

THE GRAND ARMY ANALYZED

By BEN HANFORD

Five hundred thousand men have voted the straight Socialist ticket this year. We all expected there would be more...

Five hundred thousand voters who are unafraid of Big Stick Roosevelt. Five hundred thousand voters who are unafraid of Big Injunction Bill Tatt...

Half a million voters in the United States who cannot be fooled by Big Boogie, Big Boogie Fighters, or Big Water Wagons...

Five hundred thousand men who stand erect and beard the Big Beast Capitalism in his own domain. Truly a grand army if the world ever saw one.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOCIALIST VOTERS. And that is only half the story of the grand army. For more than half a million others would have voted the Socialist ticket had not capitalist laws deprived them of the ballot...

This is a very conservative statement of the Socialist strength. Unquestionably it is greater than less. It is difficult to make an estimate of the strength of Socialism among women. But it is considerable. It is growing rapidly, and I shall take the subject up at a later time.

Today two million men in the United States are Socialists. They constitute the grand army. It is not an army of murder, rapine and destruction. It is a grand army of peace and progress of enlightenment and brotherhood...

Truly, a grand army if the world is ever to see one. Do you belong to that grand army, reader? If not, why not? No man has ever been drafted into this army. But volunteers are always wanted. Better enlist reader.

DANISH WOMEN LEAD THE WAY For the first time in the history of Denmark women are given the privilege of voting. The Danish municipal elections have been thrown open to the women voters, thanks to the efforts of the Socialist party and in Copenhagen the returns of the women's poll next spring is expected to show that they have not forgotten their friends, but that they will be a great Socialist gain from the women.

The victory of the women of Denmark, however, is as yet only partial. They are allowed to vote at the municipal elections, but this in itself means an increase of Socialist councillors throughout the country.

The fight for universal suffrage nevertheless continues, and there is every probability that the end of the fight is not far off. Women will be given full electoral privileges in the course of a few years. It is predicted that the next year will be a year of triumph for the women of Denmark. The principal gains have been from the radicals and the "leftists."

Never in the history of the country has such tremendous Socialist activity been seen. The executive committee at Copenhagen seems to have been working with a vengeance, and the disaffected of all the other parties are turning to Socialism as the only salvation from capitalist wrongs.

THE MOVEMENT IN POLAND The Polish Socialist Party has just sustained two severe disasters. Its principal secret printing-press has been seized in Warsaw by the police, after a search of two years and a half. The press was situated in the cellar of a suite of offices, and was concealed behind a tall row of enormous cases which formed an improvised wall. For more than two years this press had printed many numbers of the party's organs, and two compositors were actually at work when they were surprised by the police, who would never have discovered the hiding place but for an informer. The Central Committee of the party has already issued a secretly printed announcement to the effect that its journals will continue to appear as before. The other disaster is that a week ago one of the members of the "Fighting Council," Joseph Mizicki, who had been very active as a militant revolutionary, was sentenced to death and executed in the Warsaw Citadel. Previous to the revolution of 1905 he had served various periods of imprisonment and had been exiled, but returned to take part in the struggle, and was seized after being wounded. He escaped from the hospital in which he was confined, but was eventually betrayed into the hands of the secret police.

Debs' vote in Michigan, 10,000.

THE DIVISION OF LABOR

By Alice Stone Blackwell

Among the better class of opponents of woman suffrage, there is a growing tendency to drop the old argument that women have not intelligence to vote, and to base opposition mainly on the "division of labor."

It is true that the progress of civilization is marked by a growing division of labor and specialization of industry; that it is in accordance with this to have men to take charge of the political work and women of the domestic work; and that to admit women to the ballot would be a return toward barbarism.

It is true that the progress of civilization has been marked by a growing division of labor between man and woman, but not between men and women. Thus in our early days, every man cut down trees and built his own house, raised animals and killed them for meat; and himself cured their hides. Now this work is divided up between the carpenter, the butcher and the tanner. In the old days every housewife spun and wove cloth, dyed it, and made it up into garments for her family, and also made butter and cheese, soap and candles. Now this work is divided up between a dozen men and women. The division of labor between individuals has been constantly increasing. Hardly in 1880, and he began publishing the Labor Leader editing that paper until it was taken over by the I. L. P. in 1904. Since that year he has given his entire time to his parliamentary duties and to general labor agitation.

He was chairman of the Labor Group in parliament from 1896 until last year, when ill health compelled him to decline re-election by his colleagues. Arthur Henderson was chosen to succeed him.

Hardy has always been the especial champion in parliament of the unemployed and it was through his persistent efforts chiefly that the government was compelled to recognize this question by taking official action for unemployed relief.

Recently he made an eight months' tour of the antipodes for the benefit of his health. While in India his observations of social and political conditions compelled him to publicly protest against the British government's policy towards the natives. This created a sensation everywhere and he was savagely attacked for his criticisms by the British press.

Mr. Hardie is an able speaker and writer and is noted for his thorough knowledge of English literature and his wide culture. He is regarded as a remarkable product of the British labor movement and his fidelity to the cause of the working class has never been called into question, even by his bitterest enemies.

ARE WE OR ARE WE NOT? By Clyde J. Wright. From now on we may expect to hear the lions roar—to see the fur fly. You can't fool the capitalists—they are trained politicians—we have got to tread the goods.

Material is not "goods." In the political sense; and the quicker we thoroughly understand the necessity of getting our mountain of inactive material together the better for us. The capitalists look upon the Socialists much as they would look upon an uncaged lion;—kill it. If it can't be killed then re-cage it. At any rate it is a case of "fight."

There is no doubt but that the capitalists are scared; but like a coward rat they have turned at bay to fight with death;—you know this means "fight."

There must be no childish "grand-mothering" or "dilly-dallying" with this live coal.—We are liable to get burned. Can you see that the capitalists are lining up from antipode to antipode, from pole to pole?

