literature and we talked Socialism between horse races. The public is not so shocked at the word Socialist as heretofore.

Yours to a finish,
JAS. ROBERTS.

Are you doing your share in assisting in getting organizers into the unemployed fields? There are a number of counties that a speaker should be sent into at once.

Local Organizations Versus Permanent Organizations.

In the issue of the Montana News of July 5, '05, Comrade J. D. Graham, state secretary, has some very pertinent suggestions on the plan to be pursued by speakers on entering unorganized territory. Without quoting his carefully thought out considerations on the subject, permit me to suggest that for outlying districts, say at least for every school district, one good permanent dues paying member might be secured whose membership could be held in the local at the county seat. And to simplify matters he should pay his dues in advance and in time make all payments for such members commence on January 1st of each

year. We will not be bothered with any meetings to attend where no one turns out, but all the same he is ready for action and can be counted on for party business at the proper time. We farmers find it too onerous a task to hitch up and drive from 1 to 5 miles to an appointed or stated meeting to hear each other say nothing or do nothing that counts as effective work in the cause. An active farmer member should be chosen by the county local or by combined locals in the county and commissioned as a special organizer to solicit such an increase of membership, taking the usual pledge from each applicant, that can be induced to join in this way. We should be authorized to issue yearly cards or stamp books, placing thereon stamps from date of acceptance to the following January 1. A simple notice then from the secretary of the local at the end of the year or previous thereto, will bring a remittance for the next year or when not complied with the organizer should be notified and another round made for new members, including of course delinquents. A voter once pledged to our cause can be relied on if his dues are paid and his standing in the party secured.

School elections can be made subservient to our cause by following the strict rules of the present law in making nominations for vacancies. To be legal it would require five members in good standing to enable a Socialist to be nominated on a school board. That also would stir up recruits.

In district 20 Ravalli county, at the last election, only one candidate was nominated in the usual way; a Socialist was nominated by acclamation and elected. The county superintendent ruled the election illegal; even barring the minority candidate from legal appointment.

HIRAM PLATT.

When you sell the sub cards for the News send in the money as we need it bad, indeed we do.

Socialist News From National Headquarters

Theodore J. Lamar and J. A. La Rue of Bessemer have been elected State Secretary and National Committeeman respectively of Alabama. Orders for coupon books have been received during the last week from Maine, Iowa, Texas and Oklahoma.

M. W. Wilkins, National Organizer, has organized three new locals within a week in Massachusetts. Comrade Byndman of Egnland,

(Continued on page 4.)

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Crewel Work Is to Be Quite Popular This Season.

MITTENS WILL BE AGAIN WORN.

When Lace Is Not Laced—The Straight Front Corsets Still Hold Their Own. Smart New Bolero Coats—The Graduation Gown.

A new rainbow shot silk in many harmonies is indescribably beautiful, reminding one of the skies at sunset. Cotton voiles are among the new things in tub materials, and crepe de chine, patterned with spots and lozenges, is a great deal used for summer gowns.

Crewel work is coming in. The woman who is good at this art will find that "time is money," for some of the most effective and elegant gowns of the season are of crewel net and lace with broderie a la Persee, which, in other



FROCK OF FILET NET.

words, is bunches of flowers in variegated shades of very fine silk embroidered on skirt and bodice.

A smart white linen frock has large bunches of field flowers worked in very coarse silk on the front width of the skirt and center of blouse. A white linen sunshade with design to match and a crimson French sailor hat with wreaths of poppies made an effective, if rather daring, costume most becoming to a brunette.

The gown illustrated is of filet net. The skirt has a hem of white lawn applied with a puffed design of the net. Above this flounce are tucks and bands of the lawn. The plain material also makes the natty little short coat.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Mittens will be popular this summer worn with the fashionable short sleeves. The making of a mitten is a difficult undertaking, as it must fit even more perfectly than a glove. Many of the new mittens will be made of the finest and most expensive lace.

Dotted swiss and point d'esprit net are very much used for yokes and banded trimmings on thin gowns. The dots form the central idea for hand work, and around these circles daisy petals are embroidered with mercerized cot-



GRADUATION GOWN OF SWISS.

ton. Other conventional patterns are formed by ray-like lines of fine art-stitching.

