

Capitalist War On University

Wisconsin Educators Attacked For Exposing Private Theft of State's Water Power.

The electric railroad and the electric lighting interests have begun a bitter war on Wisconsin university because it has started an investigation of the natural resources of the state.

shall be great and free or trammelled by reactionism, and whether its teachers shall be permitted to tell the truth, as they see it, or be compelled to submit to gag.

Feeling bitter.

Moses Hooper, of Oshkosh, has also issued and distributed another argument throughout the state on behalf of the water power owners.

This view is being opposed by Neal Brown, a lawyer and capitalist, who is sending out pamphlets in an attempt to influence the public mind in favor of private ownership of the water power.

Why Brown Fights.

Brown is the head of the Wasau street railway, which is operated with electricity generated by water power, combination of water power holding and also chief mover in the proposed capitalists in Wasau.

The question so far as the university is concerned involves the question whether the state's chief school

"As a Socialist he is a general success," says Mr. Brown of the law professor. "As a lawyer he must fail. He must not expect that any weight be given to his utterances."

That the attack on the University of Wisconsin by Neal Brown of Wasau is merely part of a widespread plan on the part of corporate interests of the country to control the country's educational interests is the belief of Attorney James E. Trotman, regent of the university.

AGAINST CZAR'S VISIT.

British Labor Unionists and Socialists Hold Mighty Protest Meeting.

London, July 26.—Great satisfaction is expressed today by the leaders of organized labor at the impression created by the huge demonstration held by the Labor party in Trafalgar square yesterday to protest against the visit of the czar of Russia to England.

Various women's political leagues, Socialist and other organizations were represented, while numerous banners which headed the different processions were inscribed with mottoes: "Let the Hanging Czar Remember," "Shall We Grasp His Bloody Hand?" "A Message from Hell—Welcome Little Father."

Pillet, secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland; George Bernard Shaw and Henry Mayors Hyndman, the dean of English Socialist leaders, made speeches voicing angry protest against the proposed visit. Resolutions to the same effect were adopted.

Shaw said he had no doubt that King Edward was sufficiently embarrassed and heartily wished that the czar of Russia was going to visit the emperor of China instead. "Shaw declared that he was particularly anxious to avoid violent language, and would simply say in conclusion, "Damn the czar's tyranny and his impudence for coming to these shores."

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

Chicago Stock Yard Butchers Will Stand by Steamfitters.

Unless the big Chicago packers agree to the terms demanded by the striking steamfitters in the stock yards several hundred butchers and other members of the labor unions employed by the packer will go out on sympathy. These trades voted to strike and left the question of when to quit to officers of the respective unions.

The steamfitters, numbering 250, struck when their demand for an increase from 35 to 50 cents an hour was refused.

Their business agent alleges they were verbally promised 50 cents. It is said that strikebreakers have been imported from many parts of the country and will be put to work in the place of the striking steamfitters.

BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

British Miners Vote for General Walk-out to Support Scots.

London, July 28.—The balloting of the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain to decide whether or not a national strike should be declared in support of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage reduction of sixpence a day, resulted in 513,361 men voting in favor of a general strike. Only 62,950 voted against the strike.

This unmistakable determination of the men to support their Scottish colleagues and the apparently equally determined refusal of the employers to agree to the miners' terms, render the work of the intermediaries very difficult. Another conference between the employers and the men will be held at the board of trade under the chairmanship of Winston Churchill, and unless a compromise is then reached a general industrial upheaval appears inevitable.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM? Primary Principles

Socialism is the collective ownership of the production and distribution of wealth.

It is a systematic method of carrying on the industries of the world.

It is the substitution of order and system for the chaos that reigns today.

It is the principle of cooperation applied to human life instead of the struggle of competition.

It is the ownership, operation, management, and benefit of the productive forces of society, in the hands of all the people.

It is the establishment of an industrial government for a political government.

It means that the working class will have power, and there will be none other but a working class.

Their government will be based on the initiative and referendum, and the power of recall of officials.

Since the workers are the owners of the machines they will not have to give up the greater part of the product they produce to parasites who own and do not perform useful work.

The productive forces of society are sufficient to keep all in comfort if they will work, and can have their product. All will have work.

The hours of labor will be shortened. Children will be taken from sweatshops and dens, and will be in schools and advanced institutions of learning till they are of age.

Learning while young, and leisure afterwards will give culture, art, literature, and refined enjoyments to the working class.

Poverty, disease, crime will vanish, because the causes have disappeared.

This is Socialism.

This is what ten million people in the world are voting for.

This is what 500,000 in America are voting for.

This is what the Socialist Party of Montana stands for.

This is what the Montana News stands for.

It is not "dividing up." A "divided up" machine wouldn't work.

Combination is the principle of modern industry, and not division.

But we want the combination for all, and we're going to have it, for the workers are the majority.

The Socialist is an international party. Only those holding membership cards can have a voice in its management.

Its business is carried on through the referendum of the membership.

All candidates are nominated by the membership.

The power of recall is held over all officers.

If you believe in popular government make application for membership.

FOUR CHILDREN STARVE.

Mother and Father Deserted Them—Babies Found in Flat Alone.

The following taken from the New York Call indicates that the great tidal wave of republican prosperity has not reached Greater New York:

The four little children of Mrs. Catherine O'Rourke were found starving in their quarters in the apartment house at 1425 Amsterdam avenue early yesterday. The father, Thomas O'Rourke, an ironworker, has been out of work for more than three months, and has not been seen for several days. Mrs. O'Rourke left the house Friday, saying that a postal card had called her to the lower part of the city, and she has not been seen since.

The four children, John and Jeremiah, twins, eight months old; Thomas, three, and Mary, five, were taken to the Bellevue hospital. They were given a breakfast of milk by the nurse and Dr. Hooker, after an examination, declared that the children were very close to starvation.

Neighbors are wondering whether both the father and mother have committed suicide because of the impossibility of getting work to feed their little brood.

SPIES IN MINERS' CONVENTION.

