

## MILLIONS OF CHILDREN SUFFER FROM POVERTY

Are Denied the Common Necessities of Life, Particularly Adequate Nourishment.

The current number of The Independent contains a powerful article on "The Physical Condition of Our School Children," by John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," and other works.

He writes that while he had estimated at 2,000,000 the number of school children in the United States who are "victims of poverty which denies them common necessities, particularly adequate nourishment," the recent investigation of the committee on the physical welfare of school children shows that his figures were too small. If the conditions in New York are typical, there must be something like 12,000,000 school children in the United States suffering from physical defects, a very large proportion of which are directly or indirectly due to poverty. He says in part:

"If the 1,400 children observed and examined by the committee are to be taken as typical of school children throughout the United States there must be something like the following conditions:

Suffering from malnutrition...1,248,000  
Suffering from enlarged glands.....5,460,000  
Suffering from bad teeth...8,988,000  
Suffering from defective breathing.....7,092,000

"Some of the children suffer, of course, from more than one defect, some, indeed, from all four. It is impossible to separate them accurately, but the figures cited are terribly significant. I confess that I cannot comprehend the attitude of mind which can remain passive in face of these awful figures. How it is possible for any human being to remain indifferent to the fact that the investigations made go to show that there are probably 41,600 children in New York city victims of a disease produced in the vast majority of cases by lack of food, victims of terrible starvation similar to that which annually claims so many victims in India? How can we ignore that awful total of 1,248,000 such victims in the nation?"

"At the present time, when the tide of poverty is rising higher than ever, when great armies of unemployed men and women workers through our streets, the number of child victims is very greatly increased. What are we going to do about it?"

"In Bradford, England, they have recently adopted the act which permits local school authorities to feed their pupils. More than eight hundred children are being fed daily (they feed only the poor and necessitous, practically the starving), and, I am informed, the results are astonishing. Children learn when they are fed who cannot learn when they are hungry."

"Aristotle knew that more than two thousand years ago. The anthropologists have taught us that races and individuals alike reach the highest point of mental energy and moral vigor when the maximum of physical development is reached. Darwin showed that in his 'Descent of Man,' common everyday experience proves it. It is "

small use to waste our time and resources while we 'teach.'

"The proposal of Professor Fisher and others that a federal bureau of public health be established, with its chief in the cabinet, is a good one. There is hardly a more urgent need today than attention to the national physical welfare. But in the meantime, at once, it seems to me to be the duty of our local governing bodies to take up the question of feeding the school children."

### LETTER OF GUY WILLIAMS.

National Committee Member of Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., June 1, 1908.

Dear Comrade Barnes: For some time I have been thinking of a method of making our membership more constant and permanent, and think the bulletin is the best way of bringing it to the attention of the members. We are constantly getting new members and losing others. When I was attending the convention a Chicago comrade told me that in the last five years Local Cook county had taken in somewhere between six and ten thousand new members, yet there is less than one thousand to show for it today. What a force of speakers Chicago could keep going if they had ten thousand dues paying members now.

The greatest problem before the party is not how to GET members, it is "How shall we KEEP our members."

In most of our locals half the membership is in arrears all the time. It requires enormous effort to visit them and get their dues, in fact it is impossible. Now can we not devise some plan of inducing our members to attend meetings, pay their dues and keep in good standing? American workmen are so used to leaving their masters take care of their policies that it is difficult to make them fully realize the necessity of maintaining a political organization both in campaign season and out. So we see thousands become inactive after each campaign, while only the most vigilant and those almost fanatical in their persistence remain.

We make prodigious sacrifices of time and effort to get them in to the party, then too often we trust to luck to hold them.

In some countries the co-operative movement is so allied with the party that those who might become somewhat indifferent to the party politically at times, have their interest maintained by this economic means. But the justification of industry in America is too far advanced for any great success to attend similar efforts in this country. Some kind of fraternal insurance would, however, be within our reach and induce many to keep in good standing on account of the insurance during those lulls between campaigns. The "campaign socialists" would become regular members and contribute to the funds even if they did not work regularly. At the

end of every campaign our party practically goes to pieces.

Then, too, capitalism keeps millions of us frequently moving. When a member moves he often neglects to move his militant socialism along with his furniture. He may neglect to transfer his membership to the new ward and get in touch with the comrades there. But he does not fail to transfer his membership in his lodge; there he makes new friends, the party is first neglected, then forgotten until next election. His lodge has become the center of his social life. I believe we can combine the insurance and social features with the political so that comrades will first seek out the party when they move. One labor union has a mutual aid fund to which only good standing members are eligible. The dues are 60 cents per year, assessments (50 cents on \$500, \$1 on \$1,000 protection) are levied when death makes necessary. Benefits are not paid unless the member was also in good standing in the union. The officers tell me that the danger of losing the insurance makes members more careful to keep their union dues paid up, while others are induced to join and become loyal unionists through it. About 80 per cent have advantage of this and the result is seen in fewer desertions than before. The 80 per cent of members give the officers less work in collection of their dues than do the 20 per cent who are not in the mutual aid association.

Now I believe something of this kind will give results which will make the Socialist party a better drilled party, a larger party, a political force, and remember FORCE is pronounced with a tightly pressed lips in this case.

The Social-Democratic party of Germany has 500,000 (half a million) dues paying members. When we learn how to KEEP those who join in the ranks, we will soon rival the German party. We have many socialists but few are at work in the party.

Let us get them in, but above all let us do something to keep those who come to us.

## SOCIALIST SOCIETY

THIRD YEAR OF INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIETY IS MOST SUCCESSFUL.

### NEW CHAPTERS ORGANIZED

Addresses Made by Prominent Socialists Before Students of Colleges.

The Intercollegiate Socialist society has just completed its third and by far the most successful year of its existence. Largely through the efforts of its organizer, Frederick H. Merrick, flourishing undergraduate chapters for the study of socialism have been established during the past season in Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, the University of Pennsylvania, New York university, Barnard and the New York university law school. Visits have been made by the organizer to several other colleges, where a sentiment has been started which will no doubt crystallize in the formation of undergraduate chapters within the next year or two. Miss Mary R. Sanford and Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, members of the executive committee, made trips in the interest of the society to Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, Vassar and Smith colleges, at each of which they gave informal talks to the young lady students and paved the way for further meetings. Under the auspices of the society, furthermore, John Spargo, Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Edmond Kelly, Robert W. Bruere and others have addressed large bodies of students at various eastern and western colleges.

Nor have the activities of the I. S. S. been confined to college undergraduates. February 28 the society held its first dinner in New York, attended by near two hundred men and women, chiefly collegians, and addressed by Rev. M. F. Kerr, Edmond Kelly, Morris Hillquit, Robert Bruere and Alexander Irvine. At that meeting the New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist society was formed. This organization is open to all college men and women in New York and vicinity desirous of studying socialism. It holds monthly meetings at which are discussed the various phases of socialism, and bids fair to be of no little value in clarifying the minds of collegians on this important subject.

Its officers are: W. H. Kelly, president; Miss J. W. Hughan, vice president; H. de Fremery, second vice president; H. W. Laidler, treasurer, and W. Feigenbaum, secretary.

For the information of its members, both graduates and undergraduates,

the society has started the publication of a small bi-weekly pamphlet, showing the growth of the organization, giving a list of recent socialist literature, calling attention to some current event which has a bearing on socialism, and discussing briefly some objection raised against what is alleged to be socialism.

