

Vote for the Party
of Your Class

MONTANA NEWS.

Abolish the Capitalist System

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA

VOL. IV.

HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

NO. 50

Shoshone
County TicketIdaho Convention Records Its Belief
That Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone
Are Innocent

State senator, D. C. Coates, newspaper man, Wallace.

Representative to state legislature, George L. Cloud, machinist, Wallace; William E. Stache, barber, Wallace; Daniel C. Hudson, painter, Mullan, and Peter O. Swanson, carpenter, Wallace.

Clerk of district court, Louis Wiederhouff, jeweler, Wallace.

County commissioners: First district, O. E. Anderson, carpenter, Burke; Second district, Frank B. Gibson, rancher, Kingston; Third district, John W. Glass, miner, Wallace.

Sheriff, James Doyle, miner, Wallace. County treasurer, D. H. Pifer, barber, Wallace.

Probate judge, George M. Turner, miner, Wallace.

County superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Grace Cameron, Silver King.

County assessor, Edward J. Langlois, rancher, Kingston.

Coroner, James Weatherhead, miner, Wallace.

Surveyor, Carleton D. Stanley, mining engineer, Wallace.

Nominees for district judge, prosecuting attorney and precinct justices of the peace and constables are to be filled out later by the county central committee.

The above is the ticket nominated by the Socialist party of Shoshone county in convention Sunday afternoon and evening at Eagles' hall.

The platform declares for the eight hour law, for the abolition of the contract system that labor may be employed direct on public works, and further declares the belief that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, under arrest for the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, are innocent.

Refuse Indorsement.

An effort was made by the union delegates to have the convention indorse the Industrial Workers of the World, but this was fought on the ground that it was against the policy of the party, and was defeated.

Nineteen delegates attended, as well as a number of visitors from other states.

The platform in full is as follows:

The Platform.

The socialist party of Shoshone county, in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class into a political party for the purpose of conquering the powers of government and administering the same for the benefit of the working class only.

The elected officials of the capitalist parties have proven themselves to be the tools of wealth by acting under the direction of and giving legal authority to the secret service men and private detectives, in using prison labor for private gain, and in allowing the spies and blackmailing system of the corporations and mine owners, so that the wageworker may be held in the industrial servitude that destroys our personal liberty; we therefore call upon all liberty-loving citizens to vote for industrial freedom while yet political equality exists and to make our elected officials the public servants that the socialist party compels them to be.

Eight Hour Law.

After refusing to enact the eight hour law as called upon by the vote of the people of Idaho, both the democratic and republican mine owners of this county make the concession of an eight hour day, so that the workers

Primary Law Unconstitutional.

Attorney General Galen has recently made a discovery which James D. Graham, state secretary of the Socialist party, announced some two months ago, namely, that the primary law would, in all probability, not stand a judicial test, but would likely be declared unconstitutional. Galen has sent word to all parties to nominate by convention also, so that in case the law should be thrown out by the supreme court the nominations would stand. Comrade Graham not only made this forecast but he instructed the Socialists of various counties to hold conventions in order to make assurance doubly sure. The plutes have found out that their leaky vessels work as bal for themselves as for the Socialists and others

may have no only their masters' command. The Socialist party now calls upon the workers to demand the industrial freedom of setting their own hours of labor instead of being dictated to by a few industrial lords.

As the wage-workers in the mines of this county are compelled to join the accident and life insurance associations owned and controlled by the mine owners so that there may be no employers' liability laws, we call upon the working class to condemn this insult to injury by electing members of their own class as lawmakers.

Assessing Mines.

When assessing the mines or any privately owned industry for the purpose of taxation, the Socialists stand pledged to base such assessment upon the actual selling value of the industries in the open market.

The Socialists stand pledged to destroy the contract system on all public works to the end that labor may be employed direct, and at the highest wages and shortest hours possible.

We demand that the system of teaching in our public schools, where it only serves for capitalistic training as in class history, in the military despotism of the master class, and in political economy, be changed so as to teach the true economical source with the industrial development and the social struggles of the human race to the brotherhood of man.

The republican party with its determination to down all efforts of organized labor, and the democratic party with its fake war cry of "Damn the Mormons," are both appealing to the workers to vote themselves again into legislation without representation, but as "taxation without representation" was the revolutionary cry of our fathers, so the socialist party calls upon the working class, the producers of all taxation, to vote for its own representation and through the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate, make our public officials our public servants.

Believe Them Innocent.

Whereas, The illegal arresting, kidnapping and incarcerating of our comrades, Charles Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, without bail or trial as prescribed by law, is one of the most flagrant violations of the letter and spirit of law of even this capitalistically ruled government yet perpetrated upon the working class, for the purpose of disrupting an organization which stands at all times for the uplifting of the working class and

Whereas, We believe these men to be absolutely innocent of any such heinous crime as that charged. Knowing that the principles for which they stand are diametrically opposed to any such methods; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialists of Shoshone county, in county convention assembled, that we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to overthrow a government which demands the liberty and lives of men who are true to the interests of the wealth producers of the world, and establish a government of equal opportunities to all in its stead. And be it further

Resolved, That we demand an immediate and impartial trial, or that they be allowed their liberty on bail until time set for trial.

Signed by committee on platform.

Pete Johnson, Burke.

J. W. Glass, Government Gulch.

George M. Turner, Wallace.

Wallace, Idaho, Sept. 2, 1906.

Belgian Socialists Muck-Raking.

The Socialists of Belgium have been publishing a series of articles in the Brussels "Peuple" boldly exposing and denouncing the scandalous doings of the disreputable old rone, Leopold. Their standpoint is that it is the people of Belgium and the tortured natives of the Congo who have to provide the millions of francs which Leopold lavishes on his mistresses and favorites. The articles have created a considerable sensation, as no other journal has ever dared attack royal vices in such vigorous fashion.—Worker.

There is one trust that Bryan has bust, and that is the trust the people had in him.

JOHN HUDSON FOR CONGRESS

The Socialist convention that met in Helena on the 22d for the purpose of nominating candidates for congress and associate justice of the supreme court, completed their labors Thursday evening by naming H. Lowndes Maury of Butte for associate justice and John Hudson of Carbon county for congress. Mr. Hudson stopped over in Livingston on his way home, and spent the time shaking hands with his numerous friends in this city. He is well known to all the old-timers in Livingston and vicinity, having spent a number of years in the Upper Yellowstone. Later on he moved to Fishtail, Carbon county, where he has a large ranch and a band of cattle. If the republicans or democrats think they have an antagonist who don't know what platform he is running on they will be badly fooled. There is no member of the Socialist party of Montana better acquainted with the principles of his party, or who has a better knowledge of economic conditions in this and all other countries. He has given the subject years of study and attention, and has the history of socialism, its benefits and advantages at his fingers' ends.

When asked by a representative of the Enterprise if he intended to make a campaign throughout the state, Mr. Hudson replied:

"No, I haven't the time to do it. I have 75 tons of hay to cut and get up, besides a herd of cattle to round up, calves to brand, and beef to ship. If I could get all the labor vote of the state, of course I would be elected, but I expect to carry the Socialist vote and make a good showing for my party. I didn't care to run, owing to business, but the convention insisted on it and I am on the ticket and will stay. The other two parties are going to run a Helena and Great Falls lawyer, and, of course, will carry on a campaign all over the state."

However, Mr. Hudson thoroughly appreciates the honor the convention did

him in placing his name on the ticket, and will do all he can to get his home county in line.—Livingston Enterprise.

The above notice shows something of the esteem in which our candidate for congress is held among those who have known him all his life. In a notice which includes his cut, the Daily Livestock World speaks of him as an early pioneer, old scout and Indian fighter, but now a prominent cattleman. He circulated the petition of western Carbon county in favor of the initiative and referendum which was presented to the Eighth legislative assembly. There were sixty signers by ranchers of the Fishtail basin. When John was a good republican he raised a troop of cavalry for service in the Cuban war. The following letter gives evidence to his zeal:

June 11, 1898.

To the Honorable the Secretary of War.

