

THE GOLDMAN- HAZLETT DEBATE

Socialists Interfered With Because Fossilized
Bigots Afraid to Hear Theories D

The peaceful community of Helena has been thrown into a mild uproar by the announcement that Emma Goldman was to invade its placid borders.

All guarantees of constitutional right, free speech, personal liberty are forgotten in the determination by those who do no reading and know nothing of economic or philosophic questions, that this advocate of anarchy shall not speak in our midst.

Alexander Horr of Seattle, who is managing Miss Goldman's western tour, arrived in town Friday to make arrangements for her meetings. The socialists of Butte had challenged Miss Goldman to meet Mrs. Hazlett in debate, and she had come to Helena to fulfill the challenge. The socialists of Helena hired the Auditorium, paid the money and took a receipt for it. Mr. Horr engaged the Electric Hall for Miss Goldman's other meetings.

As soon as the advertising was out and it became known that Miss Goldman was to speak here the old men of the Grand Army took it into their heads that they must be patriotic.

Miss Goldman gives a lecture on "Patriotism," in which she gives a strong argument on anti-militarism. Anything that opposes blood and thunder, cannon and butchery is excessively offensive to those who have and made a trade of legal murder. These people complained to the town council, and Bob Fisk, foreman at the Record office, who is the alderman who lets the hall, posted up to Mrs. Hazlett, told her she could not have the Auditorium, and tendered her back the money she had paid. But Mrs. Hazlett refused to take the money, and insisted on her right to hold a meeting. She was told she was at perfect liberty to use the Auditorium and hold any meeting she wished but that Miss Goldman could not speak there. Mrs. Hazlett said that that matter was between the authorities and Miss Goldman.

The incident has stirred up the whole town. Great indignation is felt, among the working people particularly, that an attempt should be made to keep the public from hearing a presentation of the two cases. Everyone is interested. One hears grumbling all over town saying: "They are always calling the socialists anarchists, and now when they have a chance to explain the difference they want to shut them off." Hundreds have said they were going to hear the debate.

The old soldiers are trotting zealously about town with a petition to keep Miss Goldman out of the Auditorium, or any licensed hall in the city.

What liberty! What breadth of comprehension, democracy and scholarship! Is it possible that the dwellers of a modern republic are so contracted, ignorant, and oppressive? These are the men that boast that they fought for liberty, yet would deny that liberty to all ideas but their own. Because Miss Goldman is opposed to their soldiers' murder and butchery she must be silenced. And this after all the peace conferences of The Hague. They have forgotten—they never knew—that Tennyson, the poet-laureate, sang of the time—"Till the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle flag be furled, In the parliament of man, the federation of the world."

Miss Goldman disapproves of the form of organized society that they call government, yet the constitution of the United States must be set aside that she may not speak of her beliefs. D. J. Miles, who signs himself "Commander Wadsworth Post, G. A. R.," rushes into print to "protest," and grandiloquently announces that "Miss Goldman's teachings are antipathetic to home, public and private purity and to all forms of government."

It is dollars to doughnuts that the old man cannot give one single sentence of the tenets of the anarchists, and if he can prove that one single member of his post is "privately pure" we'll give up the debate. As to "public purity"—what insolence to men-

tion it, with men robbed every day by women in cribs whom they visit.

The howl that is being made all over the country by government officials and ignorant people is simply ludicrous. Under any rational interpretation of freedom of thought and speech the anarchists have the same right to explain their views as any one else. The books written on their subject are many and by the greatest thinkers in the world; they are upon the shelves of every library, and to say these opinions shall not be uttered is absurd.

The socialists do not approve of the anarchist doctrines as a solution of the labor problem. We consider that they are altogether impracticable and unscientific, and we want the opportunity to settle the confusion concerning the two lines of action.

Just how the council intends "to keep Miss Goldman from speaking" is not known. Mrs. Hazlett has the hall; it is paid for; and she will make a speech in it Wednesday night.

Whether they will keep Miss Goldman from entering the hall if she has a ticket, or from sitting on the platform if she is invited, or from making a few remarks if asked to is not known.

REPORT OF THE FINNISH TRANSLATOR TO CONVENTION.

Today the movement among the Finnish population in this country is not the same trembling, weak organization that it was a short time ago. Prior to the year 1904, there were two different leagues of Finnish workingmen, each supported by several branches in different localities and states.

The two organizations, however, did not satisfy even their own members, right track, and that the opportunities for the work in hand were thereby limited; at least with two organizations there was no hope of accomplishing the best results. The sentiment rapidly grew for one organization and direct affiliation with the Socialist Party of America. However, this proposition raised a considerable discussion when it was learned that the Finnish organization as a whole could not join with the party. It was claimed that each Finnish branch or local connected with its respective county or state organization would disperse and abandon the lines of nationality, which some advocated, and it was recognized and acknowledged by both societies that not understanding the language of the country, and inability to express themselves in the tongue, would disfranchise the Finns of their privileges as party members and prevent them from taking a part in the party affairs. But the issue—"Workers of the world unite," became as a principal matter, and with this as a basis all objections were considered and weighed so as to be overcome by some way or other, and in the year 1904, at the first Finnish Socialist convention in Cleveland, Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling for the affiliation of each and every local with their respective county and state organization. The activity in the year 1905, showed much progress. New branches were organized and those already in existence filed their applications with their respective party organizations. The necessity of improving the methods and laying the plans for carrying on the propaganda work was realized by the members, and in spite of the financial difficulties the second convention was called together at Hibbing, Minn., in August, 1906. This convention was well attended and the basis of our present organization was founded and suggestions relating to the ways and means of the organization set forth by that convention.

The activity of the Finnish comrades and the difficulties in the language compelled them to hire some one to do the translating. This was tried in the states of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, and on this practical knowledge was brought up the idea of establishing a National Finnish Translator's office for the benefit of every Finnish branch in the country, and locating the same at the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party. A committee was elected at the convention to make the arrangements with the National Executive committee and with its permission the National Finnish Translator's office was started at the National Headquarters on the first of January, 1907.

The Finnish organization then contained 53 locals or branches representing a membership of some over two thousand, and during the year 1907 the number of branches increased nearly 93 per cent, and at the end of the same year showed an increase in the membership of 75 per cent. At present there are 115 locals in the organization, and the Finnish locals throughout the country number 136. I might say that the exact number of members is not known, for the actual membership should be based upon the purchase of dues stamps, and as there are some states where the branches are compelled to buy their dues stamps direct from their respective county or state organization, therefore the translator's office lacks the real account of the membership of the organization. The closest estimate I could make is about 4,000.

The organization is conducted by an Executive Committee of five members, who are elected yearly by a referendum vote; a general committee, in which each state is represented according to the number of locals and by referendum of the membership. All the positions regarding the Finnish organizations only are transacted through the translator's office, which also serves the purpose of the central office of the organization, but in compliance with the rules of the Socialist Party all party affairs are conducted in accordance to the constitution and the work done separately, each organization working in its proper sphere. For agitation and organization purposes the country has been divided into three organization districts, and a steady organizer is kept in the field in each district. A number of books and leaflets have been distributed through the translator's office, and the party constitution, platforms and all national, state and county matters have been translated from English to Finnish and propositions from the locals for county, state or national office formed into English.

The office is maintained and all expenses of the organization paid from the general fund, which is gathered from three main resources: First is the 5-cent assessment; special stamps

are issued for that purpose and bought monthly by each local; you will therefore discover that the Finnish comrades voluntarily pay 5 cents per month in excess of the regular party dues. Second is the rebate allowed by the following states on dues stamps sold through the translator's office: Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming. The said rebates of the first year amounted to \$558.23, and from January 1 to May 1, \$240.79; total, \$799.02. Third comes the contributions, which have been very liberal.