James Kerwin, former secretary of the W. F. of M. in no uncertain terms stated on the floor of the convention that "there are several Pinkerton and Thiel men in the convention who participate in a most conspicuous manner in the proceedings. We have them spotted," said Kerwin, "and are only waiting for a little more evidence before we go into executive session and bring charges against them."

John Cigalis, president of Telluride Miners' Union No 63 and organizer of the W. F. of M., created excitement in stating that two members of the Telluride city police placed him under arrest and shipped him out of town last week. He was warned not to return again. These two officers of the law robbed him, stated Cigalis, of his gold watch and chain valued at \$25, and also of the receipt book of the W. F. of M. and the money he collected for dues.

The executive committee of the W. F. of M. will endeavor to get the governor and make a formal complaint. The officers of the W. F. of M. and John Cigalis stated that this robbery has been done at the instigation of the mine owners of Telluride.

Slavery in South America.

Escaping Workmen Shot Down.

In the Argentine Republic, as elsewhere, the united fist of capitalism is at the throat of the worker. Many crimes are committed daily in order to uphold the "rights" of Yankee and other concessionaries who, as in Mexico, practically control all the commercial undertakings there. The following account, which is translated from "La Vanguardia" (a Buenos Ayres Socialist daily) shows a lurid light on the progress of capitalism in Argentina:—

If there is in the Argentine Republic of an unhappy district, says our South American contemporary, it is the territory of Misiones, especially between Corpus and Solto del Inagua. The arms of the workers are banded with the seal of the capitalist. Law has no value in the wild wood of the north only the bullets of the slave driver have value.

The Yerbaltes (tea plantations) are as far from civilization as our globe is from the planet Mars. Those who work there are condemned to stay from the moment they accept the first advance of money until they die.

They are treated like slaves. From time to time comes news that one more of these unfortunate laborers has tried to escape, and that a slave

driver or the owner of a plantation has gone out to hunt them and has shot them down like dogs.

Generally the drama occurs thus. Being obliged to buy all they need from the company at a price which is three and four times higher than in the cities, the workers' debts become bigger and bigger. The last hope to pay off and be free again is gone. The food is bad. One or two resolve to escape.

When they disappear, the owner, the manager, or even the foreman, arms some of the other slaves to follow La Comision, the committee to persecute the fugitives. If they do not overtake them it is all right, but if they do, in most cases they shoot them down just as they would a wild beast. (The laborers cannot defend themselves, inasmuch as they have no other arms than a bar kulla.) They do not even take away the dead bodies. Why should they? The beasts and worms will do the same work.

How many have been murdered in this way in the woods of the Alto Parana? It is impossible to give a definite answer. Many such crimes remain unknown for ever. The woods do not speak nor give up their victims.

DON'T USE A SINK; BE SURE TO USE A BOBBIN BOX.

The kidnapers of little Billy White taught him to hide under the sink so in case the police came he would not be found.

Billy was stolen from his parents, his school, his playmates and his sister.

The great state of Pennsylvania aroused itself. It sent out troops of mounted police. It offered \$15,000 reward for the capture of the kidnapers. Every state, county, city and village official from the governor to constable, backed by the state treasury, joined the hunt.

It was fine.

They caught the guilty ones, and plan to send them to prison for life.

That is not too severe for one who would rob a mother of her child and rob a child of his childhood.

You remember that Billy White grew up quite as much over being deprived of the fresh air, the sunshine and the "rollers" as he did of losing his home.

Not far from Sharon, Pa. in Scranton, Pa. The other night the silk workers at Scranton had a meeting, and among other things, said this:

Whenever a factory inspector comes to our mill the foreman puts the little boys and girls in the bobbin

boxes, and tells them to be quiet until he goes away.

Thousands of children of Billy White's age are in factories in America. They are no longer children but breadwinners, and to that extent they are stolen from their parents. They themselves are undoubtedly robbed of the sun, the air, the school, the play—robbed of their childhood—and that is at least half the crime of kidnaping.

Well, did they order out the coal and iron police in Scranton to find the little boys and girls in the bobbin boxes?

Not yet!

Has the governor offered \$15,000 reward to him who will punish the guilty ones?

Not yet!

Has any officer in the whole state stirred a hand?

Not yet!

How mighty lucky for the Scranton silk mill owners (probably pillars of church and society) that they hide their little captives in bobbin boxes instead of steel—

For that seems to be one of the principal differences in the two cases. —Cleveland Press.

WHY WE OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS,

There are a few points that will "close" any defense of labor injunctions:

From the foundation of our government, injunctions have been recognized for the protection of our property. Section 217 of the United States Revised Statutes empowers the Supreme Court to prescribe rules for its application. Rule 25, promulgated in 1886 provided that special injunctions shall be granted only upon due notice to the other party.

Labor injunctions are especially applications of justice, seeking under a hypocritical love for courts.

The labor injunction was invented by Alex. Smith, attorney for the Ann Arbor Railway in the strike of 1894. It was applied, by Federal Judge Taft, who committed Frank Phelan to jail for six months, and since then nearly every court has granted these writs on demand.

Labor injunctions are not authorized or recognized by any legislature.

Labor injunctions deny workers a trial by jury—a right accorded the meanest criminal.

Labor injunctions outlaw acts committed at strike times as legal at all other times.

Labor injunctions empower the courts to act as lawmakers, judge and executor.

Labor injunctions close workers as property.

Labor injunctions make no distinction between property rights and personal rights.

Labor injunctions rest on the theory that when an action by workers injures property, fundamental personal rights can be enjoined.

Labor injunctions protect dollars at the cost of a free press and free speech.

Labor injunctions disregard the wishes of workers in a desire to protect gold.

Labor injunctions are issued on the sole advice of men who place spies in unions.

Labor injunctions class the patronage of workers and sympathizers as a property right that can be jeopardized by a statement of facts.

Labor injunctions stifle the voice of protest against the grinding policy of unfair employers.

Labor injunctions differ from injunctions for the protection of impersonal rights.

Labor injunctions guess a violation of the criminal code will be committed.

Labor injunctions are strike-time laws.

Labor injunctions are not entitled to the respect of a liberty-loving people.

Labor injunctions are judge-made laws, thanks to William Howard Taft.