Colored linen frocks will be fashionable for early afternoon wear made with short jackets. They are rounded in front and do not meet by three inches. The back is slightly cut up, and the sleeves are elbow affairs finished with a ruffle or slight flare. The neck is finished with a rather deep turnover collar made of the jacket linen or of a contrasting color. It is usually scalloped or embroidered at the edge.

Very pretty is the graduation dress illustrated. Fine dotted white swiss goes into its makeup, which is simple in the extreme. Two straight ruffles

trimmed with a single row of lace insertion are shirred on the skirt. The ruffles are a little deeper in the back than in front. The surplised waist has a pointed yoke of lace, and the three-quarter sleeves end in a deep ruffle.

SARTORIAL CHITCHAT.

There is a difference, which has been very satisfactorily explained, between the new laces and embroideries—"When the lace is on the embroidery it is classed as embroidery; when embroidery is on lace, as lace."

Smart ne bolero coats have double breasted effects across the bust. They have roll collars or revers that extend around the neck and form a V or U shape below the bust. The cloth of the



PINK MULL HAT.

Jacket is carried for three inches over the center and fastened with colored buttons that harmonize with the cloth.

The summer corsets are cut on almost the same lines as the winter ones. Straight fronted makes are still worn, but there are indications of a smaller waist than of yore. This is arrived at by cutting in the corset at the waist. The new corset gives free play to the hips, thus accentuating their size, and the waist is made to appear smaller and rounder. The corset is still cut very low both back and front. For warm weather the thinnest silk batiste, lightly boned, is a favorite fabric.

The picture hat shown in the cut is of pink mull. A lingerie ruffle of fllet lace over pink chiffon is draped about the brim, under which is a single La France rose. Pink louisine ribbon makes the Alsatian bow.

GRADUATION GOWNS.

The all absorbing topic in the dress world just now is the graduation gown. To be in good taste this all important frock must be as dainty as possible and carry all the outward traces of simplicity. It is usually high necked or at most cut in a slightly square, Dutch effect. The skirts are full, fluty and sweep length, and the sleeves to be modish should be elbow or three-quarter affairs.

There are a number of materials suitable and pretty for the graduation frock, among them being sheer handkerchief linen, which is exquisite when combined with cluny lace and fine, delicate French embroidery. Silk mull,



PERSIAN LAWN DRESS.

Persian lawn, Paris muslin and bobbinette all vie in favor with organdie and chiffon. Silk is too elaborate and old unless it be a simple dress of white china silk.

A gown of china silk is very dainty made with a full gathered skirt trimmed with tucks running above a deep hem almost to the waist line in graduated widths from two to a half inch deep. The bloused waist is tucked horizontally above the deep girdele to within an inch of the round yoke of val lace. The elbow puffs are finished with two very full tucked ruffles.

This idea might be carried out in any of the above mentioned tub materials and varied by putting insertions of lace between the tucks.

Gloves and shoes worn with the graduation costume will of course be white, the gloves long mousquetaires and the shoes or slippers of suede or soft white kid.

The gown pictured is of white Persian lawn. On each of the three ruffles forming the skirt are rows of lace insertion scalloped on the edge. The yoke and choker are made of herring-boned bands of lawn, mingled with a scroll design of lace. The sleeves are made of alternating puffs and bands of insertion to the elbow.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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The Industrial Union Started
(Continued from page 1)

ics and is an auxiliary to the capitalist exploiters."

Debs cited as proof of this fact the Textile workers' strike at Fall River, Mass., the Interborough railway strike in New York City, and the Chicago stock yards and teamsters' strikes. The speaker declared that the American Federation of Labor pure and simple union had fulfilled its mission whatever it was, and that the time had come for it to go.

Speaking of the capitalist newspapers, Debs said that they misrepresented this Industrial Union convention, but would praise it to the skies if it were Gompers' American Federation of Labor, which chloroforms the working class.

Turning his attention to the efforts of the Socialists, alias Social-Democrats, in trying to turn the Civic Federated American Federation of Labor into a bonafide, class conscious industrial union, the speaker declared that they might as well "bore from within" the republican and democratic parties as with Gompers' organization.