We beat them in the Moyer-Haywood battle.—But are we ready for the International Alliance? The "Christian Rudowicz" affair has a mighty significance.—It has the way for a new way of spelling "Siberian Torture" in America. Regardless of our much boasted Right of Asylum, Etc., in America, there is a death sentence in it that comes from the camps of the political oppressed even in America.

Capitalism is utterly without a means of amelioration; but, mark you, they are not without organized machinery of oppression. The Haywood affair was a back-down. Up until that time the capitalists were not fully conscious of the nature of this Socialist force. They have learned the lesson that to back out is not only does not stop the advance of Socialism, but binds it faster. Our hope lies in our ability to show to capitalism how much trouble they can avoid by not driving a suffering working class to the last ditch.

The West Virginia vote is reported at 5,000 as against 1,573 in 1904.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY

TEN YEARS AGO

June 11, 1898 is a memorable date in the history of the American Socialist movement. In 1895-96 the old S. L. P., under the management of De Leon, Voigt & Co. had reached the "Zenith of its Power," the process of demoralization made itself felt.

Eugene V. Debs had left Woodstock jail and, together with Victor L. Berger and others organized the "Social Democracy of America."

Suspension, expulsion and withdrawal of S. L. P. sections became more numerous as De Leon grew more desperate. A number of S. L. P. sections had joined the "S. D. of A."

The first annual conference of the "Social Democracy of America" was called to convene at Ulrich's hall, Clark Street, Chicago, Tuesday, June 7, 1898. Eugene V. Debs called the delegates to order, stating the object of the gathering. There were 75 delegates present.

Immediately following the report of the credentials committee, Secretary Debs announced that on Saturday, June 5, not less than eleven new branches of the Social Democracy of America were organized by the so-called Colonists of Chicago, all of which had applied for charters Monday, June 4, i. e., just one day before the opening of the convention. Some of these new "delegates" were in close touch with the Chicago city hall machine.

For a full day the question of admitting the Chicago delegation was discussed, and there being no prospect of transacting any business, the delegates finally admitted by a close vote. Phillips of New York, Berger of Milwaukee, Carey of Massachusetts, Hoehn of St. Louis, Margaret Halle of Boston, Mally of Tennessee, Gordon of New Hampshire, Winchewsky of New York and Meier of St. Louis bitterly opposed the admission of the new Chicago delegates, claiming that at least nine out of the eleven new branches were organized at the very last moment for no other purpose than to pack the convention, the eleven being represented by less than 50 members in all.

Secretary Keller submitted his report, according to which the total receipts were \$8,695.88, total expenditures \$8,894.44. Report received and referred to auditing committee.

On Thursday morning the committee on Organized Labor submitted its report, which was adopted. Thursday afternoon Chairman Debs signed his annual address, stating among other things, that on his agitation trip to the eastern states he addressed 143 public meetings in 77 days. Comrade Debs said the time had come when the working people must make use of the political power and inaugurate a political movement on strictly Socialist lines. "In regard to colonization," he said, "I have not changed my mind since our last year's convention, and I still believe that some good can be accomplished by working in the direction indicated in our constitution. My conclusion is stated that, if there should be any Iscariot present in the convention, he would certainly find a chance to hang himself before the convention was over."

On Friday afternoon, June 10, the committee on platform submitted its report—a majority report signed by Margaret Halle and Victor Berger, and a minority report signed by John Lloyd. The latter report was read by Delegate Ingalls; it was a very lengthy document, full of firework rhetoric and phrases, and making the colony scheme the most important feature of the convention. A hot discussion followed. Hourwich, Phillips, Edwards, Mally, Miller, Hoehn, Carey, Halle, Steadman, Gordon and others spoke against the minority report claiming that the adoption would mean the Social Democracy in a most ridiculous position. Frank, Osborne, Willard, Lloyd, Ingalls, Cook and others defended the minority report, some of them speaking against political action and advocating the colony scheme as the salvation of the American people.

The discussion continued until 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning, and when the vote was taken the Berger-Halle report was defeated and the John Lloyd report adopted by a vote of 53 for and 27 against.

Now the unexpected and unavoidable happened—the unexpected because the majority were not prepared for the new developments; the unavoidable because the minority of delegates, who were in line with the International movement, had to act in behalf of the future of the American Socialist movement.

The delegates of the minority, seeing they could no longer co-operate with the majority without disgracing the cause of Social Democracy and the International movement, had to act once adjourned to the Revere house, and organized temporarily with Jesse Cox of Chicago as chairman, and William Mally of Nashville, Tenn., as secretary. This was at 2 o'clock Saturday, June 11, 1898.

The Berger-Halle platform, defeated at the Ulrich's hall convention, was then adopted unanimously, and it was agreed that the name of the organization be "Social-Democratic Party of America."

The "Social-Democratic Party of America" was effected between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday morning, the golden ray of the rising sun greeting the delegates as they were cheering the birth of the new Socialist Party Movement. The following delegates attended the Revere house early-morning convention and pledged themselves to support the "Social-Democratic Party of America." Anna Ferry Smith, Branch 11, California; A. G. Hicks, Branch 1, of Colorado.

THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY

TEN YEARS AGO

When a capitalist newspaper speaks ill of grafting corporations, that is merely another way of saying that the public has gone on strike for higher bribes.

The man of advanced views is always charged with being a pessimist and a calamity howler, because he criticizes the things that now are and tells the truth about them. Phillips Brown says that such a man is a true optimist. That is the fact in one respect. For something advanced, one must have faith in humanity and in the future. The conservative—the fellow who hangs back and acts as a dead weight upon society—is the genuine pessimist of the human race and in lack of faith in the human race and its destiny. He is the man who has no confidence in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong.

People used to be independent of each other. Tools were simple. A peasant could do his own work. The other hand, the development of machinery from the simple hand tool used by one person to the great collections of labor saving machines, and the consequent development from small individual industry to great agencies of industry, has made human beings dependent upon one another for the very elements of life.