By the last referendum vote the following have been elected officers of the general society for the ensuing year: J. G. Phelps Stokes, president; Upton Sinclair, vice president; Harry W. Laidler, second vice president; Morris Hillquit, treasurer; W. J. Ghent, secretary; executive committee—Robert W. Bruere, Miss Jesse Wallace Hughan, Robert Hunter, Edmond Kelly, Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole, Ernest Pool, Miss Mary R. Sandford, Leroy Scott, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, George H. Strobel, Miss Elizabeth Butcher has also been elected to represent the New York society.

The Intercollegiate Socialist society was formed September 12, 1905, as a result of a call issued by Oscar Lovell Triggs, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Clarence S. Darrow, William English Walling, J. G. Phelps Stokes, B. O. Flower, Leonard D. Abbott, Jack London and Upton Sinclair, which proposed the organization of the society for the purpose of promoting "an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women, graduates and undergraduates, through the formation of study clubs in the colleges and universities, and the encouragement of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in socialism among the educated men and women of the country." Since its inception it has distributed over 75,000 socialistic pamphlets, arranged for a large number of lectures and spread the principles of socialism in many ways.

It is supported by a small yearly dues paid by each member, and by larger sums of \$25 and more paid by the sustaining members. Any college man or woman, or anyone connected with the educational system of the country as teacher, upon the payment of the requisite dues, are eligible to membership in the society, while the honorary membership may be conferred by the executive committee upon any other person interested in the work of the society, and acknowledging that interest by the payment of dues. The annual dues collected amount to about \$700.

### FASHION FOLLIES.

It has always been fashionable to be a fool.

Nearly all fashionableness is extremely foolish, and nearly all foolishness is extremely fashionable.

In the most elite society, conventionality is an ever-acceptable substitute for character, wealth for worth, broadcloth for brain, jewels for judgment, style for sense, riches for righteousness, money for manhood, vanity for virtue, position for purity, decoration for decency, paint for piety, treasure for truth, conceit for conviction, silk for sincerity, gout for goodness, gold for godliness, culture for Christianity, polish for purpose, manners for morals.

In the dictionary and in high society, satin and Satan are not far apart.

Fashion is largely responsible for the senseless arguments heard for ages in favor of saloons, brothels, cosses and other similar abominations.

Fashion make a white shirt more important than a white life.

Fashion prohibits a man from appearing in public without a coat, but permits him to appear anywhere without a character.

Fashion is one of the principal promoters of depravity, one of the worst enemies of progress.—Harry G. Holden in July Physical Culture.

### "WHIPPING BOSS."

Angered by the sight of the lash being used on one of their number by the "whipping boss," 130 negro convicts in camp on the outskirts of Atlanta mutinied recently, prevented the whipping and then refused to work.

Aid was summoned and a strong force of guards hurried to the camp and surrounded the convicts, who at last reports were sitting on the ground in sullen defiance.

Georgia has become notorious for the brutal treatment accorded to convicts, who are hired out to contractors having a "pull" with the authorities, and are underfed, overworked and dogged on the slightest pretense.

## CONTRACT LABOR ORDER OF DAY IN ALABAMA

Mayor of Alabama Permits Coal Company to Use City Prisoners in Case of Strike.

National Organizer George H. Goebel and Comrade Waldhorst, candidate for mayor of Birmingham, Ala., were arrested for street speaking and each fined \$50. This was at the instigation of Mayor Ward. Later the mayor remitted the fine for Comrade Goebel to enable him to proceed on his route. The case of Comrade Waldhorst will be taken to a jury. The prevailing public sentiment indicates an acquittal.

About 12,000 coal miners are on a strike in the vicinity of Birmingham. This same Mayor Ward on July 29 signed a contract with the Sloss Mining company under which the city is to receive \$10 per month for its able-bodied male and female prisoners. The contract reads in part as follows: "That the coal company shall be entitled to the services of all able-bodied persons who have been convicted by the city, the company reserving the right to reject any who are not physically able to do the work. The company is required to keep the prisoners confined until their death or the end of their term."

Birmingham is under complete democratic control. Other democrats of the south evidently do not believe in free speech and answer socialist arguments with eggs, as was the case

with Comrade J. L. Fitts Saturday last in Greenville, Tenn.

These are a couple of samples of democracy at work.

The great commoner, "William Jennings" has some poor pupils.

### KEIR HARDIE WILL NOT COME.

Declining with regrets an invitation to participate in our campaign, Comrade Hardie writes as follows:

"Needless to say I most cordially wish success to Comrade Debs and the party generally. Until the working class has its own party fighting for it, upon all occasions, conditions will go from bad to worse. Here through the efforts and influence of the labor party, complete protection for trades unions has been secured. No injunctions are possible. Meals for children. Something for the unemployed, and now an old age pension will soon be an accomplished fact. In every white man's country in the world labor has its own party. The workers of the United States of America will, I feel confident, want to be in the van of progress, not lagging in the rear, and to accomplish this they must vote solid for Debs and his co-nominees.

"With fraternal greetings, I am your comrade,  
"J. KEIR HARDIE."

## "LITTLE FATHER" MEYER OF THE UNITED STATES

Following Example of Czar of Russia Will Try to Exclude Foreign Socialist Papers.

"Like cold water to the thirsty soul, such is good news from a far country!" Great news, high news came over the water last month—news that made every socialist heart beat faster!

Best of all was the news that the German social-democrats have finally broken into the Prussian landtag with seven representatives. This conservative body, chosen by what Bismarck himself pronounced the worst electoral system possible, must now shudder at the social-democratic oratory which will be launched within its sacred walls.

Another feather in the socialist cap was the cheery news that the socialist vote in Belgium had increased to 274,163 over 237,174 in 1904—a magnificent gain for a country of Belgium's size.

And the news of victory came also from France, where the socialists increased their 95,164 votes of four years ago to 195,461 votes in the recent elections.

Now the Associated Press gave us scanty news of these our gains. They even represented the French elections as a terrible socialist defeat, because the socialists lost some seats in parliament, although they gained in votes. It was only through the socialist press of Europe that we obtained the correct information about the French elections.

This misrepresentation of the Associated Press appears to have suggested a brilliant idea to our Little Father in the postoffice department at

Washington. For the authorities at Washington strongly object to news that sets the socialists in America a-shouting. And Postmaster General Meyer reasoned thus: "If we can bar the foreign socialist papers, the Americans will have to depend on the Associated Press dispatches for their information of socialist victories abroad. And thus we can prevent these ill-boding rejoicings on the part of our undesirable citizens at home."

True, this bright idea was not quite original. Czar Nicholas had it before—Czar Meyer. The Little Father of the Russians causes all periodicals entering Russia to be carefully examined. And wherever the Russian censor finds a radical thought, slap! down comes a big black stamp and covers up the thought forever. But our Little Father goes the czar one better. He will impartially shut out all foreign socialist papers and magazines. None, either blacked or unblacked, shall touch the "free" shores of America.

It is certainly a better plan than the Russian czar's. Which goes to show that Yankee ingenuity, when applied to "repressive" measures, can build up a much more energetic despotism—double-acting, reversible, up-to-date.

How proud we should be of this fact! How glorious it is that our masters are now framing a more perfect machine for keeping down the masses than the effete monarchies of Europe ever knew how to invent!—Vanguard.

