

NEWS OF BATTLE!

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SOCIALIST



VICTORIES

EVERYWHERE.

LARGE INCREASE OF SOCIALISTS

Socialists Carry Butte by Large Pluralities - Great Gains all Over the Country

For the third time in eight years the Socialists of Montana have elected a mayor. First there was Anaconda in 1903, then Red Lodge in 1907 and now Butte.

Last Monday the Socialists carried the city of Butte by pluralities which, in many cases, probably exceed those ever received by a candidate in the history of Butte. Lewis J. Duncan was elected mayor, receiving a majority of 445 votes over all the other candidates.

The Socialist aldermen were elected in five of the eight wards. Substantial pluralities, and in the seventh and eighth wards overwhelming majorities returned them winners.

All things considered, the victory was one of the most overwhelming ever scored by a political party in the city.

The vote by wards follows.

First Ward. For mayor—John J. Quinn (dem.) 224; E. D. Elderkin (rep.) 45; L. J. Duncan (soc.) 211; H. I. Allen (ind.) 4. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 193; Scott (rep.) 59; Shovlin (soc.) 202. For alderman—McCarthy (dem.) 198; Kilgallon (rep.) 52; Curran (soc.) 202. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 153; Holliday (rep.) 41; Booher (soc.) 140.

Second Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 416; Elderkin (rep.) 202; Duncan (soc.) 536. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 344; Scott (rep.) 345; Shovlin (soc.) 413. For alderman—Doner (dem.) 437; Bailey (rep.) 276; Deloughrey (soc.) 313. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 365; Holliday (rep.) 214; Booher (soc.) 313.

Third Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 216; Elderkin (rep.) 88; Duncan (soc.) 482. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 268; Scott (rep.) 146; Shovlin (soc.) 423. For alderman—Boyle (dem.) long term, 323; Smith (dem.) short term, 273; Murray (rep.) long term, 116; McManus (soc.) long term, 405. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 253; Holliday (rep.) 93; Booher (soc.) 338.

Fourth Ward.

For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 257; Elderkin (rep.) 196; Duncan (soc.) 352. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 218; Scott (rep.) 339; Shovlin (soc.) 238. For alderman—Arthur (dem.) 145; Hawke (rep.) 273; Driscoll (soc.) 245.

For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 315; Holliday (rep.) 178; Booher (soc.) 195. Fifth Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 306; Elderkin (rep.) 81; Duncan (soc.) 432. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 275; Scott (rep.) 122; Shovlin (soc.) 377.

For alderman—DeLaey (dem.) 282; Johnson (rep.) 165; Rissel (soc.) 340. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 263; Holliday (rep.) 97; Booher (soc.) 340. Sixth Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 271; Elderkin (rep.) 213; Duncan (soc.) 427. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 222; Scott (rep.) 356; Shovlin (soc.) 299. For alderman—Barker (rep.) 311; Freudenstein (dem.) 273; Houghton (soc.) 292.

For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 312; Holliday (rep.) 219; Booher (soc.) 297. Seventh Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 246; Elderkin (rep.) 173; Duncan (soc.) 870. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 307; Scott (rep.) 312; Shovlin (soc.) 728.

For alderman—Schumaker (dem.) 222; Dents (rep.) 278; Cox (soc.) 722. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 305; Holliday (rep.) 175; Booher (soc.) 614. Eighth Ward. For mayor—Quinn (dem.) 299; Elderkin (rep.) 295; Duncan (soc.) 959. For treasurer—McCarthy (dem.) 327; Scott (rep.) 534; Shovlin (soc.) 747.

For alderman—O'Meara (dem.) 407; Dragstedt (rep.) 479; Davis (soc.) 739. For police magistrate—McGowan (dem.) 451; Holliday (rep.) 309; Booher (soc.) 618. MISSOULA. The socialists were beat in the fourth ward by only fourteen votes, the republican winning and the democrats taking third place. This is the nearest approach the Socialists of Missoula have ever been to winning.

BILLINGS. M. W. Russell the Socialist candidate for mayor polled 271 votes, this being an increase of over 150 per cent over the vote of a year ago. In the

ing 169 votes, this being one of the surprises of the election. fourth ward, Russell ran second, polling 169 votes.

HELENA.

The Socialists of Helena elected an alderman in the sixth ward. This is the ward in which the railroad men reside, and it was the first opportunity the railroad boys have had since the legislature adjourned to register their protest against the infamous militia law. The Socialist received 22 more votes than the democrat and republican combined.