The total receipts for the year 1907 were as follows:

Balance from 1906.....	\$ 17.91
Dues.....	4,128.36
Finnish dues.....	1,652.10
Literature and supplies.....	922.66
Miscellaneous.....	608.48
Total.....	\$7,329.52

Total expenses for the same period:	
Dues to National Office.....	\$1,686.35
Dues to State Committees.....	1,883.78
Literature and supplies.....	1,199.23
Miscellaneous.....	1,776.09
Balance to hand.....	784.07
Total.....	\$7,329.52

From January 1 to May 1, 1908:

RECEIPTS.	
Dues.....	\$1,701.10
Finnish dues.....	817.65
Literature and supplies.....	231.41
Miscellaneous.....	482.90
Total.....	\$3,233.06

EXPENSES.	
Dues to National Office.....	\$ 695.40
Dues to State Committees.....	764.91
Literature and supplies.....	318.15
Miscellaneous.....	997.69
Balance to hand.....	456.91
Total.....	\$3,233.06

Balance from January 1 to May 1.....	\$ 456.91
Balance January 1.....	784.07
Cash on hand May 1, 1908.....	\$1,240.98

There is no doubt that the recent progress in the party movement in Finland has largely affected the success of the Finnish organization in the United States. Although the conditions are different here to those in the oldcountry, the comrades whose

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WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WANT

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of tens of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years of their lives on single phases of Socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of Socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to Socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working today with wonderfully productive machines. The user of a modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox-team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thrasher turns out car loads of grain where the man with the flail threshed bushels.

This is the story that meets us everywhere. With relation to these wonderful machines the members of society are divided into two classes—those who OWN and those who DO NOT OWN the machines.

The class that own the machines do not need to work. They may be, like the owners of the great Marshall Field estate, wards of a court. They may be insane, infants, in jail. This does not interfere with their ownership.

The class of owners does not need to do any work, yet its income flows in. This is because of the existence of the other class—the class that DOES NOT OWN anything.

This non-owning class cannot live unless it can use the property of the owners. It cannot even set foot on the earth unless it uses the land that belongs to the owning class.

The non-owning class cannot live unless it produces wealth. In order to produce wealth it must use the land and machines of the owners.

For the opportunity to use the property of the possessing class long enough each day to produce a subsistence for itself, the propertiless class agrees to keep on producing wealth with these wonderfully productive machines all day.

The portion which the propertiless producing class creates for itself and is allowed to keep is called WAGES and all the remainder flows into the pockets of the possessing class as RENT, INTEREST AND PROFITS.

In return for this the owning class do nothing but hang on to their legal titles to the property. This possession makes it possible for them to lay tribute upon the organizing, directing, managing labor as well as upon the most menial, unskilled manual toil.

The Socialists point out that since no function is performed by these owners, and since it requires neither brains nor ability of any kind to hold titles, therefore it would be easy for the workers collectively to hold these titles. The workers could just as well appoint the state as their agent to hold the titles as the capitalists can appoint banks, corporations and trust companies for that purpose.

Since it is only this private, legal title that prevents the propertiless working class from gaining access to the wonderful productive machines, and using them to produce wealth for the producers, when once the title was transferred to the working class government, then all could use the tools and land and retain the product.

The present title is a law-made one. It can be unmade by changing the laws. Therefore the workers are asked to make use of their political power, their overwhelming majority to gain control of the government and use it to transfer the title of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed from the present idle owning class to the working propertiless class.

Unlike the present private ownership, the collective ownership to be established by the victorious Socialist working class will not be EXCLUSIVE but INCLUSIVE.

There will be none shut out from ownership. All will be owners and all will be users. THIS IS WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS SEEKING TO ACCOMPLISH.

SCHEMEING OF OLD PARTIES

To Prevent the Socialists From Making Clear
Their Position Against the Anarchists.

Every lover of justice, constitution and free speech should resent the imbecile action that is being taken by the city council to prevent Mrs. Hazlett from speaking in the Auditorium Wednesday night.

The city dads have so stultified themselves by their proceedings as to draw upon themselves the censure of all persons who wish to see fair play.

They first voted that Mrs. Hazlett should hold her meeting and then in about half an hour voted to give back her money and repudiate the contract. Needless to say Mrs. Hazlett will not take back the money.

Injunction proceedings have been commenced, and the meeting will take place.

The truth of the matter is that the capitalist politicians do not intend that the people shall learn that Socialism is not Anarchy.

Be at the Auditorium Wednesday night.

The meeting will be held.

COUNTY CLERK DARNELL CHANGES HIS TUNE

Reconsiders His Threat to Destroy Petitions---
Banker Miles Fights Unions.

County Clerk Darnell of Custer county has read the handwriting on the wall traced by the flaming finger of labor, has taken a second think to himself, and retreated unceremoniously and precipitately from the culpable and illegal position he had assumed of destroying the petitions on the Employers' Liability Act and against government by injunction. As testimony of his change of heart he accepted the petitions from the representatives of labor and gave his receipt for them.

His intentions were good so far as aiding the business gang of Miles City to defy the rights of democracy, and crush the workers to a more abject state of slavery, by lowering their wages and other similar impositions, but the determined front of the workers was too much for him.

Banker Miles Knocks Labor. George H. Miles, the president of the First National bank of Miles City, is showing what a strenuous patriot he is by taking every contemptible means to oppose the organization of the workers, and has been declared unfair by the unions. Miles is of the firm of the Miles and Ulmer Hardware company, and is owner of many business blocks and other interests in the town.

Several weeks after the Painters' union was formed this labor skinner went to the contractor who was employed on one of his business blocks, and asked if there were any union painters doing the work. He was in-

formed that all the men in the contractor's employ were union men. He immediately ordered their discharge and got men from the Northwestern Building Association to finish the job.

Circulates Petitions Against Unions. It was found later that Miles was circulating a petition among the business men against the union men. As a result the saloon keepers stated that if their bartenders joined a union they would be discharged. Nice state of slavery for both union men and business men to have a boss to tell them what to do.

Further, a contract was let to the highest bidder, and the lowest bidder was told he was not in it because he employed union labor. The fact was that the lowest bidder refused to sign the Miles petitions. It is rumored that Miles lost considerable money in Livingston through bucking the unions, and he is going to show he is monarch of all he surveys at Miles City. He has recently visited all the storekeepers, and it is reported that he has induced all but three to cut the wages of their help. He told men who were employing common labor and paying \$2.50 a day that he would get them all the help they needed at \$2.00 a day.

Methods of Russia. The Eastern Montana Construction company, in which Miles is also a push, told their men that they could have their choice—quit either the union or their job.

These methods are worthy of Russia, or Turkey. Civilized governments have long since conceded the right of workers to organize in their industrial interests, and modern civilization will yet beat Miles and his gang.

INJUNCTION TAFT IS SLATED Will Execute Domination of Those Who Do Not Work Over Those Who Do.

So injunction Taft has been slated by the rulers to execute the domination of those who do not work over those who do. Even the republicans all over the country are looking at each other in a shame-faced sort of way as the impudence of oligarchy dictation is thrust upon them.

What a farce for a republic. The people whom Taft will rule over have had nothing to say whatever in regard to his choice. And what can be said of working men who vote thus blindly for a despotism and misery which they cannot control, and in which they have no say.