## JAPS BECOMING MENACE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Judging from the recent decisions handed down by our courts, one could easily imagine himself in Tokyo or Nagasaki. For instance: Jap knocks down and drags by the hair American waitress; porter at Summit saloon, Jap, knocks down American newsboy, fined \$20; Jap cuts up laborer last week, let out on \$10 bail; Jap paper sued for libel by some of Doc Matthews' Japs, nothing doing, Jap paper has fine quail dinner.

We are going to have more of this as long as pettifoggers and shysters are going to pick candidates for judges. It is up to us to choose the judges and elect them and see that they represent America. It is time to clean the slate.

An American, last winter, out of work and starving, eating dry crusts from a restaurant, took a bottle of milk. Sixty-three days on the chain gang. Thousands of American boys

and girls out of work, Japs in their places in all kinds of stores, Japs driving automobiles, Japs learning the topography of the country far better than our soldiers. When we have war with Japan we will be in fine shape, Japs on Cedar river can poison our water supply; Japs at Port Angeles can guide the attacking hordes of the mikado; the Jap on the railroads can put our supply trains out of business, while the Jap with the automobile can scatter death and destruction in his wake. The White river valley Jap with his granary at his back, can starve us in a day. From across Lake Washington, Tacoma, Bellingham and Vancouver could pour down like a swarm of locusts consuming and destroying everything as it came. And still those traitors who employ them boast of their patriotism and fail to see that they are cutting their own throats, and some of our poor fools keep on helping to pay the

## MILK SCANDAL IS EXPOSED IN ENGLAND

Our spirited contemporary, Forward, in its last week's issue, contained a full account of a shameless system of milk and cream adulteration enforced upon a luckless local manager by the Stranraer Creamery company.

In the course of an action for damages for defamation of character, brought in the Kirkcubright sheriff court, it seems that the manager put forward a series of letters in evidence which were admitted to be genuine. From them we cull the following extracts:

December, 1906.

Add 12 gallons of water to every 100 gallons of milk received.

28th December, 1906.

Are you adding the 12 gallons to every 100 gallons as we arranged?

2nd January, 1907.

I find on counting up the quantity of milk you received . . . and the skim sent out that you are not adding anything like the proportion we mentioned to you when down.

I make it that you only added 16 gallons to the 25 per cent, instead of 30 gallons. Kindly see and make it

right in future, as it helps us with the price.

28th October, 1907.

I think you could now add about 5 gallons of water to every 100 of milk without any risk. . . . We have had some grumbling lately about quality. Are you still putting in Anato? It makes the milk look much better.

20th December, 1907.

As we are presently being harassed through having insufficient cream, you might run your cream a bit thinner. Are you presently using any gelatine? We have asked Kepps' people to send on a jar of Cesco.

Be sure and use it. Gelatine and Cesco are both thickening substances—the Cesco being used in the proportion of one pint to 17 gallons of cream.

Forward is to be congratulated upon the powerful appeal for the municipalisation of milk which it has built upon the incident, and for the clear-cut contrast it has drawn from it as between the influence of capitalism and socialism alike upon human character and the products of labour.—Labor Leader.



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EUGENE V. DEBS BEN HANFORD

WESTERN FEDERATION AND CO-OPERATION.

The recent convention of the Western Federation of Miners has recommended that its locals make a study of the Rochdale co-operative system of England with a view to the establishment of union co-operative stores whose purpose shall be to wipe out the exorbitant graft of the middle class.

It has been the fashion in American socialism to decry everything in the way of co-operative plans that have been attempted by the working class. The assertion was made that it was too late a day in the evolution of capitalism for co-operation by the people to make any headway in America. It's trusts already had too strong a hold.

Carl D. Thompson, in his "Constructive Program of Socialism", says there are three general lines along which socialism is permeating the capitalist system—political action, trades unionism, and co-operative societies.

At the present time there seems such a general disposition throughout the working class world to go into co-operative effort under various guises that it is the part of wisdom among the socialists not to discourage but to encourage such efforts. We are bound to have co-operative business if we are to beat the capitalist game. We must have it in our printing business to enable us to have our own newspapers. And perhaps the working class will get sense enough to have it along some other lines.

There is certainly a new alignment taking place in the distributive process. Both consumers and producers are getting completely disgusted with the petty, tyrannical and useless graft of the middle or merchant class. They are the harpies and the vultures of the present system of production. The trust interests are getting good and tired of them. They are grabbing too much of the surplus out of the hands of the manufacturer. They put up prices to the limit. The men go on strike in order to meet the increased cost of living, and the trust interests find themselves in trouble all along the line in order that this army of useless middlemen may live well.

It is claimed by the anarchist economists that concentration of capital is not taking place at the rate the socialists claim for it, that there is merely an association of capital instead, in the way of stockholders in large interests, wide diffusion of the retail traders, intensive farming, and that instead of the capitalist class growing less according to the Marxian theory, it is in reality increasing at an enormous rate, and forming a monumental burden upon the backs of a decreasing and more miserable producing class.

This middle class forms the most despicable swarm of parasites. The trust interests want to get rid of them and have the field to themselves; and if co-operative stores of their workers will help them to do it, it looks as though they would favor the plan. The manager of the Milwaukee, on complaint of his men at the Miles City shops, stating that they must have higher wages on account of the exorbitant prices they had to pay for everything, threatened to move the shops if prices were no more reasonable.

At Livingston there was the same grievance. The men were sending out of town for their goods, and the management intimated that they would favor a co-operative store.

The same episode has practically been repeated in connection with the workmen at Red Lodge. In the Boundary district, British Columbia, the union men told the writer that the company favored their co-operative stores, which were in a flourishing condition.

It is this most predatory merchant gang that forms the citizens' alliance that make such deadly war on organized labor. These were the creatures that vandalized the union stores in the Cripple Creek district. Lindsay, the labor hater of Helena, leader of the citizens' alliance, mayor of Helena, belonged to this predatory merchant class.

It is to the interest of the working class to hasten their extermination. After we have settled with them we are ready for big game.

OUR RED FLAG.

Recently, in Girard, Kansas, Bruce Rogers, a Socialist, who was carrying a red flag through the streets, was set upon and mobbed, and injured so badly that he had to be rescued by the sheriff. The flag was torn into shreds. The authorities knew that a lawless mob was threatening him, but did not extend its protection or attempt to enforce the law.

The beginning of the trouble was that Rogers had a red flag unfurled from his house, when a procession of old soldiers went by, and acted like a lot of mad bulls, mobbed the house, and tore down the flag.

It has been the opinion of the writer for some time that, humiliating as it is to admit the fact, it is going to be necessary for the Socialist party to make some concerted action to defend its banner the same as it is obliged to do its right to free speech and peaceable assemblage. The red flag of the International Socialist movement in no wise conflicts with any national flag. It is the emblem of an international labor organization. Those who are members of the organization have just as much right to carry it as others have to carry the W. C. T. U. banner, the banner of any fraternal organization, or the colors of any college. In fact, socialists are deprived of their rights as citizens if their banner is interfered with.

It might be a good thing for the national organization to appoint a "Red Flag Day," and let the socialists throughout the country form red flag parades and decorate homes and halls with our international banner. The national flag could be used freely also as it is simply emblematic of nationality.

There would doubtless be various encounters with authorities and officious and offensive private persons. Socialists would have to be prepared to defend their rights in the courts, which could easily be done, for there is not the slightest foundation for the commission of any outrages.