Sir: At Red Lodge, in Carbon county, Montana, a splendid troop of cavalry has been formed and I hereby tender you their services, and it would gratify them and the citizens of that section of the state if you could assign them to duty at once. They are in such condition that they could report on short notice. The officers are as follows:

Captain—John Hudson.

First lieutenant—L. B. Reno.

Trusting that this troop may be remembered if it is deemed advisable to enlist any more cavalry, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

LEB MANTLE.

The troop was never ordered into service because the grafters wanted all the places of command, of course. That same Cuban troop was composed of young stockmen that are now nearly all prominent socialists.

When the workers get the trace of capitalistic hypnotism off their eye-lids they will be proud to elect such men to care for their interests instead of a lot of capitalist henchmen.

Geo H. Goebel
National Organizer
For the Socialistic Party
will speak in
Helena, Mont.

at the Workers' Club

MONDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 17

on the Subject

The Mission of
the Working Class

Conrade Goebel is one of the ablest and most effective speakers of the American movement. COME AND HEAR HIM.

CARBON COUNTY SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a mass convention of the Socialist Party of Carbon County, held at the court house in Red Lodge, Carbon County, Montana, on the 19th day of September, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various county and township offices, to be voted for at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1906, as follows, to-wit:

One Representative, one Sheriff, one County Treasurer, one Clerk and Recorder, one Clerk of the District Court, one County Attorney, one Assessor, one Superintendent of Public Schools, one County Surveyor, one Public Administrator, three County Commissioners; one for two years, one for four years and one for six years; also two Justices of the Peace and two Constables for each of the municipal townships in the county of Carbon, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

All members of the Socialist Party and all persons desiring to become members are respectfully requested to be present.

By order of the County Central Committee.

DAVID LAY, Chairman.

Dated, August 30th, 1906.

FLATHEAD COUNTY SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Socialist Party of Flathead County will be held at Kalispell, Montana, Saturday, September 15th, 1906, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a full County ticket and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of County Central Committee.

GALLATIN COUNTY SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The Socialists of Gallatin County will hold a mass convention at Chestnut, Mont., September 16th, 1906, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a full County ticket and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the convention.

By order of the County Central Committee.

RICHARD CORRIGAN,
Secretary.

MADISON COUNTY SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The socialists of Madison county will meet in mass convention at Norris, Mont., Sept. 25, 1906 at 8 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket and the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

By order of county central committee,
J. Comerford, Secy.

Coeur d'Alene
HoistmenOn Strike—Claim They Were Forced
to Walk Out for Protection—
Public Statement

H. E. Barnes, till recently hoisting engineer at the Hecla, and Glidden Garrett, who held the same position on the Tiger, make the following statement of the hoistmen's side of the controversy:

On August 19, 1906, we, the hoisting engineers of the Frisco, Standard Hecla, and Tiger mines, presented to our respective managers through the master mechanics a petition which reads:

"To the managers through the respective master mechanics of the Standard, Tiger, Hecla and Frisco mines: Gentlemen—Whereas, in view of the fact that it has been the pleasure of the different mining companies to grant an increase of wages by reducing the number of working hours for all other classes of labor in and around the Coeur d'Alene mines;

"And, because of the greater responsibilities and amount of work done by main shaft hoistmen as compared with other skilled workmen;

"We, the undersigned main shaft hoistmen of the Standard, Tiger, Hecla and Frisco mines, believe we are entitled to a raise of 50 cents per day over our present wages, making the wages \$5 at the Standard and Frisco and \$4.50 at the Tiger and Hecla for an eight hour day. And we respectfully request you to grant us such a raise.

"A petition similar to this has been presented to the management of each interested company, and each petition has been signed by all union shaft hoistmen requesting the increase in wages.

(Signed)

"Standard—Y. G. Chidester, W. T. Ellis, A. G. Harper.

"Hecla—H. E. Barnes, E. S. Hickman, C. E. Snead.

"Tiger—Sven Swenson, S. G. Garrett, Edwin M. Hall.

"Frisco—Wm. Uutmer, Wm. Norwick, Mike Condon."

This petition was ignored by the different mining companies interested. On or about August 29, 1906, we handed a written request asking the mining companies for an answer to our petition by September 1. When this was handed to E. L. Hale, master mechanic of the Federal, he said that Clayton Miller, the manager, was away and that we could not get an answer by the 1st of September, as there was no one in authority to deal with the request and nothing could be done until Mr. Miller's return. All well and good.

The hoisting engineer of the Tiger mine, who presented the request, left Mr. Hale and went to work, to be soon after followed by Mr. Hale and discharged. As our agreement was that if any engineer was discharged without cause, the balance should walk out; this was done.

The engineers at the Standard and Hecla walked out immediately, only waiting to get the men up out of the mines. The hoistmen at the Frisco did not walk out until the day following, in order to give their companies time to decide. Owing to a misunderstanding at the Tiger, one engineer reported for work the following day, but walked out the next day. E. W. Hall, after signing our agreement to stand together, refused to walk out with us. Consequently he is the only one working for the Federal.

The Federal people are trying to run

Declaration of War.

Common Sense, published at Los Angeles, speaks of the street car companies invading California with 2,500 armed strike-breakers as an "armed invasion." Telegrams were sent by several Socialists to President Roosevelt and Governor Pardee, stating that this was practically a declaration of war upon the state amounting to treason, and asking that the state and national troops be called out to protect the state from this invasion. What a jar that must give the powers that be to think of the working class presuming to ask that government forces be called out against the capitalists! This government is of course of the capitalists, by the capitalists, and for the capitalists.

with green men, the oilers having refused to work, although offered \$5 per day of eight hours to run the engine, the amount we asked at the Standard, which is underground with a temperature of 85 to 104 degrees. The Hecla company offered one of their men who walked out \$4.50 per day of eight hours and a job as long as he wanted it to come back, but he refused unless his partners were also taken back. Consequently the Hecla is running with green men on the hoist.

We had no intention of walking out as we did, and had E. F. Hale not lost his temper and forced us to act every thing would have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned, but he thought that by firing two or three of us that the balance would be bluffed and not walk out, but he was certainly mistaken in the men he had to deal with. The companies, excepting the Federal, intimated or said they would do whatever the Federal company did, and by remarks heard from people in authority of the Federal we were feeling almost certain of getting what was asked for.

What or why is it the mining companies discriminated against pumpmen's, the miners', the millmen's and, we understand, the compressor men's wages by shortening the hours?

Are we not responsible men in responsible jobs? Would not a mistake on our part cause more damage in a second than all the others combined? We do not claim that giving us 50 cents more a day will prevent all accidents, but would it not make us more careful and anxious to hold our jobs if we were well paid?

Pumpmen were raised \$4 per day of 24 hours; millmen were raised \$3.50 per day of 24 hours; miners were raised \$1.75 per day of 24 hours; compressor men were raised \$4 per day of 24 hours.

We asked for a raise of \$1.50 per day of 24 hours. Where does the fault lie?

This is our side of the story and is true as gospel.

Thanking you for the space given us, we are, respectfully,

The Hoistmen, that were, of the Frisco, Standard, Hecla and Tiger mines.

The country is now being treated to the edifying spectacle of train loads of strike-breakers being taken across the continent to build San Francisco. Many of them brag of being college men—Elliot's heroes—scabbing. Word comes that the miners of Nevada are saluting them with stones. It is a fine, systematic, civilized way of doing the work of the world that with all our modern material inventions the growth of a city must be stopped in order that the profit robbers should exploit the labor that creates the city to the utmost. It is a continual pull and haul between the makers of the product and the masters of the product in order that the makers should get the decencies of life when they should have it all. The capitalist employer is a parasite. He saps the product and the energy of the worker. The class struggle will end in his annihilation. The Socialists are voting for a system where there will be no need of private possessing employers.

In 1905 the vote of the Swedish Socialist party for its candidates for the Swedish parliament was over 26,000. It has increased to three times the size of the vote polled three years ago.

Anarchy and Princess Alice.

