

FERGUS COUNTY TRIP

In response to a "hurry-up" call Mrs. Hazlett left Helena Wednesday night, Oct. 31, to fill some dates in Fergus county at the end of the campaign. The "hurry-up" call was from Comrade Cragg. He wanted to hit the enemy one more whack before those polls opened. The ride of a day over the "jawbone" is an insufferably tiresome one, but was broken on this occasion by a stop at Garnett. The central committee at Lewistown had failed to send word here although the bills had gone ahead. So Mrs. Hazlett repaired to the hotel and sent word to Comrade Palmer and his wife. "Dutch" Barrows, our old stand-by, there, has gone to California, but Garnett is not without its defenders of the proletarian triumph so long as the Palmers are there. Mrs. Palmer was a teacher, and was the candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools for Fergus county, on the socialist ticket. She is remarkably intelligent on the proposition, and her husband puts up one of the best arguments in conversation that one ever heard. Word was sent around the hamlet in an hour, and by eight o'clock the school house was well filled with an attentive and interested audience. The loose methods of our organization were here very much in evidence. Sufficient notice would have given us an audience from all the country round, many who had never heard socialism explained, because we have people here who will work, but half the effect is lost because of insufficient preparation.

When the train rolled into Lewistown on Friday Comrade Schnick and Comrade Cragg were there to meet it, and immediately repaired to the hospitable home of Comrade Schnick where Mrs. Schnick had a spread of oysters, fried chicken, sweet potatoes, and other good things to hearten up a traveller. The meeting that night was in the opera house at Lewistown. The place was well filled with the largest crowd the socialists had ever been able to get under a roof at Lewistown and it was an enthusiastic crowd. A number of old party politicians were out, and they applauded with the rest.

Early the next morning Comrade Cragg and his spanking boys were ready for a trip through the mining camps. Gilt Edge was the first stop. The democrats had the hall engaged for the night so the socialists had to hold their meeting in the afternoon. A good crowd was in attendance and the democrats were publicly challenged to debate. When the democratic speakers arrived in the evening the challenge was renewed, but as usual the defenders of capitalism refused to meet us. After the democratic rally B. C. White, a wool grower, candidate for state senator, asked for an introduction to Mrs. Hazlett at the hotel. He said he saw the time was coming when the democrats would have to debate the socialists, and he asked for works on the subject that he might post himself.

Gilt Edge is the home of Henry Rae, the superintendent of the mine there, and the republican candidate for state senator. He represents the interests of Drake, the millionaire, whose brother-in-law he is, and he has spent the money with a lavish hand that is supposed to

keep Fergus State Historical Library publican paid.

cialist candidate for state senator, drove over from Lewistown to make the rounds also. The refusal of the democrats to meet our challenge made a great impression among the miners, and after the meetings the socialists held their own with the crowds around town.

Sunday night the meeting was at Maiden. The home of Mrs. McMillan received the wanderers. The school house was full. Mrs. McMillan presided, and Comrades Hazlett and Harvey both spoke. Some of the boys had driven over from Gilt Edge and after the meeting the gang repaired to Comrade McMillan's house where party matters were talked over until two o'clock in the morning. The substance of this conference will be given later on.

At Kendall the town was alive with politicians, and the socialists were no whit behind the rest of them. A large banner had been stretched across the street bearing the legend, "Vote the Socialist Ticket! Workers of the World Unite, You have nothing to Lose but Your Chains!" Two meetings were held, one in the afternoon for the night shift, and one at night. The big auditorium was full at both meetings. Comrade Jones presided in the afternoon. The candidates and other socialists ornamented the platform, Comrade Hayden, candidate for the legislature, and Comrade Harvey both spoke. The evening meeting though capped the climax of anything in the way of a socialist meeting. The place was packed, even standing room being at a premium. Comrade Hendry presided in his accustomed able and graceful manner. Comrade Schnick, the other candidate for the legislature, had come on the stage from Lewistown. The candidates on the platform made as fine an array of fellows as one would see in a life time. Comrades Schnick, McCabe, Harvey and Hayden spoke after Mrs. Hazlett's address, and Comrade Jones recited a poem. Every one of the speeches was a credit to the cause. The "prosperity" racket was riddled till it looked like a last year's bird's nest. Comrades Harvey and McCabe both assailed it with industrial facts till its very echo sounded silly. Comrade McCabe's address was a master piece. The array of facts and logic presented are rarely equalled on a socialist platform. The republicans were sick. They were afraid of Kendall. Rae and his party came in that night with a wad of greenbacks that must have equalled at least \$5,000. But it didn't do them any good in Kendall. The place alone polled more socialist votes than the entire county previously.

That night the drive of twenty-five miles was made back to Lewistown in time for the morning train. Forty-five suits were sold on the trip, \$7.70 for literature. No collections were taken at any point, the comrades preferring to meet the expense, but we think this is a mistake in the socialist movement. Lewistown paid the \$20 for transportation expenses, Garnett gave \$3, Gilt Edge \$10, Maiden \$3, and Kendall \$10 to Comrade Hazlett to place where she pleased. All points met local expenses. Comrade Cragg paid his own team and hotel bills. Fergus county is on the socialist map.

From John Hudson.

"Our campaign has closed and another opened. We have learned a few tricks that we will apply in the future. I have been out on the firing line, and I have endeavored in all my conversations and lectures to keep anyone from voting for me through friendship, as I don't want to see any reaction two years hence. Wilson had to leave the meeting at Rew Creek before he was through in order to catch his train, so I had to take his meeting and finish it. I also spoke at night and left the boys a blank for a charter. They are going to organize a local there soon. Comrade John Holland furnished us the hall for nothing, but he charged the plutes \$10, as he said they had the money and we hadn't. I drove down to Belfry and held a rousing meeting the night before election, and organized a local of 20 members. But it was through the efforts of Edwin S. Dew, a boy of 13, and a lecture that Comrade Mrs. Hazlett delivered there, that I was able to organize that local. Couldn't have done it alone. In fact, my effort was very feeble compared to what the pioneers have done that blazed the trail. Keep your eye on that 13-year-old boy; he is a wonder. There were several in the audience that came forward after the lecture and said they never before knew what socialism was—that they had a wrong conception of it. There were several of your 'dividing up' people there.

I didn't do a thing to them. Will write you about my trip in Park county and Butte at a later date."

Sam Gompers says, the working man will never be satisfied, he will want more and more a share in the product of his toil.

We socialists say, to the worker the full product of his toil.

Well, anyway, the democrats can find some consolation, they got the solid Indian vote in Oklahoma—going back to first principles.

Frequently you hear a staunch unionist say: "The only thing I have against socialism, they preach that every union man is equal."

We fail to find, however, any of these union men advocating the sliding scale in their schedules.

A Russian political refugees' aid committee has been formed by the London socialists to aid the oftentimes destitute Russian political refugees who seek refuge in London.

A new socialist paper comes out from Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 3, called "The Struggle." Still they come. We'll have a socialist press in America yet.

The executive committee of Cook county, Ill., has decided to continue the publication of the "Chicago Daily Socialist."