The anti-injunction plank in the republican platform has no force, is covered by the statute, and only makes a laughing stock of the republican party, and this was admitted by Mr. Cannon. It does not modify the injunction, does not guarantee injunction trial by jury, and still permits the issuing judge to pass on his own injunction cases.

It is only put in as a vote catcher for those whose votes can be caught in this way.

The evasion, the hypocrisy and the deceit is so palpable that one only wonders that any one is ignorant enough to be caught in that way.

Taft's answers to questions at the

conclusion of his address on "Labor and Capital" at Cooper's Institute, New York, has been extensively circulated all over the country among the working men. The very thinness of the veneer is an insult to every working man of intelligence.

He is as slippery as an eel. He dodges everything—dodges the negro question, insultingly dodges the question of the laborer's reward, dodges the question of his attitude as injunction judge in Ohio, says starving working men have his sympathy, if they can't get work there is charity—no remedy. He shows that one-man rule is his ideal of government by saying government ownership of any or all industries would put unlimited power in the hands of one man at Washington—has no conception of a plan of management and government that the people would control.

He deliberately misstates Prof. Schaeffer's "Quintessence of Socialism" by saying it advocates "dividing up," and rigid committee oligarchy government, and gets off the old gag about "human nature" not allowing socialism.

His answers are all raw and ignorant, and the man who will be the next president is raw and ignorant of everything that would dignify and do justice to labor.

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EUGENE V. DEBS BEN HANFORD

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, in a recent editorial, makes an attack on the Idaho Unionist, published at Boise, for printing a foul falsehood about Eugene V. Debs hiring scab labor.

The Socialist further goes on and makes an extended quotation from the Unionist, where it brazenly trumpets the direct lie that the socialists are fighting trades unionism. The most cowardly insult is added to the injury done to that hero of American labor history, Debs the undaunted, by classing him with Parry, Post and Van Cleave.

The Socialist calls the traitorous Unionist "another Ananias."

All this is conclusive confirmation of the forecast the News published a year ago of what might be expected of the Western Federation in Idaho so far as politics and socialism were concerned; and over which some of the Federation "familiars" went into convulsions a few weeks ago, and raked the unabridged for epithets with which to dower the audacious editor.

The Idaho Unionist has been the direct organ of the Western Federation in Idaho. It has been supported by the money of the Federation during the prolonged period of the Federation cases. John Nugent, one of the most prominent of the Federation attorneys, had personal supervision both of its financial and editorial policy, and of its methods of circulation.

Nugent is the attorney that aspires to the nomination for governor on the democratic ticket. He is a personal, political enemy of Governor Gooding, and looks with longing eyes to see himself oust that individual from the executive chair, and settle old scores with the help of the Western Federation vote.

To this end the Socialist Party must be destroyed in Idaho, and the obedient and subservient Unionist trots up to the Democratic halter, and discharges its vomit over Gene Debs, a man that neither it nor its attendant flunkies are fit to wipe the noods of.

The Unionist from the first has carried a veiled contempt for the socialists. Its policy was to use them as long as they would beg and do the work and cough up the money for the trials. It was supported by money that socialists furnished in the greatest trades union trial in history, and yet it turns and traduces the source from which it has drawn its sustenance.

It has been guilty of some of the foulest slanders ever heaped upon the Socialist Party leaders; and the exceeding virulence, bold atrocity and baselessness of the attacks point indisputably to the conclusion that their filth was instigated by those who wished to use organized labor for purposes of political policy in the interest of capitalist government.

Well, Debs and socialism have had to endure such traitorous slanders from the Judases of labor before, and have emerged brighter and stronger from every such coward's stroke in the dark. And labor marches on victorious, over the bodgies of its slimy

camp spies, whither the dawn of human joy and equal opportunity waits to greet the toilers of the world with its new and hope-inspired splendor.

LOCAL WORKING CLASS PRESS.

To show that the News is not alone in the strenuous efforts it has made to impress upon the socialists of the country the indispensable necessity of supporting a home class press if they are to make any successful fight against capitalist government, we give two quotations this week from other socialist papers, one the Buffalo Herald of New York, and the other Common Sense of Los Angeles, California.

There is not the slightest doubt that if the Buffalo socialists are ever going to make any headway in local affairs they must have a paper to fight their local battles. There is practically no movement in New York state outside of New York City. The socialists there never seem to have developed the responsibility to thoroughly cover state organization.

Consequently the local fight must be a home fight, and it must fight the capitalist press. The Buffalo socialists should do everything in their power to support the Herald.

The struggles that Bradford, on Common Sense, is making are a disgrace to those that are always shouting REVOLUTION! and doing little else. We met this young man at the convention. He was one of the California delegates. He is one of the intense, scholarly, energetic kind that will go to the length of life itself in support of an ideal. And just because he will the socialists (?) have no more conscience than to turn him out of his house for rent, and pinches and starves along while most of those who are reading his paper and depending on it to fight their local battles, are living in comfort, and some of them in luxury. They don't even think of an old-fashioned donation party, such as used to be given the preachers; or to give a dance or a social once in a while expressly for him.

You'll never have local socialist movements till you have a local socialist press, and the sooner you remember that socialist activity that amounts to anything, like charity, begins at home, the sooner we'll get somewhere.

We met a man the other day who refused to subscribe for Common Sense and who told us that he was a resident of this city and a subscriber to the "Appeal to Reason" for the last ten years. He did not know that the socialists had a ticket in the field in the last municipal campaign. He is just as valuable to our local fight in the cause, as that man is for true christianity who aspires for heavenly mansions and resigns to live in hell.—Common Sense, Los Angeles.

The Need of a Local Paper.

Comrade Wagenknecht, state organizer of Washington and delegate to the national convention, called at the Herald office last week, and among other things the discussion turned to the party press. Comrade Wagenknecht expressed his opinion that the development of the socialist press must come along local lines. This is the same view that we have held ever since the Herald was started. The Socialist Party will never be able to win a city of any size unless it takes a definite position on all local questions claiming the attention of the voters of any city. The voters will want that particular question discussed in a practical manner and will not listen to a general discussion of the Socialist Philosophy; and it is here, then, that the local paper is mostly needed. We have some comrades who claim that the Appeal to Reason and the Chicago Daily are all-sufficient. We know that the Appeal is an excellent paper to hand to the unconverted, and the Daily is in a class all by itself; but of what assistance could these papers be to our local in a local question. Take, for instance, the new Charter, or to open the parks for the use of public meetings, or the use of school houses for public meetings without the restrictions that are thrown around the school houses now. It is the local paper that must take up these issues. It is the local paper that brings notice of your meetings and doings of the movement. And it is up to every comrade to spread the circulation of his local paper.—Buffalo Herald, N. Y.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND TEMPERANCE.

The history of how the temperance resolution came to be incorporated in the American socialist platform presents certain interesting phases.

In Europe the socialist movement is virtually a temperance movement. The socialist leaders consider it obligatory upon them to stand openly for the highest ideals in the interest of the working class, and they oppose all tendencies to intemperance, personally and otherwise.

Here in America the condition is rather curious. While there is no doubt that as a rule the socialists are

the most self-respecting and moral of the working class, still the locals have never distinguished themselves in the way of temperance advocacy, and the beer keg has been conspicuous at many of their gatherings.

Again, the Brewers' union is an organization that is almost solidly socialist. Yet we find it issuing protests against the temperance wave that has been sweeping over the country; in support of the employment of its members, of course.

In Europe the brewers are socialists, but they neither drink nor defend intemperance.

It was the Finlanders that started the temperance socialist ball rolling in this country. The executive board of the Finnish organization, by instruction of the general committee prepared a most radical prohibition memorial to the National Convention.