—By A Union Leader.

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State Secretary.
JAS. D. GRAHAM.



ONE OF THE HISTORY MAKERS.

With the termination of Mr. James D. Graham's services to the Socialist party of Montana in the capacity of State Secretary, an office which he has filled to the exclusion of every other interest for the past five years, it is fitting that some recognition of his long and devoted services should be printed in the paper that carries the interests of the Socialist party throughout the northwest, and which his grit and financial ability have maintained for the last four years.

During Graham's term of office the party membership has been third highest in the United States on a basis of population. The vote has always been second highest in percentage. The percentage of other states has risen and fallen but Montana has remained steady as second on the list. And last election it was only one-tenth of one per cent below the highest.

Graham has attracted chief attention nationally in the office by his zeal and willingness to handle a large number of speakers, and promote the educational and constructive interests of the party. Last September and October there were not less than an average of twenty-five lectures given in the state each week under the auspices of the state office, and one week lined up a roll of forty-five lectures. The sacrifice made by Graham during his term of service, a term of service to the working class that began in his boyhood days in Scotland, and will probably terminate only when his body and brain can move no more, have been of that silent and steady kind that do not attract much popular attention. When he entered the office of State Secretary of the Socialist party of Montana he had \$1,500 in the bank and fifteen head of cattle. He had been out of work for two years caused by a railroad blacklist at the machine shops, and had passed through heavy family trouble which cost him heavily. When he came from his home at Livingston to Helena to take charge of the News, in obedience to the party vote, he had \$1,100 in the bank, 17 head of cattle on the hills. Today he has a \$500 mortgage against his home, a \$100 note against him in a Livingston bank, and personal debts of \$50, and upwards.

It might be interesting to make a little cash estimate of what is involved here. Valuing the cattle at \$20 a head (a very low figure,) we have \$300; and this with the bank account gives \$1,800. Graham was also in possession of \$300 worth of Appeal cards which he had bought steadily for year to assist the Appeal when it was in straits, which were used up by the party speakers and the News in the five years. This makes \$2,100. He also had \$600 worth of mortgages and notes, and derived \$75 from a sale while the trials were going on at Boise. This does not make mention of the increase in the cattle. When he came to Helena he sold \$50 worth of calves. Last January he sold the last of his cattle, two and three-year-old that he had never seen, for \$60, less \$35 feed expense, which to pay the linotype note in February.

In other words Graham has given about \$3,000, in cash to the party, not to figure on his time, which had been working at his trade that of a machinist, would have averaged \$1,500 a year. This does not include what he has paid out and charged up as wages this year on the linotype.

In other words he has given six times more money than any other person to the News, regardless of wages. This does not include \$100 received from his father, and other small loans that had been borrowed from him and were paid back after he came to Helena. If everything was considered exclusive of wages it would amount to \$3,500. In the three years, \$3,000 is a very conservative estimate.

Besides this the opportunities of life

passed by in five years for the party must be taken into consideration. One instance was, that he refused an opportunity to buy 640 acres of land at \$2.50 an acre when he came to Helena, in order that he might have the money to help the News, and \$800 of it was used the first year. This land was bought and resold within a year afterwards at \$10 an acre. Taking the money into consideration, the lost opportunities, and five years of a human life, this is but striking a balance exclusive of wages, worry, agony, sleepless nights, abuse, overworked nature and misery thrown in on the side. Over such thorny paths do the silent and unnamed heroes of revolution go.

Graham was born at Greenock Scotland, some thirty-six years ago. The name is famous in Scottish border history and his ancestors fought in the battles of freedom as the generations faced their own problems. His grandfather with five others organized the first stone mason's union in Scotland, at Glasgow. He had to take refuge in England for six months, but the union got strong, won a strike, and forced the blacklist of him. In Greenock, Scotland, in the early fifties, his grandfather was arrested for union activity and conspiracy and tried in the sheriff's court, the same as the judicial district court in Montana, for conspiracy and contempt. The Constitution and by-laws of the union were submitted to the court. The judge read the document and crushed it in his hand, saying that it was a compact with hell and in league with the devil, and threw the constitution and by-laws in the grandfather's face, and fined him \$100, which the union paid. There was no strike declared after the decision of the court, but every stone mason working for the boss in different parts of the town packed his kit and quit. No men could be hired to take their jobs, and the boss wanted to know the trouble, and he was told he had better see Graham, and perhaps an apology would straighten matters out. Things were adjusted to the satisfaction of the union, and that was the Scotch masons reply to the courts, and government by injunction over half a century ago in Scotland.

Two of the great uncles of James D. Graham were hung in Lanarkshire for taking part in the radical rising in the early part of the last century. This was in the days of the agitation in the Robert Owen movement. The radical rising was a democratic revolution that swept over the British Isles some ten years after Waterloo was fought. The grand uncles were hanged, and drawn and buried like criminals. The women folks went to the graves at night and disinterred the bodies, took the remains home, and a nights after ward gave them a christian burial in the kirkyard in the darkness of the night. The Scotch socialists honor the memory of these men each year by putting flowers on their graves. At that time, when the British aristocrats drank, their toast was, "Confusion to France, Tom Paine, the Pope and the Devil." A nice mixture that. It is strange that the country, Britain, which shipped the money and the men to reestablish monarchy in France should have been the first country outside of France to feel the effects of the intellectual teachings of the French scholars.

The radical rising was followed by the Chartist movement and cornlaw agitation. That hanging took place a few miles from the spot where was hung the great-grandfather of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, for ad at Bothwell Bridge and Drumclog, two vocating religious freedom.

Two of Graham's grandfathers fought at Bathwell Bridge and Drumclog, two famous battles fought for religious liberty. One of them fell at Drumclog.

The Grahams' or Graemes' have always been rebels against tyranny, and have always fought for liberty. Over 1200 years ago the Romans built a wall thirty miles long across Scotland to keep the Highlanders back. Part of the wall stands today and has been known through all these centuries as Graham's dyke, in honor of the first man to get over it in attacking the Romans. John Graham, the chief of the clan.