The old soldiers are certainly a very unenviable reputation for their attempts to butt into and overthrow constitutional guarantees of personal protection and free speech.

They seem to be the decaying props of rotten and degenerate capitalism.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

What has become of city water for Helena? It was stated amid the election clamor that Edwards was elected because he favored city ownership of water? Why is nothing done? No need to say that business depression makes it hard to sell bonds. Capital is simply waiting to close its jaws on a chance like this like a steel trap.

It is the only kind of an investment that is a lead-pipe cinch in the chaos of the present system. There is no security in business investments at the present time. Too much production—business is congested where then will the capitalist invest his surplus? He is only too glad to have a chance at public bonds. Property is good for that, and the property pays the taxes that furnish the interest on the bonds.

The reason Edwards don't push city water is because he is favoring the graft of the private owners who are making their fortunes over the monopoly of the water. He is working in the interest of these taxpayers as against the people. No use to expect public convenience until socialists are on our town boards.

The Richmond Foundry company at DeWils, Ill., announced a reduction of 25 per cent. The moulders went on a strike and the company engaged scabs. Last Tuesday the moulders tried to persuade the scabs to quit work and were fired upon, two men being wounded. The moulders' union did not prosecute for fear the men testing for the moulders would be victimized by the manufacturers' association.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM OF SOCIALISM.

The above is the title of a small book written by Carl D. Thompson, and published by the Social-Democratic Publishing company of Milwaukee. An explanatory title line adds: "As illustrated by measures advanced by socialists in municipal, state and national legislation." The introductory chapter is "From Theory to Achievement."

In the first division on "Generalities" occur these words:

"Socialism does not depend solely upon one line of effort, but upon many. There are at least three general lines along which it is permeating the capitalist system—political action, trades unionism and, especially in Belgium and England, co-operative societies."

The book is filled with quotations from the world's authorities on socialism. Here are the questions that the author asks, "How is socialism to come? How are you going to bring it about? What is your program?"

The book is full of figures and statistics as to the socialist victories in the world, and socialist officeholders all over the world. It is a mine of information on matters of this sort. The chapter on municipal socialism gives data on gas, water and other human comforts as administered by socialists. The following lines head the chapter:

"Every year an increasing proportion of the human family lives in cities. Here also the power and the evil of capitalism are felt most. And here every year the corporations are fighting desperately to maintain their grip upon the people. As a rule they already own all or most of the public utilities—street cars, electric light, water power and heating plants. In short, all those utilities that are most vital to the common life are already in the hands of private capitalists or are rapidly passing into them."

"The issues between these people and the corporations is just here. And so too is the issue between capitalism and socialism here. The Socialist party will use its power to prevent more of the public utilities from going into private hands. And it will fight to secure public ownership of those already in private hands."

The author asserts that wages are higher and hours of labor shorter under city ownership, and submits liberal figures to prove his statement. There is also a chapter in answer to the question, "Where will you get the money to carry out all these schemes of the socialist program?"

The chapter on "Improving the Public Schools" should be read by every socialist that wants to prepare the working class to throw off its yoke. The matter of public health and sanitation occupies a large space. The book then proceeds to state legislation. It gives an extended account of the acts of the six Wisconsin socialists in the legislature, and devotes considerable space to practical work among the farmers, Mr. Thompson being chairman of the national socialist farmers' committee.

The fourth section deals with national legislation. Under this there is a full record of the socialists in European parliaments. The book is a most interesting compendium of information for those who want to know what socialists have to do in a practical way for social regeneration. A copy should be in the hands of every worker, and all others who want accurate knowledge on the living, working, evolving socialist movement. Single copies 15 cents. Special rates by the hundred.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

Hardly a week passes without a new socialist paper springing into existence. These new publications for the most part are weeklies, started in communities where socialism has lately come into prominence. The latest publication to be announced, however, is a new international monthly to be devoted to socialism as applied to the school teachers' profession.

It is planned to issue the first number of the Progressive Journal of Education in October. It will be published in Chicago. Its editorship will be assumed by Peyton Boswell, now managing editor of the Daily Socialist. Men and women who stand high in the educational world will contribute to its columns.

It is planned to make the new Journal a twenty-four page publication, the paper to be of the ordinary magazine size. Being condensed in bulk, an effort will be made to fill it with the very brightest and most interesting of matter. The subscription price is to be 50 cents a year.

Purpose Is Two-fold.

The purpose of the publication will be two-fold:

1. To convert school teachers to socialism. To this end each issue will contain articles presenting salient points of the socialist philosophy in such a way as to appeal to the academic mind.

2. To provide material which socialist school teachers may use in the classroom, to the end that the mind of the child may not be warped and

prejudiced, as it is today, in favor of the institutions of capitalism. This is a field of tremendous possibilities and of vital importance. Socialist educators in American colleges and in the public schools will supply this material.

Those who have undertaken the publication of the Progressive Journal of Education have done so with a full realization of the importance of the task. In order to make it successful they must have the co-operation of a large number of socialists.

Plans Merely Tentative.

The plans so far made are merely tentative. It remains to be seen whether the interest in such an undertaking is sufficient to carry it to success. In order to be assured that such an interest exists, those having the plans in charge are taking what may be called a census of the socialist movement. It is requested that all who desire to see such a publication in these fields communicate at once, either by letter or postal, with Peyton Boswell, 180 Washington street, Chicago.

WORK CONFERENCES.

The method of the Western Federation of Miners in holding its conventions is something that might be recommended with profit to the socialist party. These conventions last sometimes two weeks, during which all possible plans for the welfare of the organization are thoroughly discussed. Nothing of this nature exists in the American Socialist party. In Europe the party has its congresses where matters of tactics and theory are ably discussed, and persons of the greatest information on the various subjects are placed on the program to discuss them.

It is to be hoped that work conferences will, before long, become a feature of the American socialist movement, and that we may profit to practical issues thereby.

INSTRUCTIONS TO NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Organizers working under the direction of the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party are expected to:

- 1. Show the necessity of a compact National Organization working throughout the organized states.
2. Emphasize and explain the dues paying system and circulate liberally the pamphlet, "Why Socialists Pay Dues."
3. Show members of new locals the way to transact business, and the importance of starting out right.
4. Give new locals organized a dues card for each member, and not under twenty-five cards in all and fifty application cards. These supplies are free to new locals. All orders thereafter must be paid for.
5. Advertise and secure subscriptions for the party press, and sell only recognized standard Socialist literature.
6. Be sure that the material for new locals is fit for membership.
7. Get comrades in each place visited to report to the National Office the result of your work.
8. Show the necessity for avoiding alliances or fusion, direct or indirect, through individuals, locals or states, with any other political organization.
9. Avoid mixing up in party differences in any locality or state, and refrain from becoming identified with or protecting any side of any question in dispute between party members. Always observe the constitution and laws of the state and local where you may be at any time.
10. Keep the National Secretary posted upon dates ahead, and whereabouts if made without his knowledge, so that you can be reached at any time if necessary.
11. Answer all communications from the National Office promptly. This is important.
12. Take and send the names of Socialists and sympathizers in places where you do not organize to the National Office.
13. Never get out of organizing material. This office will keep you furnished with it. Always give notice ahead when you will need a fresh supply.
14. Always give comrades notice ahead of your coming so that plenty of time can be had to prepare for you.
15. Remember that you are out to organize, and this means to encourage old workers as well as get new ones into the party. Try and never leave a place without having the comrades feel the better for your visit.
16. You are not to participate in any differences that may arise in the economic organizations of the working class, but strictly adhere to the advocacy of Socialism in conformity with the platform and resolutions of the party adopted at Chicago in May, 1904.
Be patient, courteous and enthusiastic and you will succeed.
The Chicago socialists have been conducting a series of woman suffrage meetings. There is nothing in the van of progress for the benefit of all humanity in which the socialists are not interested.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmyer THE PARK BEER HALL BEST BEER IN TOWN EIGHT YEAR OLD PANAMA CLUB RYE AND LEXINGTON BELLE LOUB MASH WHISKY Livingston 105 East Park Montana