We have changed from separate-ness to socialness. But, our laws are still based on the theory that we are still living under the condition of separate-ness. They are adapted to that condition. They therefore do not fit our condition of socialness at all. The result is excruciating agony—just as excruciating misery would result from compelling a man to wear shoes several sizes too small for his feet.

We need to change our laws to suit the condition of socialness into which we have developed. Since we have become mutually interdependent, mutually intertwined, the condition of separate-ness, in such a manner that the industries on which we are mutually dependent will be mutually owned by all of us.

Some people think that Socialism will result in the degeneracy of the human race because of the removal of the struggle for existence. They think that the struggle is necessary in order to produce strength. They say that strong men of the past have been produced by it.

People will have to struggle for what they achieve in the Socialist commonwealth, but to be sure Socialism will abolish the separate struggle for a mere animal existence. In a recent discussion on this point, the fact was brought out that Lester F. Ward, in his "Applied Sociology," has given the results of a careful investigation of the subject. He found that in primitive times relative numbers—over fifty times—of more talented persons have sprung from those who did not have to struggle for a bare existence as from those who did. As examples of talented persons who did not have to struggle for an existence he names Tasso, Petrarch, Baccio, Corvantes, Dante, Chaucer, Hegel, Pichte, Kant, Buckle, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes, Galileo, Harvey, Adam Smith, Darwin, Newton, Descartes, Byron, Shelley, Macaulay, Comte, Herbet Spencer, Gibbon, Disraeli, Robert Browning, John Ruskin, Victor Hugo, and many others.

A few persons have risen from dire poverty to eminence. But these were merely the exceptions who escaped the blighting influence of their environment. The struggle for a material existence, whether it be higher, intellectual, and is a blasting foe of intellectual development.

Release from the struggle will therefore not cause degeneracy, it will enable the human race to soar into heights of higher development which now seem utopian.

In a capitalist sheet the other day I saw an editorial which said that there are a lot of fellows loafing around on the pretext that they are unable to find a job, and it wondered why they did not go out and take up some of the new land.

Thus do the lying capitalist newspapers add insult to injury when a workman is down and out and cannot find a job, wherewith to feed himself and his wife and babies. Go out on the new land indeed!

Supposing for the sake of argument that there is good land to be had for nothing, please tell us how a penniless man can transport himself and family a thousand or two of miles, build a house and barn, dig a well, buy a team, a wagon, a plow, a harrow, a seeder, a cultivator, a harvester, etc., and live until he grows and markets a crop.

Even supposing that insurmountable difficulty to be overcome, he would find himself constantly robbed by the same horde of grafters who rob him whenever he has a job now and who rob him of his job itself whenever they feel like it. The farmers on the so-called new lands have discovered that, try as they may, it is impossible to escape being robbed by the capitalists as long as the capitalist system exists. Witness the enormous Socialist vote in Oklahoma and other agricultural states.

But the land is not free. With a few exceptions, it has to be paid for, from fifty cents to several dollars an acre. Then the water rights cost from twenty to sixty dollars per acre in addition. And without irrigation, most of it will raise nothing but sage brush and jack rabbits.

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Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations. There are twenty-nine million seventy-four thousand one hundred and seventeen persons at least 10 years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the United States.—Page 24, "Abstract Twelfth Census."



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THE WORKING CLASS PROGRAM

What shall the working class do to be saved? Knowledge is power. "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The working class must have knowledge that it may have a goal. But it is worse than folly to focus its effort upon the goal. Before that is reached there are many leagues of bog and rock and storm. The immediate pressing question is, "what shall we do next?" "What shall the working class do now?" There is a battle to fight, an obstacle to be overcome at every turn. There is the compact organization of the working class in their industries. This done the craftsmen can dictate to their employer. Then there is the oppression of the courts and legislature. Get busy—define the issue—fight with leaflet, publicity and education in every way. Then there is the human sacrifice the capitalists offer up in the industries, the poor sanitation for the working class, the need of the workers' children in school, the necessity for the general culture in art, music, and science to inform and develop the mind and make it ready for its tasks. There are all the possibilities that lie latent in city administration. Yes, the working class can find plenty to do on its road to a happy goal. But to do these things, even to want to do them, it must become aggressive, alert, moved and inspired by a hatred of its own unjust condition, reaching up to rule itself, to push aside the rule of the oppressor. When it knows how to wield its social weapons there will be no trouble in capturing the social machine. Fight the capitalist and his institutions with every means that will cripple him the most and give you the greatest advantage in your own town. Do not shoot in the air; aim at something. If the working class everywhere locally engages with its own capitalists it will soon learn the tricks by which it will deal with the capitalist class in toto. We do not want three hundred years of benevolent feudalism because the working class has failed to learn administration.

OVERPRODUCTION

The News publishes elsewhere this week an article dealing with the idea of overproduction under the capitalist system. The author repudiates the term, and substitutes the word very generally used among Socialists in their arguments, underconsumption. The capitalists raised the cry of overproduction in connection with panics about fifty years ago. Manufacture and trade were congested by a surplus of products that could not be sold. The Socialist, familiar with the cause of the accumulation of the surplus, says quite naturally, that if the producer could consume his product there would be no congestion. It should never be forgotten that we are dealing with the capitalist system as it is, irrespective of how its great obstacles would vanish under a more rational arrangement of industry, and it is a true phenomenon of overproduction and that is the weak spot of capitalist production, and where it will eventually collapse and disintegrate and give way to a system minus these weak links in its chain. Engels points out that even in the fifteenth century, the golden age of labor, there was always underconsumption, as the laborer never received his total product, while the phenomenon of overproduction was entirely unknown.