The London Labor Leader prints an interesting item in regard to the origin of the wealth that "Princess Alice" has been so ostentatiously displaying amid the courts of Europe. It seems that Josiah Warren, the oldest pioneer of anarchist ideas in America, at one time held from Mr. Longworth's grandfather a large tract of ground on which was afterward built the business center of Cincinnati. Josiah Warren desired to make his actions accord with his ideas, so he abandoned all his proprietary rights to Mr. Longworth without exacting any indemnity. So that "Princess Alice" and her husband owe their magnificent fortune to the probity and grandeur of character of the first American anarchist.

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State Socialist Ticket

FOR CONGRESS—

JOHN HUDSON of Carbon County

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT—

H. L. MAURY of Butte

THE BASIS OF PROPAGANDA.

In the present phase of the Socialist movement in America it is an imperative demand that the public be taught what Socialism is. In spite of the enormous propaganda that has been carried on for a number of years, and has been increased remarkably in the last two years, the general public still has no definite idea of the demands and purposes of the Socialists, the science of sociology on which these demands are based, or the extent and character of the vast international movement. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. One is, of course, the monopolization of the principal means of the dissemination of information by the capitalist class. They are interested in restricting the spread of socialist understanding instead of extending it. But, taking into consideration this general fact, were the fundamentals of the Socialist contention clearly understood, the methods of opposition employed by our antagonists would not be so weak and ludicrous as the daily spectacles we have in the capitalist papers. They would fight us squarely on our issues, and by so doing might be more effective in counteracting the spread of our ideas than by the present means where even a casual investigation shows that they have simply been fighting windmills.

Another reason for the lack of general information in regard to Socialism is the excessively superficial character of what is called education in America. It is the custom to boast of the public generosity in this respect. The universality of the government schools is heralded at every turn. The fact is that the American school system in so many provinces for even a majority of the people. Jacob Riis states that in New York city there are 40,000 more children than there are school rooms provided for them, and the state in Chicago is about the same. But, admitting that the United States gave all of its population a good primary education which is a bitter jest on the face of it, the character of this education is so Chinese-like in its absence of thought provoking qualities, it so slavishly perpetuates the hideous superstitions of an unscientific and ignorant age, and is so devoid of all spontaneous methods of investigation, that the individual goes forth from these would-be sanctuaries of wisdom clothed only with a meager, conventional learning, with no knowledge whatever of the most scientific conquests of modern thought, and no scientific guide as to the means of determining truth. The tacit knowledge of the conquests of the human brain remains the exclusive property of a few students, most of whom are deterred by a base commercialism from speaking that knowledge bravely forth. Hence the touchstone is lacking in American thought for seizing the results of science, as in Germany, for instance, where the popular attitude has always been more courageous toward the achievements of scientific investigation.

A third most potent reason for the limited conception of the Socialist position lies in the limited efficiency of the Socialists teaching upon which the

propaganda of the movement has heretofore depended. Persons who get a little idea of the displacement of a private capitalist class in the interest of the working class, rush to the stump with what they call "economic" teaching. They know nothing of the psychology of the human mind by which they might methodize their instructions with a view to getting the best results. In most cases they are devoid of the power of organization or the ability to gather up their work so as to have something definite to show for it. We have been treated to the elevating spectacle in Montana recently of one of the national organizers saying that it was not the place of the national workers to organize, that that should be left to the state workers. Few of them are thoroughly grounded in the correct attitude of the Socialist thought. As a consequence of this looseness in propaganda methods we find masses of the working class espousing what might be called a pseudo Socialism. They are marching under a banner of illusions, and when the first test comes of the strength of their position they melt away like mist before the sunshine. Nothing is gained by teaching this pseudo Socialism, by making it nice and pleasant, and pretty. The only basis for a revolution against capitalism and the capitalist class is to teach the revolution in ideas. Any notion that Socialism is simply a change in the method of production, leaving the superstructure of all other social institutions unchanged, is erroneous, and will lead to disastrous results in the end. We revolutionists have not taken upon ourselves an easy task; and having taken it we must meet the conditions courageously. Let the weak-kneed fall by the wayside. Let them have their mess of pottage. Those who are teaching righteously and courageously are already being persecuted within the movement. Yet their teaching will endure when the drivings of their persecutors are a byword and a jest. This movement is not to get a few empty heads into office under the sacred shibboleth of "the working class." It is a mighty epochal movement to overthrow the social substructure; and can in no wise be realized without first overthrowing the substructure of ideas. Teaching is worthless unless it is right. Let us have the courage of the right. The only proper basis of Socialist propaganda is efficient teaching, correct in fact, philosophy, and presentation, and true and fearless in spirit and the inviting of consequences.

HONEST NEWSPAPERS.

The Helena Independent is becoming jocosely. In a recent number it speaks of "the proverbial honesty of newspapers (capitalist) and newspaper men (capitalist)." And this from the Independent, that is notorious throughout the state for saying anything at any time that the Amalgamated will pay for. The Spokesman-Review company at Spokane is another luminous example of capitalist newspaper veracity. The same company puts out the Spokesman-Review (republican), the Chronicle (democratic), and recently, in order to run out an independent paper, run by David C. Coates at Wallace, Idaho, it went down there and established an independent daily. Thus the same management handles the things, the same printers set the type, the same brains furnish the material that completely covers the newspaper political field with the exception of the Socialist. It is easy to see how the minds of the working class public are controlled by the sort of reading, ideas, and statements that the capitalists who control the companies want them to read. Workingman, you are fed on a tissue of lies by a capitalist press. All facts of nature, education and government are perverted to enable the capitalist class to keep the working, toiling slaves in subjection, in a sweating, groveling condition. The whole forces of established society are concentrated upon keeping the mass toiling for the few, and doing the work of the world. This is not a necessary state. It is absolutely unnecessary. Machinery and industrial concentration have made it unnecessary. The Socialist papers and teachers are the only ones that are advocating the scientific change, the only papers that tell the truth according to natural law and scientific investigation.

GOOD PROPAGANDA.

The Social-Democratic Herald for Sept. 1 is a magnificent propaganda edition. It has selections from the classics of the world, a cut of the spirited drawing of Walter Crane's, "The Race of the Nations Toward Socialism," articles by Alfred Russel Wallace and Sinclair, Jaures' great speech in the French Chamber, and other matter of exceeding value to the socialist student. We are glad to see the Herald come out with an edition of this sort. The movement needs it. As a rule, the Wisconsin people are so taken up with their own affairs that they pay no attention to the general propaganda. A paper as well gotten up as the Social-Democratic Herald is should be able to make itself interesting and instructive to the movement at large.

Would Reconstruct Socialist Philosophy

Prof. C. W. Tenney, of the Montana Wesleyan university, delivered an address in the Methodist church Sunday evening that was principally on Socialism. The efforts of the clergy to try and say a good word for Socialism and capitalism at the same time are about as awkward as that of the ministers used to be, who knew nothing whatever about science, trying to reconcile its teachings with primitive religious ideas. Prof. Tenney, with all the vigor of the sturdiest defender of capitalism, denies that two economic classes exist on the exceedingly logical grounds that certain individuals pass from one class to the other. An economic class does not consist in the status of individuals, but in the social functions which that class perform. Individuals may pass back and forth over the fence of the classes, as the system hits them, but the classes still remain; the capitalist class, with the vast machinery of production, and enjoying its luxuries and products; the workers, poor because they are workers, and as long as they are workers. No economist of any note or authority denies this, and it is absurd for a man that pretends to teach political economy to so pander to a cheap public opinion as to deny both science and truth. Prof. Tenney, moreover, puts the crown of the ludicrous on his discussion by saying that before Socialism can succeed you must get the love of Jesus Christ in your hearts, and that we must change human nature. We really thought the professor was above this. He seemed to be a promising young man. He teaches or is selected to teach, political economy at the Methodist school. The idea of an economic condition, which is brought about by a change in the method or tools of production, having anything to do with a man's religious belief, whether he be Jew, Christian, infidel or Buddhist. It is a fright to have such rot handed out to a long-suffering public. No wonder not a tenth of the population of a town are in the churches. Why don't the preachers preach what intelligent people know is the truth, and not such nonsense? Of like caliber is the remarkably brilliant assertion that we must change human nature before we can have Socialism. Human nature will never be changed until we have Socialism. Socialism is coming by imperative economic laws of co-operation. It will substitute decent, rational conditions for this capitalist chaos and brutality. When it is here the environment will be such that human nature will be changed from greed, coarseness, competitive lust, to the strong and noble character of the creature of a noble environment. The Socialists are simply hastening the change along. Prof. Tenney is afraid of the capitalists. He doesn't want to offend them by preaching the annihilation of their private interests. If he preached Socialism he would lose his job. There are ministers who have stayed with the truth, and preached Socialism, and given up their jobs, but Prof. Tenney is not one of these. It is easy to serve the Lord on a full stomach and good clothes.