We print the Finnish report elsewhere this week.

In the meantime the Finns of Minnesota, who constitute one-half the membership of the party in that state, had handed an ultimatum to the party at the state convention. It was prohibition plank or bolt. So the Minnesota socialists came through on that proposition like little lambs.

Before the meeting of the convention it was rumored that the South Dakota delegates had come instructed for a prohibition plank. Inquiry among them developed that they were not pleased with the framing of the resolution they carried.

A little side talk among the delegates, those who were old and experienced workers in the party, brought out the fact that the sentiment seemed to be favorable towards a stand for temperance agitation and training by the party and its representatives, but the general opinion seemed to prevail that American prohibition under existing governments was simply a huge farce.

When the resolution came up those familiar with the wordiness of the average socialist delegate expected it to occupy half a day's heated debate at least.

But, wonder of wonders, not a single comment was offered on it—not a word. The motion carried unanimously, and the American Socialist Party stands definitely committed to a temperance policy and education.

The resolution reads: "We recognize the evils arising from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, especially those which are adulterated, and we declare that any excessive use of such liquors by the working class postpones the day of the final triumph of our cause. But we do not believe that alcoholism can be cured by an extension of police powers under the capitalistic system. Alcoholism is a disease and it can be cured best by the stopping of under-feeding, overwork and under wages which result from the present wage system."

FOR YOUNG SOCIALISTS.

The first number of the "Little Socialist Magazine" is at our desk. It certainly is a happy thought, and all parents desirous of putting the right sort of reading in the hands of their children should subscribe for the little magazine. "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If you want young people to grow up thinking rightly and truly they must look at the world from a socialist viewpoint.

This magazine is only 25 cents a year, and is published at Lawrence, Mass.

Subscribe at once and help a grand cause along.

Some working men who boast of their "independence" seem to think the only way to show it is in trying to be independent of each other. "Workers of the World, Unite."

The socialists of Montana should have their attention called to the fact that a Montana man, Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, has written a little booklet which is published by the Kerr company as one of the series of the "Pocket Library of Socialism," and ranks as No. 54. The title of the booklet is "Industry and Democracy," and its substance is an address delivered before the Western Federation of Miners in Butte. The book deals with the history of the achievement of political democracy by the working class, and is excellent to hand out as a propaganda pamphlet. Six of them can be bought for a quarter.

Send in 10 cents and receive a hundred of "Join the Party" leaflets advertising for eight million men. They attract every one's attention, especially the vast, miserable army of the unemployed, who scan them anxiously.

In his trip through Idaho and Montana, Comrade Burgess had to contend with snow, rain, hail, wind and flood, but he reports that his collections will compensate him. At every place the comrades did all that could be desired or asked, but Missoula deserves special mention, for at this place the comrades came to the front in a manner that has never been equaled in the extensive experience of Comrade Burgess.

IDAHO

THOS. J. COONROD, State Secretary.

Local Peck admitted four members May 31.

Local Kippen reports four new members.

Local Saint Anthony has reinstated with six members.

Charter was granted Local Kingston with five members.

Local Palouse orders supplies and reports several new members.

Twin Falls report 63 members and orders more supplies, expecting still others.

Idaho Falls local is building up a good membership, and order 40 due stamps.

We lose a good comrade, James Mills of Belgrade local, who goes to Kansas.

Geo. W. Murray of Tahoe sends for 19 due stamps and says: "Everything is coming our way in this neck of the woods."

Comrade Hartnett reports that he has the promise of the county courthouse for our State convention meeting place.

Local Mullan (Finnish) reports four new members admitted May 31, making a total membership of 52, while the literature sold and distributed during May amounted to \$15.

Comrade Janson reports that the Nez Perce county convention was very enthusiastic and all harmony. Fifty-nine delegates and a good strong ticket in all respects was nominated—"Old War Horses," most of them.

Comrade C. R. Tiede of Corral, writes: "I am going to try to get a local organized here soon." He sends one dollar for platforms, constitutions, etc., and expresses regrets that he has neglected his duty so long.

Wells M. Clark of Clearwater writes: "We expect to have a picnic and speaking here soon after the Fourth of July and expect Comrade Untermann to address the gathering. We want to carry this county at the coming election."

SPEECH CAUSES COMMENT.

Comrade Holtkamp of Glendive sends us in a clipping from the Dawson county molder of public opinion, and we print his comments on the same. He writes: "Your speech was the talk of the town on the following day. One old man by the name of Helman wrote me to tell you that you made a hundred votes. He says, 'While we are not allowed to talk very much where we work we will make up for it in votes. A car load of men were locked up in jail hungry last night, and driven out of town hungry this morning, and the report is out now that a hundred or more are due here tonight. Hungry in a land of plenty! Is it any wonder that men become desperate?'"

"Ida Crouch-Hazlett, editor of the Socialist Party, gave a street address in front of the opera house last Friday evening and was given a respectful hearing by quite an audience. The only trouble with the lady is that, like other Socialists, she has some very pretty but very impracticable ideas, and like all the others of her propaganda she argues in circles and never gets anywhere."—Dawson County Review.

"Arguing in circles! And never getting anywhere! That is an old dodge, Brother Metcalf, and will not hold water. Why do the old party speakers avoid meeting socialists in debate? Are they afraid that they will get caught somewhere in this circle that leads nowhere, and be unable to find their way out? Where has the G. O. P. gotten to with its prosperity which it promises every election? Hundreds of thousands of working men are now looking for the full dinner pail which the prosperity shouters have failed to fill. Yes, it's a great system, brother. Where in a land of plenty millions are wanting for the necessities of life. But in spite of all this we will soon hear from the old party speakers, 'Vote for the Grand Old Party! Vote it straight! etc. Vote for prosperity, high wages, and the Fool dinner pail, and a lot more such rot, and no doubt it will catch a lot of votes. But not so with the socialist. While we may sometimes argue in a circle, we will also circle around the polls next November and poll a vote that will surprise the world, and we will keep on circling. Circle after circle, until we shall have encircled the world, with its products for the producer, and not for a few idle rich."

"H. C. HOLT KAMP."

Anton Mlekush John Gollmyer

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The following letter from Winfield Gaylord, one of the state organizers of W. J. S. is encouraging:

"Mr. Jas. D. Graham,

Helena, Mont.

My Dear Comrade: It seemed better for my throat and lungs to cast the route for my trip further to the south, and so I shall not be likely to see you this summer.

"Nevertheless I shall want to keep in touch with you, as well as with a number of the comrades from other parts of the country, whom I met at the convention. Somehow the big-ness of our country, the diversity of its problems and the variety of its conditions bulks larger in my mind since the convention.

"And I realize the necessity of getting together more. We are not an American Socialist movement yet. We have not quite yet found out the conditions on which we can state the formula of an American Socialism. And we must do that, or we shall never be ready to take the responsibility of political power.

"The convention did a lot of things for me. I hope and believe it did a lot for the Party. But when I face a few facts, I feel keenly the need of more such gatherings. And so I hope that you and the Montana comrades will do all that you can to put the "congress" idea to the fore in the referendum. Once the comrades get a taste of its benefits in any form, they will be ready to help work it over onto a better basis than it is now has—should that prove to be really necessary. What we want is a Congress of American Socialists. That it should be entirely confined to our present party membership may not even be clear. It might be well to enlarge it after a while to take in trade unionists not otherwise affiliated, who would be willing to send delegates.