The vote cast in the various ward was as follows.

First Ward.

F. W. Schwartz (rep.) 166; Frank H. Moore (dem.) 146; John M. Schopfer (soc.) 22.

Second Ward.

L. H. Schaeffer (rep.) 100; R. E. Deegan (dem.) 72; Louis Arnold (soc.) 18.

Third Ward.

J. J. McNeerney (dem.) 155; O. H. P. Shelly (rep.) 131; Bernard Leopold (soc.) 15.

Fourth Ward.

W. M. Biggs (dem.) 85; C. B. Miller (rep.) 73; A. Anderson (soc.) 2.

Fifth Ward.

John Carlson (rep.) 115; Martin Prosser (dem.) 84; Henry Clausen (soc.) 20.

Sixth Ward.

Herman Luehman (soc.) 159; John Majerous, sr. (rep.) 106; John C. Carey (dem.) 22.

Seventh Ward.

B. R. Streets (rep.) 186; J. C. Brodessor (dem.) 106; John Huesby (soc.) 103.

LEWISTOWN.

Joseph Heaney, Socialist was elected alderman of the second ward of Lewistown, over the non-partisan candidate by three votes.

KALISPELL.

The Socialists of Kalispell elected an alderman, beating the non-partisan candidate in one ward. The non-partisan elected the other two aldermen.

ANOTHER ONE.

The Socialists elected one alderman out of three in Walkerville, a suburb of Butte.

SOUTH FRANKFORT, MICH.

The Socialists of South Frankfort, Mich., fighting the two old parties which had combined under the name "Citizens" won a signal victory by electing the entire Socialist city ticket excepting one trustee, who got a tie vote with his opponent.

The tie will be decided by casting lots.

NORTH HALEDON, N. J.

Robert Branch and William Kondia, Socialists were elected members of the school board for a three year term each.

The Socialists now have four members on the board, having elected two members last year, whose terms have not yet expired.

BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

The Socialists defeated the "Citizens"

by electing Ernest Barber as Attorney for the town of Bennington, Vermont.

TENSTRIKE, MINN.

With only two parties in the field Jas. Sturdevant, the Socialist candidate was elected mayor of Tenstrike, Minn.

IOWA

In Marshalltown, Iowa, the Socialist candidate for mayor, in a poll of more than three thousand, was defeated by only 184 votes.

In Belle Plaine, Iowa, the Socialist candidate for mayor was defeated by five votes. E. L. Swinny Socialist was elected alderman.

In Colfax, Iowa, Frank L. Evans, Socialist, was elected councilman at large by a majority of one, and Thos. Hind, Socialist was elected a member of the school board.

Flint, Mich., April 4—The Socialist city ticket was elected yesterday, with the exception of treasurer, also three aldermen, three supervisors and two members of the board of education.

VICTOR, COLO.

At Victor, Colo., the entire Socialist ticket was elected by approximately 500 majority.

Girard, Kansas, Socialists elected one Socialist to the city council. Fred Warren editor of the Appeal to Reason was defeated for member of the school board.

CALIFORNIA

The Socialists of Berkeley, California, have elected the mayor, J. Stitt Wilson, by a majority of 284.

Wilson received 2,750 votes and the anti-socialist Beverly Hodghead got 2,446 votes.

J. Stitt Wilson was Socialist candidate for Governor of California last November and polled upwards of 60,000 votes. He has been active all winter lecturing throughout the state and was one of five Socialists who lobbied at the California State Capital during the session of the legislature in that state.

The Socialists of California maintained a lobby at the legislature to work for measures which would benefit the wage earners, besides keeping track of vicious legislation. The Socialist lobbyists did splendid work.

J. Stitt Wilson has been active for twelve years in the Socialist movement and much is expected from his victory in this election.

Theodore Roosevelt while in Berkeley recently, advocated the election of Hodghead, the anti-socialist. The election of Stitt Wilson is therefore another defeat for Teddy.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4—In the elections in various cities and towns throughout Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, socialists made a fight for offices and were successful in several instances. Socialists captured two county supervisors in Superior, and one alderman and a justice of the peace in Racine.

The Socialists of Milwaukee have received a slight repulse this election, failing to elect any of their candidates

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REPULSED BUT NOT ROUTED

On the Firing Line in Milwaukee. Old Parties Fuse in Attempt to Check Socialism

The practical fusion of the republicans and democrats at the by-election held in Milwaukee Tuesday resulted in a so-called set back to the Socialists. This setback however cannot be called a defeat, in any sense of the word.

