

JUDGE HENRY ANSWERS CRITICISM

The publicity given in the Montana News to Judge Henry's decision on the eight-hour law has elicited a public reply from that gentleman. The old legal trick of temporizing is in evidence. The judge says, "there is a misconception as to what was determined by the court." He says the facts presented in the case were not sufficient to constitute a cause of action, as the law was void because of its uncertainty. This uncertainty, he alleges, consists in as to who should be held guilty of its violation, the employer or the employed. Of course it has always been the intent of labor laws to make the working man guilty of working overtime. And yet the judge has no way of telling what the law means. He asks further whether it is a violation of the law to work less than eight hours. There you have it, slave. You are to do the work for the other fellow, and do it as many hours as he says. The judge goes on to say that it is fortunate that a prompt appeal has been made to the supreme court, as a decision will probably be reached before the adjournment of the next legislature. He says he believes the law will be declared void, and gives the comforting suggestion to the workers that they may then apply for proper legislation.

How encouraging! To have capitalist legislators fix up the text of a law so that the court will smash it to smithereens, and then go through it all over

again every time the "people's representatives" get together.

Workers, how long will you be fooled by such a farce. You can get nothing from "misrepresentatives" that the capitalist class control. You must put your own control in the legislature and the court. The only party that enables the people to control their men is the Socialist Party. You are wasting your time to vote for candidates on any other terms.

More trouble is brewing at the Helena gas works. This seems to be the breeding place of the worst sort of slavish exploitation. An attempt has been made by the bosses to force the Slavonians, after working 12 hours a day at the furnaces, to unload the coal from the cars. The men quit on the spot. The company has had to resort to men picked up here and there. There are deep mutterings of dissatisfaction, and movements toward organization are being made. It is the only way that the employes of this company can ever protect themselves. If they were organized in a compact body they would be able instantly to demand decent terms.

If the laboring men of Colorado, who protest against the illegal imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettione, will only march to the ballot box on the 8th of November and deposit their united protest, Haywood will be elected governor of Colorado and the doors of a jail will swing open to usher these victims to liberty.—Miners' Magazine.

Latimer and Butte Officials

Pillars of Law Wax Wrothy Over Exposure of Crime Countenanced and Send up Howl.

Even Butte is contemplating less majestic. Nobody can criticize a spotless Butte official. The city fathers are frothing at the mouth and threatening instantaneous arrests. The cause of the hubbub in the speeches of T. E. Latimer on the Butte streets in which he accuses the capitalist grafters who are supposed to administer government in Butte of being present at the orgies of a sporting house opening. Of course they weren't there, were they, dear voters? Great excitement among the Heinze saints! You know Heinze has a Sunday school administration at present. They tell us the lid is on. All the parasites of capitalist officialdom rush to deny the charge. They shout; they rave; they say they are insulted. They call socialist Alderman Ambrose up on the carpet—these pharisees that have refused to touch the filth of the red light district after Comrade Ambrose's earnest investigations and solicitations. The "Evening News" states that the police are looking for Latimer and will promptly arrest him for making such statements about city officers. Mind you nothing is said about the constitutional right of the people to the streets. The objection is all because the administrative tools have had their sins told out in public. They must be protected in their vices—this sacred crowd, that have defied state laws, are allowing gambling to run full tilt, and snap their fingers in the face of the law; are protecting and fostering prostitution and all of its horrors against the express stipulations of the state statutes; and yet this sort of a gang are acting like maniacs, not because of what they've done, but because they've been found out. And those awful socialists are all to blame. They can just put it down, and put a mark there that they are. They are going to camp on the trail of this hideous nightmare of capitalism until kingdom come. Thank heaven, it is not the socialists that are defending the vices of the age. It is the capitalists. And Latimer and a few others know how to make the reptiles squirm. The following is the account of the affair taken from the "Anaconda Standard":

"Remarks alleged to have been made at a recent street corner meeting of the socialists, at Park and Main streets, caused quite a commotion in the meeting of the Butte city council last night. The business had been disposed of and the council was about ready to adjourn when City Clerk Kennedy got up and asked permission to say something. He stated that during the afternoon he had been informed that one evening during the week a man who was speaking in the interest of a political party had made statements reflecting on men in public office. 'He stated,' said Mr. Kennedy, 'that only a few days ago the city clerk had sent out from his office, on city stationery, officially stamped, and the stamps paid for by the city, an invitation to city officials to attend the opening of a sporting house. One alderman known to be an honest man—Alderman Ambrose—did not receive this invitation; they knew better than to send him such a thing. My informant, an ex-alderman, said he was present when the statement was made. This evening a physician told me he had heard part of the statement. When I heard this, I deemed it part of my duty to look into the matter. I got the speaker, Latimer, by telephone, he declared he had made no such statement. He admitted that he did say such an invitation was sent out to city officials, but not on city stationery. I tried to get the name of the party who made the statement, but could not. When such statements are made on the streets of Butte at a public meeting, I deem it only just to myself to say that the man who makes it is a lying, cowardly cur. If I find out who he is I will not need the assistance of a policeman. I repeat that he is a lying, cowardly dog. I deem it an insult to the council that a man should be allowed to stand on the streets of Butte and make such statement.'

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Matter is Discussed.

Several of the aldermen hastened to remark that if any such invitations had been sent out they had been slighted. Alderman Ambrose, the only member in the council of the socialist party, to which the speaker alleged to have made the remarks belongs, stated that he had seen the party charged with saying the things alluded to, and he had denied making any such statements. 'I don't believe he ever said such a thing,' added Mr. Ambrose, 'because he is a man of too much sense. I will say, however, that two policemen showed me letters signed by the clerk of the chief of police, asking them to the opening. There is always somebody willing to take a knock at the socialist party, and I want to say that I would not take the word of the man who made this statement.' The alderman then brought the name into the controversy for the first time. It was that of ex-Alderman Duggan.

Alderman Cohen defended Alderman Duggan, with whom he had served, and whom he regarded as a straightforward, honest man.

Alderman Blumkin said ex-Alderman Duggan was not an issue; the only thing to find out, was whether such language had been used. If so he believed the police department was at fault to have its members stand around and allow such language to be used without taking some action. The chief should be instructed to look into the matter, and the police committee should investigate.

Alderman Cohen, chairman of the police committee, said he would call a meeting of that body if somebody would make an affidavit and furnish proof.

Alderman Ambrose said as he understood it the invitations were simply handed the policemen by the chief's clerk. 'I am not going to give the names of any of the policemen to get them into trouble,' he added.

'Then, as I understand this,' said Alderman Cohen, 'this was simply mail delivered at the city hall and handed to the men.'

Acting Chief Explains.

Captain McGrath, acting chief of police, said he had consulted the officers around the corner of Park and Main, and none of them heard any such language as stated. 'If there had been,' added the captain, 'we should have considered it our duty to make arrests. I know nothing about the invitations, and you may rest assured they were not sent on city stationery.' The captain said the invitations might have been left at the office to be delivered to the policemen. The chief did not authorize the sending, and it was done without his consent.

'Coming right down to it,' said Alderman Cohen, 'I don't see anything so very wrong with sending an invitation to a saloon opening. From what I have heard, if all the places in the city were conducted as well as this one, it would be all the better.'

'It seems to me,' remarked Alderman Doull, who was presiding in the absence of Mayor Maginnis, 'that men speaking on the public streets are doing so by courtesy of the city officials. It should be the duty of the police to interfere when any speaker utters language that borders on the obscene. I hope the chief and his force will take note of this. I think the clerk has reason to take the stand he has. The police should look out for the interest of the city in such things.'

This ended the incident.

POLITICAL RASCALITY IS EXPOSED

There is so much political rascality going on under the present administration that it is very difficult to keep track of it all. One of the most recent acts of villainy was the movement against the "Appeal to Reason" not only in the United States but in Canada where it has been denied use of the mails. This outrage doubtlessly was instigated upon this side of the border by the Rough Riders Association termed "government." But the recent proposition of Mr. Cortelyou, Postmaster General, caps the climax. It is to place our entire postal system under the control of a body of plutocratic venants appointed by "His Excellency" Mr. Roosevelt, the railroad corporations and the rich publishers of the country. There is one thing certain Roosevelt will have to keep such miscreants as Cortelyou in the barokground and improve his political program or face a revolution. The appointment to office of such creatures as Loud, Cortelyou, Masterson is an insult and a menace to the citizenship of this country.