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WM. GRABOW Agent for Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer Finest Liquors and Cigars—all Union Goods. For further information, which you will receive in the most gentlemanly manner, call at Bill's Place, LIVINGSTON 106 North Main Street MONTANA

NORTH DAKOTA NOTES. Socialist Ticket for Williams County. A. J. Panger, state senator, Forty-first district. Ivor O. Borg, representative, Forty-first district. M. A. Clark, representative, Forty-first district. A. L. Kilbury, county judge. D. A. Rutledge, sheriff. J. C. Grover, auditor. Edward Gorman, treasurer. W. M. Wartembe, clerk of court. Frank Brown, register of deeds. It looks bright for a goodly vote this fall. There will be a good canvass made of the county by the candidates and I look forward for the day of election, for we are confident of a reaction in the political situation—so many of the farmers have signified their intention of voting at least a part of the ticket. So whoop her up boys, all along the line and show capital where we stand. Local Williston will do her part in this great war of ballots in November. After receiving and reading the News I concluded to write a word or two, as I am one of the army that is trying to throw off the capitalist yoke and to breathe the air of freedom which belongs to every one of our fellow workers. Yours for success, A. L. KILBURY, Recording secretary, Local Williston. U. S. FORESTRY SERVICE. The following letter from Idaho is interesting to those who care to look into the forestry service. "As the election draws near, we, that much hated Socialist element, must begin our big job of agitating for the betterment of that trashy element, the working class. "Have you ever given the national forest (or better—"National Farce") as it now exists, in relation to the general public, any consideration? To my mind, and I have had experience in the service, it is a huge farce. It has retarded the livestock industry more than any other one thing. Livestock breeders have greatly reduced the number of stock to meet the regulations, and as a result the revenues derived from that source have been proportionately decreased. The matter justly arouses the suspicion of the livestock man that behind the federal curtain are the packers trying to even up with Upton Sinclair. The tax collector and assessor go direct to the federal books, the packers consult the federal books, the wool buyer consults the federal books as a basis for an estimate of the wool crop. "In order to meet the new conditions the livestock association says it must reduce wages and thus to a Socialist it is clear where the national park comes in. The poor wage worker has then less wages and higher prices for commodities. Competition is the life of trade, if trade it might be called. Who are the owners? The livestock men. Who are the competitors? The sheepherders and cowboys. Isn't it an awful state of affairs to saddle such a burden on men who live after the fashion of coyotes? Privation—to give to some useless officeholder a fat salary. "This is no pipe-dream, comrade; it is an actual fact. I hope you and other agitators will see fit to attack the present methods of the so-called national forest. If the Socialists would take this up it would win them many votes, because the people are largely opposed to the graft, especially through the Northwest."

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Books of MARXIAN SOCIALISM It is a waste of time to read or to circulate books that give confused ideas of socialism, so that the reader is obliged later to unlearn much of what he has learned. Our co-operative publishing house, not having to earn profits on its capital, can offer the best socialist books at prices lower than are asked for the poorest. Here are a few of the best: The Socialists, Who They Are and What They Stand For, by John Spargo. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels. Value, Price and Profit, by Karl Marx. The Communist Manifesto, by Karl and Engels. Class Struggles in America, by A. M. Simons. Any one of these will be mailed in cloth binding for 50 cents or in paper for 10 cents. The International Socialist Review, an 80-page monthly, is the one periodical that thinking socialists find indispensable. For 65 cents we will send the Review six months and the five books in paper. For \$2.50 we will send the Review a year and the five books in cloth. Mention this paper and address Charles H. Kerr & Company 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

JAPS BECOME MENACE (Continued from Page 1.) Jap by patronizing them and thereby keep our own people out of work. Suppose we went to Japan and the officials of the mikado, merchants, saloons, hotels, doctors, theaters, lawyers and so on welcomed us with open arms, gave us employment and let the natives of their own country starve, sent them to a chain gang. Would we not look down on their patriotism and in our heart despise them as they do us?—E. A. Riley in Seattle Union Record.

AMERICA AND MILITARISM. Now that America has become a great economic power, the national ambition, with the encouragement of President Roosevelt, is being directed towards military power as well. The war department of the United States has a scheme in hand for the amalgamation of the regular army and the national guard of each state into a standing army of a quarter of a million men. According to General Oliver, assistant secretary for war, the scheme is the first move in a plan to make the United States a military power.



Poet's Corner

THE LORDS OF THE WHIRLING MACHINES.

We are lords of the whirling machines, And our wings are of Water and Fire, The strength of the thunder-fraught clouds

Very great is our knowledge of things; We can split up the light from a star, And we peer through a magical glass To see what Ephemeron are.

We have builded a Palace of Art, Where enchanters of Beauty compel, With colours and sounds and with words,

We are slaves to the whirling machines; Naught avaleth our knowledge and power, Whilst a few hold the wealth of the world

FIELD WORK.

- Eugene V. Debs. Butte .....Sept. 19 T. E. Latimer. TETON COUNTY. Cut Bank.....August 1 Conrad .....August 2 Dupuyer .....August 3 Bynum .....August 4 Farmington .....August 5 Choteau .....August 6 Great Falls.....August 7

- Rev. Lewis J. Duncan. Dean vicinity.....July 30 Carbon county to .....Aug. 4 Sheridan, Wyo., and vicinity.....Aug. 7-12

- Geo. R. Kirkpatrick. Lewistown .....Sept. 17 Kendall .....Sept. 18 Belt .....Sept. 19 Great Falls (two dates).....Sept. 20-21 Butte (2 dates).....Sept. 22-23

- Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelps-Stokes. Red Lodge.....Aug. 20 Billings, Mont.....Aug. 21 Livingston .....Aug. 22 Bozeman .....Aug. 23 Missoula .....Aug. 24 Helena .....Aug. 25 Great Falls.....Aug. 25 Belt .....Aug. 27 Lewistown .....Aug. 28 Kendall .....Aug. 29 Butte .....Aug. 30-31

A nurse at the polls to take care of the babies while the mothers voted was a novel feature of a recent election at Bellevue, Idaho.

National

By recent referendum Jasper McLevy, 1313 North avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., has been elected a member of the national committee.

Comrade Phil Callery, with dates arranged in the east till the end of the campaign, was taken sick in Indiana and was compelled to cancel all dates and return home.

Comrade J. B. Capshaw was recently elected magistrate for the Second ward of Ouachita Parish, La. Comrade Capshaw received 14 votes, while his democratic opponent received but two. He will serve four years.

The state secretary of Arizona reports the expulsion of Maxwell Smith by Local Bisbee for forfeiting bonds by failing to appear at a court trial, said bond having been secured by the local.