"I hope to be doing some more lecturing next winter, possibly in Chicago again. And I should like very much to be gathering some fresh material on the live topics. Out in your country you have the immigration spectre to face. I had hoped to be able to study it at close range this summer. But my trip will not go that far. I wish that you and Comrade Hazlett would send me such material as you find loose out there among the rocks that would be pertinent and moveable. I shall be more than glad to send an occasional contribution to the Montana News, if that would help put me on your list.

"And then, I realize more than ever since the convention "perspective" helps me to see things at long range, that the problem of the party press is a real one. It is probably partly due to the fact that we are passing from the merely propaganda sheet stage to that of the newspaper. The present status of the party press is a test at once of the press and its quality, and of the stage of development of the movement. We can move only about so fast, and are hindered by undeveloped editors no more than by an undeveloped movement. When the movement is fullgrown or mature it will demand and will secure a more mature style of publication.

"I seem to see the necessity for two or three things, which are probably now in process of development. First, weekly (and later, daily) papers, local in character and circulation, developing local and state organizations and furnishing news for these movements. Second, sectional or district weeklies and monthlies, unifying and connecting the related states and neighborhoods, helping to

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give consistency and continuity to the movement in its efforts to handle the problems arising out of—say, southern, Pacific, western, central, and eastern—conditions peculiar to the various localities. Third, national monthly and quarterly reviews, aiming to gather up and reflect and unify the varying lines of interest and action as they appear throughout the nation and the continent.

"Is it too much to say that we shall not have an American Socialism until we have a fairly well developed American Socialist Journalism? I think not. (Of course, those who expect to win in 1908 don't need these.)

"This letter is quite too long now, but I hope that you will be able to get through it in time to answer me some time this summer. Address me care the National office after June 15th.

"Best wishes to all the comrades, especially Comrade Hazlett. I appreciated the work of all of you at the convention.

"Sincerely yours,
"WINFIELD R. GAYLORD."

Socialist Headquarters, 124 East Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo., June 12.

We, the members of Local Colorado Springs of the Socialist Party, hereby issue a call for funds to carry on the defense of the six comrades, Walker C. Smith, Kenneth M. Smith, Henry C. Darrah, Richard Woodward, Philip Engle, and John Corelli, now under arrest for speaking on the streets of the "City of Millionaires."

We feel that these arrests are but a part of a systematic attempt of the capitalist class to suppress free speech in the United States, and we will fight the cases until a decision is rendered in our favor, even though they be carried to the highest tribunal in the land.

As this fight is your fight we ask that you do not delay this important matter but remit your donation, however small, at once.

Defense of Free Speech Committee, H. C. DARRAH, Chairman, KENNETH M. SMITH, WALKER C. SMITH,

Poet's Corner

TO MY SISTER ELIZABETH.

(Her Shade Is With Me Now.)
 By Dr. L. E. Holmes, Helena, Mont.
 Last night in slumbers light I dreamed, I dreamed of thee,—
 How very dear in boyhood life thou wert to me!
 From Memory's grave rose up her buried dead,—in truth,
 Our life of play and love there buried since our youth.
 The cares of life soon took our toiling hands apart;
 Only our love was left in Memory's buried heart.
 The beauty is now left the withered rose and gone,
 Only its fragrance still, like love of love forehorn.
 So I of thee, of thee forehorn, so soon bereft.
 Have but a pain, a dream, the grave of love now left.
 But in that sorrow dream—so strange! love made sweet pain
 The hurt of heart, and vain; I would so dream again!
 Yes, all this life away from thee, child sister mine—
 Only those early years I love so yet were thine!
 Never since then—what pain! Before so tenderly
 Our hearts did intertwine and thou didst care for me!
 Hardly since youth I've touched thy tender beautiful hand—
 What pain! Wert tired waiting thou in earth's low land?
 My dream did moan of thee, like what to me did seem
 Like sorrow o'er a grave one visits in a dream.
 But sweet to me the pain—that memory dream of loss;—
 So mixed it was of earth and heaven like love's dear cross!
 Thy life is crowned in death. To soothe this pain I bear,
 I write—and it doth ease my heart like a sweet prayer.

Do you sit down and pout because the International Socialist Party isn't run your way? Don't you think you'd better help along anyhow, and learn more about it afterwards?

Butte, Mont., June 12, 1908.

Dear Comrade:—There will be something doing soon in regards to report and remittance. Our local is in anything but a satisfactory shape. Could we have some of the assistance from the unions that we at one time had in this part of the woods it would help very much. Think Con McHugh and myself will have to see if we can not make some impression on the members of the local by sending them a bill through the mail. Hoping that your health is much improved and that things will go well at your end of the line, will close.

Fraternally yours,

H. S. DAVIS,
 Secretary Local Butte.

Bear Creek, Mont., June 7, 1908.

Jas. D. Graham:
 Dear Comrade:—Inclosed find One Dollar and Thirty-five Cents (\$1.35) to pay for dues for the month of June for nine members of the new Bear Creek Local, which Comrade Hudson organized June 3. Please send charter for Bear Creek Local to Lars A. Oline, Bear Creek, Mont.
 Bear Creek promises a fine field for a local and I think if we had a few speakers in this locality we could easily poll a majority vote at the fall election. If you happen to get any speakers, we could make seven dates for them around here.

Send Comrade Oline some sample copies of the Montana News to distribute among the miners, also send him some sub cards. I think you would get several subs that way.
 Yours for the Revolution,
 EDWIN S. DEW.

No bunch of delegates was shown more honor in the convention than those from Montana. From every side were heard tributes to the splendid work that is so bravely being attempted here in the face of such heavy odds. Think what it means to have all the freakisms kept out that have cursed other states. There is no state fight in Montana. What there are of us hang together and work together. No false issues separate us. Differences of organized labor are thrashed out on the side. We believe that the working men of Montana are so well posted that no fake labor party like the Heinze party can sweep the state. The "Free (?) Lance" is trying the game in the interest of the Amalgamated boosters for the Clark democracy. But the union men who are running it and are traitors to their class interests are not receiving much encouragement. Indeed the class-conscious part of the working class look upon them with contempt. Montana is growing in class spirit, class pride, and class intelligence. Let us work harder.

International

The Belgian Socialist Victories.

The most conspicuous feature of the elections which took place in Belgium recently was the success of the socialists, who gained five seats in the Chamber of Deputies, whilst the Liberals lost three and the Clericals two—a loss which reduces the government majority from twelve to eight. The new Chamber will consist of 87 Catholics, 42 Liberals, 36 Socialists and one Christian Democrat. Had there been a general election throughout Belgium the Socialists would have scored a much greater victory, and the government of Clericals would have been turned out. As it was, the elections took place in four provinces only, and out of a total of 166 seats only 81 have been contested. The socialist gains are attributed by M. Vanderveelde partly to the government policy with regard to the Congo, and partly to the increase of Trade Unionism. Since 1904, for example, the number of organized miners alone has increased from 15,000 to 60,000. In the elections for the senate it is reported that the socialists have gained three seats and the government two, whilst the Liberals have lost five. The government gain of two has the effect of increasing the majority in the senate from 14 to 18.

Germany.

Returns show that the socialist victory in the Prussian Landtag elections were even greater than was at first supposed. In addition to the socialists who were elected from Berlin, two other seats were captured—one in Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin, and another in the Hanover district.

It is generally taken that this invasion of this most conservative of all parliaments will compel a revision of the electoral law, and an extension of the right of suffrage. The gain of the socialists was largely made at the expense of the free thinkers and the national liberals.

Among the socialists elected from Berlin was Dr. Carl Liebnicht, son of the well known socialist agitator, who for so many years led the socialist forces in the reichstag, and who is at the present time confined in jail for treason because of his publication of a work attacking militarism. Another socialist member is Ledebour, a member of the Reichstag and one of the most effective fighters in the German socialist movement.