In the 12th century Wallace gave the clan the title of "The Gallant Grahams" for work on the field of Dunbar fighting for Scottish liberty; and the clan held it ever afterwards and never discredited the title.

"Frae India to Waterloo They ne'er disgraced their bonnets blue."

The Grahams never were serfs like the Frank, German or English—sassenach. While they swore allegiance to the chieftain of the clan yet they never bent the knee to a feudal lord. They passed from the clan system into capitalism.

James D. Graham went to work in the shipyards of Greenock, at 12 years

of age. For twenty-three years he has been affiliated with organized labor. At 14 years of age he organized a strike of a hundred boys employed as rivet heaters on the construction of the British gunboats. The strike lasted one hour and was won. At 16 years of age, on leaving Scotland for Montana, he received a memorial from 800 union men, representing all crafts employed in the dockyard he was working in. The presentation consisted of a pocket book with ten gold sovereigns, traveling case and watch chain with maltese cross charm bearing an inscription stating the cause of the presentation, and which is much prized by Comrade Graham today. Few kids of 16 get a send-off from union men.

When Graham was 15 years old he got into trouble with the manager of the firm on labor matters, and was being victimized. A joint committee of eight men from different unions took up the case with the manager and he was not molested after the committee got through with the interview.

Graham was one of the chief organizers and active workers in the machinists union at Livingston, as his brother machinists can and will testify who have stood by his side for many years. In the A. R. U. strike of 1894, where Livingston was the first organized point that went out in the northwest, he felt the pressure of a U. S. bayonet on his stomach, the bayonet being handled by a negro soldier who was over six feet high. Graham was also the man who prevented the scabs from taking out an engine by being the first to stand on the track directly in front of it.

In 1896 Graham attempted to organize the Socialist Labor Party in Montana, and worked to secure enough names to a petition to put the Socialist Labor Party electors on the ballot 300 names were lacking, 1,500 being necessary to get representation.

At one time Graham's father and himself were credited with being among the only five union men in good standing among the shopmen of the Northern Pacific railroad. That was back in the days when the Machinists' Union was only 3,000 strong, and the American Federation of Labor only 18,000 strong. Today the Machinists have upward of 140,000 members, and the A. F. of L. one and a half million or more.

Back in those days the union organizer got \$50 a month and had to pay all his expenses. He did not travel in a Pullman but in cattle, box, and coal cars, and whenever he struck town he looked like a regular hobo, and usually a collection had to be taken up to buy him a pair of trousers or a clean suit of underclothes. The old-time boomers, the men who made the organization, used to do good work then, and when they were fired and were leaving town there was usually a gold piece went from one palm to the other in the parting hand shake.

Graham has frequently spoken of one old fellow who was blacklisted in Virginia, who had a family and was hounded clear across the continent, to whom he gave \$20.00 as he bid him good-bye. But the union could not protect its members in those days of fifteen years ago and more; and when the men would tell the victim of the blacklist, or the fellow that stood up for better conditions that they were sorry they had no organization to protect him going out to hunt a new master, after being hounded across the continent, more than one man would reply, "never mind; what does it matter? It is all for Honor's Cause. That was the word—All for honor's cause."

Now if an attempt is made to discharge a man for standing up for his rights it will mean a strike along a few thousand miles of track. This is the result of all the early day agitation.

When the old-time boomer machinist strikes Helena he hunts up the Montana News office and many a story is related of the stirring times in the days gone past, when to be a union man meant to be one from choice and not compulsion. Those who know Graham know full well that his first words to the boomer are "Have you chewed?" And more than once, when the boomer was broke he got his last quarter, and then it was Graham who was broke. This brings to mind another incident

in his struggle for the working class. Last summer when the News was struggling under heavy pressure, at the time John Beard had come into the office and trouble was brewing, Graham pawned his watch, a \$50.00 gold timepiece, to pay some pressing bills against the News, and out of which he gave Beard \$2. He was not able to redeem the watch and lost it.

The following, taken from the "Labor World" of Butte, of 1902, was printed on the occasion of Graham's election to the Executive Board of the Montana State Federation of Labor.

"A man of conscience, one who knows what duty is, who recognizes in this duty the divine function of performing it fearlessly and honestly, is James D. Graham, affectionately known throughout the state as Jimmie Graham, of Livingston. He has that that focud spirit, that earnest way which makes the performance of duty a pleasure to realize. He feels that the capitalistic system is damning, crude and barbarous, and in the spirit of eternal vigilance hits it, and hits it as hard as it is possible for mortal man to hit. He is doing it and his comrades applaud and say, bravo!"

Again: "Among the stalwart comrades attending the state Socialist Committee meeting was that indomitable foe of injustice James D. Graham, of the Livingston Local. Jim is a descendent of the Highland Chiefs and is possessed of all their stubborn tenacity. He is right in his advocacy of the principles of Socialism, and to be true to the characteristic tendency of his ancestry, that means he is eternally right. To those who have been in the labor movement for any length of time in Montana the name of Jim Graham is one that warms the heart and spurs onward those who believe in the establishment of industrial freedom. The toiling masses little appreciate the worth of such comrades, but the day is fast approaching to bestow a true appreciation upon them."

Graham has a most remarkable grasp of the labor tendencies in historical development. It is no undue praise or exaggeration to state that there is no man in Montana that understands the labor movement as he does. They will be generally admitted by all who know him. He scents keenly the lines of development that labor will take, and distinguishes with remarkable clearness between the false and the true phases. This gift of analysis he possesses, which verges on the phenomenal, extends to the world-wide movement of revolutionary forces! and few in America have the international chess board in their vision as he has. This cosmopolitan grasp is also a pole star to him in watching the contemporaneous development. His mind quickly perceives the distinctive between empty talk and effective results, and this makes him remarkably clear on the necessity and reality of an efficient constructive movement.

Graham has accomplished on the Montana News what even the business men of Helena say no other man in the town could do without capital. He has extended the paper over the entire northwestern territory. He has developed the class conscious sense in the organized labor of the northwest that it must throw its commercial support to the paper of its class. He has developed the idea of fighting the capitalists sectionally with a labor press voicing the revolutionary political program of the workers. He has staggered along under the financial burden for four years, when others who attempted the same declared the paper bankrupt in three weeks. But he would pull it out and stagger on again.