National Gains

A Steady Increase All Over the Country

600,000 ESTIMATED VOTE

Wisconsin Leads in Practical Results

MONTANA POLLS EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES

Socialists have every reason to feel encouraged over the result of the election in what is called an "off year". The results all over the country show a steady increase in the socialist vote. The estimated vote for the United States is 600,000, a gain of about 33 per cent over the presidential vote. The greatest results have been attained in Milwaukee where six socialists will be in the next legislature. This is what might be expected from Wisconsin. The best socialist results ought to be obtained there, because the greatest and most intelligent effort in the country is being put forth there. The socialists there do not waste their time in silly squabbles as to who knows the most, but they are organizing their districts and doing systematic educational and political work.

Chicago has done very well considering that it is Chicago. Organization and methods are poor there.

Colorado has done about as well-grounded socialists have expected. Not much can be hoped from a poorly-organized, sudden swelled, boom movement. The western socialist movement is exceedingly superficial, chaotic, and poorly posted as a whole. The present vote of 20,000 doubles the vote of four years ago. It is to be hoped that Colorado will be able to make its transient organization permanent.

Montana has polled at least 8,000 votes. This is an increase of 25 percent. Montana has always discouraged the boom phase and has placed its dependence in organization and education. An immense amount of it will have to be done yet before any very substantial results are obtained.

NOTES ON ELECTION

Burke, Idaho.

There were 489 socialist votes cast in Burke. You will find enclosed the socialist list. In Mace, one mile from Burke, there were 25 socialist votes cast. Gem and Wallace not heard from yet, but I think the report will be sent you. Respectfully J. E. BRADLEY.

Fort Benton.

John Hudson, 3; M. L. Maury, 3; T. Tomson, 3; J. B. Bush, 3; Henry Hagen, 18.

Ovando.

Hudson, 14; Maury, 14; last election 3 votes cast. Total votes cast 70.

Maiden.

Hudson 9; Maury 9; Arthur. T. Harvey, state senator, 7; legislators Schnick 8, Hayden 10; county commissioner 6 years, Aiken, 7; 4 years McMillan, 10; 2 years, Woody 7; sheriff, Nelson, 6; clerk, Stoner, 6; treasurer, Fuller, 7; attorney, Pringle, 6; assessor, McCabe, 7; county sup., Palmer, 8; surveyor, Olsen, 7; coroner, Taste, 8; administrator, Sellers, 8; justices, Frances, 4, Hendry 7; constables, Gooding, 7; Tracy, 5; Wieguda, 8. Total of votes cast 48.

Kendall.

Hudson 124; Maury 123; Harvey 132; representatives Hayden 143, Schnick 97; commissioner 6 years Aiken 119; 4 years McMillan 120; 2 years, Woody 103; sheriff Nelson 96; clerk Stoner 93; treasurer Fullmer 110; attorney Brimble 100; assessor McCabe 137; county supt. of schools Palmer 88; surveyor Olsen 112; coroner Foote 112; administrator Sellers 119; justice Big Spring township Frances 143; constables Hendry 95, Goodwin 123, Tracy 93.

Fergus County.

Hudson 234; Maury 230; state senator Arthur E. Harvey 247; members of the house, Thomas Hayden 246, Herman Schnick 202; county commissioner 6 year term Edward Aiken 208; 4 years term Robert McMillan 20; 2 year term Levi H. Woody 201; sheriff J. W. Nelson 176; clerk & recorder J. W. Stoner 175; treasurer B. F. Fullmer 383; county attorney A. E. Brimble 167; assessor Owen McCabe 204; county supt. of schools Mrs. Minnie Palmer 179; coroner Dan Foote 203; public administrator Al. Sellers 195.

Sanders County.

Sanders county has polled 60 votes out of 600, the first time a socialist ticket up.

Red Lodge elected M. H. Lucas Justice of the Peace over combined Democrats and Republicans.

Owing to an accident to the machinery, complete returns already prepared were not able to be got in the paper this week.

DIETZ DEFEATS OLD PARTIES

Dietz, Wyo.

Governor O'Neill 79; sec. of state Patterson 80; auditor Vagnier 82; treasurer Kangas 81; supt. public instruction Cronk 79; justice of supreme court Grossbeck 84; representative in congress Wm. Brown 84; state senator Tidball 80; legislators Bruce 77, Sutton 79, Morgan 90; county clerk Arthur G. Morgan 87; commissioner 4 years Hall 77; 2 years John Smith 78; surveyor Bonham 80; sheriff Brennan 76; treasurer Turnshak 80; attorney Wm. A. Bonham 79; county supt. schools Mary Daly 83; coroner Straight 80; justice Jacob Adams 79 (elected); constable J. C. Shaw 71 (elected); road supervisor W. H. Treat 77 (elected). Total vote cast 180.

Wyoming.

Sheridan county, governor, W. L. O'Neill, 200; congressman, William Brown, 200.

Chicago.

State treasurer for Cook county 28,000. Official returns expected to raise socialist vote to about 30,000. Four socialists elected to the legislature.

Wisconsin.

There will be six socialists in the next Wisconsin legislature. The candidate for district attorney carried the city of Milwaukee, but was beaten in the county by a close margin.

Winfield Gaylor, socialist candidate for governor, polled 18,827 votes. The socialists have beaten the democrats straight through, and now have second place.

Carbon County.

Hudson, 336; Maury, 331; John L. Maryott, representative, 407; Ross D. Pratten, sheriff, 552; Wallace Hayworth, treasurer, 215; B. L. Gunnary, clerk & recorder, 328; W. E. Ogden, clerk of the district court, 461; Mike Salo, assessor, 313; George W. Burke, county attorney, 342; Frances Cochran, county superintendent of schools, 449; G. F. Rybolt, coroner, 417; George W. Dawson, public administrator, 356; David Lay, county surveyor, 484; county commissioners, 4 term-year term, Thomas Northy, 384; 2 year term, S. J. Decker, 320.

Yellowstone County.

Hudson, 76; Maury, 70; Skirving, state 119; Jensen, representative, 103; Roberts, 51; Gilchrist, sheriff, 68; Boyd, county clerk, 104; Horne, assessor, 58; Cabb, coroner, 80; Caldwell, public administrator, 98; county commissioners, 6 year term, Lundberg, 78; 4 year term, Ogelby, 76; 2 year term, Powers, 82; justice of the, Withrow, 48; Hale, 47; constables, Farrell, 87; Davie, 59.

Cascade County.

No returns as yet. About 1,200 votes unaccounted for that the capitalists will probably steal before they get through. Reports from comrades estimate the vote at from 500 to 900.

The German socialists have donated \$5,000 to sustain L'Humanite, the paper of Jaures, published at Paris. The Germans understand the power of a socialist press.

It was something akin to a cry of pain which went up from the length and breadth of France when Jaures wrote on the 5th of October that after long months of serious difficulties the paper was at the end of its resources, and that unless immediate aid was forthcoming "L'Humanite" would succumb beneath its burden. In a few days the sale of the paper in Paris alone had risen by 600 daily, and largely owing to the influence of the co-operative societies, the total number of subscribers had increased by 700. The total daily circulation passed the 30,000—including 4,300 subscribers. Before these lines appear, these figures will be considerably increased.