Overproduction is a phase that belongs purely to the machine method in industry. When the machines with their vast productive capacity took the place of hand labor, and the distributive factor of the industrial process remained unchanged, the product

pled up far beyond the ability of the world market to handle it. Underconsumption has always been the condition of the slave, who must produce to give to others, but overproduction is the great problem that modern machine industry cannot handle. The human race must move forward another peg in evolution to accomplish the feat of handling its product. This can only be done under the system that we name Socialism—the system of the total value of the product going to its producer—which would entail the abolition of the world market, the feverish buying and selling to realize profit, the needless dumping of goods with no specific destination into a wild chaos of international trade.

CAPITALISM'S RIOT OF CRIME

Do you read the daily newspapers? In other words—the daily catalogue of horrors? Do you notice the terrible and immense repetition of the most brutal and unnatural crimes—murder exceeding the human killings in any age—murder of husbands by wives, of wives by husbands, of young girls by jealous men, of men by wronged women, of children by parents, of fathers by sons in defense of their mothers, of men and women everywhere for their possessions? What is the cause of this bloody diet that is served up every morning for the world's breakfast? It is the work of institutions once considered holy and sacred that are disintegrating at the touch of the magic wand that marks them false and artificial. Wild beasts in the jungle never fight and murder their mates. Consequently the present system of human mating must often be monstrous and abnormal to lead to such terrible results. "The world's awry"—private possession of property—private possession of individuals, and thus the rights of others are continually overborne.

FREEDOM—INDIVIDUAL, PERFECT FREEDOM

—this is the remedy; but this can only come with full economic freedom—the freedom of an assured life. Until this comes men will butcher and hate, and kill and murder; when it comes they will turn their minds to natural, pleasant and humane pursuits.

AFTER ELECTION THOUGHTS

The smoke following the battle of the ballots has about cleared away, showing a very satisfactory gain in the Socialist vote. Mr. Taft has been elected on the "stand pat, let well enough alone" and the continuation of the famous (?) Roosevelt policies, slogans, while Mr. Bryan has undergone a total eclipse. Mr. Haywood said during the campaign that Mr. Bryan was a statesman who never framed a law, a lawyer who never wrote a brief, a soldier who never fought a battle, a printer who never set a stick of type, a farmer who never plowed a field, and a leader who never led twice in the same direction, to which might be added, that no matter what direction he leads in he always arrives at defeat with an ever increasing majority. But with Mr. Taft it is different. He has been victorious, on a promise of continuing republican prosperity. Will he be able to make good? Will he be able to keep the wheels of business moving and find a market for the products of labor, while the average yearly income of the worker will only permit him to buy back one-fifth of his product? Is it not reasonable to suppose that as long as each worker produces annually \$2,000 worth more of the products of labor than his princely income of \$500 will allow him to consume, that there is going to be an accumulation of surplus value in the hands of the capitalists, which they call an OVERPRODUCTION? Overproduction! Indeed! When 15,000 of the children of the workers are attending school in Chicago in a stinking condition of overproduction? When the workers must provide food, shelter, clothing, and so far as they possibly can, education and entertainment for five persons on \$500 per year. And while they do their best to keep business moving by investing their incomes to the last farthing, not laying by a penny for the rainy day that must so surely overtake them when they are out of a job entirely, still they are not endowed with supernatural powers and so long as they are prevented by the meanness of their pay from buying the products created by their industry they must CONTINUE TO SUFFER, both from lack of those material things which are necessary for perfect physical development, and those more subtle things which distinguish man from the lower animals, and require leisure and some expenditure of money for their attainment, variously designated as intellectual development, culture, refinement, etc., in other words a cultivation of the mind which enables us to enjoy and appreciate music, literature and art; also a training of the heart that teaches us to recognize the universal brotherhood of man, and finally to arrive at that broad unselfishness that freely grants to all mankind the opportunities and blessings which we seek for ourselves; to develop a sense of justice, which would cause each of us voluntarily to assume his share of the work of the world and not try to shirk responsibility, and, by cunningly devised legislation, rob our industrious brothers of four-fifths of their product, to enable us to live in idleness and luxury.

MELINDA ALEXANDER

Kalispell, Mont. "THE MONEYCHANGERS" Few readers of Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Metropolis," seem to have suspected that that book was merely an introduction to a series, a trilogy in fact, which is intended to be an adequate presentation of the contemporary business and social life of New

York City. The third and concluding volume, "The Machine," will appear early next year. Although each novel is complete in itself, "The Moneychangers" carries on the characters of "The Metropolis" in the development of what is the main story of the trilogy, a story reaching its real climax in the history of the "panic" of 1907. At the close of "The Metropolis" Allen Montague, the young southern lawyer who is the hero of the trilogy, has tried society life and the business tendered him by the System. Disgusted with both, disillusioned, he has begun anew a fight for name and fame after the old and slow, but honorable, way. In "The Moneychangers," with the advent in New York of the fascinating Louisiana widow, Lucy Dupree, a new phase begins. He becomes involved in the Titanic struggle for the control of "Mississippi Steel," a thinly disguised pseudonym for the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. He is made president of the railroad which is the key point in the steel trust's attack, and at the end finds that, despite his endeavors, he has been often a puppet of men more daring and unscrupulous than himself. He finds that the "panic" itself was but a move in the game played by the multi-millionaires who govern Wall Street (and through Wall Street the country). And if at the end the "panic" almost slipped the reins of their control, almost became genuine, the public never knew. "The Moneychangers" has a real story to tell, not merely the introduction to one; and it tells it with a sweep and power that carry the reader breathless to the close. He sees the events of the past year placed before him in their true light and in proper relation. Incident there is aplenty; the elemental wailing of old Dan Waterman; the tragic downfall of the dilettante banker, Stanley Ryder, enamored of his financial power and his own; the revelation of modern high finance, which Allen's reporter friend sees, swinging from the end of a rope in a hotel airshaft; the intrigue and fraud in the battleship armor contracts—made in Pittsburgh and played at Newport—all these are vividly given. And, to give a more powerful interest, they are, with few exceptions, true pictures of actual events. "The Gotham Trust Company," the "Trust Company of the Republic," "Mississippi Steel," "Hogan," "Waterman," the "New York Express"—they are aliases whose originals the reader can easily guess. And the narrative carries conviction. Mr. Sinclair declares that he knows as you read you feel that he speaks the truth. "The Moneychangers" is a revelation of modern high finance, politics and society, epic in power, absorbing in interest.