It is only a question of short time when the two old political parties must be blotted out if the United States is to exist as an independent and popular form of government. Both are arrayed against the common people or proletariat. Both are simply machines made use of to rob and outrage humanity and are termed "government."

That our present economic system is unrighteous and indefensible must be manifest to all who will consider the fruits or effects thereof. A system that

will build up a class of millionaires and billionaires and consign the majority of mankind to hopeless poverty and distress is atrocious to say the least. Human language is utterly powerless to depict the wrongs of the present system. Lawson tried it and failed, Upton Sinclair delimitated the wretchedness of the packing house but that was only a drop in the ocean of misery that overwhelms the east. And while thousands sink down in life's struggle with a curse on their lips for the day that they were born, those that are left take not enough interest in the matter to investigate the cause of all this human misery. No wonder the world is full of pessimists. Optimism has been 'the damnation of the human race.'

We have been following and worshipping false Gods. Capitalism has made us Gods of gold, of silver, of stone, of everything but the true and the living ideal of justice and righteousness. Capitalism has enslaved the race not only physically but spiritually and not until man becomes spiritually free can he become physically free. When men become intelligent enough to think and act for themselves and in their own interests there will be some hope but not till then. Just as long as mankind permits itself to be lead around by the nose and have to be told who to worship, when to worship and how and what to worship they will be misled and be imposed upon. This self constituted aristocracy that have dictated the religious beliefs of mankind to a great extent have been the curse of humanity.

J. B. McNair.

WARDNER DEPUTY HERE.

It has just become known in Helena that the notorious Edmiston, the brutal deputy that had charge of the bull pen at Wardner, is in Helena in the employ of the transit company, checking the street car conductors. The word comes from the union men at Butte. This fellow was known as one of the most brutish of the thugs employed by the mine owners at the time of the great strike in the Cour d'Alenes. He smashed one of the miners in the face at Wardner, disfiguring him for life. Not long ago Edmiston showed up at Butte, in the employ of the street car company, checking the conductors. He was discovered by the union men and they got after him in a mob, teamsters, and others. He ran into a saloon and got away. He is about five feet ten, smooth shaven, light complexion, wears Panama hat. On Sunday he rides back and forth from Central park. Such creatures, lost to all sense of honor and feelings of fraternity to their class, are the hyenas of capitalism. They are its most degenerate product. The McPartlands, the Orchards, and the Edmistons, will do anything for pay.

State secretaries are requested to report names and addresses and district of each socialist congressional candidate as soon as nominated.

A STATEMENT.

We publish the following letter addressed to the convention of the W. F. of M. by General President Chas. O. Sherman of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"To the Delegates of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

Brothers: In order to clear the minds of a few of the delegates as to the position of the Industrial Workers of the World, politically, I beg to submit the following:

That I, as president, can assure the delegates assembled in the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners, that it was not the intention, nor is it the wish of the Industrial Workers of the World, that any political party should endorse the I. W. W., an economic organization; neither will the Industrial Workers of the World endorse any political organization. In the preamble of the I. W. W. we say 'organize on the political as well as the economic field,' but we do not desire to prevent any individual from his political liberty. To be a member and remain a good member of the I. W. W. requires no political qualification.

Respectfully submitted
C. O. SHERMAN,
President Industrial Workers of the World.

WISCONSIN NOTES

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor has adopted a ringing reply to the campaign program of Mr. Gompers and the A. F. of L. In it they "hail with satisfaction the position of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its new attitude, calling to political action the wage workers of our country," but "point to the unsatisfactory experience of the past," and that "organized labor at this moment cannot refer without blushing to the time when it endorsed and elected union men, hanging on for office to the tail end of the old political parties." On the other hand, the Wisconsin State Federation points out that "all the candidates elected by the bona fide political labor movement—the Social-Democratic Party—have been proven absolutely loyal to the cause of labor, in other words, true to the party platform, which contains all that a progressive union man can hope for at the present time. This party, it may also be stated, was called into existence to serve the class interests of the wage workers, and has within its government the utmost democracy, and if participated in by all the wage earners of the state Wisconsin would now be on the eve of securing such relief at legislation as is generally desired." The Wisconsin labor movement stands pat.

The Federated Trades Council of Mil-

waukee at its last meeting adopted spirited resolutions, addressed to Judge Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, expressing "its indignation at the manner in which you have been administering the law in the case of the accused officials of the Western Federation of Miners, Brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone," and demands "that you cease serving the interests of the mine owners association and grant to these, your fellow Americans, the security of their persons which the constitution of the United States guarantees them." The resolutions vigorously recapitulate the wrongs and illegalities of the case and demand the immediate trial of the accused.

The deliberate attempts of the capitalist papers to throw the stigma of riotous and purposeless terrorism upon the revolutionists of Russia, is carried on with a cold-blooded continuation of purpose that gives the open lie to pretenses of a love of freedom by the American capitalist class. The issue is the same the world over—the ruling class using every possible means to keep the workers in slavish subjection to them. The ruling class know that the same fear confronts them all—work; and they are bound together in indissoluble bonds of mutual help. Speed the revolt of the proletariat the world over, and the establishment of industrial democracy and justice.

STATE CONVENTION

The State Convention of the Socialist Party met Aug. 22, at 2 p. m. at the Worker's Club, with 41 delegates in attendance. The following candidates were placed in nomination for the fall election: H. L. Maury of Butte, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; John Hudson of Carbon County, for Congress.

EDUCATE THE SLAVES.

Under the title "Free Education to Negroes", a daily paper calls attention to the fact that a competitive examination is to be held at Jerseyville, Ill., for the purpose of selecting from the large number of candidates the two negroes who show the greatest merit in order that they may be educated free of charge from an endowment fund. Two negroes out of the scores who wish it may have the privilege of being educated! Yet this is heralded as the land of the free government school where every individual can get a good education. The boast of the capitalist run government is an infamous pretense. The great masses of negroes, as well as the white children of the working class, are in a condition of helpless ignorance, without the slightest effort being made to cultivate and develop their lives. They can never be anything but miserable slaves of the better educated classes. The two negroes who will succeed in the examinations will become educated, will be able to attain to superior positions, while the others will go back to the rags and the dirt of poverty. Under socialism the first duty the administration set itself would be the education of the young to the full development of their powers. Yet some people would rather vote for this hideous caricature of civilization.

NEW YORK RIOTS.

The disgraceful rioting in New York City over the extortionate fares to Coney Island makes us wonder if we are not in St. Petersburg. We wonder if the end of the rotten capitalist system of profits is so near that riots of the people preclude its fall. With all service and supplies in the hands of an adamant trust there is no limit to the extortion upon the people except what they will stand. That the American public has taken it into its head to riot rather than endure is a new departure for Americans, who are historically famous as "liking to be buncoed." These riots stupendously emphasize the contention of the socialists that the people should own the whole machinery of service. The power to tax through private ownership is the most gigantic farce for fleecing the unprotected that the hideous desire of man to obtain his own advantage at the expense of his fellow man has ever evolved. The producer is helpless. The fierce demand for work, to live, has sealed his doom. And the fierce demand on the New York street car company looks as though the consumer felt the sharp prick of exploitation also. Events themselves are forcing the conclusion that we must abolish the capitalist and his system of private ownership. This is what the whole international complication of the socialist movement is striving to effect. The people will learn sometime where their interest lies.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The socialist party is growing rapidly and it is seeking the aid of every earnest man and woman. We do not use beautiful catch phrases or popular reforms as a bait. We never bribe or promise officers. We wouldn't buy an election if we could.

The fall election is near, and you citizens will be called upon to elect county, state and congressional officers. This is the opportunity of a life time. It will be very foolish for you to vote the "old" party tickets, and throw away your votes as you have been in the habit of doing in the past. It's mighty bad policy to vote for mere men, or to vote for what you don't want. We want you to vote for what you want, for principles and not men.