At an election in Zurich, Switzerland, for the legislature, Oct. 23, the socialist candidate received twice the number of votes that the capitalist candidates did in district three of the city. The highest vote for the socialists was 4,560, while the highest for the opposition was 2,169. All other parties combined against the socialists. This district is the proletarian ward of the city. It sends 27 socialist members to the legislature of the canton of Zurich.

Nicholas Klein, who has so ably filled the office of state secretary of Ohio, will retire on Dec. 1st, and Comrade Willert of Cleveland will take his place.

Idaho.

489 votes cast in Burke, 25 in Mace.

Ed. L. Rigg, representative, 79; Thos. F. Kelley, governor, 66; John Chenoweth, lieutenant, gov. 83; Joseph F. Hutchinson, secretary of state, 93; Louis F. Workman, attorney general, 85; Morgan P. Gifford, state auditor, 89; James Smith, state treasurer, 87; Grace E. Workman, sup. of public instruction, 88; William J. Bolan, inspector of mines, 98; Herman F. Titus, justice of supreme court, 82; David C. Coates, senator, 103; representatives, Peter O. Swanson, 96; Daniel C. Hudson, 84; George L. Cloud, 82; Louis Wiederhold, clerk of the district court, 80; James Doyle, sheriff, 77; David H. Pifer, treasurer, 74; Edward J. Langlois, assessor, 82; William E. Eron, sup. of public instruction, 83; Carle-Stache, probate judge 80; Grace Canton D. Stanley, surveyor, 82; Otto E. Anderson, county commissioner 1 district, 84; Frank B. Gibson, county commissioner 2 district, 78; John W. Glass, county commissioner 3 district, 81.

Socialist vote Rathdrum Precinct, 1904, 55; 1906, 85. Athol Precinct, 1904, 8; 1906, 15. Kootenai Precinct, 1906, 13. Reports meager.

As near as I can hear we have reached expectations, that is 800 in Kootenai county.

Sherrer Precinct polled 100 votes, 2 were thrown out, both indicating the ignorance of some republican, didn't know how to mark them.

The straight tickets were rep. 29, dem. 12 and socialist 41. The average after counting mixed tickets, run about rep. 38, dem. 17 and soc. 43.

With all their howl (the same as in Colorado two years ago) of anything to beat Gooding, our man Kelley got 41, so you see a class conscious vote here, and in the 4th Judicial District we had no candidate and not a soc. voted for either rep. or dem.

We elected 2 justices and our constable making all that we are entitled to. I mean that we shut them out, and carried every name on the ticket.

The republicans would not concede the precinct until after count.

Hurrah for Socialism. JOHN E. DEUR. Scherrer, Lincoln County, Ida.

Bony's Boss.

Secretary Bonaparte has conceived the brilliant idea that a "legalized boss" should run the political parties and make all the nominations, and—he doesn't say so, of course, but it means the same thing—the working mules just vote their assent to what the bosses want. That wouldn't be paternalism or anything—oh, no, that would be too much like socialism. But Bony's nice easy ideas for controlling the working class will be subject to a rough jar. The socialist party is coming up and Bony's "legalized boss" will be out of a job there.

In the tenth district of Saxony all the old parties combined to capture a seat in the national parliament, but they failed miserably, the socialists polling 12,716 votes against a combined opposition of 12,014.

Refuses Injunction.

The Mutual Telephone Company of Billings has run up against an unexpected snag in its court proceedings against the unions. P. B. Moss, its president and chief promoter, has made himself so obnoxious to the unions by the attempt to crush them out and run Billings as an open town, that they boycotted telephone company en masse, and to such good effect that 68 phones were taken out of Red Lodge alone out of 115, and they are being taken out at an alarming rate every day in Billings. Moss applied to Judge Henry of Livingston for an injunction, restraining the unions from boycotting the telephone company. Judge Henry is from Missouri and the unions had shown him something by their socialist vote this last election, and their bitter retaliation on his eight-hour decision in the interest of the contractors. He refused to issue an injunction but took the matter under advisement until Nov. 19. The telephone company expostulated that they would be out of business by that time, but the judge was wise this time and replied that he couldn't help it.

For the approaching election in British Columbia old party papers are already conceding the socialists the legislative districts of Greenwood, Fernie and Slokan.

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MUST HAVE CLASS PRESS.

The impossibility of getting any news of the socialist vote from the daily papers this election has roused the people as never before to the necessity of building up a socialist press. There is no reason why America should not build up an efficient socialist press as well as the proletariat of other nations. No paper is better started on the road to becoming a faithful chronicler of the working class than the Montana News. A reasonable support from each locality would place the socialist press of Montana beyond any question as to its stability and efficiency. If the working class don't do something for themselves it will never be done.

INSULTING CARTOON.

The Anaconda Standard insults the working class by printing a cartoon in the shape of a dinner bucket, flowing over with dollars granted through the beneficence of the copper lords. Then with much pomp and noise "another stream" flows in. That is the "extra quarter" the Amalgamated has deigned to give its slaves for climbing up the smoke stack, risking their lives in the furnaces, and doing things that the capitalist robbers would not think of doing. The very suggestion that this miserable picture conveys is an insult to labor and its position that should arouse the resentment of every man who is robbed of the product of his labor, and the comforts and luxuries of life by the miserable scoundrels who roll in wanton luxury off his toil. It is adding insult to injury to represent the working man's bucket as overflowing with dollars when every one knows there is want and misery and sickness in it, and no money for doctor's bills, and rent, and if a few days are lost the pit of poverty yawns, and yet this great hurrah is made about an extra quarter, when it would only get an extra cigar for the capitalist robber. The working class spurn the insulting flattery. They make the total product and should have it, and feed no longer out of buckets and troughs. This is the demand of the socialist movement. The capitalists hate it, and the workers are learning it.

Civil Service Not Socialistic.

Civil service under capitalist administration is not favorable to the interests of the working class, and does not advance the socialist idea. The United States government, through the civil service is filling all public departments with its tools, who are held under the merciless lash of a job, and who will do the best of the capitalist masters, so that it is only a matter of time before the outside public will be unable to enforce any action upon the government unfavorable to the interests of the capitalist class. Promotion through merit and a steady situation during its continuance benefit only the powers inside. No patchings up of government can benefit a class that is not in government. Class government can be weakened only by the forcing upon it of measures that give greater freedom to the expression of the working class, as a more extended suffrage, or absolute initiative or referendum. The best and most smoothly running government conceivable will be the means, because of its very efficiency of completely frustrating the will of a class disbarred from its courts. The only hope for the working class is to capture the powers of government. Kautsky says that a revolution is the conquest of political power by a new class. By overwhelming ballot if it can be done—try first; if not, by overwhelming determination.

Comrade Rooney sends word that Local Livingston has deposited \$48 in the bank subject to the order of the News.

Constructive Work.