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"Don't Be a Socialist" Unless you know WHY you are one. The cause of Socialism has been tremendously injured and retarded by the ignorance of those who talk and write about it without a proper understanding of its principles. The foolish notion of "dividing up" and the story of the "Irishman's two pigs" come from this source. The capitalist writers and speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles. If every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism, it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

VICTOR L. BERGER SAYS "Socialists are coming to understand that there is no subject which is not necessary in the Socialist movement. As our work becomes more constructive, as our opportunities widen and new responsibilities are laid upon us, it is becoming daily clearer to the conscientious and thoughtful Socialist that no department of human activity is foreign to him. It is at the same time imperative to learn how everything developed and is still developing and changing into a better system. Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a 'scientific' Socialist. In order to know why Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know why it is coming, he must know something of economic development. We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of 'shallow village tales,' the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousand killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For as the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman has wisely said, 'the history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past.' No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system. These are the most instructive lessons of history. Now these lessons, as we have already said, must be sought in the history of the people, in the history of their industrial and social and intellectual life—in the ideas that ruled and moved humanity from time to time. The knowledge of these ideas is of vital interest to the Socialist. Books, pamphlets, etc., represent the ideas of their respective times and have in turn influenced the ideas of those times. Of course we have histories of civilization and of literature, but no digest or comment can give the ideas of any author or thinker so well as he can give them himself in his own language. To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development."

In order that the Truth Seeker may rid himself of the accumulation of rubbish, for the past ten years a corps of 125 unbiased research specialists of Europe and America have been searching the archives and libraries, collecting, translating and classifying the great original documents underlying six thousand years of civilization. These documents have been gathered in chronological order, printed on pure white, hand-made, deckle-edged paper, illustrated with over 100 full page photographs, strongly bound in mixed Japanese silk and linen, gilt tops, lettered in gold on red leather.

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GO TO THE SOURCES

See the "Book of the Dead", the "Upanishads", the "Vedic Hymns", "The Laws of Manu", the documents written at the time of Abraham, the original writings of Zoroaster, Confucius, Hesiod, Thales, Pythagoras, Zeno, Pliny, the "Twelve Tables" of Rome, Cicero's "Treatises", Epictetus' "Discourses", Aurelius' "Thoughts", Machiavelli's "The Prince", Columbus' "Journal", Cortez' famous account of Aztec civilization, the "Twelve Articles of the Peasants" (the only English translation accessible so far as we know), Marx's "Manifesto", Engels' "Scientific Socialism", the "Petition of Right", "Magna Charta", Locke's "The Basis of Property in Labor", the original contributions of Darwin, Haeckel, Spencer, Weisman, Huxley, and thousands of other documents. No collection of literature extant gives more than 5 per cent of the matter included in the "Source Documents".

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Poet's Corner

OUT IN THE BREAD LINE
Out in the bread line the fool and the knave
Out in the bread line, the sucker and slave.

CHORUS
Out in the bread line, rain or the sunshine,
We're up against it today,

The employment office now ships east and west,
Jobs are quite scarce, they are none of the best.

We are the big bums, the hoboes and "vags"
O, we look hungry, our clothes are all rags.

While a fat grafter, a sky-pilot, or fake,
Laughs at our troubles and gives us the snake

O, yes, we're suckers, there's no doubt of that—
We live like dogs and the boss he gets fat;

THE BANNER OF LABOR
Tune—Star Spangled Banner.
O say can you hear, coming more and more near

CHORUS
And the banner of labor will surely soon wave
O'er a land that is free from the master and slave.

The blood and the lives of children and wives
Are ground into dollars for parasite's pleasure.

MUTUAL AID AND SACRIFICE
Prince Peter Kropotkin, the great Russian reformer and writer in his work entitled "Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution," presents his conception of the Socialist movement as a manifestation of mutual aid in existing society in the following eloquent passage:

Persecution of Socialist Writers.
As is well known, Dr Karl Liebknecht, son of the late Socialist leader, is now undergoing a term of imprisonment of eighteen months on account of his famous pamphlet on militarism and anti-militarism. A very determined attempt to ruin his career as a lawyer has just proved futile.

Russia.
The first number of a new Socialist paper, "Pravda" (Truth) has appeared. One of its objects is, while not ignoring the differences between the various Socialist organizations in Russia, to unite them as far as possible.

Idaho.
Boise, Idaho.—The Statesman, which secured official figures from county auditors, gives the official vote of Idaho for president as follows:

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International

Porto Rico.
The result of the recent elections in Porto Rico prove conclusively, that the republican party is practically dead and the battles of the future will be between the Unionist party and the Socialists.

Austria.
Although, in the Landtag elections in Lower Austria, our party received altogether 107,986 votes, only five seats fall to our share, whereas the Christian Social party got 43 seats with a total vote of 168,941.

Canada.
A new paper, "The Canadian Socialist," was started on October 9. In the introductory article the paper expresses its hope to voice the wishes of the workers of Eastern Canada, who have up till now been without an organ.

Bulgaria.
While the Socialists in Bulgaria are proportionally less numerous than in other European countries, still they are making their presence felt. While they favor secession from Turkish rule, the Socialists demand that true freedom should be guaranteed the people, and not the mere exchange of a sultan for a czar.

The Russian Terror.
The reign of terror continues in Russia. According to the "Reutsch" 627 persons were condemned in 1907 by military courts, whereas in the first nine months of 1908 no less than 1,283 had been sent to the same fate.