The Socialists and trade unionists of Switzerland are much incensed over the action of the government in deporting Socialist and trade union agitators. They have passed strong resolutions, and called the government to give an account of its actions.

The little booklets containing Chas. H. Vails "Socialism and the Negro Problem," are now ready. They are bound in handsome red covers and are especially desirable for circulation in localities where there is a colored population. The books sell at 5 cents a copy, 6 for 25 cents, 24 copies for \$1.00.

Day's Pay Fund

Socialists should not neglect the sacrifice of the Day's Pay

that has been called for to strengthen this remarkable campaign. Montana is the state of states where this should be an easy fund to collect. The population of Montana is made up of the working class. They receive the best wages in America, work is plentiful, money is wasted by the thousands by the working class for whiskey and gambling, and there is hardly a socialist in the state that could spend one day's pay any better than by contributing it to the militant organization of the working class. The organization needs it, must have it to carry on an aggressive campaign. Do your part, Comrade. It will bring splendid results.

Isaac Cowan's Report For Week Ending Sept. 8th.

Sept. 2d, Kalispell—Had best meeting of their local they have had for a long time. The comrades decided to call convention for Saturday, Sept. 15 at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket for Flathead county, and to transact any other business that may properly come before that body. One new comrade was admitted to membership, with other applications pending. They decided to try a few books of the continual campaign coupons to help the movement along. The secretary, Comrade Chapman, was instructed to write national office about matter and copy for local papers. Altogether, they have got some new life, and will move along.

Sept. 3, Labor day, the comrades decided to have me speak at the park, but the committee said that would be politics, so their chief orator of the day, ex-Governor Bob Smith, had the field to himself. In his remarks he stated that labor produced all, and then said that labor was entitled to a fair share, but he never stated what that amount is. He spoke about Chinese labor, and went on to show how the only criminal in the labor movement was the ignorant foreigner. His talk of fifty minutes was not half so far advanced as we have heard twenty years ago from K. of L. organizers. At night we held forth on the street to a large and appreciative audience. My topic was the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone kidnaping and illegal imprisonment. We held the box down for two hours and a half. Questions and answers flew thick and fast for nearly an hour. Sold \$2.35 worth of books for the local. Donated makes \$12.35 for Kalispell since my last reports came to you from there. A large number of millmen from Somers were at this meeting. We discovered a number who are Socialists, and some who are ready to come over. Comrade Chapman secured the names of some and they will try and organize a local at Somers. Failing that, they will throw in their lot with the Kalispell local. I cannot close this without thanking the comrades for their kindness, and especially Comrades Johnston, Murphy, Bjorneby, and Chapman. I feel confident that from now on, if they will just put forth a little effort, the local will become a power in the valley.

Sept. 4th—Intended to make Libby, but the G. N. was all tied up in a wreck east, and trains were off. I made Whitefish by stage, 20 miles across the country, in five and one-half hours, with a barrel of whiskey for a seat. (I am still sober.) On arriving I visited the roundhouse and tried to round up enough to start a local, but failed. It was very hot and the boys were tired out. I had a long talk with Comrades Bayle and Maughan. They stated that they wanted a local, and would try and organize one later. No train arrived till 1:30 a. m. next morning, so I arrived in Libby at 5 a. m. on the 5th. Found out that Comrade Boothman lived four miles away on a ranch, so had to walk railroad ties to find him. He has been a mining engineer but settled down to ranch life on 170 acres of timber land along the river. Has a wife and five boys, all Socialists, and as happy as the mountains around them are high. Had a splendid dinner right from nature—none of Armour's concoctions to poison the public for profit. Comrade Boothman and I returned to Libby, talked to a few of the citizens and then held a meeting at night. The audience was small, as there are very few people in town. I left a charter list with Comrade Boothman, bade him good night, then waited at the depot for a freight train to get through to Troy so that I could catch the limited to Sandpoint, Idaho. Arrived at Sandpoint 5:30 a. m. on the 6th. Found a room and had some needed sleep, after three days and two nights without either bed or sleep, and it felt rather nice to return to the land of forgetfulness. Then looked up Comrade J. E. Holmes. Found out that meeting had been advertised and their local was just newly organized. Had splendid meeting, cash \$2.50, books 50c. Ad-vertised our meeting for the 7th, answered a few questions, then closed up for the night. On the 7th spoke on the Moyer and Haywood affair; had splendid meeting, although the band practiced and a funny lecturer was in town. Cash, \$1.30; books, 85 cents; buttons, 25 cents. Total for Sandpoint, \$5.40.

Sept. 8th, Trout Creek, Mont.—Arrived 12:20 p. m., met by Comrade Brooks and a few more comrades, who stated that it would be better for me to proceed and return later, as they had not received sufficient notice to arrange a meeting, as the people they wished to reach are from 4 to 7 miles away. I informed them I was put in here for two days; I had no other orders, so was going to hold two meetings if I had nothing but railroad ties to talk to. With a little hustling we billed meeting for new schoolhouse where a dance was advertised, I being allowed one hour in which to speak, but at the last minute decided to talk outside. Had a fair audience, advertised a meeting for Sunday afternoon and hope I have a good one. Books, 40c; buttons, 20c.

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Latimer's Report.

Saturday evening at 6 o'clock I got off the train at Monarch and Comrade Rector told me that he had heard from you wanting me in Kendall for Labor day. I tried to call up Kendall, but failed, and started Sunday morning at 6 o'clock to reach the stage at Spionkop, 25 miles away. Arrived four hours ahead of the stage. Advertised and held meeting at grading camp. Found several Socialists. Rode on stage to Stanford, where message reached me that speaking Labor day was at 10 a. m. and that I must get lively and drive across country. Drove all night and arrived in Kendall at 9:15 a. m. Monday. After the parade I spoke from the bandstand to one of the largest meetings ever held in Kendall. Spoke again Tuesday evening, in Lewistown Wednesday evening, and in Gilt Edge Thursday evening, with Sawyer's hall filled to the doors. We re-organized the local, and arranged for getting a permanent Socialist hall and reading room.

The marshal of the day introduced T. E. Latimer of Seattle, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, who made the address.

Mr. Latimer, who was in the bull pen in Idaho during the labor troubles there, spent the greater part of his time telling of his experiences in the pen. Mr. Latimer then told of the benefits resulting from the organization of unions, and while the address, as a whole, had a decided Socialistic trend, as might be expected from the fact that the speaker is an able and ardent Socialist, he was warmly applauded, and after the address was congratulated on his effort.—Fergus County Argus.

Mrs. Lewis' Report.

Mrs. Lewis writes from Columbus: "The Hudsons came in to the meeting last night. They first arranged to get the hall, but when I found it cost \$10 I said we would hold the meeting on street. Had the largest Socialist meeting ever held in Columbus. Sales were \$7.25, collections \$3.20.

"I suppose Comrades Pengh or Rooney will write you about the Livingston meetings. Montana Socialist vote will loom up big this fall, but its size will depend upon the personal activities of the individual workers in their respective localities. Comrades will find that the most opportune time to take subscriptions for the Montana News is just after a Socialist speaker has been in your town and everybody is talking about Socialism. For several weeks the field is ripe for securing new subs. Try it and see."

Billings, Sept. 6.—Arrived here

about noon, train four hours late. Seems to be a lively place and lots of people. Have decided to stay here over Sunday and give them a good round. Three nights on street and Sunday hall if we can get Labor hall. Then if I don't jump straight to the Black Hills Monday I will go down to Sheridan and speak there, and then to Ietz.