On Friday Comrade Jesse D. Selby starts on a trip among the socialists to take subscriptions for the News, get advertising and job work, sell literature, and socialist donation to maintain a socialist press in Montana. Men and women who believe in abolishing the capitalist system and establishing the co-operative system in its stead, and who are doing practically nothing to bring about this condition, who are not giving either time or much of their money to accomplish so gigantic and desirable a project, who are getting good comfortable salaries while others are doing their work and foregoing the opportunity to get salaries, are requested to lend him a helping hand, to make at least the sacrifice of furnishing him with food and lodging, and to facilitate his work locally in every way possible.

Either do what you can for socialism, or quit saying you're socialist. You can't expect to be

Carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease,

While others fight to win the prize, and said through bloody seas.

Comrade Cowan's ideas have struck a responsive chord in the hearts of a number of persons. Here is what Mabie writes: "Last week's News came today. Have just read Cowan's report, and I lay down the paper right here to set down a word that I want you to forward to Comrade Cowan. If I had known he was passing up the Park branch I should have been at the train to shake his old fist. He has got the situation in Montana sized up exactly right. I have for a long time, as you know, seen the necessity of just such work as he outlines. I believe I can do the work and hope I shall be in shape by 1908, if not next year, to give it a trial. It is not always the speaker who creates the greatest enthusiasm who gets the most lasting results, and anyone who understands things as Cowan does must have sown seed that will bear fruit. Now you just shove this letter along to our comrade to let him know that there is a comrade up here on the Yellowstone who appreciates his efforts. I am going up to Aldridge on Thursday. I wrote Rooney I would come down town and give a little talk if he thought it would do any good. If we are to do anything in Montana two years from now we must have an organization in Montana that is an organization. Well, I am trying to get in shape to do something. The next two years will be decisive ones in our movement, but I believe we should rise to the occasion."

We give the accounts of Mabie's campaigning for the reason that all continuous, active work within the party should be known to the party. Montana socialists have their own problem within themselves to solve, and nothing but the keenest work upon the way to do it will solve it. Here is the last report:

"I wrote you a short note yesterday and sent you in \$6. I went up to Aldridge Thursday, made arrangements for a meeting on Friday night, and walked on up to Gardiner. My old friend, Frank Dean, is back in the restaurant there again, so it cost me nothing to stop over night. Frank belongs to the Eagles, and they had blowout that night—sort of a smoker after lodge meeting; lunch and beer, story telling and speech making. All the town was invited in and they made merry. Jerry Meloy was the toastmaster and he called on me. I spoke about two or three minutes on the spirit of fraternity. Most of the old time socialists there have gone to Cook they tell me.

"Had a pretty good meeting in Aldridge, with about 40 or 50 people present. We will get a good vote there, as usual.

"Met Tom Gibson Saturday getting off the train in Horr and he said they wanted to see me in Hoffman, so I took the train to Trail Creek siding and hiked up to Hoffman, where I arrived about 9 p. m. About a mile before I got there two men in a buggy overtook me and asked me to ride. It was so dark that none of us recognized each other until we got to talking, when they proved to be Dolenty, the banker, and O'Connor, from Livingston. I got off at Hoffman to find Arthur Stevenson and they proceeded on to Palmers, the saloon above the camp. I learned that Arthur was up to Palmer's, and I followed on up. When I got there they had the team tied up and were in the saloon with the crowd up at the bar. When I walked in Arthur cried out, "Here is a Socialist," and the whole crowd left the bar and came over to shake hands with me. They set up the drinks several times, and the boys would say, "Yes, we will drink your beer and vote the socialist ticket." We ought to get about 20 votes there.

"Spoke last night in Friday and had a tremendous audience—about a dozen. I bored them for an hour and a half. Well, it's over and tomorrow we will know something of the effect of our work for the past two years. I thought some of going to Friday tonight, but it is too dark. The place I am the most interested in is the Ninth district in New York.

The Proletarian Method.

IV.

In order that Dietzgen's cosmic and monistic dialectics and its method of thought and enlightenment may be used in the service of the proletariat it is important to emphasize that they are a valuable perfection, supplement, and therefore development of Marxism. Dietzgen's consistent monism furnishes an explanation of such terms as religion, conscience, infinity, and conception of the world, for which the bourgeoisie vainly sought a clear and scientific understanding.

Whoever wishes to get a clear understanding of the world and its phenomena must first grasp the relation of the human individual to nature. To this end we should have a clear conception of the force of understanding and thought, the human mind. An analysis of this force shows that we cannot think without any material furnished either in the past or present by sense-conception. This fact may be tested by anyone who will see whether he or she can formulate any thought which did not arise out of the contact of the mind with some material perception. Our thought becomes clearer and more scientific the more consciously it takes its departure from experienced facts, and much more confused the less we stick to experience and yield to imagination. Fantastic thought appeals to children and to nations in their childhood more strongly than a scientific reference to verifiable facts. The universe, consisting of intellectually and sensually perceivable phenomena, is the primary fact. It is not a product of man, but man is the product of the universe, and in this relation is the secondary fact. The failure of the early philosophers to analyze the universe because of their lack of knowledge of its relations caused them to put their faith in the supernatural existence of a god, and later in the idea of pure spirit. The senses then appeared as non-essential tools of the spirit. This is the theological or dualist conception. It contradicts the experienced mind and all verifiable facts, and is opposed to all science. By this means absolute dualism or the contradiction between thinking and being was established. Dietzgen solved this contradiction by pointing out the universally verifiable fact, that every individual phenomenon, including man and his force of thought, exists only in connection with all other phenomena of nature.

It is this chain of existence against which the individualist-anarchist bourgeois philosophers, whose starting point is the free will and independent thought are rebelling. In such fashion they came to their faith in some spook by which their own imagination deceives them. Now we are at last done with speculations about absolute truth, for we have found it to be the absolute universe. All spooks disband when we test them with a conscious combination of the mind with the senses. The absolute and sober truth of the universe is the absolute eternity, the thing independent of space and time, the beginning and end of all phenomena. The universe has all the attributes of divinity without its dualism, a belief in a supernatural mind and a supernatural world apart from the natural mind and the natural world. There is only one general cause for all phenomena—the universe. In the universe we possess a reliable, monistic, and logical beginning and end of a consistent conception of the world, which harmonizes with all the results of science. The mind operates always post factum, that is, after having been furnished with material by objective sense-perceptions. Prophecy has a meaning only when it is a conclusion from definite premises.

Any one can testify whether he has been thinking truly as soon as he compares his thought with the available material of the studied object. Whenever we can do this we are independent of any and all authority. Being a part of the cosmos, the human mind is cosmic, the same as every substance and force. As a cosmic member the mind is limited in time and space, and perishable. Only the cosmos as a whole remains unalterable and stable in spite of the eternal transformation of its parts. The destructibility of matter and the conservation of energy are explained by the constancy of the cosmos. This is a demand of reason due to critical experience. The inductive critique of the forces of thought leads us to a cosmic dialectic. The cosmos does not assume the aspect of an aprioristic fantasy because its sober reality is verifiable by every and all experience. This concept of the cosmic organism, being consciously constructed out of reality, furnishes the basis of a consistent monism. It leaves no room for any other but the one and natural cosmos. To attempt to go beyond this ultimate boundary of existence is as foolish as the idea of ascertaining the nature of consciousness without any existence. Only he who attempts the one can attempt the other to find in the fantasies of pure faith a fool's consolation. One who thinks like that is nearer to unconsciousness than to consciousness, and this is no compliment to his

intellectual forces.