And these are the efforts of one workingman who realizes the degradation of his class; one workingman without education except that to make propofit for his master. As Edwin Markham says, "The workingman has never had justice; he has been cheated, slandered and profaned, distorted in mind and stunted in body."

Well indeed, that there are a few of whom it may be said, "He did as well as he knew, and he did it for us."

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 that source. The capitalist writer and speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles, but if every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism, it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

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sweeps away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around Religion, Government, Law, Social Science, etc.—bring to light the naked truth and shows why Socialism is coming. The "Documents" cover as well the entire field of thought.

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ERNEST UNTERMANN: (Lecturer Scientific Socialism:) "Your kindness is most appreciated and I enclose check. The documents will be my most valued companions this winter."

TOM CLIFFORD: (Socialist Lecturer:) "That which I have longingly desired for years, and which I must confess I despaired of ever enjoying—"The Library of Original Sources,—a service to civilization."

A. R. LIVINGSTON: (Sec. Local, Hackberry, Kan. :) "I owe you my thanks—greatest addition I ever made to my library."

WALTER LOHRENTZ: (Sec. Longshoreman's Union Seattle, Wash.) "A Boon to the working class who have neither time nor money to secure a university education."

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: Lecturer Scientific Socialism:) "I regard it as the most valuable part of my library."

SEYMOUR STEDMAN: "It stands like a pyramid in a desert."

Not For "Scholars" but for Thinkers

The toilers, the "producers" who are beginning to be disenthralled and think for themselves.

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Poet's Corner

THE SONG OF THE AGITATOR

By Peter Eugene Walling.

My soul cried out on the mountain, But no one answered. I Gave great words to the castle hall, But on one heard my cry, For the hearts of my people were hardened.

TO A 9-INCH GUN.

(This powerful poem came to the "New York World" office on a crumpled piece of soiled paper. It was signed "P. F. McCarthy," and the author's address was given as "Fourth Bench, City Hall Park.")

Advice to Advisers.

The editor of this paper will receive advice gratuitously upon subjects relating to law, physics, and divinity—upon the best mode of fattening swine and raising good crops of potatoes and turnips; but we beg leave most respectfully to decline any instruction as to the manner in which this paper should be conducted.

THE FIRST "SCAB"

Undoubtedly the devil was the first "scab." There is on disputing the fact that heaven has always been run according to union principles and as a closed shop.

It seems to be a case of diamond cut diamond between the Russian government and the revolutionists. No sooner is the treason or Azef, the head of the revolutionary party, discovered and that worthy condemned to death, when Lopukine, former director of police in the general government, is arrested on the charge of having been in the employ of the revolutionists and revealed Azef's treachery.

International

IS THE GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY STILL MARXIST?

(From London Justice.) A question that has often been asked of the present writer in England is, Whether the German Social-Democratic party still remains true to the principles of Marxism?

The question is, undoubtedly, natural in view of the frequent discussions which have taken place in recent years in respect to Bernstein's book, the agrarian problem and Socialism, the relation of the party to the trade unions, the question of voting for or against the budget, and so on.

To the opponents of Marxism the answer is very simple. Just like every other body of men who have set themselves the task of realizing in practice and making known the teaching of any particular master, the Marxists have found that in practice they are obliged one after another successively to throw overboard the teachings of their master on every single point.

That is an argument especially dear to the hearts of the bourgeois critics of Marxism, and no one can deny that it has a certain amount of truth.

It would certainly seem as if Marxism, like all other systems, were doomed to disappear in a wider and higher truth. That may be granted, and yet we may ask to be shown the theory which is to take the place of Marxism, and, till we see it and recognize it as such, are entitled to say that for us Marxism has not yet become superannuated.

As a matter of fact, in all questions which verge on the domain of philosophy we are all apt to take plausible analogies as proof positive, to see only the similarities and to overlook the differences. Thus it comes about that the fact that Darwin's specific teachings are in many respects found to be no longer adequate is taken to be a proof that Marxism is in the same position.

Now, without going into all the theories of Marxism, what is it that really forms the center of the battle between the Marxists and their opponents, at least as far as the greater public is concerned? It is the theory of the class war.

The editor of this paper will receive advice gratuitously upon subjects relating to law, physics, and divinity—upon the best mode of fattening swine and raising good crops of potatoes and turnips; but we beg leave most respectfully to decline any instruction as to the manner in which this paper should be conducted.

The whole efforts of the so-called Revisionism are consciously or unconsciously directed towards the task of toning down the distinction between proletariat and bourgeoisie; to bring the former to look on certain sections of the bourgeoisie as their friends, or to impregnate the proletariat with the spirit of bourgeois culture—with university extension lectures on history, economics, etc., all from the bourgeois standpoint.

(Continued on Page Four.)

National

The National Executive Committee, which met in session Friday afternoon, July 23, adjourned at 6 p. m. Saturday, 24. The minutes of the meeting has been printed in leaflet form and circulated throughout the usual channels.

The Belmont letter addressed to capitalists of the Civic Federation soliciting contributions, is reflected in the July issue of the Civic Federation Review. The single purpose of the organization and publication seems to be an assault on Socialism.

The State Committees of Idaho and Iowa have appropriated the respective amounts of \$10.00 and \$5.00 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

Nation Committee Motion to be Submitted When Support by the Required Number of Members.

Portland, Ore., July 24, 1909. "I move that the National Secretary be instructed to append the following resolution to each notice hereafter issued by him in party bulletin or press relative to co-operative schemes wherein Socialist comradeship is made a particular feature of their creation or operation.

"Resolved, By the National Committee, that the Socialist-comradeship—change of profit making organizations or institutions do not in any way exemplify the practical workings of Socialism, and that all such attempts at co-operation previous to the abolition of the profit system is hereby condemned as being unsocialistic, misleading and injurious to the successful propaganda of Socialism."

(Signed) C. W. Barzee, National Committeeman for Oregon.