In fact, it cannot properly be called even a setback. Seidel's vote at the by-election two years ago, when he ran to fill a vacancy for alderman-at-large, was 8,555. Comrade Minkley this year was to fill a similar vacancy, caused by the death of Comrade Sultaire. Minkley's vote yesterday was 12,254 a gain of nearly 4,000.

The highest vote for the school director on the Socialist ticket was 12,110. Yesterday the highest vote for school director on our ticket was 12,110.

In view of the tremendous efforts of the enemy to discredit the administration by every means, fair and foul, this gain at a by-election, when only a small percent of the vote came out, should be considered as a real victory.

It is like the result in the last election for the German Reichstag, when the German Socialists lost seats but gained votes.

It will be remembered that the Socialists carried Milwaukee last spring in a three-cornered fight. They did not have a majority of all the votes cast. They understood that sooner or later the two old parties would combine against them, and that when they did so, this would mean that the Socialist party would have to grow into a majority party, in order to hold the city.

This is exactly what the old parties did in the campaign just ended. The democrats put up a candidate for alderman-at-large to fill the vacancy of Comrade Sultaire, -deceased- the only candidate besides judges and school directors to be voted for this year. The republicans endorsed the democratic nominee, forming a practical fusion.

As for the school board, the Roman Catholics put up a ticket, which was distributed in the Catholic churches, and the priests in their pulpits instructed their parishioners to vote for it. On election day, the Catholic priests brought women voters to the polls in carriages. In one precinct where the Socialists were not entitled to election inspectors the priests marched the faithful right into the polling booths. The policeman in the booth meanwhile conveniently absent himself, so that it would be impossible to prevent this violation of the election laws. Even the Italian women, who cannot read and know less of politics than a six-year old child, were duly marched to the old ticket, the "Non-partisan anti-socialist ticket," as the Catholic slate was called.

Therefore, although the Socialist

vote for school director was nearly double their vote of two years ago, it is not surprising that the Catholic ticket won. Another heavy handicap for the Socialists was the capitalist daily press of Milwaukee which constantly vilified the Socialist administration and printed the most bare-faced lies, while the Socialists had no adequate means of getting the truth before the people. Seven capitalist papers, pouring out poison seven days in the week, cannot be counteracted by one bulletin distributed once a week from house to house.

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All which goes to show that the Socialists must have a daily Socialist paper in order to hold Milwaukee next year. The meeting held in Freie Gemeinde Hall to receive the election returns Tuesday night was without exception the finest Socialist meeting your correspondent ever attended. Not in point of numbers nor the eloquence of the speakers, but in the spirit of the comrades. Never before did they show the same resolute courage, the same solidarity, the same solemn determination, as in this meeting when these dampening returns came in. It is easy to be enthusiastic in the hour of victory. But the combined opposition of all the forces of capitalism, superstition and reaction has solidified and compacted the Socialist movement of Milwaukee to a degree before unknown.

The first thing the comrades did in their hour of disappointment was to start a subscription for a Socialist daily. Over four thousand dollars were subscribed in an hour, and the boom for the Daily fairly launched.

Thus we shall be ready for the enemy next time. We must expect that the old parties will unite in the majority election next year. But the Milwaukee Socialists do not fear the issue. With a solidified movement, with a daily press, and with a stern determination to win in the long war, we cannot lose Milwaukee.

The Capitalist press has been howling continually that the terrible Socialists had "scared capital away from Milwaukee." The Milwaukee daily papers are all the time whining that the Socialist administration is fearfully extravagant, that it has burdened the city with debts, destroyed Milwaukee's credit, etc.

Last week an issue of Milwaukee bonds was put on the market. After all the capitalist press had said, it might have been supposed that nobody would be very anxious to purchase these bonds. So it was rather funny to see that even the capitalists themselves take no stock in what

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ISSUED WEEKLY.

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ELECTIONS RETURNS.

The result of the elections held this week are very gratifying to the Socialists. From all over the country comes word of Socialist gain.

In Milwaukee we suffered a slight reverse, the forces of reaction elected their candidates, however, this is not discouraging but what was to be expected, yet in spite of the defeat the Socialists polled a large increase in their vote, the Milwaukee Socialists lost no votes, although they did not elect any candidates.

The result in Milwaukee has demonstrated one thing, and that is the capitalists are concentrating their forces on the Milwaukee Socialist movement, and it is up to the Socialists in other large industrial centers to double up in their activity and in that way keep the capitalists busy at home instead of allowing the capitalists of the entire country to concentrate their strength against the Milwaukee movement.