The reactionary press is crying for a maintenance of the old "three class" system of elections, as the only protection against the capture of the Prussian parliament by the Socialists. On the other hand, the presence of seven active socialists in that body will give an organized form to the agitation for extension of the suffrage that may easily mean success in the near future.

The most notable result of the elections to the Diet or Legislature, which were held throughout Prussia recently, was the election of at least five Social Democrats, four of whom were victorious in Berlin districts and one in a district of Hanover. This is the first time that any socialist has been chosen to the Prussian Diet. It is yet uncertain whether the Social Democracy has carried more than these five seats.

While the members of the Reichstag or Parliament of the German Empire are elected by equal manhood suffrage, the Prussian legislative elections are held on a plan which is carefully devised to keep control in the hands of the propertied classes. In each district the voters are divided into three classes, according to their wealth, so that a few rich men cast one-third of the votes, a somewhat larger number of well-to-do men another third, and all the remaining workingmen and peasants cast only one-third.

The socialists have been making a strenuous campaign for the establishment of equal suffrage. In the electoral contest just closed, they have particularly attacked the Radicals, who have always professed themselves favorable to equal suffrage, but in practice have always betrayed it.

The success of the Social Democracy in five districts under such conditions, indicates that a considerable number of the professional and small trading classes must have become disgusted with Radical hypocrisy and thrown in their lot with the workingmen.—Daily Call.

May 15, 1908, a law issued by the Imperial Reichstag of Germany went into effect by which women for the first time in the history of the country are permitted to join political associations and to attend political meetings and conventions. Since the passage of the law Die Gleichheit, the woman's paper edited by Clara Zetkin, which has a circulation of 600,000 readers, has urged all women to disband their clubs and join the Social Democratic party. June 3 the election took place with its chief issue universal suffrage for women as well as men.

National

The National Executive committee will meet at 10 a. m., Thursday, June 11, at National Headquarters.

Successful and largely attended state conventions were held in Utah, May 20th and in Arkansas June 1 and 2.

The State convention of Michigan will be held at 93 Canal street, July 4th, in Grand Rapids, beginning at 1 p. m.

State convention of Tennessee will be held in the City of Memphis beginning Saturday July 4th and will continue in session July 5th.

Charters have been granted by the National office to locals in unorganized states as follows: House, New Mexico, six members; McCook, Neb., twelve members.

By recent referendum James Murray of Concord was elected member of the National committee and W. H. Wilkins of Claremont, N. H., was re-elected state secretary.

Local secretaries are again requested to supply the National office with street address rather than post office box number. This information is important for speakers.

Comrade Ringler, state secretary of Pennsylvania, reports expulsion of William Hagaman by Local Philadelphia for participating in capitalistic policies in a recent primary election.

The official report of the vote in the state election, held in April in Louisiana, shows 1247 votes for the socialists candidates for governor, as against 995 cast in the year 1904.

A Young Men's Progressive club, composed mostly of young Poles, has been organized by the Milwaukee socialists. The club is not confined to party members or socialists. The object is propaganda by means of debates on various subjects of the day.

The committee on style for the platform adopted by the National committee and composed of Comrades Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee, and A. M. Simons, reported on June 4. The authoritative publication will not appear until adopted by the Party referendum; in the mean time a reprint of the committee's report will be issued. Price \$1.50 per thousand, postpaid. The referendum ballots for the platform and constitution will be distributed to state secretaries and in a few days.

The State convention of the Socialist Party of the state of New York will be held in New York City, July 4th and 5th. The basis of representation is by counties: Each county being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional delegate for every 50 members or major fraction. In conjunction with the State convention a Socialist Women's State Conference will be held in New York City, July 4th and 5th, the representation being two delegates from every local or branch of the Socialist Party. The purpose of this conference will be to outline plans for a more energetic agitation among women.

As a result of instructions of the New Jersey State Socialist convention which just closed its session at Elizabeth, N. J., the New Jersey state committee met at Socialist headquarters in Newark, Monday night. A sub-committee of four, consisting of G. H. Strobell, Harry Carless, G. H. Goebel, and W. B. Killingbeck was elected and instructed to proceed to Paterson and interview the authorities, endeavoring in a peaceful way to secure a revocation of the order prohibiting street speaking. In event of refusal, secretary of the committee will call an extra session of the state committee for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings in restraint of the authorities who are violating the constitutional privilege of free speech and assemblage.

The authorities of Dayton and Springfield, Ohio, induced by the Manufacturers' Association, have declared war on socialist street meetings. A number of arrests have been made in each town. In Dayton those arrested were discharged by the presiding judge. However, the city council has passed an ordinance, which has for its only purpose the stopping of socialist agitation and goes into effect this day. The fight at this point is about to be renewed. In Springfield the authorities have arrested three comrades, breaking up the first meeting. At the second meeting, a police sergeant mounted the box and announced that while they intended to stop the street meeting, they had prepared and lighted the city hall, and that it was at the disposal of the audience, but had meetings were not the issue and three more comrades were arrested.

Women's Clubs

THE WOMAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Jessie M. Mollie, writing in the May number of the International Socialist Review, speaks as follows:

"It makes very little difference whether we approve of a separate organization of socialist women or not. We have one—a real, live, revolutionary movement, writing its own literature, managing its own newspapers, planning its own campaign.

"It does not have the same name in every state or even in every city. In Philadelphia it is the Socialist Woman's Educational club, in California, the Woman's Socialist club; in New York City, Socialist Women of Greater New York. This city is the home also of the Woman's National Progressive League. In Chicago there is the Woman's Socialist League; in St. Louis the Woman's Socialist club, while in Kansas City we have the Woman's Progressive League. In Great Falls, Montana, there is the Socialist Woman's Improvement club, and in Fargo, North Dakota, the Woman's Socialist club; in Seattle the Woman's Socialist club. And so I might go on through all the states and territories of the nation, naming the cities and towns with their respective clubs."

The Social Democratic Woman's Society of New York, at a meeting at which Mrs. Cobden Sanderson delivered a lecture on "Socialism and Woman," passed a resolution memorializing the Socialist Party to take up some specific work for the woman part of the working class.

It is well known now how the Socialist Party responded to this cry by creating a National Woman's committee, and how a national woman organizer has been appointed in the person of Miss Anna Maley of New York.

But there is something more wanting still. In some way there must be a connecting chain between all these women at local points, some of whom are socialists and in the party, and multiple others who would associate themselves with a movement of protest and revolt against social conditions, if they were assured some personal method of expression and work in it, in company with their own sex.

Where these clubs are already organized they feel lonesome swinging along alone, and feel the need of communicating with the great world of their sisters outside.

There are serious objections to a national Woman's Socialist organization. These objections came to the front in material form at the National convention four years ago in connection with Mrs. Wenonah Stevens Abbott's Socialist Woman's Union, which made an effort to obtain national recognition. Mrs. Abbott was a California woman and the Union had started and become somewhat widespread in that state. But it was painfully apparent in the course of the discussion of the Woman's Union that even the leaders were very poorly grounded in the principles of socialism, and the danger was recognized of a large national organization existing, calling itself socialist over which the official party would have no control.

These objections were still apparent at Chicago this year; and it is because of these obstacles that the Chicago Woman's Branch, which is an integral part of the Socialist Party, is quite noisily opposed to a national woman's organization.