Debs asserted that he always admired the soundness of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance's principles and teachings and the honesty and determination of its membership. On his lips, he declared, there never was a sneer for the S. T. and L. A., for it had learned by experience that numbers represent strength. He thought, however that something was wrong with its tactics to keep it from growing. Maybe, he stated, the Alliance men were too fanatical, too prone to consider everyone a fakir who did not agree with them. But, Deb said, there must be some middle ground to unite the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and Western Federation of Miners.

The supreme need of the hour, the speaker proclaimed, is sound revolutionary organization of the working class as the masses are ready for such. He declared that the American Federation of Labor leaders see the hand writing on the wall, but hope that the Industrial Union convention will fail through discordant elements. Debs said that if the delegates were true to themselves they would undo them.

Once turning to Daniel De Leon of the S. T. and L. A., delegation, Debs said:

"Let me say that I am in hearty accord with Comrade De Leon on certain vital points. We have not, in the past, been the best of friends but time and experience work remarkable changes. I find myself now far away from some men I was in close touch with and getting quite close to some from whom I had been widely separated. I am ready to forget past disputes and join hands with all who are willing to help unite the working class."

Debs concluded by outlining the fundamental principles of Industrial Unionism and declaring that it will ultimately mean a single union on the economic field and not only that but also a single party of Socialism on the political field.

After the applause that marked the conclusion of Debs' address had subsided, the delegates loudly demanded De Leon, who also received an ovation and was listened to with marked attention.

De Leon stated that he realized when the Chicago Manifesto was issued that the S. T. and L. A., had performed its function, and done its share toward bringing about this action through its agitation and literature. As to fanaticism he prophesied that Debs also will become a fanatic in this sense. The working class not only can, but must free itself. De Leon declared that had

such an organization three years ago controlled the economic situation at the time of the miners' strike the revolution might have been accomplished.

As to numerical weakness, De Leon observed that there were other similar organizations which could not claim as the S. T. and L. A., can, that they openly and frankly made known their revolutionary aim and objects.

De Leon also declared that the S. T. and L. A., is ready to join hands with all who sought the unification of the workers on both the economic and the political fields.

When De Leon finished he was again greeted with prolonged applause, as Debs had been.

Resolutions Introduced.

Chicago, June 30.—Resolutions and propositions were called for, and those handed in were referred to the respective committees. Among them was one from Delegate Haggerty of the Butte Mill and Smelters' union, providing for literature bureau; one on International May Day; one asking that no president be elected for the new organization; one declaring that organizations seceding from the A. F. of L., should, upon joining, be required to make a statement of reasons in the principles of the industrial manifesto; one by Haggerty provided for a grand mass meeting; one declared for an independent labor press bureau as essential to the movement.

Adopt the Preamble.

Chicago, July 3.—Today's session was an epoch making one. The marked feature of this one was the adoption of the following preamble to the constitution:

PREAMBLE

The working class and employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor, through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party. The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades unions of today unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things under which one set of workers are pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trades unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers. These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or all other industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one the injury of all. Therefore, we, the working class unite under the following constitution.

Butte Local Sends Greeting.

The first local of the Socialist party to line up unequivocally with the Industrial Union is that of Butte, Montana, whose declaration was read amid applause.

A resolution expressing sympathy and promising moral and financial support to the working class now battling for freedom in Russia, was

also adopted.

Adopts Its New Name.

Chicago, July 4.—The epoch making convention will henceforth be known as the First Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, for such is the name decided upon for the new organization and adopted by roll call vote.

Strongly Oppose the Militia.

Another important incident of the day's proceedings was the adoption of an anti-militia resolution setting forth the position of the Industrial Workers of the World on the matter of military organizations. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, The present form of capitalism is increasing organized violence to perpetuate the spirit of despotism; and

"Whereas, The result of this spirit will tend to the further degradation and opposition of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we condemn militarism in all its forms and functions, which are jeopardizing our constitutional rights in the struggle between capitalists and laborers; therefore be it further

"Resolved, That any person joining the militia or accepting position under sheriff and police powers, or are members of detective agencies or employers' hirelings in times of industrial disturbances shall be forever denied membership in this organization."