The interest of the socialist party is the interest of the working class. On election day, if you want to give capitalism, the real grafter, another lease of life, vote the same "old" tickets you have been voting. On the other hand, if you really and truly desire peace and justice and a country by, for and of the people, vote to abolish capitalism and introduce a socialist republic. All we ask you to do is to read up on socialism. We ask you to investigate this question. Is not this a fair proposition? A thing that will not bear honest investigation is not worthy of the serious consideration of

any earnest citizen. To condemn socialism before you really understand it, is not a mark of wisdom! Read our literature. Get our papers. Attend our meetings, and on election day, when the ward "heeler" taps you on the shoulder, simply smile and vote for yourself and family by voting the straight socialist party ticket. You will feel like a man after you have delivered this mighty blow for freedom, and you will get the habit and vote the socialist ticket always.—Nicholas Klein.

The St. Paul Dispatch says the largest field of corn in the United States is in Adams county, Minnesota, where 105 men with 200 horses and 37 corn cutters have shucked 300,000 bushels of corn. The owner of the farm "spends most of his time in Chicago." It tells us, "operating his farm by expert foremen." So it is seen that it is the men and the foremen who run the big farm and raise the big crops and that the actual owner lives in Chicago and is really a figure head so far as agriculture at that place goes.

It is much the same in manufacture. By virtue of mere ownership the stockholders are really nonentities so far as the carrying on of the industries go. And some people are afraid society could not get along if the capitalists were eliminated and the wealth went to those that do the work! It is the merest superstition.—S. D. Herald.

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WHAT THIS CAMPAIGN MEANS.

Now that the convention is over the Montana Socialist party is fairly launched upon its campaign. Every socialist in the state should pause and ask what this means to him. Why do the socialists have a ticket in the field? Is it because they see power in sight? Are the powers of government within our grasp? Not yet. But in Montana we are closer to a denouement of this sort than any other state. In the first place Montana is splendidly organized compared to most states. In the second place, through a state organ the party has been able to defeat the capitalists in a tilt in a number of counties. Wherever we entered the field against the primary law we were enabled to defeat it with a paper as a weapon. We thoroughly exposed the viciousness of the Amalgamated measure, spread it broadcast among the farmers and natives generally, and so aroused them attempt to destroy the secrecy of the ballot that they voted it down overwhelmingly. We defeated the vote in Cascade and Carbon counties and we defeated the petitions in Fergus and Park counties. Such voting power is a good augury for strength in the elections. Again, in Livingston we defeated a franchise measure, and elected an alderman. Red Lodge elected its full city ticket. There are some half a dozen school districts in the state in the control of the socialists. All this shows considerable voting strength. It is not only possible, but highly probable, that we shall elect some men in a number of counties.

Moreover, the amalgamation of capitalistic interests in the state have left the laboring voters in a state of bewilderment. Their idol, Heinze, has deserted them. Never have they been in such a state of intense disgust with everything in the way of promises and allurements from the capitalist side. Again, socialism is better understood than ever before. The long period of socialist education carried on by the unions of this section of the country is having its effect. The working men are beginning to see through the economic causes behind government control, and to realize that they get just the dose they vote for.

But more than all else, in this great campaign of 1900, is the insolent challenge flung to the working class in the retention of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners in the jails of Idaho. We might say, brusquely, that the mine owners have called the bluff of the working men. The working class of the country have put up a stupendous bluff against the capitalists, through their resolutions, their petitions and their defense fund. They have called "halt!" to the capitalists, and they have halted to see whether these voting masses mean it, or are only just bluffing as they have always done before. In other words, will the workers vote as they resolute, or will they turn and put their capitalist master in power once more? The lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone hang in the balance of the socialist vote in Idaho, Colorado and Montana this fall. Every vote for socialism is a vote for the lives of the men who have been made scapegoats for the aspiration of the working class. Every vote for the capitalist tickets is a nail in the scaffold on which they will swing. Never before has the understanding of the American working class been so tested. Comrades and brothers this campaign means freedom or slavery for you and yours.

THE POINT OF EXPLOITATION.

The New York street car riots over extortionate fares, bring up the question that has been much like a chestnut in proletarian economics—Is the producer exploited in production only, or in both

production and consumption? Those who pride themselves on being authoritative jurists have held generally that total robbery by the capitalist of the worker occurred only at the factory of production. Untermann and Simons, among the representatives of the opposite side of the controversy, both contend that exploitation occurs in consumption also, and give the company store as an evidence, where the worker is robbed out of everything that his scanty wages leave him. The New York case seems to show that the workers think at least that they are being robbed in their fares. Simons states that Marx did not take into consideration all the conditions concerning monopoly price. The socialist solution is being forced to the front at every turn of the commercial wheel.

REVOLUTIONARY TEACHERS.

Common Sense, the socialist paper of Los Angeles, says that some of the comrades of Arizona have written for a class-conscious revolutionary socialist to fill the position of school teacher, to take charge of a district school where the socialists are in the majority. The salary is \$70 a month, and a man is preferred. The applicant must be able to qualify under the territorial laws. This is a new and courageous departure for socialists who are elected as members of school boards. There are three school districts in Montana that we think of at this writing where the socialists have the controlling voice. Why do they not see that socialist teachers are in charge of the schools. Not until the training of the children is in the hands of socialists will our schools give the correct teaching of history, economics, ethics and social laws. Teaching is to-day prevented by class interest.

The capitalist class is receiving all sorts of shocks lately. The most recent is the proposal by the "Socialist Voice" to nominate Moyer and Haywood for social laws. Teaching is today perverted by class interest.

ARMOUR'S REPLY.

If there ever were an arch personification of Ananias for the purposes of modern commercialism it has been developed in Mr. J. Ogden Armour on the occasion of the output of his recent book, "The Packers, the Private Car Lines and the People." In the first place, some poor literary hack, forced to prostitute his brains to some rich bloated robber for a living, has probably written the book. Most of the capitalists haven't brains enough to write—but they don't have to have brains—they can buy brains. And they are too lazy to write if they could—but they don't have to—they can buy poor wretches that are hungry to do the work. So Ogden can easily get him a book written.

The book is a direct answer to "The Jungle," filled with the lies with which Armour has continually perjured himself ever since the investigations commenced. He calls the criticism of the packing houses "yellow," says the packing business never has been in the hands of a combine, and cannot be a monopoly, and makes other assertions that are so far out of date at this time that they give us an unutterable feeling of weariness. "Lies of prestige" have lost their prestige. The working class are on to the profit swindle, and they are fast learning that nothing but socialism will abolish it.

TOWARD DEMOCRACY.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, one of the best known educators in the country, is liable to lose his job in Rockefeller's Chicago university if he keeps on talking like this. In a lecture that filled Kent theater to overflowing with teachers from all over the land he declared the three most marked movements of the present day to be the political movement in all countries toward democracy, the labor movement and socialism. "To know the fundamental principles of these movements is necessary," he declared, "before one might lay claim to any degree of culture in the best sense, which includes a recognition of the developments of our own day." As an event in history Prof. Zueblin ranked the "rise of socialism today along with the fall of feudalism in the middle ages. Its rapid growth in Europe as a menace to imperialism, its gradual effective influence on legislation in the most advanced country marked socialism as either the greatest boon or the greatest menace to our civilization." In view of the extensive literature on socialism the professor declared there is absolutely no excuse for the prevalent ignorance on the subject which he found in even university classes. Every intelligent person must have some opinion on the subject, and should take some part in the progress of his time.

"Labor" states that the thousand signatures necessary to put the state ticket on the ballot will be secured by locals Kansas City and St. Louis.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

By J. F. Mabile.

In all our American socialist literature there is probably no book containing so many interesting facts concerning the different fields of agriculture as Simon's American Farmer. The book is divided into three parts, Book I is "Historical," Book II deals with "Agricultural Economics," and Book III treats of "The Coming Change."