Germany.
Our comrade Paul Hirsch has just published a full account of the work of the Socialists during the last 25 years. ("25 Jahre Sozial-demokratischer Arbeit in der Gemeinde.")

Switzerland.
The Swiss people have at length taken a highly important decision in Switzerland, and a popular vote has declared that the Bundesrat is to be entrusted with powers to see that the inestimable natural riches of that country are not allowed to pass wholly into the hands of private speculators.

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Women's Words

TO STRIVE AND FAIL

There was a lonely wind crying around the house, and walling away through the twilight, like a child that has been refused and gone off crying. Every now and then the trees shivered with it, and dropped a few leaves that splashed against the windows like big soft tears, and then fell down on the dark, dying grass, and lay there until the next wind rose and whirled them away. Rain was gathering. Close by the gray patch of light within the room a white face bent over a small table, and dusky-dim fingers swept across the strings of a zither. The low, pathetic opening chords of Alberts "Herbst-Klage" waited for a moment like the wind; then a false note sounded, and the player threw her arms across the table and rested her face upon them. What was the use? She knew how it ought to be, but she never could do it—never make the strings strike true to the song that was sounding within, sounding as the wind and the rain and the falling leaves sounded it, as long ago the wizard Albert had heard and conjured it out of the sound-sea, before the little black notes that carried the message over the world were written. The weary brain wandered away over the mystery of the note, and she hid her face; "A sign to that eye, and a sound to that ear—had that his gift to the world—his will—and he is dead, dead, dead—he was so great, and they are so silly, those little black foolish dots—and yet they are there—and by them his soul sings—"

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National

State Secretary Geo. F. Weller of Louisiana reports the official vote in the recent election to be 3,528 as against 995 in the presidential campaign of 1904.

By a recent referendum in the state of Washington Alfred Wagenknecht was elected State Organizer, Emil Herberman secretary, and H. Krueger, address P. O. Box 52, Seattle, was re-elected State Secretary.

The Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, which was organized in the month of April, has submitted a definite proposition looking towards close co-operation or direct affiliation with the National Party Organization. The same will be referred to the National Executive Committee.

J. W. Slayton reports for Pittsburg, Pa., that the vote this year is 7,311 as against 3,428 four years ago. During the campaign \$1,000 worth of literature was sold. The Pittsburg district has thirty-two branches with about 900 members, seventy per cent of whom are in good standing.

Local Philadelphia reports that literature sales for the five months during the campaign have doubled those of any previous campaign, the sales for October being \$420.00, which nearly equaled the sales for the entire year of 1905. The sales for the current year will probably reach \$2,000.

The official report of Florida for the recent election was, for the head of the electoral ticket, 3,747 votes as against 2,337 in the presidential campaign of 1904. Mrs. S. F. J. Lynn, Socialist candidate for state superintendent of the normal school, ran several hundred votes ahead of the highest electoral vote.

The National Committee is now voting on motion Nos. 31 and 32. Motion No. 31 provides for the election by National Committee of officers, delegates or committees by the preferential ballot system. Motion No. 32 provides for a donation amounting to \$200 from the National Party funds for the maintenance of the Italian party organ, "La Parola dei Socialisti." Vote will close Dec. 15th.

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PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

The person getting 100 Points or more FIRST is entitled to the First Prize, and the person following Second, Third, Fourth, Etc., will receive the Second, Third and Fourth Prizes respectively, and so on down the list till the Fifteenth Prize inclusive.

A yearly subscription counts for Two points; a half-yearly subscription is the basis of a COUNT or POINT.

In sending subscriptions announcement must be made that you wish to join the PROMOTERS' Prize Contest.

Any Prize Competitor who fails to get one of the above prizes is entitled for his efforts to a copy of

"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE"

BY DR J. H. GREER

a well-known Chicago physician and a prominent Socialist, provided 20 counts or points are to his or her credit.

The advertisement of the "Physician of the House," giving details of the book, can be found on page 2 of the MONTANA NEWS.

Advertisement of the LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES will appear either in this issue or next week's issue and correct details as to its significance may be found therein.

COMRADES, THIS CONTEST WILL CLOSE DECEMBER 20, 1908. THIS WILL GIVE EVERY MEMBER OF THE "PROMOTERS' CLUB" AN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN AN "XMAS PRESENT."

Remember, Ten Yearly or Twenty Half Yearly Subscribers Entitles You to a Handsome Copy of "A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE." : : : : : :

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\$150.00 PRIZE CONTEST



# State Department

**NOTICE:**  
Address all communications concerning the Montana News to Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

To subscribers:—Notice the date on address label of your paper and renew before expiration, as all subscriptions will be cancelled on date of expiration.

**SPECIAL NOTICE:**  
A great many of our subscribers are working people, who go about from place to place, not staying any great length of time at one point. We would deem it an especial favor if all such subscribers when leaving a place would drop us a postal card, giving their new address, thereby ensuring their getting the paper for the time paid for. If this is not done the postmaster notifies this office that the paper is not called for and the name is taken off the mailing list.

A great many people are in the habit of subscribing for the News and having it sent to some friend. In such cases the person to whom the paper is sent should be notified that it is paid for, otherwise it is left in the postoffice and eventually ordered discontinued.

## RESULT OF BALLOT ON REFERENDUM "G".

	Yes	No
Billings	34	22
Bozeman	10	10
Butte	9	29
Eureka	9	9
Dean	1	1
Havey	6	1
Helena	20	1
Lewistown	15	1
Manhattan	14	1
Missoula	14	1
Norris	6	6
Phillipsburg	10	3
Stark	3	5
Stevensville	5	5
Red Lodge	12	1
West End	4	4
Members-at-Large	1	1
B. A. C. Stone	1	1
Simpson Maxwell	1	1
Greely Baker	1	1
Thomas Fairhurst	1	1
Geo. E. Lathrop	1	1
Mrs. Geo. E. Lathrop	1	1
Total	97	147

Helena, Mont., Dec. 2, 1908.  
The undersigned, members of Helena local, Socialist party with Jas. D. Graham, have examined the Referendum "G" and counted the ballots and find that State Committee is not sustained.