Still there is an urgent cry for this independent woman's work, women helping themselves, learning to creep first, and then walk, ramifying out to all women, attached or unattached, who feel the pressure of economic bondage, and who want to learn to be a strong part of this international revolt.

It is the opinion of the writer that some sort of a national federation of all these local woman movements would furnish the requisite connecting chain; as a "Federation of Woman's Socialist Clubs;" or "Federated Woman's Economic Clubs;" or something along that line.

The work of federation would have to be done by some woman working outside the authority of the national organization. The National Woman's committee might undertake the task, but it would probably be too heterogeneous for them.

At any rate if the Federation existed the different clubs could enter upon a line of cooperative work that would greatly enhance the interest and the benefits.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

The National committee is now voting on motions numbers 21 and 22: the former providing for a leaflet giving the instances in which the troops, the state or federal, have been used against the strikers, and that so far as possible the politics of the officers in authority calling for and granting the troops shall be given. The latter motion provides for a leaflet dealing with the Tobacco Trust and Night Riders. Vote will close June 30.

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REPORT OF FINNISH TRANSLATOR

(Continued from Page One.)

veins are filled with the same blood can not be quiet and listen while the others are doing something. While the Finnish comrades have maintained their own organization, supported the National party and responded to many calls for funds to aid the unions during the strikes, and for other purposes of general importance for the working class in this country, they have gladly and joyfully helped the movements in Finland and Russia, reaching their hands deeply into their pockets to meet the financial needs of the comrades on the other side of the ocean. The keen fight for this principle waged within the lines of the Finnish population in this country has sharpened the class issue and cleared the road for Socialism, so that it now is easy to reach the unorganized with our propaganda.

Knowing that the Socialist Party of America stands firmly for the complete emancipation of the wage workers and for the greatest benefit to the working class, and realizing the intellectual and personal misery of those using the intoxicating liquors as a beverage (and understanding the policy of old parties in trying to maintain the system of manufacturing and distributing the liquors and using the method as one of the strongest weapons against the awakening of the proletariat, therefore the sympathy among the Finnish comrades generally is favorable to the temperance and prohibition movement, and for this reason the executive board of the Finnish organization, by instruction of the general committee, prepared the following suggestion to the National convention, which is herewith submitted for consideration.

"Whereas, it is self-evident to all class conscious members that the using of intoxicating liquors is dangerous for humanity; that it weakens the thinking ability, enfeebles enthusiasm, is a check to activity, and its every influence is debasing rather than ennobling.

"Further, as victims, lacking the power of determination, are an easy prey to politicians pursuing self-interest.

"Whereas, it is a fact that the capitalist parties pick up all possible reforms just for the mere purpose of catching votes, and using the reforms for bait; for instance, the Hears party in New York and Dunne in Chicago, in past municipal elections.

"And, Whereas, it is known that the program of the republican party as a whole actually is included in the program of the Socialist Party, so it can be assured that the Socialist Party accepting the prohibition law, and inserting the plank in the party program, would cut out every chance for the existence of the prohibition party.

in which many otherwise possessing the Socialist principles are now enrolled. The illustration can be taken from the Socialist party of Finland, where this plank has been inserted into the party platform, its adoption has been a great factor in the advance and increase of the party in Finland."

"Immediately after the adoption the public supporting the prohibition law was ready to join with the party and willing to help the Socialists in elections by all their might. The Socialist representatives in the Finnish Parliament must be credited for the bill recently passed, which prohibits manufacturing, selling and importation of all kinds of intoxicating liquors in Finland."

A majority of the Finnish population of America are energetic in the temperance movement, and so occupied thereby as to exclude them from participation in the class contest.

The tendency of the prohibition movement is for the general welfare and uplift of the human race, and in this sense is in accord with the ideals and purposes of the Socialist Party."

"We, therefore, recommend that a plank prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be inserted in the Party Platform."

The necessity of establishing and maintaining a translator's office for every nationality should be apparent to everyone. "As far as the Finns are concerned, there is no doubt that both the National and Finnish organizations are greatly benefited by the office, and I think the same result could be reached among other nationalities. My opinion, however, is that the main thing is first to get good organizers of different nationalities, the kind who are well acquainted with the tactics of the party, and set them on the feet to explain the importance of trying to get posted with the party affairs and into closer touch with the party organization. I therefore suggest that the National convention consider this proposition most seriously from the standpoint, not of trying to establish translator's offices and offering to any nationality something which is not wanted or called for, but making all efforts to create the sentiment among the members that everyone ought to take an active part in the movement and the vital importance of securing a general knowledge of the movement of all the Socialist forces. This kind of work will require, not agitation, but organizers who themselves are interested in the propaganda of forming one solid, unbreakable organization, and as long as there is a large number of persons in the party membership who are unable to speak and understand the prevailing language it can not be done without establishing and maintaining national translator's offices. These offices should be located at the National Headquarters and maintained under the direction of the National Executive committee.

Fraternally submitted,
 VICTOR WATIA,
 National Finnish Translator.

State Department

SOCIALISM AN ISSUE.

Comrades:—President Roosevelt in a message to congress on April 27th made an attack on Socialists and Socialism. In so doing Theodore Roosevelt not only recognized Socialists as opponents worthy of his "stick" but put Socialism in a position where it can be made an issue in the forthcoming campaign.

All that is now required to make Socialism the issue, is more activity on the part of the Socialists. Spread the light. Carry on the agitation more aggressively, and do not let up until the votes are counted next November. The Socialists of the Northwest have great opportunities before them. Socialists can be elected this year to the state legislatures of Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

The News is making special preparations to do effective work in the above named states and will be the only Socialist paper published that will deal with the local situation, thereby making itself a valuable investment in the campaign. All that is now required is to get the non Socialists in your vicinity to reading the News, so that they may become acquainted with the workings of the Socialist Party in their immediate vicinity.

Will you help in this effort? Will you help to force the old parties to fight Socialism this year? Will you help make Socialism an issue in your district in the coming campaign?

You can do so by going out and soliciting six subscriptions to fill the enclosed subscription blank. Do not delay. Every day is of value to the Socialist movement. "Socialism in Our Day", should be our watchword and issue in this campaign.

Comrade Dervoss of Delpine, Mont., renews his sub.

The following letter sounds good for future work:

Comrade Wetmer of Miles City sends in an extra sub.

Comrade Edith Schnick of Lewistown sends in six subs.

Mrs. John Beard writes from Meridian, Calif., and encloses stamps for some extra copies of the News.

Bob Nesbit of Livingston sends for a thousand more letterheads for No. 168. That's what pushes things along.

The state convention will be coming on soon and you want to see that your local has a good representation. Now is the time to get in new members.

Comrade Simpson Maxwell, one of the machinists of Lombard, was in a few days ago, and took out a card as a member at large. He also proffered his services to help set up the linotype.

Phillipsburg, Darby, Como, Hamilton, Stevensville, St. Regis and Deborgia all have a fine lot of socialists, and they will make their respective valleys echo with socialist propaganda this fall.

The International Socialist Review is a publication that should be in the hands of every socialist who has got past the kindergarten stage. Review and Montana News together \$1.25. Regular price \$1.50.

Comrade Burgess would avoid invidious distinctions, but he says that Comrades Chuning, Cubbage, Damsroski, Isaackson, Hazelton and Mercer have their names inscribed high up on his scroll of honor.

Do you realize what it means to have a fighting squadron against the capitalist class right here in Montana? If you do don't you think you had better go out and get five subs? Five half-yearly cards for \$1.00. Buy them anyway and sell them afterwards. It is your duty to do that much if you want a revolution.