Comment.

"This resolution repeated on each occasion will tend to relieve the embarrassment of the party made by critics for the unscientific methods used by some (may I say "half-baked") Socialists who imagine they are making a practical test of Socialism."

"When we attempt to expose these frauds or failures without making a clear criticism of the action, we give strength and support to their allegations. Without some such defensive precedent established, the party seems to be continually making apology for the verified impracticability of what is, erroneously, termed Socialism.

"We need to make our principles clear on these points. It is high time the critic and unscientific Socialist were made to understand that colonies and co-operative profit-making organizations have nothing in common with practical Socialism as demanded through the elimination of the profit system."

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, with 152 delegates in attendance, unanimously adopted the following resolution. Strong speeches were made in its support by W. Carroll or the Plumbers' Union of Superior, and Delegates Cooley of the Printer's Union of Racine, both stating, however that they were not Socialists, but wanted to give just and proper credit to a working class political organization which stands true to its policies and gets results.

"Whereas, the American Federation of Labor has in several conventions emphasized that organized labor of this country is bound in political elections to "reward its friends and to punish its enemies" and

"Whereas, organized labor in Wisconsin has no more loyal and true champions than the members of legislature in Wisconsin elected by the Social-Democratic party who have introduced all the bills submitted to the state executive board of Wisconsin, state federation and many other bills of a similar character that originated with their party, and who have labored early and late for the cause of the working class, and

"Whereas, these representatives of labor have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties and in the last session of the legislature the opposition of the speaker of the assembly W. H. Bancroft,

Women's Clubs

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Will Adjust the Anxious Question of Providing Pursuits for Children.

Hardly a day passes that some woman, borne down with anxiety, puts a question that more often than not proves a poser. "What shall I do with my boys?, or, what shall I do with my girls?" Trade after trade, business after business is brought forward and discussed. The possibilities are analyzed, the chances of promotion in this one or that one are threshed out, the cost of apprenticeship, and probable return in wages are looked into, but in the majority of cases the discussion proves futile, and the child accepts the first offer that comes along and starts life in a trade or business for which he or she has neither liking nor ability.

Now, Socialism teaches that it is mere waste of good stuff and valuable time to attempt to fit these round pegs into square sockets.

In effect it says that every child born of its mother has certain characteristics which, in a properly organized society, would be encouraged and developed. Thus, during early infancy the parental care would be sufficient, but as soon as the child was old enough to attend school its growing capabilities should be watched and trained, and opportunity should be provided to give them full vent.

But says one: What is the use of finding out the capabilities of our children when every trade and calling is so overcrowded that it is futile to look for permanency of employment in any trade?

That is just where the shoe pinches. It is useless for one to attempt to disguise the truth. So long as we are content to put up with the hopelessly chaotic method of business that pertains today, so long shall we have to face the problem of uncertainty of employment. Look around and what do we find in practically every industry? Lack of organization and method resulting in weeks of pressure and overtime and months of slackness and unemployment. Not in one trade only do we find this, but in every trade. Carpentering, building, tailoring, engineering—none are immune. There is plenty of work for all but the gross quantity is so unequally distributed among men and over periods that some men have more than they can digest within the prescribed period, while others are starving for lack of a job.

Now, Socialism says: "In a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth not only will the children be watched and trained during school days so as to give them a chance to develop along the line of their natural bent, but when, after passing through the technical schools, they are ready to enter upon the more serious duties of life, they will find awaiting them a post in the community's productive system and an assurance that as long as they are willing to work in the interests of the community, so long would the community ensure them against pov-

erty or destitution through lack of employment."

This, of course, necessitates the nationalization of industries, not of one or two industries, but all, and the substitution of a scientific orderly system of production for use for the present chaotic wasteful and unethical system of production for profit. For the sake of the children's future all women should adopt Socialism and work towards this end.—Westralian Worker, Australia.

The Socialist party of Montana is in debt and no effort is being made by the State or Executive Committees or locals to meet the obligations. At the meeting of the State Committee held last October a committee composed of A. D. Peugh of Livingston, W. E. Ryan of Havre and G. W. McDermott of Great Falls were appointed to take ways and means to raise money to pay off these debts. So far that committee has done nothing. In the meantime the editor of the News and James D. Graham have had to pay off the party debts. Even the monthly notes on the linotype amounting to \$80 a month have had to be met. The membership knew of these notes, the Executive and State Committees knew, but did nothing, and seemed to care less whether these notes were paid or not. Yet the failure to meet any of these monthly linotype notes on the date due would have meant a loss of over \$1,000 to the party.

Suits were commenced in the courts against members of the State committee for non-payment of debts and Graham was the only one served with a summons and judgment given against him and his property seized by the sheriff. Graham paid the judgment and settled out of court other bills in order to uphold the party's honor. Other suits are threatened. There is \$700 more to raise over and above all assets before we are out of debt.

What are you going to do about these debts? Are you going to bear

your share of them? Are we a party of dead beats or will we try to meet our obligations? Does the party want Mrs. Hazlett and Jimmie Graham to foot all the bills incurred by referendums of the party, votes of the State and Executive Committees? It is time we had an answer. Our creditors have got tired waiting.

Members of our committees are very good at incurring expenses, but very bad at taking ways means to pay off the same. The new state secretary whoever he may be will have a hard row to how in wiping these debts out, and ever local should take steps at once to raise money so that every obligation is paid off.

Any donations should be sent to the above committee. Make that committee do something, for they have been a long time asleep.

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Order From The Montana News.

A Union Man BUCKS at SCAB STOVES because they ARE UNFAIR

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Comrade Bowen of Grand Forks obtained six subs for the News. He is a young teacher who gives his vacations to Socialist propaganda.

Remember if it is worth while having a Socialist paper in the northwest you must do your part. Get all the subs you can. Go out and get them. It is your duty. We are making a struggle such as few persons ever made at this end of the line. You must help us from your end.

The job work, the profit end of the capitalist's weapons against us, is the most substantial basis for a labor paper. When the working class learn to support their own press with their own commercial power they will find how strong it is possible for them to be.

Three subs in from Ames of Billings.