Book I analyzes the causes and effects of that "tide of immigration" which since the revolution has been sweeping westward seeking through free soil to escape from the ever pursuing task masters. The first great move was to Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee where Washington and other of our revolutionary patriots has acquired vast tracts of rich land. But these men did not get this land to work on it themselves and it was worthless to them unless they could in some way use it to secure the fruits of other men's toil. "Manifestly if the owner is to secure any such fruits he must somehow get men out to where his land is located. So it was that the governing powers gave all possible encouragement to this western movement."

Later came the railroads and the settlement of that vast territory west of the Mississippi, of which Simons says: "The story of the occupation, development and social organization of this territory is in many respects without a parallel in all previous history. The rapidity of its settlement in itself is little short of marvelous."

The population of the whole hitherto designated in the census reports as the "Great Plains" increased 231.98 per cent in the ten years from 1880 to 1890.

The pioneers of these boundless prairies were not compelled to brave the dangers of a wilderness or suffer exposure and hardships in order to reach their destination. They rode to their new homes over the steel rails of a modern railroad and that railroad was a tie that united them to the capitalism they had left behind with a bond they could not break, no matter how much they wished. All lines of communication were open between them and the economic conditions from which they fled. The same mail that brought them tidings of the loved ones in the old home carried back to the eastern money lender the mortgage that was to hold them in a grip of iron for years to come. They were totally unable to escape from the complicated society into which they were born. The capitalist exploiter, with arms of steel, reached on after them into their new home and established there at once all the conditions from which the great pioneer army of America had been fleeing ever since the founding of the first straggling colony along the Atlantic coast." In the chapter on the "Far West" he gives a most interesting account of the early history and economic changes in California.

Book II is a perfect mine of information concerning "Agricultural Economics." Here Simons shows how the city is coming to be more and more the dominating factor in our social life; how the city gets the cream and the country the skim milk of our civilization; shows how and why the brightest young people of the farm are drawn into this stream flowing "Toward the City" and how the country is becoming more and more to attract only the poorer class of laborers from which the farmer must choose his help. "In the city alone are to be found the highest developments of culture, art, literature and science. There alone is to be found the association of many cultivated minds which makes possible the best living, thinking and doing. Its libraries, museums and educational institutions have drawn to themselves the best fruits of intellectual, artistic and scientific research, just as its markets attract the fruits of field and garden. Here alone are to be found the universities and colleges with laboratories, lecture rooms and libraries so essential to whoever would master the accumulated knowledge of the past or add new treasures to present intellectual stores." He shows that contrary to a general opinion the small farmer is not being competed out of existence by the big bonanza farms but on the contrary the average sized farm is on the increase and under the present system likely to remain, and later he shows how it is the aim of capitalism to encourage small land holdings as the small farmer is the more easily exploited. Quoting from the report of the senate committee on arid lands he says: "The farmer witnesses before your committee were nearly all inclined to advocate large farms. On the other hand, business men interested in the welfare of the state, loaners of money on farm mortgages, ditch owners, and others advocated the division of land into small holdings. One witness declared emphatically that the homestead law ought to be amended so that one person could not acquire more than 40 acres of land under its provisions in the arid regions." This last witness gives the following interesting reason for his opinion. "The homesteader," he says, "is a poor man generally. He must borrow the money at a high rate of interest with which to improve his

land and live upon it and to provide himself with the necessary farming implements. He must go in debt for water and wait for the harvest season for any returns from his toil and expenses, etc." Yes, the money lender has a great love for the poor farmer.

Comrade Simons shows plainly how such movements for relief among the farmers as the grange, farmers alliance and populist party were foredoomed to failure because the laws which they sought to frame and enforce were "utterly contrary to the deeper economic laws." They aimed to hamper and restrict the railroads and thus to weaken their power for evil rather than to increase their strength and then use their power for good. The populist movement by a series of vagaries from free silver to anti-trust legislation, endeavored to stem the tide of industrial concentration and preserve the wastes of competition, apparently with the idea that among the multitude of thieves the farmer stood a better chance than when pitted against a single strong robber. They never seemed to think it possible or desirable to abolish the whole class of thieves."

In Book III he deals with some of the probable changes which will occur in the immediate future and the possibilities of agriculture under the administration of a co-operative commonwealth. It reads like a dream but the dream is dispelled by quotations from the census reports and the best of government authorities. He also dispels that nightmare of many small farmers about giving up their little potato patch by showing that there are about one hundred millions of acres of land still in possession of the government with which to start in farming on a co-operative plan when once the socialists gain possession of the government. I would like to quote some from this part but space forbids and what's the use anyway. Get the book and read it. If you are a socialist you will get a wealth of information and if you are not a socialist you will get a jar on the think box that will start you well on the way.

MYSTICISM EXPOSED.

In the March number of the International Socialist Review A. M. Simons has a remarkably strong and clear article setting forth the difference between analyzing history from a sentimental and imaginary basis, and interpreting it from the standpoint of scientific investigation and established sociological laws. The occasion that has called forth the article of Comrade Simons is the publication of a work by Ernest Crosby on Garrison. Crosby is one of the many imitators of Walt Whitman in the making of "soul" poetry. He is, speaking generously, "as good a socialist as the rest of you," and, specifically, a single-taxer. He prates much of "brotherhood," and passes as an esthete and pseudo-philosopher. A few of the drippings of twentieth-century science have trickled into his soul, but he takes good care not to lose his moorings in the safe harbor of good old conservative ideas. He takes occasion in the Garrison work to assail the economic interpretation for history, which he writes with quotation marks.

As is the custom of those who attack a scientific proposition without having thoroughly examined the data or having comprehended the scope or the application of the derived principles, Crosby totally misconceives what is meant to historians and economists today by the materialistic conception of history. He states it as the thesis that "none but economic causes affect the condition of men," and then proceeds to interpret it by saying that modern socialists believe that all idealism, and agitation are fruitless in establishing socialism but it will come about by irresistible economic laws. He then says that the world crawls upon its belly, and the doctrine is similar to the christian one of predestination. He goes on to take Comrade Simons to task for stating in his historical studies that "the real conflict in the rebellion was between the capital that hired free labor and the capital that owned slave labor," and follows with a string of marvelous logic like this: No war would have been fought if the south had not seceded; the south would not have seceded unless she had feared for the future of slavery; and slavery would not have been menaced except for the agitation of the anti-slavery people of the north with Garrison at their head. Then follows a long argument about the power of the human will, and "public opinion" in accomplishing results.

Mr. Simons, while calling attention to Crosby's misconceptions of the doctrines he attacks, says it is a fairly good presentation of the ordinary arguments against socialism, and gives the leading points due consideration. He explains that the socialists have never claimed that the food desire was the only one influencing man, but on the contrary have always maintained that it was the way in which man satisfied all his desires that determined institutions. He characterizes the fatalist illusion as silly as "dividing up," and states that it would be just as sensible to say that because a man understood chemical laws it would

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be useless to compound drugs. He then goes on to show that the socialist studies economic laws first and directs his effort in accordance with them. Chances, luck and the "medicine man" philosophy in general have been driven from all fields of phenomena save that of society. And this is because it is to the material interest of the ruling portion of society to deny the existence of such laws. As long as mankind was ruled by an idea of "luck," or a veneration of God, in disease, agriculture and other fields, no science could be developed in this field of phenomena.

Mr. Simons denies that the socialist takes no account of idealism. Ideas form a part of environment, but can only be effective when applied in accordance with social laws. No engineer could build a bridge without the application of the laws of mechanics, and Garrison might have declaimed against slavery forever if the owners of wage slaves had not determined to possess the government. The north did not force the civil conflict for the purpose of "freeing" the slave and the emancipation proclamation was issued as a war measure and not as a result of abolitionist agitation.

When the noble, sane, and intellect-commanding doctrines of the socialist philosophy shall have permeated the mental habits and the consciousness of mankind then will the human creature no longer seek to ward off the evils of his existence by the propitiation of imaginary "powers," but will direct his energies and foresight to the intelligent ordering of his material environment, and, as Ernest Untermann states, "will return, not unto God, but to himself." Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

New Socialist Books.

Few things are more striking evidence of the rapid and healthy growth which the socialist movement is now enjoying than the increase in the production of socialist literature. A striking example of this is seen in the fact that the co-operative publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Co. has just sent out simultaneously three volumes of value and interest to socialists.