Billings, Sept. 9.

Spoke here Saturday night and Sunday night on the sex question. Meetings are well advertised and good crowds. Have sold \$24 worth of literature in the three nights.

If the Socialist party in Montana was like any other party in business methods it would provide a campaign fund to carry its campaign through. Comrade Graham says if the party would give him \$400 he could do the necessary business for a campaign that would utterly paralyze the old parties, and would result in elections in several of the counties. It wouldn't be boom work, either. Comrade Graham doesn't happen to be a boomer. It would be the indispensable work in getting into the county precincts, many of them almost completely untouched, doing an immense amount of required state printing and getting the literature into the state that we ought to have. Montana's working class gets enough money to put up a campaign to be proud of. It can't be done on simply class consciousness and evolution. It requires the material basis. We recommend this suggestion to the State Cabinet.

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, 396 Roberts Street (Ryan Hotel) St. Paul.

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"HOW ABOUT IT"

Have you heard the latest out?
Just take off your hat and shout,
Give three cheers for this great Nation,
At last the Labor Federation
Awake to the situation—
They did it.

They say go into politics,
And our enemies we'll fix;
Just before election day
We will make them come and say
With us that they will always stay—
And they will say it.

When in office they get there,
Will they say we are unfair,
And on passes will they ride,
With some boodle on the side,
And with millionaires abide—
Will they do it?

For the workers they will fight,
And not a penny there in sight?
Will they take a bribe and say,
If we get caught we'll have to stay
In bankers' row across the way—
Perhaps a day?

Now, brothers, it is understood
That both old parties are no good;
That is why the Federation
Gave out that valued information;
Will we grasp the situation—
Well we do it!

There is a party that has been
For years composed of union men,
And to vote a ballot right,
Just make a cross where you see the
light,
That's the way to show our right—
Will we do it?

—Frank Shields in Cleveland Citizen.

IN THE FIELD.

Isaac Cowan's Dates.

Missoula	Sept. 12
Stevensville	" 13
Hamilton	" 14-15
Grantsdale and Darby	" 16-17
Hamilton	" 18
Victor	" 19-20
Missoula	" 21-22
Frenchtown	" 23
Lathrop	" 24-5-6
St. Regis	" 27-28

Lena Morrow Lewis.

Sheridan	" 12-13-14
Dietz	" 15
Monarch	" 16

George H. Goebel's Dates.

Miles City	" 13
Billings	" 14
Butte	" 15-16
Helena	" 17
Missoula	" 18

Hudson and the Bankers.

The following story is told of John Hudson:

While stopping off at Livingston on his way home from the convention one of the bankers there met him and congratulated him on his nomination for congress. Comrade Hudson courteously replied to the congratulation, and then said to the banker: "I've just one request to make of you." "Well, what is it?" said the banker. "Well, I don't want you to vote for me, for if I am elected I am going to do all I can for the working class and everything against the bankers." It is very evident that Montana's Socialist candidate for congress is not simply hunting votes, and it is safe to say that no other candidate for congress in this state will pledge himself to work and vote in congress for the interest of the working class only.

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National News

George Kirkpatrick will tour Pennsylvania this winter.

York, Lancaster and Harrisburg, Pa., are making arrangements to form a speakers' circuit.

Philadelphia reports 27 street meetings held the last week, with ten spoiled on account of rain. Collections taken, \$30; literature sales, \$34.

Herman F. Titus was arrested for street speaking in Seattle, Wash. There is no doubt that a victory will be secured by the party.

Local Spokane, Washington, has opened a large and commodious free reading room at 112 1-2 Washington street, where all visitors are made welcome.

Ira Culp, nominee of the Socialist party in the Sixth district of Maryland, expects to visit every town in the district and make a systematic canvass.

The state election of Vermont will take place Sept. 11th, and the state election of Maine will take place on Sept. 10th. A vigorous campaign is being carried on in each.

J. B. Osborne, the blind orator, and Socialist candidate for governor of Georgia, has been put in jail by the authorities of that state for talking for socialism.

National Secretary Barnes says that from present indications over 300 congressional districts will have Socialist party candidates. In 1904 there were not quite 200 districts in line.

Jas. H. Maurer, of Reading, the Socialist candidate for governor, is putting up a red hot campaign. He is now speaking through the anthracite coal region.

The New York Socialist party is doing an unusual amount of work throughout the state this fall. The speakers for September are Sol Fieldman, Chas. Vander Porten, John Collins, Jos. F. Carey.

Comrade Goebel closed his labors in Wisconsin on the 31st of August at Hudson. His work has brought forth good results, especially in starting the campaign in the towns of eastern and southern Wisconsin.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will make a tour of New York state for the Socialist party beginning Oct. 1. The trip will be made in company with Comrade Chase. It will cover as many organized places as possible, and a few of the unorganized places.

Campaign pamphlets seem to be the order of the day with the state organizations. Rhode Island has gotten out some well prepared folders. They contain the state ticket, the platform and the emblem. A folder is also out giving the charges against Socialism, and answering them.

At Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia, where three members of the Socialist party were arrested, Comrade Cassile addressed 400 men without interference by the police. The comrades expect to hold meetings there from now on.

The state committee of New Jersey, through national committee members Comrades Reilly and Ufert, calls attention to a tendency to violate the constitution on the fusion question by a publication in West Virginia. The attention of the state committee of West Virginia has been directed thereto.

The national office has now more organizers in the field, and a greater income from dues than it had in the midst of the last presidential campaign. The national committee has decided to employ a campaign manager, who shall devote his entire time to the organization of the work of agitation.

The case of Comrade Fred L. Schwartz, who was arrested for street speaking in Sharpsburg, has been allowed an appeal to court, which his lawyer says is a distinct gain for his side. The case will come up in November. Comrade Schwartz says he will continue the Sharpsburg meetings and that he feels stronger and more like fighting every time he gets arrested.

While the Socialists of New York were holding a street meeting recently five of them were arrested and placed in jail. Among them were Miss Schloss and Elizabeth Flynn. They spent some hours in the cells, were all bailed out, appeared in court the next morning and were discharged. Such outrages are becoming so common that the very talk of freedom of speech in America is getting to be disgusting.

International

The Land of the Storm Cloud.

Russia continues the land of the storm cloud. I can hardly give my readers any idea of its tumult and unrest; forty provinces are in a state of siege, forty-two more are simmering with discontent. All the day the police are at work in Kronstadt, and military barracks are transformed into prisons. The sound of rifle and revolver shots is heard every night in the streets of Warsaw. In that great city of Poland the governor-general has just forbidden anybody to walk abroad in the working class part of the city after 10 o'clock at night. What it all means will soon be made evident to the eyes of an astonished Europe. We must wait patiently for a revelation of events.

A King and a Kaiser.

Last week I commented on the way in which the middle-class papers were glorifying King Edward and exalting his prerogatives as a prince of peace. This week I notice that a Professor Masterman, beloved by the "Daily News," has been telling the University of Cambridge that when King Edward offered his hand to the Kaiser he "very largely represented the British nation." We Socialists will yet have something to say to this. Our ancient republicanism is not yet dead. Meantime, I note that the "Tribune" of Rome warns the German monarch that he would be better thought of in Europe if he were less fond of talking about war or of showing the point of his sabre.

Young Men in Germany.

In these circumstances, I am glad that Socialism is still growing in Germany. The Kaiser will find that there is a strange Frankenstein developed in his land. The young Socialists of the Fatherland hold their first conference at Mannheim, when the meeting of their seniors is over, and amongst the subjects they will discuss are: (1) The relation of young Socialists to the labor movement; (2) Temperance; and (3) Anti-militarism. The first subject is significant, for the problem of problems in Germany just now is that which we have settled by the creation of the Labor Representative Committee.

The Church and the State.