The only dissenting vote on this resolution was that of Murtaugh, the business agent of the St. Louis Moulders.

Fairgrieve wants State Organization.

A constitution outlining the make up of the new organization was read by Moyer and Haggerty, chairman and secretary of the committee on constitution and presented to convention with the statement that the committee was a unit in favor of its adoption, with the exception of Fairgrieve of Montana, who wanted state organizations.

Constitution is Adopted.

Chicago, July 7.—After opposition on the part of a number of delegates the Industrial Workers of the World adopted their constitution today by a vote of 42,714 against 6,695. Delegate D. C. Coates, president of the American Labor union; Delegate Alexander Fairgrieve of Montana, and other constitutional obstructionists in the convention made a fight against the constitution as it was adopted.

When Fairgrieve's name was called in the balloting on the constitution

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tion he voted no, and declared that he would report to 4,000 members of his miners' union in Montana that the constitution which they had adopted made the organization worse and gives it even more tyrannical powers than the A. F. of L. He asserted that he had come to the convention with the purpose of helping found an organization that would be a power for industrial unionism. "But now," he said, "I am going back and tell my constituents that you have built an organization on the plan of the A. F. of L., and that it is even worse."

The state secretary is looking for contributions from you to assist in organizing the unorganized places.

Socialism is Moving The Whole Populace
(Continued from page 1.)

problems, would be solved by the natural operation of economic laws. Even as late as four years ago there were many sincere defenders and apologists of the trusts. It was argued that their ability to thrive on fictitious capital against the competition of individual effort would effectually determine their existence.

"But has it worked out in practice? Not at all. A trust, in the popular or unpopular meaning of the word, cannot and never will thrive save at the expense of the community.

"The enormous increase in the present cost of living may be traced directly to them and to no other source.

"Yet a trust wisely administered might undoubtedly contain the seed of an immense and normal prosperity. If there are any good trusts in this country, they must be dead ones."

We need more names. What are you doing to assist us in this work?

Socialist News From National Headquarters
(Continued from page 3.)

has proposed to the International Socialist Bureau, that a meeting of the Bureau be called for an early date on account of the existing controversy between France, Germany, and England. The Bureau suggests that it might be better to follow the example recently set by the Socialists of Italy and Austria Hungary to call a conference to be participated in, not by all members of the Bureau, but as many as possible from France, England and Germany, pointing out that the decision to be taken depends mainly upon the agreement of the parties interested.

Comrade Rolfe, editor of "Line Up" informs the National Executive Committee that he is in a position to supply plate matter containing material supplied or approved of by the National Executive Committee to any paper that desires to handle the same. Any paper desiring to avail itself of this opportunity should address C. C. Rolfe, in care of "Line Up," Box 303 Kansas City Kans., at once, as the success of the venture largely depends upon applications being filed at an early date.

The first ballot for the election to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee which closed July 4th, resulted as follows:

Ault, 3; Berger, 15; Hoehn, 4; Lemon, 7; Towner, 13; not voting, 11. No one having received a majority of the votes cast, there is no election. A second ballot is necessary. The candidates submitted are Comrades Berger, Lemon and Towner. Vote will close July 19.

National committee motion No. 18, "That the party bulletin hereafter contain the business of the national office, the action taken by the national committee on motions without the comments, the reports of the national organizers and lecturers, election returns, and notice of any important phenomena in the industrial field." "Vote closed July 5th." Was adopted by the following vote: Yes 32, no, 10; not voting, 11. In keeping with the adoption of this motion, no comment will appear in the official bulletin for June, except that which accompanied the motion at the time of its submission.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Priest's Attack On Socialism

Are the evils from which they suffer really as great and desperate as the Socialist agitators would have us believe? Are laborers worse paid, worse fed, worse clothed, and worse housed than, for instance, in the early part of the nineteenth century? Do they labor a greater number of hours, and is their work more severe and exhausting now than then?

Is the tendency of the present conditions to make them unintelligent, brutal and reckless? Is the actual economic system an organization of the ruling classes to keep the laborers in poverty and subjection? Is it a fact, in a word, that we are drifting towards a state of things in which the few shall own everything and the many nothing?