Because the parts of the universe, and our experiences relating to them are in a process of continual development, our concepts of them likewise remain fluid and flexible. Many sciences had far advanced before the theory of understanding became scientific. An epoch-making advance in this direction was made by Kant, who ascertained that experience is the indispensable premise of all science. But, owing to historical conditions, he did not acquire a clear understanding of the relation of man to the cosmos. What Kant failed to accomplish was carried forward by Dietzgen, thanks to the higher social stage on which he stood.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

"THE LIGHT OF FIFTY YEARS."

From Kier Hardie on the Occasion of His Half Centenary.

There is much I fain would say about the present situation, but that can wait. Socialism is to me more of a certainty, also more of a necessity, than ever before. As for political independence, that must be maintained even if it involves the loss, at the next election, of every Parliamentary seat we now hold. We must keep faith with the brave souls whose toils have made the situation what it is. Reforms will come in any case; it is the rebellious spirit of self-sacrifice in the people which is going to renovate the life of the nations. The agitator who has a touch of the seer in him is a far more valuable asset than the politician. Both are necessary, but if one must be sacrificed let it not be the agitator.

A final word. I am younger in spirit at fifty than I ever remember to have been. I am of the unfortunate class who never knew what it was to be a child—in spirit I mean. Even the memories of boyhood and young manhood are gloomy. Under no circumstances, given freedom of choice, would I live that part of my life over again. Not until my life's work found me and stripped me bare of the past and absorbed me into itself did life take on any real meaning for me. Now I know its main secret. He who would find his life must lose it in others. One day I may, perhaps, write a book on this. But there! I have just entered my fifty-first year. And so one more pipe and then to bed.

Seit zwanzig Jahren hat die "Montana Staats-Zeitung" ununterbrochen das deutsche Zeitungsweld in Montana eingenommen und dieser Ruf von West zu Ost spricht als Kennzeichen des ferneren Erfolges und Fortbestehens dieser Zeitung. Sie soll in jedem deutschen Hause in Montana aufhängen—lokale Montaneer haben sie bereits, aber wir wollen noch mehr haben. Für \$2.00 per Jahr wird die selbe portofrei an irgend eine Adresse 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.

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The Song of the Shoe.

(With apologies to the shade of Tom Hood.)

With eyelids heavy and red,
With fingers weary and worn,
The bootmaker bent in unmanly dress
Over his boot—forn.

Tip-tap-tip!
To the "last" the upper he drew,
And languidly moving his blackened
lip,

He sang the "song of the shoe."

Work, work, work!
Ere the dawn breaks o'er the hill;
Work, work, work!
When the night is dark and still;
Ha! ha; I am never a slave,
I was born on English soil,
But, oh! I rivet and fret and rave
And sing 'neath the burden of toil.

Work, work, work!
In the heat of the cruel sun;
Work, work, work!
When the languid day is done!
And the while to wait for food,
For breath of a shaded air,
For a milder mental mood
And sight of a scene more fair.

"The life is more than meat,"
Said one in days long dead;
Yet, with brain, and hands, and feet
I toil for a pittance of bread!
O! for abundant life!
The peace and strength of the hills,
Instead of this weary struggle and strife
That poisons and damns and kills.

The air is strong and free,
And the fields are full of song;
The light laves the face of the sea,
The bird aloft sails along;
The busy bees labor and hum,
I labor and sigh all the day,
And weary and listless and dumb
Am wearing my life away.

I long for the comfort of Love,
I sigh for the fields and flowers,
I would wander awhile in the grove,
In the starlight and evening hours;
I would look where the landscape lies,
Or up to the breadth of blue,
But, oh! bending ever with weary eyes
I must sing "the song of the shoe."

With eyelids heavy and red,
With fingers weary and worn,
The bootmaker bent in unmanly dress
Over his boot—forn.

Tip-tap-tip!
In hunger and poverty, too,
And still with a voice of dolorous
pith—
Would that its tone would reach the
rich—
He sang this "Song of the Shoe!"
—Harry Toogood in Labor Leader.

From Missoula.

Missoula, Nov. 4, 1906.
J. D. Graham, Manager Montana News,
Helena, Mont.

Comrade—Matthew Brier, the nominee of the socialist party in Missoula county for coroner, died at St. Patrick's hospital this city of peritonitis Nov. 2 inst, and Missoula local at its regular meeting here today unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Architect to summon from our midst our friend and comrade, Matthew Brier, to that unknown Beyond from which none ever returns, the members of this local of the socialist party bowing to the great inevitable yet regret the loss of a valued worker, a loyal proletarian and a good man with boundless humanitarian instincts.

Respectfully

I. D. CAULFIELD,
Act. Sec'y Missoula Local S. Party.

Read about Indians and outdoor Life in a little book that costs nothing. The book describes the Northwest, the land of the future. It is printed on the best of paper, is interesting, profusely illustrated and full of information. It is suitable for your own home, for schools or libraries. It describes the wonderful Yellowstone Park, the wild Bitterroot mountains in Montana; the Cuenit Indians—almost unknown—on the North Pacific coast, the grand Columbia scenery, the marvelous Puget Sound region, and Alaska. It costs but the postage required to mail it. It will be sent to any address for six cents. The book is "Wonderland 1906" published by the Northern Pacific Railway, and is for general distribution. Send six cents to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or as many times six cents as you wish copies, with proper addresses and the little volume will be promptly forwarded by that gentleman. Don't wait! The book has an object—to educate and inform the public about the Northwest, the region that Lewis and Clark explored and made known to us. Help it perform its mission.

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National News

From Pennsylvania.

The organization committee is anxious to have a precinct organizer in every district in Allegheny county, but the party members are very slow in filling their consent to act as such. Only those that are willing to take their "coats off" and work are needed. We will no doubt become official in this county, and that means that we will have to go into the "primaries" in Pittsburg, Allegheny and McKeesport. Comrades, lend us your aid and in six months you will be surprised at the results. We now have the name and address of each registered voter in Pittsburg and Allegheny. This will enable us to get in touch with the socialist voters in each election district, and in this way a branch may be organized in every ward.

Nina E. Wood was one of the speakers arrested in Seattle.

Comrade Geo. Kirkpatrick has been engaged for six dates in Pennsylvania this winter.

Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Simons and Algernon Lee are to lecture in Allegheny county this winter.

Comrade J. W. Ghent, who compiled the table of the socialist vote for the years 1900, 1902 and 1904, which was accepted as authoritative by the National Executive Committee, desires to collect, verify and tabulate for the Rand school, 112 East Nineteenth street, New York City, the socialist party vote in the recent election.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 5, '06.

"Free speech is the priceless gem of the human soul."—Ingersoll.