Yours respectfully,  
JOS. BAUER,  
State Committeeman.  
JOHN T. TAYLOR,  
Secy. Local Helena.

State of Montana, County of Lewis and Clark—ss.  
James D. Graham, being duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the vote cast on Referendum "G" according to ballots received and on file in the office of the State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Montana.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this second day of December, 1908.  
(Seal) CHARLES J. GEIER,  
Notary Public in and for the County of Lewis and Clark, State of Montana.

**NOTICE.**  
Comrade Harrack, business manager of the Montana News, was called out of town on important business and has not been able to return in time to take care of his department, "Our Promoters". Full details as to activity of "Our Promoters" will appear in the next issue.

**Notice to Socialist Locals.**  
Comrades: The terms of National Committeemen C. C. McHugh and Jesse Selby expire Dec. 31, 1908.

Nominations for candidates to fill vacancies are now in order. Each local is entitled to nominate two candidates. All nominations must reach state headquarters not later than Dec. 10, 1908.

The new constitutions will be printed and ready for distribution on or about Dec. 31. The price will be five cents each or twenty-four copies for \$1.00. Send in your orders at once, so that there will be no delay in shipping same to you.

The ballot on referendum "F" results in the adoption of the constitution submitted by the state committee. A tabulated statement will be sent all locals.

Fraternally,  
JAS. D. GRAHAM,  
State Secretary.

## NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

With the adoption of the new Constitution, the monthly per capita tax is increased to twenty-five cents. Remember this when you are ordering due stamps.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,  
State Secretary.

Word comes from Anaconda that the judges of election were detected suppressing straight Socialist votes in the 4th precinct. Let us have "law and order." Let some one be courageous enough to expose these criminals against the franchise.

**Deer Lodge County.**  
Mable 122, Platt 112, Shinek 110, Duncan 87, Hazelton 70, Buzzell 65, Maury 84, Harvey 83, Parr 85, Castle 83, Soyns 83, Peugh 76, Gilchrist 75, Billings 75, John Powers 85.

The Stockett Finnish Socialist local gave a nice social entertainment on Thanksgiving evening. A general good time was enjoyed. The band rendered a number of selections, speeches and songs were given and the athletic club organized a few months ago assisted in making things interesting with a number of very attractive exercises.

The return of the referendum on State Secretary has resulted in the election of James D. Graham. Now that this matter which has been agitating the Montana party for three months has been definitely settled it is time for everyone to drop all foolishness on external matters and get down to the real work of the Socialist movement. The referendum of the party membership is the supreme law of the party. Every loyal Socialist bows his head to the majority will of the referendum. Steps into the ranks and puts his shoulder to the wheel. Ability, energy, devotion to the cause of the revolutionary movement of the world—these are the qualities rare to be found and seldom purchasable for money—that send ahead the movement of the people. Service in the time of need is the test of sincerity in the struggle of labor. The man who pouts and deserts at every turn in the road where he cannot have his own way cares more for himself than he does for the world-wide movement of International Socialism and he has no place in the party organization. The man who is always ashamed of the movement and afraid it will "hurt his business" has no place in the party organization. Let him go off and "vote" where no one will see him; he is a drone, not a worker. The question is, who is capable of rendering service—good strong, noble, effective service? Who is willing to render service? Who will put this service to human freedom above every other consideration—money, comfort, ambition, popular applause, personal security? Who will go to the call and stay at the call of the Great Cause? This is the test of service, of what will make a movement swing into line; the Cause goes on.

The News is going to live. Don't get panic-struck. Do nothing rash. We have lived so far through most terrible strains and struggle and it will continue to live. Just push a little yourself. Suppose you go out and get subs today. You can get ten half-yearlies at a quarter each with out any trouble. Read over again our magnificent prize contest. That prize contest should extend the circulation of the News by a thousand. We need that increase to the circulation of the News right now because the list has run down. You have let it run down. You have gotten discouraged. There is no paper or publication on earth that can take the place of the News, no matter how good it is. From other papers you can get general or propaganda matter. The News is the only paper on earth that carries local matter and pours a steady fusillade against the capitalist class in this section of the country. In time to come every city of any consequence will have its Socialist paper fighting the deathless cause of the common people against the graft and greed of the capitalist exploiter. But now, today, the News is the first in the field. It is a pioneer in the vigorous local fight that the party must keep up. We must work; we must not go to sleep.

The News will be the eye of the people on guard at the legislature this winter. Standard Oil is in the saddle. The News will report every legislative measure aimed at the liberties of the working class. A special reporter will be in attendance at every session. Nothing shall escape the unerring exposure of the Socialists. You want this knowledge to be spread broadcast through the state, so that every worker shall hear it, and know how to vote next time. Then go out and get subs. Send for two dollars worth of cards—or five dollars worth. Get your local to send. The vitality of the Socialist movement depends upon its press. See that you keep the press in action.

And don't forget the job work. The Montana News has been largely sustained by its job work throughout the past. The donations have never been depended on. They have bridged the breach now and then, but that is all it is the WORK of the paper that has maintained the paper in the past. Now roll in your job work. We are equipped to handle it; cards, union work of all kinds, holiday advertising, programs, restaurant work. If you sympathize with the labor movement send us your job work.

**MACHINERY**  
The machine, which is the starting point of the industrial revolution, supercedes the workman, who handles a single tool, by a mechanism operating with a number of similar tools, and set in motion by a single motive power, whatever the form of that motive power may be. Here we have the machine, but only as an elementary factor of production by machinery.