We have an encouraging letter from Comrade Ambrose, cabinet member from Butte. He says it cost him \$50.00 of private money to go to the convention. Local socialists ought to cooperate in meeting these burdens incurred by individuals in party duties. Comrade Ambrose writes to advise assessment to meet the state convention expenses.

Comrade Herman Krogman from Crookstown, Minn., was passing through town, hunted up the socialists, left his subscription and took a number of Montana News leaflets away to distribute.

The Woman's Club of Great Falls sends \$6.00 for the linotype fund and Comrade H. P. Neville and Geo. T. Bell send \$2.00 each. Secretary Palsgrove sends \$3.00 for due stamps, \$2.00 general fund and \$2.75 for job work, hand bills; making \$17.75 from Great Falls.

Comrade Skindoe, secretary of Local Bismarck, North Dakota, sends us a local paper containing his writing on the street meeting Mrs. Hazlett held at that point. He roasted the two republican politicians who attempted to disturb the meeting as they deserved. He writes:

"I am glad to relate that you won many adherents on your visit here. I talked with a veteran of 1861 who was in the personal service of Abe Lincoln, and he said your lecture equalled old Abe's. You made a lasting impression in Bismarck. Many have asked me when you are coming back. And if your health permits and you could possibly make arrangements for a tour east please remember us. Bring my best wishes to Comrade Graham, and we send you many greetings from our local."

Comrade Carmichael of Kendall was at state headquarters last week on his way to Phillipsburg. He says Ferguson county would be glad to pay for a good man to thoroughly work the county in the interest of socialism. We are completely up against it when we have requests of this kind. The plain truth of the matter is, the workers are not to be had. A poor worker and speaker is useless—does us harm with the working men wherever he goes. The able ones seem to become intoxicated with the star route idea—that is, go thorough the country like a meteor, spouting orations, and gathering up all the loose change there is in the country, irresponsible as to the consequences of their work. What we want is some one to stay in a locality and work, and then go over his work again, and again if necessary. This is the only sort of work that will build up our political party. Now who is going to do it?

Comrade Burgess is one of the ablest and most thorough workers that the party possesses. Since the rains have stopped and the Montana News force is back at work he will return to Montana, and resume the slow and patient work he has been doing. Comrade Burgess has a wife in Seattle who is as gray-haired, good and patient, and sweet-tempered as he is. His five children are grown.

married and in lucrative positions in the world, and he asserts proudly that "they are all socialists." So that he feels that he can give the sunset years of his life to the good cause of human freedom. But the wife must live, and surely no one expects just the active workers in the Socialist Party to make all the sacrifice. At Coeur d'Alene Comrade Burgess was splendidly assisted by Henry Ballinger, an aged citizen who believes that the socialist movement is the hope of the world. This old gentleman was born in North Carolina of Quaker parentage and claims the record for having kept a diary for a longer period than any other man in the United States, nearly fifty-four years. Nearly seventy-six years of age he has lived a strictly temperate life, never tasting tobacco or intoxicants, and now looks to socialism as a field for doing good to his fellowmen.

Anent Emma Goldman's visit to Butte Comrade McHugh wrote to ask if Comrade Hazlett would meet Miss Goldman in debate. Mrs. Hazlett was filling dates en route from Chicago and did not receive the word.

The following letter comes to Mable with money for the equipment fund: You will find money order for \$3.00 to Sustaining fund, \$2.00 from Comrade Cox and \$1.00 from Yours Truly.

I did not phone or telegraph to Livingston or Billings for Comrade Hazlett as after writing to you I learned that Emma is marooned in Drummond or Missoula and we don't know when she will get here. Local authorized committee on campaign speakers last night to arrange debate between Comrade Hazlett and Emma Goldman.

Yours for the Revolution,
C. C. McHUGH.

It is enough to break the heart of a socialist to see our linotype tied up at the freight office because we have not got the money to take it out. A hundred dollars would do it. We have already paid \$870 on the machine and it is here and we can't use it because no one will help us pay the freight. If we could just get it in the office it would shut off all the expense we are at from having to rent a linotype from another printing office, and we could begin on a type of job work that we have all sorts of demand for but are obliged to turn away now because we have no machine. In Germany the party goes down into its pocket and forks up the deficit on the papers of the party, so valuable do they consider it to have a press at every point to fight the local battle against the local capitalist.

But here in America we are still in the stage of expecting the party press to support the party.

One local could easily scrape up a hundred dollars and send us. If one man lets us have the machinery to run the paper and two others donate all their time to running it and getting it out, surely some local that has a good many members that have not sacrificed very much can rake up enough to pay the freight after we have raised the money to buy the machine. Think this over at your next meeting.

FIELD WORK.

Deborgia, Mont., June 2.
Jas. D. Graham,

My Dear Comrade:—I held a good meeting here last night, but the town is torn into factions this morning. A heated discussion was carried on for hours after the close of the meeting, and then the combatants retired to invent new arguments. At an early hour the discussion was renewed and is now at fever heat.

It looks as if I shall be able to get as many as five or six to organize a local at this place.

I shall make up my report for May in a day or two. I'm now very busy, and must remain busy until train time.

It looks as if there will be something doing up in these parts, for there is a distinct trend towards the Socialist Party. The failure of the Republican and Democratic politicians to meet the socialist speakers in debate is having a wonderful effect in drawing the toilers towards the working class movement.

I have succeeded in getting six to sign the application blank, and there is a prospect that two or three more will sign. I could not get the signers together today, but they say that they will meet in a few days, and complete the organization of the Local. I have left definite instructions, so that they will have no difficulty in perfecting the work of organization.

I go from here to Salters, and from there I believe that I shall go to a logging camp that is situated near there, for I am told that it is useless to stop at Taft, and all that I have met who know about this logging camp believe that I shall do better there than in Taft.

It is now only a few minutes to train time, and I shall have to close and prepare to get off.

Fraternally,
D. BURGESS.

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WARNING TO MINERS.

Nome, Alaska, March 1, 1908.
To all Wage Workers:

The capitalist press and steamship companies, in order to further exploit the working class, will spread and are now actually spreading false reports as to the conditions at present existing in this country.

They desire to flood Seward Peninsula with unemployed working men in order that they may reduce wages, winter and summer, below outside prices, and are endeavoring to show that work will be plentiful and wages high this coming season. Employment sharks in the states are likewise circulating such reports.

As a matter of fact prospects were never worse and conditions here are an exact counterpart of those outside. But little money has been in circulation since last December; the banks have issued clearing house script which is used instead of U. S. currency; no important discoveries have been made this winter, while some of the largest mines employing the greatest number of men have been worked out. Miners and prospectors returning daily from other diggings report nothing doing, and thus swelling the army of unemployed, which consists of at least seventy-five per cent of the laboring population.

The Western Federation of Miners by thoroughly organizing the camp and strictly enforcing the closed shop, have been thus far partially able to maintain the winter scale of wages. The employers and transportation companies, knowing these facts, are trying to allure working men here, as has been stated, to so reduce wages as to compel them to work for what in reality amounts to their board. To prevent such a calamity to the working class the Western Federation of Miners warns all working men to keep away from this country during the coming summer.

North, east, south and west of the peninsula most unfavorable reports as to the alarming conditions from a miner's point of view are constantly arriving. In fact, every working man who arrives here is one more out of work, and he himself is his passage money out of pocket.

And once here, how are you going to get out? Hundreds here are daily asking themselves the same question. Take heed therefore of this warning, fellow workers; stay away from the Seward Peninsula during 1908. If you have contemplated coming up here, change your mind and stay where you are.

Published by authority of
Local 240 of the Western Federation of Miners.

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