We have still faith in the Socialists of Milwaukee and believe that regardless of all opposition they will hold the fort, until reinforcements come.

The election of a Socialist in Helena is very pleasing to us, especially as it was in the Sixth ward which is the big working class ward.

Herman Luehmann, the Socialist elected, has been an active Socialist in Helena for the past ten years and it is fitting that such an old warrior in the movement should have the honor of being the first Socialist elected in Helena.

In the Seventh ward, another large working class ward, the socialists made remarkable gains. Our candidate, John Huseby, was once a member of the Montana legislature, being elected by the populists. Huseby is the father of the Montana Co-operative law that is now on the Montana statutes. With a little more work done in the Seventh ward Huseby can be elected next year.

While other towns own their water service and three towns in Montana have municipal electric light plants, yet the indications at present point to Helena as being the first city in Montana that will own its own water works, gas, electric light and street railway.

There has been a steady fight going on in Helena for 15 years for municipal ownership, the fight has been in the courts for years, clear up to the Supreme Court of the United States and at present the outlook is that the people have about won the fight for a municipal water service and that the fight will be carried on for a lightning plant. With such a situation presenting itself, it is to be hoped that a man of the ability and mental caliber as John Huseby will be sent to the city council, as he will be a valuable asset in the fight against the public service corporations that are now holding up the people.

The sweeping victory of the Butte Socialists was the big surprise of the elections.

Conditions have been getting from bad to worse in the administration of the municipal government of Butte that the people got good and tired of the old parties, after having tried them all.

To 'he victors belonged the spoils seemed to have been the way Butte has been administered in the past. The lackeys of the big corporations got the job of running Butte's city government in pay for the services rendered by big corporations, and it is said that men were on the pay roll of Butte drawing salaries and never doing a tap of work.

Butte today is practically bankrupt,

an enormous illegal debt, the legal indebtedness of the city has been exceeded. With this condition of affairs the people of Butte have elected a Socialist mayor and city officials.

It will be impossible for the Socialists of Butte to put into operation any of their platform, except to give a good administration, no socialist ideas can be put in operation at present. The democrats have six aldermen and the republicans five aldermen, thereby making two-thirds vote of the council in control of the old parties, and in this way the Duncans will not have full sway. It is a pity that the Socialists had not elected one more alderman and thereby preventing a two-thirds party vote against the Socialist mayor on any measure that might come up.

With the old parties controlling the board of equalization and the county assessor it will be a hard proposition for the Socialists of Butte to get finances to put Butte on its feet. Had the last legislature passed the law which would have put a tax on the unearned increment of the mines of Butte, taxed the output, then the proposition of putting Butte on its feet financially would have been much easier.

The cities of Montana have not home rule, legislatures have practically tied up all municipal progress. Butte can not acquire its own electric lighting system under the present law and it is doubtful if Butte could issue bonds to acquire its water works, yet Butte must pay toll and a large percentage of its revenue to the water and light corporations.

The greatest good that can be hoped for by the Socialists in office in Butte at this time will be the work they can do to advance a legislative program to be enacted by the next legislature giving cities more progressive municipal legislation and home rule.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with all the Socialists elected in Butte to form an opinion as to their ability to make good. But we can say that Socialist Aldermen Cox, Curran and Davis are well grounded in the socialist philosophy, first class men of ability and sterling integrity, and above all have a good supply of common horse sense and with such men in the council Duncan will have able and efficient supporters.

We sincerely hope that despite all the obstacles confronting them the Socialists in Butte will make good. Much depends on them, if they can drag Butte out of its deplorable condition, then the rapid march of the Northwest towards Socialism will be a near reality. May they make good!

The Servants Obeyed Their Master.

During the sessions of the legislature two preachers were engaged to say one prayer each day at the commencement of the daily session. One preacher in the House and one in the Senate. As the legislature was in session 60 days, this means that each preacher received \$300. from the state, or a total of \$600. paid by the state of Montana for 120 prayers.

We failed to see any good resulting from the work of the preachers during the legislature, or what effect the prayers of the preachers had on the members of the legislature, except that the majority of the legislators obeyed the Biblical injunction of, "Servants obey your master."