Two of these belong to the Library of Science for the workers, which was started with "Evolution of Man." The first of these is "The Making of the World" by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer and is translated by Comrade Ernest Untermann. This gives in popular form the astronomical and geological history of the earth. It shows most strikingly how even the "everlasting hills" are really most transient in their form and that the earth itself is in constant change. It would seem that the reader of this book would have the suggestion forced upon him, how much more transient human institutions must be, while at the same time he would be led to conclude that their changes were subject to the same universal laws which have prevailed through the untold centuries of cosmic growth. (Cloth 50c.)

The other work in this series is "Life and Death" by Dr. E. Teichmann. This is a biological study of the two great riddles of the universe. Life is traced in its lowest forms. The origin of its different functions is investigated and set forth in a plain, simple and attractive form. Death is investigated as a physiological fact and its place in evolution discussed, and the work concludes

with a strikingly interesting discussion of the possibilities of the removal of the fear of death in man by the extension of the term of life to its natural limit, as compared with the life of other organism. (Cloth 50c.)

But the most important of the three works just issued is the original work of Comrade Philip Rappaport, which he calls "Looking Forward." This is published in the new International Library of Social Science a series of well-bound books, of which this is the eighth volume, and which sells at one dollar. Here the same laws of evolution are directly applied to social institutions. The pervading thought of the book is that of continuous orderly change. "The status of Woman," "The Family," "Divorce" are taken up and their relations to present social conditions, their historical evolution and future development are discussed. The chapter on "The State" follows the history of political institutions from its earliest stages to the present class state, and many of the suggestions of reforms through state activity are considered, closing with a presentation of the socialist attitude toward the state and the socialist proposals sprung from industrial conditions, and in the chapter on "The Modern Economic System" this industrial foundation is examined in the light of historic materialism. Such a work is certainly to be for many years a valuable weapon in the armory of the socialist student.

COURTESY.

It has been proven hundreds of times that courtesy not only benefits the person to whom it is shown, but also the one extending the courtesy. It's the little courtesies that often make the most lasting impressions. Courtesy towards its patrons is one of the most praise worthy characteristics of the NorthWestern Line. Its employes are instructed to accord all patrons but particularly ladies and children, every possible courtesy and attention. It's the little details in the construction of the North Western Limited between the Twin Cities and Chicago that have made it such a popular train with the travelling public. Leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8:35 p. m. and arrives at Chicago 8:55 a. m. Ticket office at 600 Nicolet Ave, Minneapolis, 306 Roberts Street (Ryan Hotel) St. Paul.

Seit zwanzig Jahren

hat die "Montana Staats-Zeitung" ununterbrochen das deutsche Zeitungsfeld in Montana eingenommen und dieser Ruf von Beständigkeit ist sprichwörtlich als Kennzeichen des ferneren Erfolges und Fortbestehens dieser Zeitung. Sie soll in jedem deutschen Hause in Montana aufhängen—loyale Montaner haben sie bereits, aber wir wollen noch mehr haben. Für \$2.00 per Jahr wird dieselbe portofrei an irgend eine Adresse im Staate oder Lande gesandt. Nach Deutschland \$3.00. Der obige Preis schließt den "Sonntags-Gast" in sich, mit anderen Worten eine zwölf Seiten starke Zeitung für \$2 per Jahr. Man adressiere: Montana Staats-Zeitung, P. O. Box 238, Helena, Mont.

AN INSPIRATION.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

However the battle is ended,
Though proudly the victor comes
With fluttering flags and prancing nags
And echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto
In letters of living light—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor
May grind the weak in the dust,
And the voices of fame with one acclaim
May call him great and just,
Let those who applaud take warning
And keep this motto in sight—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage;
Though the enemy seems to have won,
Though his ranks are strong if he be
wrong

The battle is not yet done.
For, sure as the morning follows
The darkest hour of night
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor;
O woman, young, yet old;
O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast
And crushed by the power of gold
Keep on with the weary battle
Against triumphant might—
No question is ever settled
Until it is settled right.

IN THE FIELD.

George Goebel, national organizer, has been routed for Montana, beginning Sept. 13th. The general route proposed is along the Great Northern. He has written asking for a route through Butte and Great Falls, and the state secretary is working on an itinerary as inexpensive as possible. Goebel has the reputation of being a brilliant and effective speaker. In this way the Montana campaign goes on continuously without a break.

Lena Morrow Lewis dates:

Lewistown Aug. 25-26
Kendall Aug. 28-29
Gilt Edge Aug. 29
Lewistown Aug. 30
Bozeman Aug. 31—Sept. 1-2
Livingston Sept. 3-4
Billings Sept. 5-6

Isaac Cowan's dates:

Have Aug. 24-25-46
Flathead county balance of week.

T. E. Latimer's dates:

Great Falls Aug. 24-25-26
Cascade county, under direction of county central committee.

CONTROL PRESS.

The Montana News is in receipt of an interesting document from the headquarters of the republican congressional committee, Broadway and 20th street, New York. It shows the dastardly way in which the minds of the people are poisoned right at the fountain head of their intellectual information. These damnable agents of the capitalist class, subsidize every paper and control every word. We give a copy of the letter:

Mr Dear Sir: The republican congressional committee will be very glad to enter into an arrangement with you which we hope will be of mutual advantage, and will aid in the effort to elect republican representatives to congress, and thus insure the continuance of republican policies in national legislation. The stability of principles which make for good business, and guard against uncertainty in trade, both at home and abroad, will be guaranteed by republican control in congress, and we feel that your paper can be of great influence in aid of this cause.

If agreeable to you we shall be glad to furnish you, without cost, for use upon your editorial page, fresh, crisp, pointed matter, in the nature of short editorials and editorial paragraphs bearing especially upon the congressional campaign, which you may use with your own editorials, and as freely as your own. We can send to you by mail from our headquarters, once each week, editorials set up in printed form which can use as copy. We guarantee that what we send to you will not appear in any other paper within your circulation territory.

Very respectfully,
H. C. Loudenslager, Secretary.

A new Swedish socialist paper has been started at Rockford, Ill. It is called "Svenska Socialisten."

One Day's Wage Fund.

Local secretaries in organized states should return subscription lists with two thirds of the amount collected to their respective state secretaries retaining for local purposes the balance.

Local secretaries in unorganized states should send one half of the collection to the national office.

Subscribe for the "Montana News."

National News

Locals desiring the services of a German organizer should file applications with the national office.

The addresses of Hungarian comrades locals, or organizations are desired by the national office.

Local San Francisco is about to open a permanent free reading room at its new headquarters on Albion Avenue.

Nicholas Klein, state secretary of the socialist party of Ohio, has issued a campaign leaflet with the party ticket on the front page. It is the right kind of stuff to spread over a state to let the voters know the socialists are in the field.

The letter of acceptance of Comrade Hayward and the state platform of Colorado has been issued in pamphlet form by the state committee of Colorado. The picture of Comrade Hayward and the list of socialist candidates appear on the covers.

Returns from state secretaries on the One Day Wage Fund are beginning to reach the national office, according to amounts received. Illinois stands at the head of the column. Remittances have also been received from Arkansas, Indiana, Vermont, Washington and the City of Baltimore, Md.

The collapse of the "labor mayor" Schmitz farce at San Francisco ought to be a warning to the laboring class for all time to come on the folly of trusting their class interests in the hands of any except a class-bound political party. His latest disgrace is a graft of \$50 a barrel on bad whisky.

Charles Dobbs, a Louisville newspaper man, has been nominated for congress by the socialists of the Fifth district. The convention passed resolutions of sympathy for Wm. D. Haywood, socialist candidate for governor of Colorado, and Moyer and Pettibone and St. John, of the Western Federation of Miners, who are in an Idaho prison on the charge of complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg.

Oklahoma City, Aug. 16.—The socialists of the two territories are in convention here. The principal speakers are Mother Jones of Chicago, Jack Woods of London, England, and George W. Davis of Trenton, Mo. J. E. Snyder, socialist secretary for the territories, said last night, "We will place delegates in the field for the constitutional convention in every county where we can find a socialist, and we can find them in every place now. We will also place a socialist ticket in the field which will run in the middle of the road without fusion."