The right to be heard in defense of one's position is one of the most cherished traditions of this nation, but the masters in Seattle have placed a foreigner at the head of the police department of that village to suppress free speech.

His methods are the methods of Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor" of Germany. Such tactics utterly and miserably failed in that country, and it remains to be seen whether imported tyrannical methods will succeed in a republic after having failed in a kingdom.

On Friday evening, the 2d of November, 1906, fifteen socialists were arrested on the streets of Seattle for an attempt to exercise the rights of free speech, and after the arrests the comrades were thrown into the filthy jail at police headquarters. The rudeness, the coarseness, and the brutality of the jail officers is beyond belief. I give the bourgeois credit for the belief that they would not stand for willful and gross abuses if only they were acquainted with the facts.

Our attorney was not allowed to see us, and we were given a little sour bread and some colored water that the jailer called coffee. The boys said that it was innocent of the charge, and it was acquitted.

Some of the prisoners offered to pay for food, but we were informed that the chief had given strict orders against this. Our friends were not allowed to bring blankets to us.

By such petty methods this chief of police hopes to smother the love of freedom. I would say that he has a lesson to learn, but a moment's reflection convinces me that he is too stupid to learn anything. His masters may yet learn the lesson that all tyrants learn soon or late.

The police of Seattle ordered the socialists to remove the words, "Workingmen of all countries, unite," from their street banner. From this you can see that there are no classes in Washington. The socialists ignored their orders, and the banner still bears the words that so haunt the masters.

Great activity still characterizes the movement in this state. Hurrah for the revolution.

Socialist Press.

As an evidence of what a paper enterprisingly conducted can do for the socialist party in any state, the report of Geo. B. Klein, state secretary of West Virginia, is a most admirable case in point. "The Socialist Rebel", published in Parkersburg, has been raising Ned throughout the state. The old parties are sitting up and taking notice, and the working class are being aroused in their own defense. Comrade Klein reports 12 county tickets in the field against 3 two years ago; 32 nominees for the legislature against ten two years ago; 8 state senators against none two years ago; 24 locals in good standing and 4 in arrears. Fourteen counties out of the 55 are organized. Arrangements are being made to keep National Organizer J. L. Fitts in the state after election. The statement is issued that if Fitts can be kept, the membership can be doubled within a year. They wish him to work entirely in unorganized counties.

International

The socialists in Belfast, Ireland, are very active. Their usual Sunday meetings are very successful, new members being enrolled at every meeting, and old members are beginning to rally around again for the winter's work.

Word comes from England that the trade union and socialist education committee have resolved to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar square, London, on Sunday, Nov. 25th, in favor of state maintenance of the destitute children and secular education.

A large trades union convention was held in Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 29, called by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the purpose of setting up a so-called "Straight Labor Party." But the deal failed, and was voted down 90 to 12, and a recommendation was carried recommending the socialist party, and the socialist program, to the consideration of the working class. Those Canadians are to wise to be fooled by any such a gold brick deal as that.

It was a time of big speeches. Ferri, Turati, Labriola, and all the rest of the big men made points in two, three, or even four hours' speeches, and all the rest of the congress made interruptions, like the responses in the church service. Socialism and trade unionism was the great theme of the congress; but it was a very different question from that discussed at the German congress of Mannheim. Labriola, the trade union leader, is a university professor at Naples, where there is scarcely a real trade union; and instead of moderating the socialists like the trade unionists in Germany, the Italian revolutionary trade unionists seek to go one better. The conference at Rome declared that socialism is evolutionary, not revolutionary; and, for the time, Labriola is completely baffled.—Labor Leader.

Socialism still increases in strength throughout Germany. At the elections for the general council of Alsace-Lorraine, the socialists gained three seats outright, and even where they did not gain seats their figures showed that the movement is on the up-grade. In 1900 the Clerical candidate in the canton of Bari polled 1,700 votes to 500 gained by the socialist. Last week the Clerical could only poll 1,000 votes, while the socialist had increased his strength to 750. The significance of such a result is enormous.

Comrade Frederick Lessner draws attention to two important resolutions passed at the Mannheim congress concerning the general strike and unity. Also that the women have taken a great interest in the congress, holding a great meeting before the sitting of the congress. Progress is now making great headway among the women in the great industrial centers. The woman's paper, edited by Mrs. Clara Zetkin, has a circulation of 12,000 upwards, and is published every fortnight. Rosa Luxemburg and other lady comrades are doing very important work for social-democracy. Let us wish them every success.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—The chances of the socialists in the coming election of members to parliament were dealt a sweeping blow yesterday by the interpretation given by the senate to the new election law, which at one stroke disfranchises thousands of the poorer classes. City employes, the operating personnel of the railroads, and even the locomotive engineers and the most skilled and highest paid labor in Russia are affected by the interpretation.

Half Million Disfranchised.

Outside of factory workmen the ranks of the socialist party are recruited chiefly from railroad men. This interpretation is supplementary to the senate's ruling of Oct. 30, from which it is estimated that more than half a million persons who voted in the last election had been cut from the election lists. These two rulings together undo to a great extent the extension of the suffrage proclaimed by Count Witte in December of last year.

May Dismiss New Parliament.

Their object was frankly avowed by a member of the cabinet to rid the electorate of that class of voters which is too easily swayed by the influence of revolutionary agitators. This official, who is one of the few surviving ministers of the old regime, doubted whether the restrictions of the suffrage or the execution of Premier Stolypin's program would be effective in producing a new parliament less in opposition than the first one. Continuing, this member of the cabinet expressed the conviction that it probably would be found necessary to dismiss the new parliament with a shorter shift than the first one, and make a sweeping revision in the election laws before summoning a third body.

Women's Clubs

PAST AND FUTURE.

Read Before the Woman's Improvement Club at Great Falls.

That our courage, energy and perseverance may be strengthened by it I will here try to say a little about the past, which will show that to run up against opposition when we try to do some good thing for the world is nothing new. Every step of progress in the history of our race has been made in the face of opposition and difficulty. There is scarcely a great truth or doctrine but has had to fight its way to public recognition in the face of detraction, calumny and persecution. It has been said that "Everywhere that a great soul gives utterance to its thought, there also is a Golgotha."

We have all read about how, when Columbus stated his views to King Ferdinand, the clergy declared that the theory of an antipodes was hostile to the faith. The earth, they said, was an immense flat disc, and if there was a new earth beyond the ocean, then all men could not be descended from Adam. And Columbus was dismissed as a fool, and we know how he had to struggle later in order to gain his point.