State secretaries will kindly send in at once a list of the comrades now holding political positions, including those who have been elected and served in any public office in the past. This is necessary at once for the campaign book.

Comrade James S. Brower reports from North Dakota: "I spoke in a barn twelve miles from a railroad. The collection was \$16.21. On the way over we met first a democrat, then a republican and they informed us that they were done with the old parties and would be with us from this time on. A local formed."

FREE SPEECH IN LOS ANGELES.

As previously reported in these columns, the citizens alliance of Los Angeles, Cal., "is not so many." After fighting the trades unionist for years they tackled the socialist street meeting with a nice little made to order city ordinance.

Fifty socialists went to jail. Hundreds more had signed pledges to speak at the direction of the free speech committee, and take the consequences. At the height of the social season "At Home" cards were issued by these members of select circle, as follows:

- "MRS. DOROTHEA JOHNS, "MRS. BERTHA M. DAILEY, "MRS. ALICE V. HOLLOWAY, "MRS. HELEN A. COLLINS "Will be 'at home' in the city jail, where they are temporarily staying for exercising their right of free speech as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of the state of California.

"Friends will be welcomed Thursdays and Sundays (regular visiting days), from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m., from July 14 until further notice. (No refreshments served.)

"Those unable to attend are requested to send regrets to A. C. Harper, mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., or the police commissioners."

But "what's the use," the authorities run for cover. The ordinance was repealed—Selah!

Free Speech Victory in Dayton, Ohio. They had a city ordinance. Judge Long looked it over and ruled in part, as follows:

"The defendant contends that that part of the ordinance which requires the defendant to first obtain a permit from the chief of police before he can use the streets for holding a public meeting of citizens, or for any religious purpose, or the holding of any public parade of citizens, is in contravention of the constitution and laws of Ohio; and that it is unreasonable, unconstitutional and void.

"The ordinance in question seeks to reduce the right of the citizen to use the streets for any lawful public purpose as a privilege. It further seeks to confer upon the chief of police the following unrestricted, arbitrary, discretionary powers:

"First—To grant or refuse to grant the citizens permission to use the public streets for a lawful public purpose.

"Second—If he grants a permit, he specifies the location where such use may be exercised.

"Third—He determines the hours and date when the permit may be used.

"Fourth—He may in his discretion revoke the permit granted."

"In other words, the ordinance seeks to make the chief of police the sole guardian of the rights of the people to the use of the public streets for all purposes except the right of public travel."

"It is the decision of the court that that part of the ordinance in question which requires the people to obtain a permit from the chief of police before they can use the streets, avenues, alleys and lanes, to hold any public meeting, religious meeting or public parade, is repugnant to sections 3 and 11 of article 1 of the constitution of Ohio, is in conflict with section 6592 of the revised statutes of Ohio, is inconsistent with ordinance No. 2794 of the ordinances of city of Dayton, is unreasonable, unconstitutional and void."

International

Germany.

Our Comrade Karl Liebknecht, who is serving a term of 18 months' imprisonment for his anti-militarist writings, applied to the Leipzig supreme court for leave of absence to attend to his duties as member of the Prussian Landtag, to which he was recently returned as member for the eleventh division of Berlin. This was refused, as also was his telegraphic appeal to the Imperial Chancellor. Our comrade only asked for that which in cases other than those of Social-Democrats is usually granted.

New Zealand.

The Leader of the Opposition, in a speech last week, said that the majority of the Ministers were prepared to accept the Socialist platform, while probably not 25 per cent. of the population was in sympathy with it. The "Socialism" appears to be of the tax-the-land imitation kind. The governor's speech at the opening of parliament on Monday forecasted measures for the introduction of the second ballot; the granting of national annuities available for all classes; the superannuation of employees of local bodies tramway, gas, and electric lighting companies, the improvement of the industrial condition of the people, and the promotion of friendly relations between employers and employed.

France.

A debate, very similar to that of a few weeks back in our own Parliament, took place in the French Chamber on Monday, when our comrade Vaillant moved a reduction by 50,000f. of the grant of 400,000f. proposed to be granted the President for his State visit to Russia. Our comrade vigorously denounced the autocracy, with its massacres and torturings, saying there was no constitutional Duma, and the country bristled with gibbets. Like Keir Hardie in the British House of Commons, he was threatened by the President of the Chamber with expulsion, M. Brisson saying he "could not tolerate such insulting language against which the whole of France would protest." M. Pichon said Vaillant's language would damage French interests, though he denied that Russia had any loan-raising in view. He also claimed the government of Russia as constitutional! The bill was carried by 489 to 62.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

The secretary of the Independent Labour Party, the Socialist Party of Great Britain, sends a copy of the July "Socialist Review". Special attention is called to the following features:

(1) An interesting symposium on the subject of the King's visit to the Czar, in which Sir Charles Dilke, Bart, M. P., writes on the international aspect of the visit, Mr. H. N. Brailsford on the relation between British Liberalism and the Russian government, and Mr. H. W. Newinson describes the judicial murders which he saw during a recent visit to Russia. In addition the editor deals trenchantly with the same subject in the "Review Outlook".

(2) The article by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P., on the waste of capital necessitated by modern industrial conditions, which he maintains can only be obviated by the adoption of Collectivist principles.

(3) An article entitled "Rulers of the Queen's Navies", by "one from Within", in which the writer maintains that the navy at the present time is being run by the "classes" in their own interest and usually at the expense of the lower deck.

Other articles in the same number are:

"The Remedy for Unemployment", by Professor Alfred Russel Wallace.

"At the Mercy of the Landlord", by Mrs. Fordham.

"Garibaldi and Socialism", by J. H. Harley.

"The Curse of the Yellow Press", by R. Dixon Kingham.

The Redpath Chautauqus system that reaches an average of 500,000 people every summer has just decided to make a lecture on socialism a feature of their program, and they have arranged with Comrade Carl D. Thompson to deliver the lecture at all the remaining Chautauqus. The following are the dates of Comrade Thompson: Ord. Neb., August 1-2; Columbus, 4-5; Blair, 6-7; Seward, 8-9; Wahoo, 10-11; Concordia, Kan., 13-14; Washington, 15-16; Pawnee City, Neb., 17-18; Sedalia, Kan., 19-20; McCook, Neb., 22-23; Alma, 24-25; Minden, 26-27; Stromberg, 28-29-30.

Women's Clubs

WOMAN AND AGRICULTURE.

The people are constantly being urged to go back to the land, and are being offered the delights of a small holding and the simple life: but what about the women? What have the girls to say on the subject? Are they willing to go? Is agricultural life as at present constituted, or as it is likely to be developed by small holdings, a very great inducement for womanhood to leave town life and go back to the land?

Let us see how agricultural life compares with town life from the women's point of view.

The ordinary tenant farmer's wife has, it is true, more of her husband's company than her town sister, and her life in that respect is far different from the all-day divorce of the suburban dweller. The agricultural life is the ideal domestic life, as witness the extraordinary fact that alone amongst the trade journals the agricultural papers invariably have a woman or home section and give advice as willingly upon the correct feeding of children as upon the construction of a dress, as upon the construction of a crop rotation.