As soon as tools had been converted from being manual implements of man into implements of mechanical apparatus; of a machine, the motive mechanism also acquired an independent form, entirely emancipated from the restraints of human strength. Thereupon the individual machine, that we have hitherto been considering, sinks into a mere factor in production by machinery. One motive mechanism was now able to drive many machines at once. The motive mechanism grows with the number of machines that are turned simultaneously into a wide-spreading apparatus.

Here then we see in manufacture the immediate technical foundation of Modern Industry. Manufacture produced the machinery, by means of which Modern Industry abolished the handicraft and manufacturing systems in those spheres of production that it first seized upon. The factory system was therefore raised in the natural course of things on an inadequate foundation. When the system attained to a certain degree of development, it had to root up the ready-made foundation, which in the meantime had been elaborated on the old lines, and to build up for itself a basis that should correspond to its methods of production.

The implements of labor, in the form of machinery, necessitate the substitution of natural forces for human force, and the conscious application of science instead of rule of thumb. In manufacture, the organization of the social labor process is purely subjective; it is a combination of detail laborers; in its machinery system, Modern Industry has a productive organism that is purely objective, in which the laborer becomes a mere appendage to an already existing material condition of production. In simple co-operation, and even in that founded on division of labor, the suppression of the isolated, by the collective, workman still appears to be more or less accidental. Machinery, with a few exceptions, operates only by means of associated labor, or labor in common. Hence, the co-operative laborer of the labor-process is, in the latter case, a technical necessity dictated by the instrument of labor itself. It is evident that whenever costs are spent on machinery, the laborer is saved by the employment of that machine there is nothing but a transposition of labor; consequently the total labor required to produce a commodity is not lessened or the productivity of labor is not increased. It is clear, however, that the difference between the labor a machine costs, and the labor it saves, in other words, that the degree of its productivity does not depend on the difference between its own value and the value of the implement it replaces. As long as the labor spent on machinery and consequently the portion of its value added to the product, remains smaller than the value added by the workman to the product with his tool, there is always a difference of labor saved in favor of the machine. The productivity of a machine is therefore measured by the human labor-power it replaces.

The use of machinery for the exclusive purpose of cheapening the product, is limited in this way, that less labor must be expended in producing the machinery than is spent on the employment of that machinery. For the capitalist, however, this use is still more limited. Instead of paying for the labor, he only pays the value of the labor-power employed; therefore, the limit to his using a machine is fixed by the difference between the value of the machine and the value of the labor-power displaced by it.

In the older countries, machinery, when employed in some branches of industry, creates such a redundancy of labor in all other branches that in these latter the fall of wages below the value of labor-power impedes the use of machinery, and, from the standpoint of the capitalist, whose profit comes, not from a diminution of the labor employed, but of the labor paid for, renders that use superfluous and often impossible. In some branches of the woolen manufacture in England the employment of children has during recent years been considerably diminished, and in some cases has been entirely abolished. Why? Because the Factory Acts made two sets of children necessary, one working six hours, the other ten, and the parents refuse to sell the "half-timers" cheaper than the "full-timers." Hence the substitution of machinery for the "half-timers."

Before the labor of women and of children under ten years of age was forbidden in mines, capitalists considered the employment of naked women and girls, often in company with men, so far sanctioned by their moral code, and especially by their lawyers, that it was only after the passing of the Act that they had recourse to machinery. The Yankees have invented a stone-breaking machine. The English do not make use of it because the "wretch" who does this work gets paid for such a small portion of his labor, that machinery would increase the cost of production to the capitalist. In England women are still occasionally used instead of horses for hauling canal boats, because the labor required to produce horses and machines is an accurately known quantity, while that required to maintain the women of the surplus population is below all calculation. Hence nowhere do we find a more shameful squandering of human labor-power for the most despicable purposes than in England, the land of machinery.—Karl Marx in Capital.

London.—Thousands of the unemployed of London, carrying a large banner with the words "Work or Revolution, the Government Must Decide" marched through the fashionable districts of the city this afternoon. This is the first of a series of similar demonstrations of speaking of the procession of trade one of the leaders said:

"We are going to let the wretches know that the east end does not intend to starve."

**SCHOOLS ENLISTED IN FIGHT**  
If the work that has been inaugurated in many cities continues with its present impetus for five years at the end of that time there will be few pupils in the lower grades of the schools but will have been taught concerning the evils and dangers of tuberculosis. This campaign against tuberculosis which has been inaugurated in the schools is the direct result of the fight which is being waged against the white plague by the national association for the prevention of the disease.

In two of the grades of the schools of the District of Columbia a text book

**To Start the Day Right**  
include in the essentials for breakfast as many of the

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FINE, FRESH CRISP ROLLS  
as you may have appetite for. The more you eat 'em the better you like 'em. Carry that name around with you for a day or two until you get it fixed.

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has been installed entitled "Simple Lessons on Tuberculosis." The educational authorities of Massachusetts are establishing courses of instruction in the schools on the disease, and open air schools for consumptive children are being opened in many parts of the east by private organizations.

The first public school for consumptive and pre-consumptive children to be established in the United States was opened in Providence, R. I., last January. The sessions were held entirely in the open, and the benefits of the fresh-air treatment were combined with the teaching and training of the public schools.

This experiment led to other movements, both public and private. The Brookline Anti-Tuberculosis society opened a school for tuberculous children in July which is still successfully conducted. In Boston a school for consumptives was opened under private auspices in July, it being the intention to keep it open for the summer months only, but so successful were the results of this work that the city school authorities recently decided to take over the work and set aside a permanent building for this purpose. In Pittsburg a similar school was opened in September, and the marked benefits which the children have already received from this training have led to its enlargement. The board of education of New York City has just granted a teacher to the Bellevue hospital day camp for the purpose of conducting a school there, and a consumptive teacher has been secured to teach the consumptive children.

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**LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party**  
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**LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party**  
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All transient comrades invited to attend.

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