More than half the type for the new edition of Marx's "Capital" is already set. A complete alphabetical index such as never appeared in any previous edition is being prepared by Ernest Unter-mann, and this will probably delay the publication of the book until September. But we shall have a bill of eight hundred dollars for typesetting and electrotyping that will be due by the time the book is out. What can you do toward finding the money for it? The book will retail for two dollars; it will cost you \$1.20 if we pay the expressage; \$1.00 if you pay it. If you live within 50 miles of Chicago, you can save money by ordering five dollars' worth of books at once and having them sent at your expense. If you order \$20.00 worth of books at once we will ship by freight, paying the cost of boxing and cartage ourselves; this we can do on smaller orders. If you order fifty dollars' worth of books at once, we will prepay the freight. CHAS. HERR & CO.

The following comrades have been nominated for the platform committee, nominations will close Aug. 15. The names of persons not heard from by Aug. 27th, will not appear on the ballot: Robt. Bendlow, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Barney Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; Peter E. Burrows, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Floaten, Fort Collins, Col.; H. V. Groesbeck, Laramie, Wyo.; Ben Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Morris Hilquit, N. Y.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred Hurst, Providence, R. I.; Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y.; Jack London, Oakland, Cal.; Wm. Mally, New York, N. Y.; Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Osborne, Atlanta, Ga.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Saymore Stedman, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Troutman, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Ufert, West Hoboken, N. Y.; N. J. Ernest Unter-mann, Orolando, Fla.; Franklin H. Wentworth, So. Hanson, Mass.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.

International

August 16 the revolution in Russia broke out afresh with a carefully planned attack on all policemen, soldiers, and officials. The revolution is striking the government at its most vital point.

Through the efforts of the socialists and trade unionists the working men of Austria have obtained universal suffrage. The bill has been adopted by the reichsrath, and is now a law.

In Australia the workers have begun a movement for a six-hour day. They already have the eight-hour day, and it is predicted that the new movement will be successful as the working class are splendidly organized.

The French parliament has passed a law providing that working men shall have in every week an uninterrupted rest of 24 hours, which, however, need not be on Sunday. This is much more practical than a possible sabbatharism which being impossible and opposed to all the tendencies of the time remains without effect. Labor.

The international conference of parliamentary representatives of the working class received with great interest the speech of the Russian delegate, Anakine. He explained the position of the labor group in the Douma and the way in which the few socialists had forced the constitutional democrats to endorse their revolutionary program. The mission of the labor group was to pass certain necessary reforms that would help on the revolution. The using of the land is understood as a temporary arrangement. The protests by Keir Hardie in Britain, Bebel in Germany, Ferri and Turati in Italy, and by Vaillant and Jaures in France had been a tower of strength to the revolutionists. Anakine expressed his unshaken opinion that the Russian revolution would terminate in a great triumph for socialist thought.

No Trial For Agitators.

Kiev, Aug. 12.—The governor general here has issued an order transferring from civil jurisdiction all offenses in connection with the promulgation or publication of false reports with reference to the government, its officers or troops, as news tending to excite hostile sentiments against them, or to cause general alarm, which hereafter shall be justified and punished by administrative order. The same treatment is to be accorded to speakers exciting one class of the population against the other.

International Solidarity.

The following letter has been transmitted by Comrade Huysmans, Sec'y of the International Socialist Bureau:

Paris, July 23, 1906.

Dear Comrade Huysmans—This letter is a post-dictum, a practical conclusion to the proposition of intervention against war, of the interparliamentary socialist organization, voted by the conference at London, I ask you formally in the event of menace of German and Austrian interference in Russia, following upon the dissolution of the Douma, appearing to become a reality and to put in danger with the Russian revolution the international peace, to consider as actual the case foreseen by the double resolution of Brussels (March 1906) and of London (July 1906) and to summon immediately at Brussels the international socialist bureau and the interparliamentary socialist conference, to take the necessary steps of labor and socialist intervention, national and international.

Present time, the possibility of German intervention is only a matter of doubtful rumor and it is even denied in different quarters, but it would be imprudent not to take account of and not to watch with a critical and attentive eye, the course of events.

With fraternal greetings,
(Signed) Ed. Vaillant.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the Coming Week Are:

May Beals—Aug. 15-16, Lenoir City, Tenn.; 17-18, Coal Creek; 19-20, Harrison; 21-22, Creston; 2-24, Nashville; 25, White Bluff.
George E. Bigelow—Iowa, under the direction of the state committee.
J. M. Caldwell—Aug. 19, Portsmouth, Ohio; 20-21, Augusta, Ky.; 22-23, Dayton; 24-25, Bellevue.
George E. Bigelow—Iowa, under the direction of the state committee.
J. L. Pitts—West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.
George H. Goebel—Wisconsin, under the direction of the state committee.
W. A. Jacobs—Aug. 19, Frankfort, Ind.; 20-21, Veedersburg; 22-23, Clinton; 24-25, Sullivan.
Lena Morris Lewis—Montana, under the direction of the state committee.
Arthur Morrow Lewis—Aug. 19-21, Chicago, Ill.; 22-25, Kansas City, Mo.

Women's Clubs

The Crushing of a Strike.

John Baxter came into the room where his wife sat reading, stretched himself on the couch and reached out his hand for the book she had closed hastily and laid it in her lap.

"Mooning over a book, as usual," he said. "My mother never read a book through in her life and she did more work in a week than any of you modern women do in a year—and raised a family of twelve. What is it now, 'The Rhubarb of Omar Khayat'?"

She was holding the book tightly with both hands. "Don't take it," she pleaded, "please John."

He only laughed and drew it away from her.

"The Woman Who Dares' Humph! where'd you get it?"

"Cousin Mint sent it to me."

"Humph! I suppose that old maid wants to put some of her new woman notions into your head. What's this?"

He picked up a letter that had fallen from the book.

"O don't, please give it to me. Please, John."

He only laughed again and drew the letter from the envelope.

"Humph!" he commented, as he finished reading it. "So you ought to dare to call your soul your own—and your body too? So you ought to take a firm stand for absolute liberty? If not for your own sake, then for the sake of your children? Humph! Minerva Mason is a bigger fool than I took her for, and that's saying a great deal."

He threw the letter on her lap and opened the book.

"Just to please you, Juliet," he sneered, "I'll read about this woman who dares."

Juliet rose with a bright pink spot in each cheek, and left the room.

"Going on a strike," he chuckled. "Little Juliet going on a strike. We'll see."

He read for a while, then threw the book on the floor. It was a novel dealing with the inharmonious that so often exists between husband and wife, and teaching as a solution of the problem the recognition by the husband of the wife's right to the ownership and control of her own body.

"Absolute rot," John Baxter snarled. "If Juliet—"

He sat on the edge of the couch and turned the matter over in his mind for a while, then, rising and kicking the book into one corner of the room, he went out on the veranda where Juliet sat, Madonna-like, in her cool, white gown, clasping the baby to her breast and gazing with rapt eyes at the sunset sky. He sat down near her.

"That man was a fool," he began.

Juliet looked at him with a quick gleam of hope in her eyes.

"Do you mean—?"

"I am speaking of the hero of that book—or, perhaps I should say, the husband of that heroine. He was a fool to take her back after she had deserted him—for no cause whatever."

"She did not desert him," Juliet said, "she simply demanded her rights. He deliberately drove her away because she would not be a slave."

"Well, all I have to say is that if I had been her husband she would have stayed away."

"There might be worse things than staying away," Juliet shut her lips hard together and opened them determinedly. Her husband saw that she was about to deliver her ultimatum.

"I saw Callahan down town today," he interposed hastily. "You remember him, don't you? His wife got a divorce last year. I found out today he is paying her alimony. He's a fool to do it. I almost told him so."

Juliet turned from the sunset glory to the man at her side.

"But he would have to support the children," she cried, with a sharp little note of entreaty in her voice. She remembered suddenly a remark that one of her friends had made when she was first engaged to John. (How long ago it seemed.) The older woman had hinted for her vaguely of the woes of wives. "But I wouldn't endure that," she had said, with girlish spirit, "I'd kick over the traces."