We read about Galileo, who constructed a telescope with which he ascended the tower of St. Mark at Venice to view the heavenly bodies. He directed it to the planets, which he observed with great delight. Among other things that he discovered were the spots on the sun. He faithfully recorded the revelations that came down to him direct from the skies, but all this was at variance with the ideas of the time. The inquisition undertook to regulate the astronomical science. Galileo was called to Rome and summoned before the inquisitors to answer for the heretical doctrines he had published. He was compelled to renounce his opinions, he declared that he abandoned the doctrine of the earth's motion around the sun. When he later picked up courage again, and published a new work defending his doctrines, he was summoned before the inquisition and compelled, on bended knees, to renounce and abjure his glorious discovery. But the truth lived, and men were put on the right track of observation for all ages to come. In spite of all their condemnation the earth kept on moving around the sun just the same. We also read about Versalius; how he was condemned by the Inquisition as a heretic. Versalius had the boldness to study the structure of the human body by actual dissection, a practice until then almost entirely forbidden. He laid the foundation of a science, but he paid for it with his life in this way—that while still in the prime of life he died in misery as a result of sickness contracted on a pilgrimage to the holy land, which he had been compelled to take as a punishment. Yes, hostility of new views is nothing new; it is the same old thing. It is at a terrible cost to the ones who fought the way that we enjoy life. One would think that the lessons of the past would teach the people to be forbearant towards those who differ in opinions, as long as it is plain to be seen that they think honestly and are frank and true about their convictions.

Now, some people say that we don't have anything of that kind nowadays. I shall not spend much time in talking about the present, but if we take notice we will soon find that it depends very much on whether things suit the money bugs; if not, then it means uphill work to get anything introduced. Just look at Marconi, with his wireless telegraphy, the greatest invention of the age. How he could not experiment in the free United States, but had to go to Canada, because a monopoly cared more for its own financial interests than for all the science of the world. Some people say it will always be so. Now, let us see what is the cause of all this hostility. The competitive system is the main cause.

Millions of people are now working for a new system, against great difficulties, but courage, combined with energy and perseverance, will overcome difficulties apparently insurmountable; and perseverance, working in the right direction, generally gets its reward. In the Co-operative Commonwealth it will be different. We would be delivered from a great deal that now holds us back. It is claimed that by setting men free from the need of struggling to deprive others of the necessities of life in order to prevent them from depriving themselves, the mind of the race would be set free for development in other fields. I quote a paragraph I read lately:

"In the story of the advance of the race scholars have generally distinguished three epochs: Savagery, Barbarism and Civilization; and these they have subdivided, the first two into three periods each, while Civilization is regarded as one period, making seven in all." These various periods did not succeed each other in sharp transitions, but were blended or shaded gradually into each

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other. All along as the race stepped forward it did not let it go of all its old customs and ideas at once. I feel sure the time will come when there will be no bloody wars. I believe the time will come when the man who can put prejudice aside and reason will be considered more of a hero than the man who conquers a nation, and that means that prejudice will not stand between man and progress.

Let us do our share to cultivate and spread the idea of what the human race ought to be, and the idea of parting with relics of barbarism. Some of our poets have tried to show how much better it would be if we had no wars; but we notice that such poems are carefully kept out of the school books, nor do we ever hear them in a school room, but we see the little fellows stand up and recite, saying that they wish that they may be soldiers some day, which means that the boy would like to slaughter his fellow men.

My sentiment is expressed exactly in Longfellow's "The Arsenal at Springfield," of which the three last verses read like this:

"Were half the power, that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camp and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals and forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great thunder shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals
The holy melodies of love arise.

JOHANNE RAE.

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State Department

On account of the work in connection with the election returns, and the space given to them it was decided to postpone the anniversary issue of the Montana News one week. November 15th, the Socialist Party of Montana issued the first number of its official paper. November 15th would be our exact anniversary. The delay will also enable us to complete and classify the annual report of receipts, disbursements, subscriptions, wages, supplies improvements and all matters pertaining to the year's business. The job is an enormous one with the limited assistance at our command, but we'll get it handled in some sort of shape. The anniversary edition will be eight-page. The locals should order several hundred of them. The socialist press constantly brought before the public is the best propaganda that can be made. One dollar in bundles of hundred. Support the voice of the working class, and strike capitalist exploitation another blow.

John Hudson sends in three subs.

Comrade Quant of Butte sends \$12.75 per capita tax for October.

Comrade Biggs of Flathead county sends in to renew his subscription.

Mabie sends in 9 subs from various points in Park county.

Peter Martell, from Branch 2 at Red Lodge, sends in \$6 for due stamps.

Wm. Fenn, a non-member, gives \$2.50 for general work.

Comrade William Ralph of Aldridge sends in six subs. That Aldridge is a terror. Revolution? I guess.

William Bonham of Sheridan, Wyo., sends in a list of 5 subs from that part of the country.

Comrade Palsgrove sends order for \$8 to be applied as follows: Job work, \$2.50; printing expense for local, \$5; Comrade Daly, 50 cents.

Comrade Gottlieb Brunner of Ovanda in sending in the election returns says he got three subs on election day and sends in \$2.25 for that and dues.

Comrade Bush of Zortman, Chouteau county, writes that he thinks they did very well considering that a socialist speaker had never been there. Hudson, polled 7 votes. No county ticket was up.

Comrade Nevills writes from Great Falls: "The socialist vote is suppressed in this county. The vote in the city was very close to the registration. We'll have good timber for next campaign."

Comrade Douhaur sends in a dollar on a couple of subscriptions. He says they were sorry they were not able to put up a ticket in Powell county, but would get all the votes they could for Hudson and Maury.

Comrade Woodruff sends in \$3.50 on sub cards. He writes:

"I received due stamps and letter to-day which I turned over to Comrade Robert Miller, organizer of Local Stevensesville. At a meeting Nov. 3 I resigned as secretary and Comrade Leslie Slaight was elected secretary. I start in a few days to Rupert, Idaho, to remain. I shall not forget the News."

Comrade Topel writes from Bozeman: "Enclosed find \$4.50 for due stamps. This local still owes \$2.50 to the state which it will pay as soon as it gets its debt paid up on the last opera house meeting, which is \$11. We cannot get the election returns until the official count is made. We expect about the same vote as two years ago."

The returns show that the socialist vote in Montana is about on a par with the circulation of the News. Wherever a socialist paper goes a socialist vote is pretty apt to follow. The comrades want to get busy now and roll up the circulation of the News. During the campaign not more than 15 subs would come in, but the first week after election 75 new names were put on. Get an inspiration and go out and get 5 subs. It's easy.

Joe Friel writes us from Chestnut: "We think the socialists did very well here. We held the head of the ticket level at any rate, although there was a lot of money used to influence votes. It certainly made the republicans and democrats open their eyes when the votes were counted, and I tell you in two years more we will make them think they are not in at all."

We have a letter from Wm. Greer asking us to change his paper to Gold Creek, Montana. There is no hint as to where the previous address was, and consequently we cannot correct the mailing list. In changing address comrades should give us both old and new addresses. It is no easy matter to look through 3,000 names.

A little woman from Lewistown sends in a sub that she has rustled. She says this is a beginning and she w. try and do better soon. She says she is tired of seeing women tied to a husband's yes or no if she asks for a pocket handkerchief or a postage stamp. Economic independence, which socialism alone will bring, will relieve woman from the degrading necessity of depending on some man for everything that she and her children use and enjoy.