"Machinist" of Pocatello sent in eight subs.

Twenty-five subs in from Minot. The local there has some rustlers in it.

Local Grand Forks takes two dozen "Machine Politics," and 18 sub cards.

Fred Heslewood, the young giant who has done such Titan work as I. W. W. organizer of western Montana, was a recent visitor at the News office. The breezy genuineness of his six foot two acted like a tonic around these diggings. Fred has a keen scent for the insincere and the flabby in the professions of Socialism. He achieved distinction in the lumbermen's strike. He is always on the heels of the workers to get them to organize and do something. Would there were more of his breadth, power and genius in the American labor movement.

We make special rates for bundles of 100 yearlies going to unions. You can strengthen your union work by getting the News to take up your local fight. Publicity is the only thing that will instruct the public that you are right.

Buy five Montana News cards for \$2.00. You help your paper and agitate in your community at the same time.

Job work is coming in with its old time vigor. Are you interested in pushing it for Socialism?

Grand Forks, N. D., July 30. Mr. James D. Graham, Helena, Mont: Dear Comrade—Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett has been here. The lectures she gave were so well received that we are sorry that we cannot have her for a similar engagement within the very near future. She spoke here for five nights and let me tell you that the impression left with the people of this city is not to be erased for some time, if indeed it can be at all. We thought that it would be difficult for a lady to speak from a box out on the street, but she surprised us. She held the crowd from beginning to end and in spite of fakirs and street vendors she kept the attention of the people. In one particular case she occupied the same street corner with one of the fakirs that were here during the state fair. This gentleman acted in a very rude manner. He tried to break up our meeting, but instead she broke up his and the following night she took a corner kitty corner across from where he was holding forth and she took the entire crowd so he was standing alone and had finally to give up work on the street. The momentum of the movement in this city has assumed such proportions that lines are being sharply drawn. In fact, the second night that Mrs. Hazlett spoke a policeman appeared on the scene and ordered the speaker to stop. The speaker told him she realized that he had instructions from someone higher up, but informed the officer that she came to Grand Forks to present her cause and she was going to do it and he could arrest her if he so chose, and that the city would have to take the consequences. The officer was overawed and he felt that he was unable to do anything and this seemed to end the trouble on this point.

Several of the comrades have asked me to write you and keep you in mind whenever Mrs. Hazlett can get out long enough to be with us in North Dakota. We have several subscription cards on hand. We will sell these as soon as possible and when sold will remit the money for them.

Thanking you again for aiding us to secure Mrs. Hazlett for Grand Forks, I am,

Fraternally yours, J. E. Kulstad, Sec. Grand Forks Local.

Concluded From Page Three.)

and the workers' organizations are rapidly creating a very valuable system of education in history, economics, natural science and hygienic subjects. This has the great merit that the proletarian youths are not confused by bourgeois ideas on economics, as is the case with the majority. It is to be feared, even of English Socialists. Moreover, the Socialist daily press, and the valuable articles issued in the "Neue Zeit," have done a great work for the enlightenment and political education of the workers. That is a part of the arming of the workers for the class war. And, while individual members of the bourgeoisie no doubt mean well to the proletarian, and would like to help them, individuals do not make up the class—and only classes count in the political struggle. Individuals may disregard their individual interests, classes as such will only be moved by their class interests. That is, perhaps, the central truth of Marxism, and it is the fact that it has expressed this truth that makes Marxism a living force—the only living force in the political theories of the day. J. B. Askew.

Comrade Krogman of Crookston, Minn., has been busy selling News subs. He says he believes the advance of the movement must depend almost entirely on its local press from now on. The local organizations are not filling the bill in political work.

Three subs from Comrade Harper of Sheridan, Wyo.

Seventeen subs in from Devils Lake, N. D. There are a few revolutionists with set jaws in that burg also.

(Continued from Last Week.)

MRS. HAZLETT'S TRIP.

Minot Is Awake.

The next point was Minot, a promising city of some eight thousand people. Five days were spent in Minot and vicinity. The work here also was of the highest success socially. The first two meetings were held in the opera house. After the meeting Tuesday night, Comrade Potter drove me to his home at Lynch, twelve miles out in the country. There is a remarkable movement throughout this section of the country, built up almost entirely through the indefatigable energy of this one man. He has taught Socialism, and organized Socialism, and developed Socialism for years—ever since he came to North Dakota wheat fields from Nebraska. As a result his precinct is Socialist, and will probably always remain so. He has conducted Socialism as to shape the social life of the community. He has talked it incessantly, and distributed literature, and taken subscriptions for papers. He gave Socialist dances at his house, and finally built a fine barn that he could use as an opera house, and here he gave dances and had lectures, and taught the young people Socialism. He has had a partner in this work, George Ruzee. They were friends in reform work from the same section of Nebraska. Ruzee is a good violinist, so the Socialists were independent so far as their entertaining qualities were concerned.

The meeting Wednesday night was in the barn, the seating capacity filled. A choir sang Socialist songs to the accompaniment of an organ that had been carried from the house.

After the lecture there was a dance, Mr. Potter's daughter accompanying the violin. Some of the Socialists had driven out from Minot. It was daylight before the gathering dispersed.

The next two nights meetings were held on the streets at Minot. There was a crowd of over a thousand each night. The mass was so great that the police showed a slight inclination to interfere, and asked me to move my chair farther back from the main street crossing. The crowd promptly followed, and I gave some history of the contest for the streets and free speech we were making and the Spokane trouble; and after the meeting a policeman came up and assured me of their protection so long as I stayed. What probably helped me out was the fact that we have two aldermen in the city council. Comrade LeSieur is one, attorney for the Great Northern, but a stalwart for Socialism. The Great Northern employed him because he was winning cases against them by the hundred, but there was to be no string to his politics. He is now conducting a tremendous fight against the hoodlums in city affairs, and has already forced them to turn back \$9,000 into the treasury.