In France the Pope has launched his thunderbolts against Socialism, and refused to accept voluntary associations for the administration of the property of the Disestablished French Church. Probably the Pope will get more than he bargains for. The French government may retaliate by summoning the priests who refuse all recognition to take their place in the army. But I notice from a letter which Jaures has sent to the "Journal" that he has little hopes for the present radical government in France. Radicalism is vigorous for a time, but afterwards it flags on its energy. Unlike Socialism, it is not a living faith; and it tends at the end to take the line of least resistance.

Black Days in Belgium.

Belgium of all countries knows how useless it is for labor to trust to the Pope. Last Wednesday there was a big demonstration of workmen in the big cities to plead for a shorter working day. The state of things revealed in the speeches delivered on that occasion was sufficiently terrible; 425,000 workmen, out of 600,000 subscribed to a census in 1896, worked at least eleven hours every day. And yet the Pope anathematizes the democrats within his own camp who are trying to put a stop to this terrible condition of affairs.

Socialism and the Sycophants.

Above I was speaking of the sycophantic adulation of kings, and I notice that the Italian Socialists are not inclined to join in the game. At Alexandria, in Piedmont, a monument to the king was recently unveiled, and the municipality of the place took no part in the ceremony. What was the reason? Why, the communal council of Alexandria is now dominated by the Socialists, and socialism and sycophancy are by no means convertible terms.

New Leaven in Norway.

Socialism has now invaded the Norwegian storthing, and we may expect that the daughter of the king will find that though she may leave her native land, she cannot leave the comrades of the Independent Labor Party behind her. At Trondhjem Editor Buchm, a convinced Socialist democrat, has just been elected by a majority of 559 votes over the official candidate. May this be a good omen for the future of Norway—Labor Leader.

Comrade Jaures recently made a speech in the French chamber of deputies that has called forth praise from both friend and foe. It sets forth the Socialist position with such remarkable fullness and accuracy as to make it a valuable propaganda document.

The Polish Socialist Alliance commenced a convention in New York on September 1.

Women's Clubs

By a happy chance we have come into possession of manuscript written by Dr. L. E. Holmes, entitled "Japheth in Search of his Mother." It is admirably adapted to the socialist thought and will appear in serial form in this column, commencing with the next issue.

Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer of the National Woman's Suffrage association, has sent a communication to this office asking us if we will print material on the woman's suffrage question. The Socialist party is the only political organization in the world that favors the political equality of women at all times, and where every member always votes it. The Socialist party is the only party that is based on human equality of opportunity. But the Socialists know from the laws of social evolution that the laws and the ballot are controlled by class rule. The capitalist class are opposed to the expansion of the suffrage because they fear popular power. And never, until class rule is done away with altogether and we have economic freedom, will woman be free. But as the Socialist votes for every small quantum of freedom, so he votes for woman's political freedom. This explanation is given with the publication of the article below, sent by Mrs. Upton, because a demand for woman suffrage without the economic basis makes very thin reading for Socialists:

Is Woman Suffrage a Waning Issue?

"The conspicuous weakness of the woman suffrage cause from the beginning has been the indifference of the women themselves," says Ida Husted Harper in Collier's for Aug. 25th. "When every other argument against it has been made and answered, the opponents could safely entrench themselves behind this one, while legislators and voters could satisfy their consciences by saying: 'Until there is a demand from a larger number of women, we don't see any necessity for favorable action.' What is the situation in this respect today? When the International Council of Women was founded in Washington, in 1888, and its objects were decided upon, woman suffrage was strictly barred. At its meeting in Berlin, in 1904, its delegates from the national councils of nineteen countries, representing about 8,000,000 stated that they had been instructed to vote for the adoption of woman suffrage as one of the principal objects for which this international body henceforth should strive. Such action was then officially taken without a dissenting voice, and the greatest organization of women in the world thus pledged itself to work for enfranchisement. For the chairman of its standing committee on suffrage it selected the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, now president of the National Suffrage Association of the United States. And still there are those who keep right on saying, 'Women don't want to vote. The movement is dead.'"

A Vote for Home.

A little family history may explain in part why Candidate Hudson talks the way he does. His wife became a convert to Socialism before he did and naturally began to make him one. Finally it came to election day and she told him that he had voted all his life for the banker's family and it was about time he voted for his own family and he could either begin voting for his own children or hunt another boarding place. And he has voted the Socialist ticket ever since. When wives begin to talk like this we will see an increase in our vote. I would like to see every workingman's wife in Montana take the stand Mrs. Hudson did. It would not cause nearly so many homes to be broken up as are now destroyed because workingmen vote the ticket of the bankers and millionaires.
LENA MORROW LEWIS.

Chouteau County Nominates Ticket.

The Socialist convention for Chouteau county met at Havre on Sept. 3 at 10 a. m. County Chairman E. G. Miller called the convention to order. Henry Hogen of Fort Benton was made chairman of the convention, and E. C. Miller secretary. The platform and resolutions adopted by the state convention were adopted as the principles of the convention. J. Thomson, of Local Havre, a ranchman living at Clear Creek, was nominated for state senator. Henry Hogen, of Fort Benton and J. B. Bush, of Zortman, were nominated for state representatives. A county central committee was elected as follows:

B. B. Ryan, chairman, Havre; E. G. Miller, secretary, Havre; J. Thomson, Clear Creek; A. P. Dice, Havre; J. Wichst, Benton; J. E. Bush, Zortman; H. Hagen, Benton.

The total imprisonment of Socialist editors in Poland the last year was forty years. In spite of this the party press has made great progress.

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Montana Staats-Zeitung,
P. O. Box 238, - Helena, Mont.

HORSE RANCH FOR SALE—Unsurveyed government and P. P. land, cuts 50 tons of hay, partly seeded to timothy, 7 miles to postoffice, will keep 100 head of horses the year round, surrounded by good timber and winter range, fine big game hunting; terms \$400. James Roberts, Lincoln, Mont.

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IMMENSE VALUES IN SUMMER SUITS

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The New Store with the NEW CLOTHING

THE HUMPHREY JEWELRY CO.

The finest work done at the lowest prices. We make anything you want in this line. Our shop is all run by electricity. If you want any special design in a ring, have us make it.

Kendall - - Montana

THE mission of the Socialists is to promote the interests of the producers. It is our mission to promote the interests of our customers by keeping always on hand the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at

The Mint

Lewistown, - Mont.

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m. W. N. PALSGROVE, Secretary, 815 7th Ave. So.

LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at the Workers Club. AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

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

All Socialists should subscribe for the News.

State Department

If the Socialist campaign is to be effective the voters at large must know of what we are doing. The only way for them to know this is through a socialist paper. Each local should take weekly bundles of the News. Montana should quickly be sown knee deep with the Socialist paper. From now until after election bundles will be sent at the rate of \$1.00 for ten copies per week, \$10.00 would give 100 copies per week. Think how this would help the campaign at both ends. You can't get results without spending money. It takes money to pay the labor.

DO SOMETHING AND DO IT NOW!

Comrade Schoefer of Butte sends in to renew his subscription.

A comrade from Whitehall sends in a club of 6 for Montana News. He is first to respond to the call for clubs of six from a hundred picked workers.

The union constitutions and job work that have been coming into this office since the conventions keep all hands at a pretty lively pace. Our bill for labor last week was \$61.

Graham is happy. He has had to rent a linotype every night this week, and one night he had to keep two machines going all night. It has put him talking surplus value.

Comrade Wiegand sends in monthly report for July and \$3 for due stamps. Maiden isn't dead yet by a good deal, if the closing of the mines did scatter most of her people.

Comrade Powers of Billings sends in the August report and \$6 for due stamps. He says they have only three new members for August, but they are good ones that will stay with the local. He asks in regard to Mrs. Lewis' meetings.

Comrade Koetitz, of Clancy, sends in \$11.80, one sub, and balance for one day's wage fund as per list: Paul Koetitz, \$3; L. Roberts, \$4; Mac McKinzie, \$1; A. Carlson, \$3.70; John Brack, \$3.50; Chas. Maronick, \$1.75. One-third is retained in the locals. This is pretty good for Clancy. Let the other locals come up with their showing now.