And the older woman answered gravely, "You may have something clinging to your skirts that will keep you submissive."

She had not been frightened then. She had felt so sure that her idol was unmixing with clay. But now—

"He surely wouldn't want the children to suffer," she said. "Doesn't the law—"

"In this case," John Baxter chuckled, "she couldn't have taken a cent. He had sold his partnership in the firm of Callahan & Colfax and he had no other property. Didn't you know that a man can turn his property into money and keep it against all comers?"

He rose to his feet and repeated the question, looking down at her with malicious eyes.

"Didn't you know it, Juliet? And

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there are other ways he could have slipped out of it—lots of 'em."

"No," answered helpless Juliet, looking up at the huge creature towering so triumphantly above her and her child. "No, I did not know."

He looked down at her critically, noticing the droop in her slender shoulders, the lines in her tense, tragic face.

"D-n it!" he said irritably, "what makes you age so fast? Minerva Mason looks younger than you and she's ten years older if she's a day. When I married you you were pretty as a picture and didn't look more than sixteen."

—May Beals in "A Rebel at Large."

KERR STICKERS.

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Lewistown, - - - Mont.

LOCAL BUTTE, Of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Monday night in the class room on the Fifth Floor of the Owsley Block. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at the Workers Club. JOSEPH BAUER, Secretary.

LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Monday Night at Socialist Hall No. B. St. M. BEACH, Sec.

State Department

In order to keep your section of the community thoroughly posted on what the Socialist Party is doing in Montana during the campaign, and let the ignorant know there is some other party besides those engineered by the Amalgamated, each local should take weekly bundles of the News from now on till after election next fall. To any individual or local contracting for these bundles we will furnish them at the rate of \$2 for ten copies per week till after election. Larger bundles will be at the same rate. That is 100 copies a week will cost \$20 from now till after election. Order your bundles early so you can be educating your neighborhood.

Comrade Rose was in from York, and left a dollar for general usefulness.

Comrade Koetz sends in a sub and reports Wilson's meeting as good again.

Mrs. Wells of Local Fridley is elected state committeeman and delegate to the convention.

Comrade Fabert has been elected committeeman and convention delegate from Stark. He writes that he will be there and bring the money and dues with him.

Comrades Pierson and Friel are the delegates from Chestnut. It looks as though we were going to have a good convention.

Comrade Powers of Billings sends in \$2 for ten copies of the Montana News until after election. He says he hopes to make it twenty later on.

Comrade Bishop, acting secretary for Local Livingston, sends for three books of stamps. He reports a good meeting Monday night, and says there is a social on the program for Aug. 22.

Comrade Rector sends \$3 for due stamps. He says, "We have a few new members in sight. Please let me know as far ahead as possible when Latimer will come into Cascade county, and at what place he will begin his work."

There are comrades that drop in now and then and ask for some of our exchanges. We have quantities of these useful papers at the office. Any comrade is welcome to them that will pay the postage on them.

Comrade Case of Missoula sends \$10 to apply to convention account and \$13 on the day's pay for the campaign fund. He says, "there will be more to collect as last night was the first we collected for campaign fund."

Comrade Brown of Lewistown sends in for three books of stamps. He has been elected delegate to the convention. He reports \$36 more collected for the press fund, and \$25 more uncollected. He sends in four subs for the News.

Comrade Johnson of Gilt Edge says: "In regard to the coming campaign, we have a good bunch on the ticket, and we will make our opponents go home. I am rather hopeful for the future as there is a bunch here that is rather inclined to study and discuss things."

Comrade Hames of Stevensville writes, "Enclosed please find money order for \$1 to pay for News sent on water franchise. The socialists are having some fun out of the vote on franchise. Those that voted against it are putting up a holy howl. We will make some capital out of it yet."

It seems a reproach upon the earnestness of the socialist party to have to remind them that a party paper is limited in the good it can do unless its subscription list is increasing. It is no trouble to get subscriptions for a socialist paper now. Just go after them, that's all. A couple of hours given once a week will produce wonderful results. We must have local expression of what we are trying to do. Let us share the

burden, comrades. Socialism can't be obtained all in an office. Send for 5 Montana News sub cards \$2.50, and then go out and sell them. It's easy.

In order to enlarge the circulation of the News during the important period of the campaign, trial subscriptions will be sent from now until after election for 15 cents each, in bundles of ten. This is the time to jump in and let your neighbor know how the campaign is going.

A letter from Comrade Ezra Olsen expresses regrets at the postponement of Mrs. Lewis' dates in Fergus county. He says, "There were all kinds of questions as to where the speaking was going to be." We are happy to inform the comrade that Comrade Lewis enters Fergus county August 25. They want to thoroughly advertise the meetings, and insure a good attendance as her lectures are a rich treat to all who hear them.

Comrade Latimer enters Cascade county immediately after the convention. Comrade Latimer is one of those patient workers that will go anywhere and do anything for socialism. His work pays its way also. This is one of the most important requirements for a successful socialist worker. We all have ideas enough. The essential thing is to devise a way to get them to the people who don't know anything about socialism. Comrade Latimer delivers the goods.

Comrade Bush of the Zortman Hotel at Zortman in sending in an order for a bundle of ten for the miners' union at that point, says, "I like the News and am doing what I can to spread socialism." In replying to the letter the News took occasion to call his attention to the fact that T. Everett, banker, is looking for the nomination for state senator. This capitalist profit squeezer fought every labor measure in the last house. He is a pretty "representative" for the working men to vote for.

Mable writes that there is too much work now among the farmers for them to do much in the way of meetings. He says, "There is hardly a rancher around here who dares to take Sunday to rest. The nearest they get to it is to come to town on Sunday for their trading and mail, and prevent the store keeper from getting any rest. Slaves, slaves, slaves, slaves!" He encloses \$3.00 dues for 12 members for Fridley Local for August and September. After that they expect to pay dues quarterly. August 24 the local gives a dance to pay the twelve-dollar convention assessment; money is forwarded, \$12.

Comrade Peters of Red Lodge writes, enclosing the credentials of the delegates for the state convention. He reports 27 members in good standing, and the local has elected four delegates. He states that they have collected part of the assessment money, and will soon collect the rest. The delegates are Comrades Hayworth, Burke, Peters and Fairgrieve. The comrade says, "We had a good meeting of the local last night. Comrade Hudson was with us from Dean, and we have fixed the date for our county convention for Sept. 18 in Red Lodge. Have now pledges amounting to \$23 on press fund, which I will forward when I get some more."

The comrades should prepare themselves with a supply of subscription cards whenever speakers are to be at local points. It is essential to the progress of the socialist party in Montana that the organ of the party be widely disseminated. At the time of meetings it is easy to sell subscriptions to the paper. The comrades can take them around through the crowd and they'll find it just as easy as picking ripe blackberries. You must boost at every point if we are to force socialism on the world.

Comrade Coehn of Livingston writes: "At tonight's meeting we nominated O. Anderson as delegate to state committee and delegate to state convention to represent Local Livingston. The trades and labor council will try and organize the Italians into a union. What's the matter with getting an Italian socialist speaker here and organize a local? I believe we have all of one hundred Italians in this town and what a local it would make. It all depends upon you, I believe, the collections would pay for the expense."

We are in receipt of the following doleful communication from Robert Roberts of Big Timber:

"The new primary law has knocked socialist ticket clear out of existence in Sweet Grass county. Comrade Knapp has instructed me to write to you and find out if there is a way to get the names of the candidates printed on the primary ballots, also on the official ballot for the November election.

"We have been unable to get any reliable information from anybody in Big Timber. We were expecting to have the candidates appointed by the chairman of the central committee, but the lawyers and county officials here say not.

"Some of the comrades at Nye made an effort to come before the primaries but did not send their petitions in regular form so we got left."