All books, cards and papers were distributed and sold out at those meetings, and I have been unable to keep a sufficient supply ever since. The Glorious Fourth and Socialism. Saturday, July 3, I arrived at Dev-

ils Lake. The season's program was just being opened up at the Chautauqua grounds, and the pleasant little city was full of people. Comrade Anderson met me at the train. He was one of the delegates we met in Chicago, and had written me last year to speak at the Chautauqua. The crowd on the street consisted of fully a thousand. But my voice was showing the strain of the severe work of the past few weeks, and I had to push it hard to get through the evening. All books were swept clean and I could have sold twenty-five more.

I was to deliver the oration at a Fourth of July Finnish picnic at Brackett Sunday, and five of the Devils Lake comrades got an automobile and we started on our thirty-mile drive about noon. The day was delightful and the exhilarating ride through the green fields and the masses of wild roses, with the liquid music of the meadow lark sending his note of joy through our ears, played a pleasure to us all. We were apprised of our approach to the picnic grounds by a flagstaff flying two flags, the stars and stripes and the red banner of labor. The Finnish people have the sense of the revolutionary movement deeply grounded within them, and to me at least it is always a pleasure to be at their meetings. There is a sincerity and depth to their Socialist activity that the American movement largely lacks. Comrade Robert Grant, the Socialist crank of all the surrounding country, had driven over from Lakota. We also met Comrade Currie and wife. Comrade Currie is the editor of the Brackett paper that has recently declared for Socialism. To his surprise he found that his subscription list increased. If the Socialists of this section of the country will give this paper their conscientious support, as they should; if they will look on it as their responsibility to proclaim the voice of labor and establish the press of the opposition to capitalism, they can make Socialism a power throughout this territory. The paper should be used to carry the local issues of every Socialist organization within a hundred miles. It should go decidedly into all local campaigns. The local comrades could furnish the material and purchase several hundred copies of the paper and distribute them. Thus the fight against local abuses would be made an issue. As Debs says, the Socialist editor cannot fight the battle of labor and the battle for bread at the same time.

We drove back to Devils Lake that night, and Sunday morning a Socialist party of us went out to the Chautauqua grounds to be present at the celebration there. For five miles the little train runs amid reeds and woods. The grounds are most beautiful with hundreds of cottages built amid the green trees, and directly on the shore of the Devil's lake, a body of water about thirty miles long. We enjoyed the boating and went to the auditorium to hear Governor Burke speak. He has the same proposition on his hands that Governor Toole of Montana had, a democratic governor with a republican legislature on his hands. He is very much grieved (apparently) that there is no way to enforce the prohibition law in North Dakota. This law is certainly the greatest and most disgusting fiasco ever inflicted on a people in the name of reform. The Socialists of the state to a man say the drug store is infinitely worse than the saloon. The hypocrisy, deceit, lying and fraud entailed in the name of morality add an additional repulsiveness to the profit traffic. I was to speak on the grounds but the condition of my voice made it impossible. In town in the evening, though, as I had been advertised, I spoke again on the street and tore up Governor Burke's wall over the North Dakota government being unable to enforce its law. This ended my work for the time being. I came on to Lakota Tuesday, where I was to speak during the carnival in progress. Comrade Grant met me at the train with a red automobile but my voice was past using. So I am here, laid up for repairs, at the comfortable home of Comrade Grant, a retired farmer, with my dates all postponed for a week. Loads of people came from four towns to hear the speech last night. I feel the misfortune very keenly as we are just getting the News under good way again. Since I came out the 11th of June I have sent \$200 in to meet the debts and expenses of the Socialist paper that is struggling for life in the west, besides meeting my expenses.

How I wish a few others would see this great need of a national press for labor as we see it, and would be willing to help us in this struggle. But history repeats itself in every reform. The few struggle and suffer and endure—the mass give and strangle and wreck; and when history tells its tale and the triumphant cause is won, there are these who narrow and wonder for the struggles of the few—but they are dead.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT AT LYNCH, N. D., JUNE 30.

J. D. Graham, Editor Montana News: Dear Comrade—I will try and give details of our Socialist meetings held by Comrade Hazlett while in this vicinity.

We as comrades of Lynch Local met Comrade Hazlett at Minot on the evening of June 28. She spoke in the opera house. The meeting was not as well attended on account of charging admission and on the 29th she spoke in the open. I do not know what the collection was, as I am not a member of that local.

Then she went 12 miles north to speak at Lynch. Lynch is an inland town. On June 30 she spoke in my barn, which is a convenient place and has been dedicated for the Socialist work. Here she spoke to over a hundred. We had some rousing Socialist songs sung. Comrade Hazlett took a part with her alto voice, which completed the songs. Then a collection was taken which amounted to \$10, besides literature sold. We gave a dance for the young folks which also Comrade Hazlett took a part in.

On July 1 she spoke on the street in Minot to nearly a thousand. Collection \$10, besides literature sold; and on July 2 she again spoke on the street in Minot to nearly a thousand. Although the band came out as it was their regular night for practice, she talked right along, and stopped at one time and asked the crowd if they could hear.

"Yes, go ahead," and she said it was not the first time she had talked against a brass band. And then the air was filled with cheers. She held the crowd, as it were, by magic. Some strangers came to her and asked her to stay a week. Well, the collection was \$20, and 10 subscriptions for the Montana News.

The working men of Minot have not forgotten her yet. They are still talking about her and saying she is the best that ever struck Minot, and some say that she is the only speaker on Socialism that they could understand what Socialism was.

She is a power in the work and it is a pity that we have not a hundred more like her.

Wishing you and the Montana News all success, I remain your comrade, C. C. Potter.

Farmers and Wage-workers

Just the thing to circulate among the members of the Society of Equity. Shows how the farmer is exploited as well as the city worker.

Union men should see that farmers read it as it will create a bond of sympathy between farmers and wage workers, during the days of a strike.

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Montana News

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Publishers of the DELINEATOR and the DESIGNER, and the NEW IDEA, the STANDARD, MARTHA DEAN, and LA BELLE Patterns, has instituted proceedings in the Federal Court at Helena, asking for an injunction against certain Labor Organizations in Montana, and also asking for \$10,000 damages, sustained by reason of an alleged boycott levied against the publications of the aforesaid Butterick Company—

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