If these questions are to receive an affirmative answer, then the method of production by private competitive capital should be condemned, for it not only, in this case, works injustice to large multitudes, but must, if permitted to continue in operation, finally lead to social ruin. But the question whether the Socialist view of the actual condition of labor and of the tendencies of the present economic order, is the true view, still remains to be answered.

There are reasons which should lead us to look upon the assertions of the Socialist agitators with a certain distrust. The temper of reformer is enthusiastic, and hence they almost exaggerate the evils they seek to correct. The crowd is fond of reckless statements, and its leaders not infrequently win and hold their pre-eminence by the boldness with which they deal in passionate rhetoric. It is well known, too, that when patients begin to improve they become irritable; and this is true also of suffering bodies of men. The hopeless become resigned.

No enlightened mind doubts the superiority of our civilization to that of all preceding centuries; and yet when was there ever so much fault-finding as now with the evils and short-comings of political, social and domestic life.

Putting aside, then, as impracticable all schemes for bringing on an era of universal comfort and contentment by mechanical changes in the constitution of society, let us strive to get a clear view of the results and tendencies of the actually existing system of completed capitalistic production.

In the United States, it is plain, there is no gulf between the very rich and the very poor, but a gradation of widely distributed wealth.

More than eight million families are landowners, and of the thirteen million families among whom the wealth of the country is divided, eleven million families are said to belong to the wage-earning class. We have, indeed, a few enormously rich men, but it will be found difficult to hold these great fortunes together, and if plutocrats should persist in abusing the power which money gives, the people will know how to protect themselves against tyrants.

If private property is not a crime, and that it is not even radical Socialists admit, then wealth, however great, if it be honestly acquired and justly used, must be respected. Much of the material progress of our country is due to the energy and foresight of men, who, if they have grown rich themselves have made possible the comfortable and independent existence of thousands. Diatribes against wealthy men often spring from unworthy passions inflicted by them. Duties and responsibilities are personal, and the poor are bound not less than the rich to do what they are able to promote the common welfare. At all events, the condition of laborers under the regime of competitive production, whatever grievances they still may have, are not so desperate as to make us willing to run

the risk of putting in jeopardy the two things we have learned to value the most—Liberty and Independence.

Far, then, from being the sole source of value, labor, to have worth, must be provided with the raw materials and forces of nature; must be stimulated and directed by intelligence, and must produce things which human beings want; and capital, which is not so much the result of labor as of abstinance from consumption, which leaves a surplus of the labor product to be invested in profit-bearing enterprises, necessarily shares also in the determination of values. The present economic system, then, is not, as Socialists affirm, organized injustice, though it must be admitted that it leads to wrongs which cripples the lives of multitudes, and produce an incalculable amount of physical and moral evil. Indeed, the present inequalities in the distribution of wealth affect the moral sense so painfully, that we cannot look upon them as irremovable. We may not, however, trample on rights to secure greater distributive justice, or approve of schemes which, if they promise a greater abundance of material things to the poor, would lead to a general enfeeblement and lowering of human life.

We shall gradually come to understand that there is no conflict between religion and science, but that both are manifestations of God's wisdom and love, meant to console-strengthen and save man. The minister of religion will love knowledge and the man of science will be reverent and devout. When co-operation becomes universal not among laborers alone, but when the men of wealth and the men of toil, the men of religion and the men of science, the spiritual guides and the temporal rulers, all unite for the common good of the whole people, a new era will dawn. All will then recognize that intelligence and morality are the basis of human life; and that as right intelligence leads to faith in God, so is that faith the fountain-head of the generous and fervent moods which make righteousness prevail. We shall understand more thoroughly that the causes of vice and crime are the chief causes also of poverty and all other social evils.

And while this truer view will weaken confidence in the mechanical appliances and patent remedies of reformers and empirics, it will confirm our faith in the efficacy of pure religion, of right education, and of whatever else nourishes and strengthens the faculties within.

Then shall a more perfect society grow round us—a society complex and various, yet free and orderly, rich in art, vocal in literature, strong in sympathy, victorious through the power of holiness and love.

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