The average country woman lives in a more or less isolated house some miles from a town, and in her house is forced to do without much that the town woman has as a matter of course—gas, and gas stoves, water laid in, tradesmen frequently calling, and a good postal service, are a few of such things. Good music, good pictures, good plays, good preachers and lecturers are possible for the town woman with a minimum of trouble, but her country sister is denied these things, except at those rare intervals when she is able to leave her home for the time long enough to go to town. She has her large garden, it is true, and the delights of a garden and flowers are great, but the town woman has in these days usually a stretch of public park that is far better kept and shows a greater wealth of blossom in the year than an ordinary farmer's garden could possibly show, and often has, in addition, the delight of a band to disperse sweet music on summer evenings.

Then again, to visit a friend, what a paraphernalia to be sure, horse to be harnessed and put in, and a long drive taken, or else the alternative of a long cycle run or a longer walk in the country roads and in the face of varying weather. What a contrast to a run in a swift, clean and dry electric train or car.

Then as to the work: town people talk with rapture about home made jams, home made bread, home made butter, home cured bacon and pork, home raised poultry, home grown garden produce and the delights of attending to animals and all such things. But these matters are hard work, and why should the farmer's wife be a drudge and a slave while her town sister has no need of such employments to kill the insufferable monotony of her life?

After all, why cannot all these food-stuffs be prepared in a clean, healthy factory, under good conditions of labor, without the need of private homes to be desecrated in that way? Of course as a hobby or recreation these things are well enough, but as an economic adjunct to the farm, or a monotony killer, they are a failure.

Then as to the laborer's wife or the wife of the small holder. Would any self-respecting town girl like to exchange the freedom of town life—with its holidays, fun and amusements—for the seven days' slavery of country life as it is at present?

An old farmer was once asked the question: "Is marriage a failure?" and his reply was: "My missus milks the house, tends the children, milks the cows, feeds the poultry, looks after the pigs, makes the bread, churns the butter, and other odd jobs, and all for nothing a week, and what could be cheaper than that? No, marriage isn't a failure down my way."

Much of that good lady's work is still the program of many a woman on a small holding. And let it never be forgotten that agricultural woman, whether as home workers or as workers for an employer, are quite outside of the Factory Acts and the Trade Acts and similar safeguards to health, and they are not even protected by trade unions or by the pressure of public opinion. While other women have able speakers and writers to plead their cause, and Sweating Exhibitions to show their method of life, our women of the fields have none to help them, and the whole great reform movement joins in trying to increase the number of small holdings and so intensify the soul-destroying horrors of agricultural life. How often we are told of the beauties of that twentieth century discovery, the 1500 cottages, with no indoor sanitary accommodation and a bath sunk in the scullery, and most probably gain water for drinking purposes. If that

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To Members of Organized Labor and Sympathizers

THE Butterick Publishing Co., of New York

Recently secured an Injunction against certain members of the International Typographical Union, restraining them from in any manner notifying their friends and sympathizers that the said company

IS ON THE UNFAIR LIST

AND ITS PRODUCTS.

THE DELINEATOR, DESIGNER, NEW IDEA, AND WORLD'S WORK MAGAZINES, AND THESE DRESS PATTERNS: BUTTERICK, STANDARD AND NEW IDEA

ARE PRODUCED BY SCAB LABOR!

The ideal for the agricultural woman of the twentieth century? Is that all that Socialism and the reform movement has to offer to the country girls? Is that to be the last word of the great women's emancipation agitation in relation to country problems? In the bitterness of one's soul we would say a thousand times rather let us have the old agricultural life, with a Lady Bountiful at the big house near by, and the friendly parson dispensing charity and Toryism in mild doses at frequent intervals.

we were working for wages we had better food than we have now." One who has forty-seven acres freehold says: "I brought up a family and nearly worked them to death. They said: 'Father, we are not going to stop here and be worked to death for nothing,' so they went off into shops, and left me and the old woman to struggle along. When they were here they got no wages, now they are ladies and gentlemen." Such instances could very easily be multiplied indefinitely. Such a prospect is not one of the best to hold out to the women of England; material prosperity may be bought too dearly, and a revived agriculture, if purchased at the price of a degraded womanhood, is far from being a good business investment. It has been well said that man is a natural savage, and that woman is the civilized, and it is entirely out of harmony with our ideas of modern progress that those who, in the natural order of things, should have the best of everything that man can provide, should be compelled to do the filthy and degrading work of the farm.



## State Department

\$3.00 in from Lewistown to square stamp account.

Comrade Nevills sends from Local Belt \$3.00 for linotype.

The world belongs to those who take it. Working voters take notice.

Who's going to keep up this subscription list in Montana if you don't?

\$2.00 in from Orofino, Idaho, for a hundred copies of the Idaho special and 200 bills.

James Farrell of Naples, Idaho, orders 100 copies of the special edition and tells us not to forget him.

Mrs. Hazlett left for Choteau last Friday to speak at the Socialist picnic at Farmington. She expects to be gone almost five days.

Comrade Peters asks for the Red Lodge mailing list in order that he may get renewals on expired subs. Let some comrade at every point do likewise.

The News has been obliged to place an order with the wholesale paper house for 40,000 envelopes to fill out its orders for the Debs and Hanford specials.

A letter from Theodore Brockman of Aldridge states that the miners' union has donated the hall for Comrade Duncan on Sunday night. They are anticipating a good meeting for him.

Comrade Fabert for Local Stork sends in \$2.70 for dues, \$1.50 for convention assessments, \$1.00 for linotype, renewal to paper, and supplies—\$10 in all. Stork was also the first to return the platform referendums.

What have you done for your party; your state organization; your socialist paper; revolution; for your convictions, today? Are you really doing anything? Don't you think you'd better go out and get five half-yearly subs for one dollar?

The socialist that expects to slide into the co-operative commonwealth by other people doing all the work and putting up all the money is about the meanest kind of a scab the system produces. And there are plenty of these who come around election time looking for a place on the ticket.

A letter is at hand from Comrade Rector from La Porte, Iowa. He says the spirit of revolt is growing even in the so-called prosperous towns and among the farmers. "A great many see no remedy. It's up to the Socialist party to furnish the speakers and literature. Will the workers finance this important work? If they do and do it now it will come back to them with compound interest."

If your local hasn't got a secretary that amounts to anything turn him out and put in some one that will work. It is the duty of local secretaries to send local reports to the official paper. Send full reports of your local meetings. Show that when you take on the name of comrade you mean comradeship, and want unified action among those who call themselves Socialists.

Comrade Gleason from Orofino, Idaho, writes to see if Mrs. Hazlett can make a route through that part of the country. It is impossible for Mrs. Hazlett to leave the News office except for a day or two. She very much regrets being out of the fray in a way. The pen is mightier than the sword, but it is an open question whether it's mightier than the tongue. However, the first duties must be taken first.

Comrade Shall of Dillon writes for papers and leaflets to distribute, and wants a speaker. None are in sight until Burgess comes about the middle of August. John Collins will come through there also in October.

Idaho locals should place their orders for the Idaho convention number as soon as possible so we shall know how many to print. Already 2,000 have been ordered. One cent each in bundles. The number will contain state and national platforms and will make an excellent campaign document.

Members of the Socialist party in Montana should provide themselves with a copy of the election laws of the state. Send to A. N. Yoder, secretary of state, and he will be glad to furnish you one. The pamphlet contains full instructions as to the way to make nominations, file tickets, obtain representation on election boards, and all that sort of information for lack of which the working class is continually being bested by its capitalist oppressors. Learn to avail yourselves of the opportunities you already have under government, and study the socialist movement to learn how to get more.