Secretary Graham wrote Comrade Roberts for Sweet Grass county to go ahead and hold a convention in the regular way, and nominate its candidates, and the state committee would see that they got on the ballot. Fred Southworth at Nye was written to in the same way. It is hard to knock out the socialists. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

While Mrs. Hazlett was at Spokane she received a request from Comrade Hutchinson for ten dates in Seattle. Not wishing to butt in on a state difficulty, she was obliged to decline, and later received the following letter:

"Dear Comrade—I am sorry you can't come to Seattle and I am sorry we are not in the party, but no doubt you know all about that and I won't tire you with a long story of who, why and what is the cause. But say! Any time you want to come to Seattle and make a trip through Washington, let me know. We can keep you busy in this burg for a week or more and I can get you 20 more dates. Nothing would do me more good than to have you here on the streets. You would get arrested and the fun and stirring up we would give this burg would make a pessimist grin. We are the only bunch that have a red flag in Washington and the way we make the other fellow squirm is a caution. Well, don't forget the town is yours if you want to come.

Yours for the socialist revolution,
A. Hutchinson."

This is the cry from everywhere. More socialist speakers are needed. The field is comparatively untouched. There are thousands of places in the country that never heard a socialist speech.

The American working class might well take an object lesson from their Finnish comrades. The Finns are aggressive, class-conscious and perpetually industrious in activities for the benefit of their class. They are socialists almost to an individual, are well organized, and their socialist locals are centers of social life. The local at Butte is particularly active. Comrade Graham has just received a request for organization papers from the Finn ladies at Butte. Here is the letter:

"In several meetings held by the Finnish socialist ladies a desire has been expressed to organize a socialist local among us women, and which in its order would be Socialist Local No. 4 in Butte. In our last meeting this was acted upon, and a large number were present. We, the undersigned, were appointed as the committee, authorized by said meeting to apply to you in writing for the necessary blanks for organizing, also instructions if you have any as to how to organize. Certain comrades have offered us assistance if we should need it. We ask you to send us the papers by return mail so we can organize immediately.

Fraternally yours,
Hilja Koopikka,
Livia Rasvall."

They got their papers at once, and are now a part of the fighting revolutionary organization of the world. American sisters of the working class, go thou and do likewise.

Mrs. Lewis' Report.

Missoula, Aug. 15.

Comrades Reely, Case and two or three others met me at the train. Had a fairly good crowd last night. Sold 21 "Principles of Socialism," and 22 "Packtown." A drunken stiff worked his way up to the stand and butted in with a question. I told him to keep quiet and he said he had a right to ask a question. One of the men collared him and he demanded his authority to interfere with his rights. For a moment it looked as tho' there was going to be a fight but four fellows took hold each of his arms and legs and carried him off down below the Missoula hotel. At first the crowd started to follow but I told them to come back and they all turned back but one man. Everybody seemed to be wonderfully pleased with the meeting. I am going to see what I can get hall here for and on the strength of it being for lecture on sex question hope to be able to secure it.

Police Again.

While in Spokane arrangements had been made for Mrs. Hazlett to repeat the engagements she had filled on Saturday and Sunday. The condition of her voice and stress of work forced her to return. R. A. Dague of Berkeley, the author of "Henry Ashton," which we have been too busy to review, was in the city, and was secured to fill Mrs. Hazlett's place. He has sent an interesting letter regarding his experiences therefor, which we herewith present:

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 14, -906.—Dear Comrade—Just a few lines to say you came near getting me into jail—but from no fault of yours. Before I began my speech last Sunday, at Manito park, a man in citizen's dress approached me and said he was a detective, and he exhibited his official badge. He said I must not indulge in any anarchistic or incendiary talk. I took out of my pocket my G. A. R. badges, pinned them on my breast, and remarked that an old Union soldier is not liable to be an anarchist. He then walked away. After I had spoken about half an hour a pig policeman who had been listening to me edged his way up to the stand and told me to stop speaking, and he ordered the meeting to disperse. I stood silent a moment, when the cries came, "go on—go on." Well, I thought best to step down from the platform, which I did. A man mounted the platform outside the park on the county road. The people followed him over there. A bench was procured and I finished my speech. It was then announced that I would speak at the hall in the city at 8 p. m. I had a good audience, and at the close of the meeting sold 35 copies of my books—all I had taken to the meeting. I think the comrades liked my speeches fairly well, notwithstanding I am not out from home lecturing.

When we were holding our meeting on the public highway, forty or fifty boys and half-grown men came rushing from the park, right up to the edge of our crowd, making considerable noise and confusion, which, however, did not last long. Our comrades said it was a concerted scheme to break up our meeting. I do not know if such was the truth. I write you these lines merely to inform you of the incidents named and to tell you what a narrow escape I had of being put in jail or on the chain gang—all because I became your substitute. Are you not glad you got away? If you had remained here and made your speech, these republicans and democrats might not have let you off so easily as they did me. They perhaps had a pity for me, I being an old, gray-haired grandpa; and yet the old parties don't manifest much of the humane sympathy in their enslavement of nearly two millions of tender children whom they are murdering in the mills and factories of this country for profit.

I notice that a few days ago two working men at Pullman, this state, were arrested by a deputy marshal because they declined to work for a certain farmer on his terms. They were given a few hours to leave town, on penalty of going to jail or into a chain gang. They had no trial, but a little petty police officer was sheriff, judge and jury, and forced two working men to flee from the state for the crime of being poor and out of work, and for being audacious and criminal enough to merely ask for a greater wage if they worked on a farm than the farmer offered them. Here a little snip of a republican constable exercised a tyrannical power that even czar of Russia dare not exercise in time of peace.

The "Spokane Review" printed the particulars of this high-handed outrage without a word of disapproval. When will the working people of this country cease to vote into power the old parties who have no words of condemnation for such infamous acts as this petty official committed at Pullman? Yours for oppressed humanity.
R. A. Dague.

Western Campaigning.

The following letter shows the strong efforts the national organization is making to carry its campaign into the territory where the class fight wages the thickest:

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1906.

Jas. D. Graham, Helena, Mont.
Dear Comrade—Comrade Goebel will not return again to Montana during the campaign, so that all dates you should arrange for are the six dates first stated, across the state along the Great Northern, beginning Sept. 13th and ending Sept. 18th.

Comrade Goebel is to be occupied until the end of the campaign in the four northern counties of Idaho. This will aid the state organization considerably in making it unnecessary for them to send their speakers this great distance. I feel now that the general lines mapped out for agitation in Idaho and Colorado are satisfactory. Within a week, I will communicate with the national executive committee the general lines of campaign.

With best wishes, fraternally yours,
J. Mahlon Barnes,
National Secretary.

Socialism means that those who do the work shall run the government.

Secretary Quandt of Butte local sends in \$8.20, \$7.20 dues, \$1 on old debt.

Comrade Rausam Warren of Alberton, Canada, sends in his subscription for the News, and says he already takes seven socialist papers.

Comrade Edward Dew of Belfry, a lad of about 12 years, who acts as secretary for the socialists there, sends in \$3.10, \$2.10 for dues and one dollar contribution from Wm. Dew for organization work. Dues were sent for these members at large, A. J. Ogden, W. E. Ogden, J. M. Woodcock, Wm. Dew, G. M. Dew, E. S. Dew, P. E. Johnson.

Finnish Socialists Picnic.

The Butte Finnish socialists held a picnic Monday at Columbia Gardens, about 500 feet east of the ball park. They chartered a special car, which was decorated on one side with a socialist banner, a big silk-fringed, gold-lettered, gold-braid affair, with a design of clasped hands across the earth, painted in the center, and appropriate lettering; on the other side was spread a large American flag. The party was provided with loads of sandwiches, fruits, jams, salads, tanks for coffee and lemonade and also several cases of soda and mineral water. A feature of the picnic was addresses on the principles of their organization. T. E. Latimer and M. G. O'Malley were invited to speak.—Butte Evening News.

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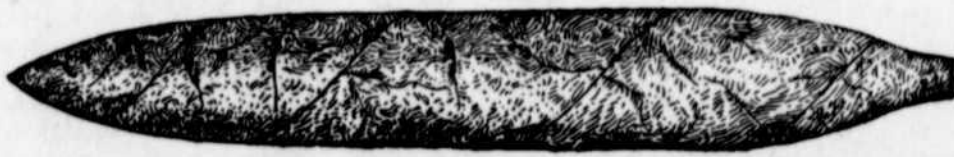
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