Comrade E. L. Rigg writes from Heyburn, Idaho, in regard to Wilson's meeting: "Benj. F. Wilson has just closed a very successful series of meetings for us in this county. He is the stuff for a rural community. Preaches straight Socialism. When he comes this way again he will receive a hearty welcome from all."

Great Falls never sleeps. Comrade Selby writes under date of Sept. 6: "Steps will be taken immediately to file list of names for judges with county commissioners. Rector sent me a list for his district. We want a speaker for the farmers' picnic on the 15th, as it is the only chance we will have to meet speak there, and then to Dietz."

Comrade Kready, of East Helena, came into the office the other day and said he had something on his conscience. It proved to be the one day wage fund. So he left \$2.50 and some nice words for the News. Comrade

Kready is one of the smelter men at that point. Five thousand more Socialists in Montana are welcome to do the same.

Secretary Graham sent a letter to Comrade Holtkamp, formerly of Forsyth, relative to Goebel's meetings at that point. But the comrade had located at Miles City. He sent the following reply: "Yours of the 1st at hand. I have been away from Forsyth since May, and do not know how the comrades feel there in regard to having a speaker. But I will send your letter to Comrade John A. Waddell. He may possibly make a date for Goebel. I would also like to see him stop off at Miles City. As you know, there is no local here, but Miles is quite lively now and I should think he could make expenses all right. I would like to hear him. The last speaker I heard on Socialism was Mrs. Hazlett."

Comrade Stickney, of Helena local, dropped in and left 50 cents for general usefulness. Anyone that does a deed like that knows that the Montana state office is getting out an official paper without any capital. He knows the office is doing all the printing for the party and the speakers; that we have to pay a printer \$5.50 a day, hire all the press work, binding, and stitching of job work done; that we have to rent a linotype machine for all work of that class. He knows it takes something to run the people in the office, and that no paper is self-sustaining on its subscription list alone. He knows that if the Socialist party wants to have papers it has got to run them. And as a Socialist he is a bit responsible, and will help things along. If every Socialist did the same the capitalists would be howling at us worse than they are now.

Comrade Lewis Dilno, of Great Falls, who was here during the convention, writes of work the boys are doing at that active point:

"I suppose you received a check from Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly. I dropped in the other night and addressed the delegates, with the result of getting them for 25 copies Selby and myself addressed the Mill and Smelters' union, but were not as successful there, although Comrade Selby sold ten subs to individuals. I think the union will send for a bundle also, as we gave them a strong talk. Will send money as soon as I can get money order. Comrade Selby and myself will address the I. W. W. and also the Cooks and Waiters at their next meeting. Latimer had good meetings here, good crowd all three nights and collections fair."

Comrade Corrigan writes enthusiastically from Bozeman of Mrs. Lewis' meeting there:

"Comrade Lewis arrived here on the 31st, but did not speak. The train was too late, and besides the town was in darkness all night, and pouring down rain. But she spoke Saturday night, and did things up in good shape. She had a big crowd and a very attentive meeting. Every one that was around said it was the best speech that ever was made in Bozeman. She sold \$10.90 worth of books, and collected \$4.25. We had to let her go to Chestnut for Sunday night. Some of the comrades were in Bozeman from Chestnut and we had to let her go. It was the best meeting we ever had. Send no more men here. We are going to make arrangements and have Mrs. Hazlett here for a whole week this fall." This is one place where the women have their innings. Bozeman has been marvelously unfortunate with its speakers. It always rains, or trains are delayed, or something or other. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Hazlett have been about the only speakers where the circumstances were such that they could have really successful meetings.

Our breath was almost taken away one day last week by \$21.50 arriving in three different lots from Great Falls. First came Selby with \$5 for subs. He sells cards fast enough to make your hair curl. Then came a check for \$12.50 from the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly for 25 copies of the Montana News as long as it would last. That's business. The workmen of Great Falls want to read the politics of the party of their class. The next was a letter from Comrade Margaret Palsgrove containing \$4-\$2.50 on "salary fund" from five members of the local and \$1.50 from Comrade Palsgrove on wage fund.

Mrs. Palsgrove goes on to say: "There was quite an interesting meeting at the local Sunday night. It was very lively on account of the various discussions. One of the visitors was a preacher, but he appeared to be a rather good and sensible man, one who would probably look with an honest motive into the principle of scientific socialism. The secretary was requested to write to State Secretary Graham to inform him that the people at Truly are very desirous to have Mrs. Hazlett lecture to them, and ask him to let us know if she could come for the 22d or 29th of September, as Saturday is the day when the farmers come to the Falls to attend to business. Then someone will be here to take her to Truly. Send us the advertising a considerable time beforehand, so that we will be sure of no delay and that distribution can be made in time. Enclosed find application from Mrs. J. W. Dilno."

Local St. Regis, of western Missoula county, has revived with 12 members. The new officers are: E. Rogers, recording and financial secretary; R. H. Rabbitt, treasurer; Odea Odell, organizer; Joseph Lebert, literary agent; William Ahern, chairman. The local meets every Sunday at the schoolhouse. Sec. Rogers sends in \$8.70, for which he orders 48 due stamps, two dozen application cards, two dozen membership cards, two donation books, and for the balance an assortment of leaflets including platforms. He also wants a price list of literature. The following is his letter:

St. Regis, Mont., Aug. 27, 1906.
Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Helena, Mont.
Dear Comrade: I received your letter of the 17th inst., in due time, for which I desire to sincerely thank you. You may think it strange that I am thanking you for the beautiful jacking-up you gave us, but it was the one thing needed here to arouse the comrades to a sense of their duty, and as a consequence we got together last Sunday and organized, and I am sending by this mail to Comrade Graham the list of members (twelve), and the officers' names, and an express money order for \$8.70. The comrades showed considerable enthusiasm at our meeting and I have no doubt but we will keep our organization alive and do things in the right way hereafter. I would like to get a copy of the book which you had here. I think the title was "God and My Neighbor." If you have them for sale please send me one and I will immediately remit for same upon receipt. I wish we could make arrangements to take subs for the News at 50 cents. I am sure we could get quite a number here at that price.

Very truly and fraternally yours,
E. ROGERS.

P. S.—You sent me a donation book, but you gave me no hint as to what I was expected to do with the donations. I have already sold \$2 worth. What am I expected to do with the money?
E. R.

He was informed that the donation books were to raise campaign funds for sending speakers into the unorganized parts of Missoula county. This part of the state polls 1,000 Socialist votes in 75 miles. We are glad they are at work once more.

Those who have the lists for the one day's wage fund should try and get

them filled up and returned as soon as possible. It isn't much to give one day's work for freedom, civilization, and socialism. You give all the rest of the time to the capitalist."

Comrade Hames, of Stevensville, writes:

"Enclosed please find money order for \$5, balance due from Stevensville local on press fund. Think I will have a good job of printing for you next week."

Secretary Graham has been writing to the different points instructing them to attend to having Socialist judges appointed in all precincts where possible. Socialists must learn to show business efficiency where political matters are to be attended to. Many of them act like children in carrying out the affairs of the party.

Comrade Rooney, of Livingston, one of the members of the Local Quorum, has been absent most of the summer at St. Paul, on the grievance committee of the N. P., which was in consultation with the officials of the road. He has recently returned, and sends in an enthusiastic letter over Livingston's Labor day. "Well, Labor day is over, and it was a grand success in Livingston. The day was ideal, and the turnout the largest in the history of the town. The line of march, headed by the Gateway City band, reached from the depot to the Yellowstone bridge. O. S. Anderson was marshal of the day. Local 168, machinists, took first prize for the number of men in line, and the bartenders for the best dressed men. Gibson and Mrs. Lewis were both at their best when it came to the speeches. The ladies of the Socialist local served refreshments to the hungry and thirsty crowd in grand style on the Island. The donations from the business men were very liberal. The town was out en masse. The Socialists of Park county are going to hold a mass convention in the courthouse at Livingston on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12. Every Socialist in Park county is invited to be present for the purpose of nominating a full ticket."

John Hudson, the Socialist member for congress, lives near Dean, about 40 miles west of Red Lodge, and is engaged in ranching and stock growing. He is a socialist of the most aggressive type, being very decided in his views.—Carbon Co. Republican.