Frinke of Anaconda sends in \$4 that he has gathered on one of the coupon books. These books are a fine way of helping the socialist party for one who is meeting a number of people. They consist of coupons for ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents. The good socialist strikes some easy friend for a quarter, gives him a receipt out of the book, and the stub left shows who paid the money and how much. It is an easy way to forage for the party from those who are friendly and would as soon contribute a quarter as not if we only go after it.

The following is the letter from Comrade Ralph: "Please find enclosed postoffice money order for \$7.50 for which send the Montana News to the following 12 subscribers, and in addition to the subs send \$1.50 worth of due stamps. You may think it strange that I do not subscribe but I've the largest family in town and I am not working. This explains the matter. But I hope the time will come when we as a party will be able to secure a living without humbling ourselves to the corporations of the land. Please see that these papers get here this week."

Comrade Ralph will get the News hereafter.

The following is from Comrade Coster of Glasgow: "Yours of Oct. 29 at hand and contents noted. I have been run nearly to death lately and not had time for proper rest, to say nothing of answering my correspondence. I will do what I can to get those men to renew their subscriptions. I hope to be able to get a breathing spell after the stock rush. I suppose you are watching the trend of affairs in Colorado. I'll bet things are hot down in that country. I expect to see Haywood elected governor on account of the three-cornered game among the Reps, Demos and Independents. Give my best to Comrade Willett. I have always felt sorry that I was not in a position to entertain him when he was here."

We are constantly breaking into new territory. Comrade Mullins writes from Lima:

"Have received your letter in regard to the election returns in Lima. There were 3 socialist votes cast here, but there are more socialists here than that, as there are some that haven't a vote coming this year, like myself. There were some votes cast that were thrown out. But there will be a change two years from now. The people will open their eyes when they get to reading. I will send in a club list for the News in a day or two. Your letter was received at noon, and I had two subscribers at that time. I will have five or more in couple of days or so. Two years ago they say there was only one socialist vote cast in Lima."

Comrade Platt sends a check for \$5 to pay for the 10 campaign copies of the News. The balance is to go for one year's subscription, and for as many Montana News' as it will pay for to post up on the public road. He says: "I find somebody takes them that way readily, and the chances are that it is not the same person every time. I do not remember any other obligations at present, but if you continue your efforts on the paper, no doubt I will feel more due as we go through the presidential campaign. Comrade Tiedt tackled Hon. J. Dixon at his invitation for anyone to come forward and criticise the acts of the republican party, in his speech at Darby Monday last. I was not present, but hear that Tiedt gave him a round on forest reserve tactics."

John Hudson is proving a most efficient practical worker and organizer, especially among the farmers. Whenever he has time to spare he can work for the socialist movement in Montana. Montana must develop her own workers. The nation is handicapped for speakers, and many of those that are at work cannot get results. We have the following letter from Edwin Dew of Belfry:

"Comrade Hudson addressed a large and very appreciative audience at Belfry, Nov. 5. He made one of the best speeches we have heard in Belfry, which made a very good impression."

"Several expressed themselves as being the first intelligent understanding they ever had of socialism. When the meeting was over Comrade Hudson organized a local of 20 charter members and more coming. Afterwards the young people enjoyed themselves by dancing."

Comrade Melinda Hudson sends us the following letter:

"I received your letter of Oct. 14 in due season and thank you for it. In reply I will say that I fully agree with you that there is more to be done than simply making speeches. But, comrade, are the speakers to blame for not having more time to do the work as it should be done? I for one think if we could keep one good organizer in Montana and let him do the work as Comrade Cowan suggests that it would be less expense and more benefit to the socialist movement than the way the work has been done heretofore. And his idea has been mine ever since I knew anything about the work, but I had never mentioned it to anyone except John, and of course I have not had the experience that those have that have been in the movement longer and put in their whole time. Does that article in the News entitled "Constructive Work" allude to my letter? If it does I did not write it in that spirit, as I was and am always glad to see such good reports sent in. It makes no difference from what one of the comrades, and I thought if the other speakers weren't doing the work as it should be done or could be done that some means should be taken to have it done, and realize the most benefit with what means we have to use. Now about Ben Wilson, Carbon county, as I understand it, tried to get a speaker through the state secretary, and could not. So they had a chance to get Wilson, but from or by whom I do not know. And as I understand it he pays his expenses from and back to California and speaks ten days for \$100. But, comrade, you will notice that some of the comrades are ready to make a kick at what is being done, and generally those very ones don't do anything themselves. I know that John and I have gone beyond our means to work for the cause, and especially since we have organized I know it isn't clear sailing. There are many discouragements, but I see no other remedy, and I think we ought to help wherever we can. I will close by thanking you for the word, also for the article in the last News, as it is a splendid explanation of the former articles. Hoping you will bear with our ignorance, I am

Lovingly yours,
MELINDA HUDSON.

Whenever anything is needed to keep the Montana socialist movement afloat an appeal to Livingston never goes unheeded. Comrade Coehn sends in the following communication:

"Received your favor Saturday evening and in reply will say, started right off to collect bills, in which I succeeded fairly well. Winslow Mercantile com-

pany's manager was out electioneering, but spoke to him this morning. Please continue their ad. Money will be collected next Saturday. I am working here in shops and as I don't get off until 6 p. m. I have no other show. Please send a copy gratis to the manager. He felt sort of sore over it. The following are the firms that wish to continue to advertise: Henry Rank, Allen Mercantile company, Jas. S. McCue, Wayne, Winslow Mercantile company and Bozeman beer. Niles I had no chance to see, and Swindlehurst will get his free after this for letting us have the hall free of charge for our meetings, as Graham pointed out to me in his last letter. The money I paid over to Rooney. He will deposit the money at noon in bank to Jim's credit."

Mabie writes as follows:

"Just got in here afoot from Hoffman and will get this letter off in this mail. Had a good meeting there last night. Spoke to about 30 men. Will write you more fully tonight or tomorrow. Speak in Fridley tonight. Enclose money order to pay for nine cards (\$4.50), and \$1.50 to pay for tickets for our Thanksgiving dance. I believe that is what the last cost. Don't print but 75, as that will be all we will need and there is no use wasting stock. It looks to me as if our only hope to keep the News going is to get the comrades waked up. There is no use talking, Jim, no one man, nor no ten men, can carry the Montana News. We have got to have the co-operation of ALL the comrades. So long as you have been an admirer of Wayland you must have discovered the secret of his success. When he gets in a pinch he comes out with the news in the paper on the first page in the first column, and throws the whole load on the army. And they always take up the work and carry it on. Now, I don't suppose there are ten comrades in Montana who know the condition of the News and the desperate need there is for money. We must take them into our confidence and rely on them. Now, don't go to your room and think this out alone, but consult with Comrades Hazlett and Selby and any other clear-headed comrades you can trust."

"Comrade Ralph in Aldridge is looking out for the News there, so I did not try to take any subs. He had ten subs when I was there and you have doubtless heard from him. I made a talk for the News and told them to leave their subs with him. Brown in Gardiner also gave me two Appeal subs."

Comrade Peters of Red Lodge, writes: "Enclosed find money order for \$22.15, in settlement of account; send receipt. We have had a great campaign. Everything looks good."

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