Butte, Mont., July 20, 1908.  
Dear Comrade:—Your letter received and read at meeting of local last night. A committee was elected to arrange for speakers. Comrade Duncan is chairman and Jennings vice chairman. Committee will probably meet some time this week and let you know what is proposed. In the meantime if you get definite dates for the Stokes' et al, let me know.

Some of the comrades suggest that we should have a dozen books out (something like enclosed old one, with blank spaces for names of donations and collections, as well as for amounts contributed) to raise funds for the campaign.

Butte has not done much with subscription lists from National office. It is thought that some sympathizers will come through better when a receipt is given for amount donated.

Duncan gave us a lecture at last meeting which I consider a very good one for non-socialists who see there is something but don't know what.

Yours for the revolution,  
C. C. McHUGH.

Eureka, Mont., July 21, 1908.  
Mr. James D. Graham—

My Dear Comrade:—Herewith I hand you an application for a charter for Local Eureka. Comrade Latimer came in on No. 4 Sunday morning, and found no welcome in Eureka. He made some inquiry and found that I lived six miles out in the country. A livery man offered to bring him out for \$2.50, but as the Great Northern would do the same job for 20 cents, the big corporation got the job.

The day was spent in getting acquainted and resting up. He had had a battle royal with the Bonner's Ferry mosquitoes, but got out of bed and left for Eureka and gave them full possession.

The meeting was pulled off on Monday evening as advertised. There was not as large a turn-out as I would have liked to have seen, but we are glad even to get a few to listen to a little of the truth. The farmers are in the hurry of haying, so there was not many of them out, but we will get some of them later.

Comrade Latimer made friends of all who had an opportunity to meet him. The faithful few would be glad to have him come back and give us another talk.

Any local that gets Comrade Latimer is sure of a good speech. I enclose cash for this month's dues. Send along the charter as soon as you can.

Fraternally yours,  
S. R. GROW.

Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1908.  
Jas. D. Graham:—

Dear Comrade:—Yours of the 13th inst. just at hand. I had just written you yesterday in reply to one of your letters of June 13. I am still getting letters that are one and two months old. I hope that we shall soon get straightened out. It looks now as if I shall be able to reach Montana a little after the middle of August. I have not heard definitely from Comrade Coonrod, but I am expecting him to direct me to enter Idaho at Weiser.

I expect to make stops at North Yakima, Natchez City, Moxie, Walla Walla—all in Washington, and all these stops will be made in the first five days in August.

I expect to be at Pendleton, Oregon, on the 6th of August, and further than this I cannot tell you at this time. But I'll write you as soon as I feel sure of my dates.

I am anxious to reach some of the places that I visited in Montana in May and June, for I have been pressed to do so, and I feel under some obligation to do so if possible.

It is quite possible that I may desire to stay with you for a long time, but having been selected as a candidate on the Socialist ticket of this state for congress, I feel that I ought to make a canvass of my district.

Never have we had such bright prospects, but I realize that you have to endure hardships that few know of. Few realize the necessity of having a paper that will be true to the cause.

Yours in the Social Revolution,  
D. BURGESS.

### IMPRESSIONS OF BRYAN.

Now that the left wing of the plutes has nominated Bryan, and as some of the labor fakirs are again trying to divide the working class. I feel it my duty to inform them of just the sort of a man that Bryan is.

Seven years ago, when coming back from Chicago I came via Lincoln to see Bryan, as I thought from reading the "Commoner" that Bryan was going to be a socialist only he was a little rusty on some points. I got to Lincoln at night, and the next morning I told the landlord at the hotel my business. He said, "Well, if you people know where he stands politically you have got the best of us. We don't. He is a populist an hour and a half each day, and a democrat an hour and a half each day. Now which is he?"

I replied, "You are a republican, aren't you?" He said, "Yes"; so of course I didn't believe him. I had him direct me to the office of the "Commoner". There I met his brother Charlie. And by the way I liked his appearance fine—much better than that of W. J.

I told Charlie my errand, and he looked at me kind of funny and said, "I don't know whether Will is at the house or at the Independent office, I will see."

He stepped to the telephone and in a few minutes turned to me and said, "He is at the Independent."

So we walked over there and I said to him, "By the way isn't the Independent a populist paper?" He said, "Oh, yes, but Will owns it too". Well, imagine my feelings. I was ready to fall over dead.

Sure enough, there Bryan was in his shirt sleeves, working like a tiger. I went out have with him—he lives a mile from Lincoln—and looked over his farm and gave him my opinion of his cattle, as he asked me to do. We had a long talk over the political situation; and I want to say right here he wouldn't be a socialist in a million years. Bryan is a good talker but a poor listener. He had just moved in to the big house. It is true that he had lived in his barn, but the barn cost \$2,000 and had never had a horse in it. The furniture in the dining-room of the residence cost \$3,500, and the whole house is furnished accordingly. The house alone without anything in it cost \$25,000. They have got their servants and they eat in the kitchen, and they call them servants.

I talked to the help, to the neighbors and to the business men of Lincoln, and they all say the same thing—that Mrs. Bryan is the brains of the family, and that Bryan would never have been heard of except for his wife, she having pushed him along to where he is.

If that kind of a man stands for the working class any more than Injunction Bill does, you've got to show me. His idea of socialism is government ownership with the capitalists in control of the government, as in Germany now.

Yours for the revolution,  
JOHN HUDSON.

### STRIKE ON IN LUMBER CAMPS.

The Lumber Workers of western Montana are engaged in a struggle against corporation greed, in resisting a cut in wages and an increase of hours in the following counties: Sanders, Ravalli and Missoula. Opposed to them are the Big Blackfoot Milling Co., Western Lumber Co., and the Mann Lumber Co.

Working men are requested to stay away till trouble is settled.

By order of  
STRIKE COMMITTEE.

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## WOMAN AND AGRICULTURE

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 6.)

a marriage between town and country life, and will destroy for ever the loneliness and monotony of agricultural life.

When the State farms its own land to satisfy its own national requirements, and the municipalities also develop that source of unlimited revenue which lies ready at their gates, woman will at last be able to keep her home unsmelled by the filthy odors and filthier products of the unregenerate farmyard.

When Collectivism comes with its cleansing and purifying influence, paved yards will take the place of mud holes, clean and sanitary farm buildings will displace those old dirty wooden hovels which are so often a part of the economy of the farm. Good machinery worked by suitably dressed men will do most of the work now done by ill-clad men and women, and at last woman will take her right place as Queen of the hay and harvest fields, and by her grace and beauty will bring laughter and song into the noblest of all the industries.—Richard Higgs, in British Socialist Review.

### CONVENTION REFERENDUM.

Helena, Mont., July 22, 1908.

To the Socialist Locals of Montana,

Greeting:—

The State Cabinet submits the following referendum:

"That State Convention be held in the City of Helena, during the month of August, 1908, and that the State Cabinet set the date of said convention."

Ballots on the above referendum are being set all local secretaries. Any local not receiving ballots should notify State Headquarters at once.

Fraternally,  
JAS. D. GRAHAM,  
State Secretary.

Send in orders for stamps ahead of the time you will need them, with the money. That enables the state secretary to send to the national office and have them here by the time you need them. The national office does only a cash business with stamps with all the state secretaries, and they in turn must have the cash in order that they can send for the stamps.

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