Comrade John writes us that he is going to get a good farmers' and stockmen's vote, and if the wage workers will vote their class ticket they and the farmers will be represented in the next congress. He adds that the class lines will be sharply drawn after the old parties hold their conventions. He is at work as usual. We give a part of his work. "I drove over to the East Rosebud yesterday to organize a local, but the meeting had not been properly advertised and other matters were adverse. At one time that might have discouraged me, but I passed that mark several years ago. Am going back again next Saturday to lecture and try to organize. But my trip was not in vain, because I made arrangements with a man to write the true history of the so-called rustlers' war in Wyoming in 1892. It will make the Colorado war look like 30 cents."

Comrade Macdonald writes from Bismarck, N. D.:

"We have met here last Thursday and organized a local with seven members, and expect three or four more to sign before we apply for a charter. I

have not done much for the News while here, but will get action soon as I have a little spare time. Comrade Aler and myself have agreed to take the stump tonight and talk for Socialism. I have just got word that Comrade Goebel will be here on the 12th, so am taking it upon myself to order a lot of bills from the News so we will have the speaker well advertised when he arrives. Send me bills like those you sent me for advertising Mrs. Hazlett in Lewistown and I will pay the bill; about 500 will do. Leave some blank space for date, so we can fill it if it would be necessary to change the date. If we were a little closer I would try and have Mrs. Hazlett come down and help us out. There is a great field for Socialists to organize here, as I find a strong sentiment for socialism all over the state where I have traveled. Now, if you should bill a speaker from the west as far as Glendive and wish him to return by the Great Northern, there is a stage runs from Glendive to Mondak on Great Northern and makes a trip through in a day at a fare of \$8. Or North Dakota and Montana could co-operate and follow the Northern Pacific down to Jamestown and back over the Soo line to Minot and the Great Northern, or vice versa."

Latimer got lost, and it took phones, telegrams, stages, livery rigs and everything else available to get him to his Labor day date at Kendall. But we did it; there's not much that Socialists can't do when they try. Comrade Ezra Olsen writes to Comrade Graham of the result:

"I received yours of the 30th. I received your phone Sunday afternoon. I got a phone from Monarch Sunday morning from Comrade Rector that Latimer left there at 5 o'clock that morning. I phoned all along the line from Stanford to Geyser, but could not reach him at Spionkop, as there was no phone there, so stopped him at Stanford and had him brought across the country so he would be here in time. It cost us \$35 for the livery team. As there was only \$35 for the speaking I had to give Latimer \$15 out of my own pocket. He did not get the word to come till he got into Monarch. He rode all day and night until half past 9 Monday morning, so you can tell he was pretty tired when he got here. I did not want to disappoint the union, so did not spare expenses to get him here. He is all right, but would have liked to have had him Sunday evening, so he could have prepared a little for the subject of "Industrial Unionism," as was advertised. He had to speak in an off-handed way, as he did not have much time for anything by the time he fixed himself up a little and had breakfast. He did first rate and everybody was well satisfied with his oration. He spoke last night again. He had a fair crowd for the next night after Labor day. We had a great time here Labor day. There was a big crowd. Latimer left for Lewistown this morning."

Comrade Rector got in the Latimer mix-up also, as seen by the following letter:

"There was a mix-up some way in handling Latimer. When I got Gram's letter about the Kendall date I went after Selby at Great Falls by phone. He said Latimer was then at Stockett and he would telephone him to cancel the Monarch and Kibbey dates and go to Kendall by stage Sunday. Well, he failed to reach him and Latimer showed up at Monarch Saturday eve on train from Belt, expecting to fill Kibbey date on Sunday. Kibbey

had not been billed by me, as I did not get instructions until Thursday at 6 p. m., too late to do anything. Our train lays over Sunday at Neihart, so could not get Latimer to Belt to catch stage to Kendall, so got team and Comrade Fry drove him cross country, leaving Monarch Sunday morning, and caught the stage for Kendall at Spionkop Sunday noon. This should put him into Kendall Monday about 10 a. m. I phoned Comrade Olson at Kendall that Latimer was coming and I hope he got there in time to deliver the goods. Latimer has already made Neihart and doubled back to Belt. Now, as he has covered this branch except Monarch and Kibbey, would suggest that he pass on unless you wish him to cover this same branch when returning from Fergus. This would hardly be necessary, as he made Stockett, Sand Coulee, Belt and Neihart. A few dates in Great Falls when returning from Fergus would be the proper thing, I think. I told Latimer we might want him to make Kibbey on his return from Fergus, but I think now better not. I would like to have Ben Wilson for a Sunday date at Kibbey if you can give me a week at least to bill it. I understand Fergus is to have him soon again, and when he goes in or out of there see if you can't let us have him for Kibbey. Had rather have him going into Fergus, as could handle him best from Monarch by train to Kibbey, then on from there to the Lewistown stage line at Geyser. See if you can't figure to let us have him for a few dates, including Kibbey. Haven't time to write more. When they change this train back to the old card will run over to Helena some day and chat with you."

Referendum on Constitution.

The following amendment has been moved by locals Chico, Fridley and Livingston. Its publication submits it to the consideration of the locals the same as the other amendments submitted at the convention:

Nomination.

Nomination for offices shall be made in the following manner:

State Offices.

April 1 the State Secretary shall call upon the locals for nominations. Nominations shall remain open for four weeks before being put to a referendum. The names receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be the nominees. Should no candidate receive a majority on the first ballot, the two receiving the highest vote shall be again submitted to a referendum and the one receiving a majority shall be the nominee for the convention.

County Offices.

May 1 the chairman of the county committee, when organized, shall call upon the locals for nominations.

Nominations shall remain open for three weeks before being put to a referendum. The name receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be nominee.

Should not candidate receive a majority on the first ballot the two receiving the highest vote shall be again submitted to a referendum, and the one receiving a majority shall be the nominee of the convention.

J. H. LYONS, Chairman.

J. F. MABIE, Secretary.

The above referendum was indorsed by Local Fridley.

J. W. ROACH, Chairman.

EVA M. WELLS, Secretary.

The above referendum was indorsed by Local Livingston.

FRED COEHN, Chairman.

ROBERT NESBIT, Secretary.

Union Bank & Trust Company, of Montana

AT THE CITY OF HELENA

OFFICERS:
GEORGE L. RAMSEY, PRESIDENT. A. P. CURTIN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
FRANK BOHART, CASHIER. C. B. PFEIFFER, ASST. CASHIER.
S. MCKENNA, TREASURER. R. O. KAUFMAN, SECRETARY.

Report of Condition Made to the State Bank Examiner
as at the Close of Business, September 4, 1906.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,402,607.47
Bonds and Warrants	156,279.21—\$1,588,886.68
Furniture and Fixtures	0.00
Bank Building	62,500.00
Cash	260,314.39
Due from Banks	963,809.06—1,224,123.45
Total	\$2,845,510.13
LIABILITIES:	
Capital	\$ 250,000.00
Undivided Profits	103,940.52—\$ 353,940.52
Deposits	2,491,569.61
Total	\$2,845,510.13

DIRECTORS:
R. S. Ford, President Great Falls National Bank.
W. A. Clark, of Virginia City, Executor of Elling Estate.
W. G. Bailey, of Helena, Capitalist.
A. P. Curtin, of Helena, Merchant.
R. C. Wallace, of Helena, President of the R. C. Wallace Company.
George L. Ramsey, President.
Frank Bogart, Cashier.

BANKING BY MAIL.

A Savings Account, drawing interest at 4 per cent. can be opened and carried on by mail. We have complete facilities for out of town accounts, and have many customers in all sections of the state. We have issued a small booklet telling of the simple way in which an account can be opened by mail and we will send a copy of it free to anyone asking for same.

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

Our competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices. But we sell the very best groceries obtainable

== 30 Per Cent ==
cheaper

Than They Sell Trash

William L. Cragg

Lewistown, Montana

REPRESENTING GEO. MELDRUM & CO. OF CHICAGO