During the last day of the legislature, in a joint assembly when balloting for United States Senator was under way, Representative Tolman of Carbon County an insurgent republican, who refused to vote for Tom Carter, made a speech explaining why he refused to vote for Carter, and during his remarks, he said in substance. It is quite evident that the Amalgamated controls enough of the majority party (the democrats had the majority) in this assembly and is preventing the election of a Senator. The democrats were sent here by the people to elect a man for Senator, yet they refuse to elect the man Senator they were instructed to elect. If the corporations did not control this body we would not be wasting time here balloting for a U. S. Senator for that would have been done long ago. We have been here 60 days and I want to say that every bill that the corporations were opposed to, was defeated, and every piece of legislation that the corporations wanted passed by an overwhelming vote.

Tolman was right in his remarks, and it was very interesting to hear the wearers of the copper collars denounce Tolman.

The servants obeyed their masters, but they did not like the fact made public.

Press Comments on Election

"The surprise of the city election yesterday was the victory of Herman Luehmann, Socialist candidate for alderman from the Sixth ward, who received more votes than the total of the other two candidates, and thus became the first socialist ever elected to public office in Helena. The result was not entirely unexpected in the Sixth ward, where much antagonism has resulted from the passage by the last legislature of housebill No. 220, known as the military codes. Throughout the city at large the election of Luehmann was almost the sole topic of conversation among politicians. Of interest, as it reflects on the increase in the socialist vote throughout the state, was the support received by John Huseby, the party's candidate in the Seventh ward, who polled over 100 votes." Helena Independent.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the representatives not voting on the militia bill.

Berry, English, Hayes and Nelson, these appear twice as not voting. Berry of Missoula and Hayes of Cascade county, both these men claim to be union men, being railroad men, they knew that the militia law was something that was a blow at labor, they knew when the bill was to be under consideration and it was their duty to have fought the bill and not dodged the issue.

Both Berry and Hayes are always active about election time, flashing their union cards and endeavoring to get the union men lined up to vote for the old parties.

The union men of Cascade and Missoula counties should remember these CARD MEN. It is time that the railroad boys refuse to take any more of the bunk peddled out by these two.

"One needs no affiliation with the Socialist organization to prompt commendation of the result of the city election in Butte this week. The tremendous majority given to the candidates of the Socialist ticket signified Butte's return to civic consciousness, rather than Butte's conversion to Socialist principles. The metropolis of Montana has been ruled by corrupt influences and robbed by corporate tools until it is financially bankrupt as a municipality, almost stagnant in business other than that pertaining to the combine organization, and utterly degenerate in relation to public morals. There law has been perverted to protect crime, rather than banish it. The "community of interests" created under the auspices and by the powers represented by Ryan and Morony has permeated and dominated the democratic and republican parties alike. Reduced almost to the last extremity to maintain existence, the respectable people—always in majority at Butte as in every other community, finally awoke to a realization that there is nothing partisan about political graft under corporate rule, and became conscious of the imperative need of immediate exercise of civil rights as a means of civic righteousness. They turned in disgust from both republicans and democrats—understanding that alike they were dependents and beneficiaries, as well as agents and representatives, of the corporate despotism of the town—to find support of Socialist candidates the only means of effectively expressing their disapproval of official dishonesty and incompetency.

The real victory in the Butte election was won for the people of Butte, with manifestly scant regard for any party. The most important feature of the result is the demonstration of courage and power in the people to overcome the malign influences so long in control. In this situation the Socialists found the opportunity to place their candidates in office. Official power gives them the opportunity to demonstrate either their superior fitness or unfitness for administrative work. Some of their principles cannot be given even experiment in practice without complete revolution or change in form of government. Many of their platform promises will be found impossible of fulfillment under existing conditions. The jobbed and robbed people of Butte evidently concluded that the worst theory of the Socialists is preferable to the most conservative graft of the copper combine agents of both parties."—Montana Lookout.

"The success of the socialist ticket in Butte comes as a most pronounced surprise, that party electing its candidate for mayor, police judge, treasurer and five out of nine aldermen. The

recent scandals in that city growing out of alleged defalcations by various officials were, no doubt, largely responsible for the result. Butte is being taught a lesson that it must do a great deal of house cleaning before either republicans or democrats can hope to have control of the affairs of the municipality.

The election of a socialist of Milwaukee last year has done much to advance the fortunes of that party. Mayor Seidel is giving to the beer city a splendid administration. He has gained the confidence of the people and has instituted many wholesome reforms, which have received the indorsement of all classes. Socialism may not be a bad thing after people understand what it is. Some appear to believe that socialism is a menace to good government, when in fact this is not the case. The doctrine as preached by its leaders is for government by the people, and no one should object to this, as it is the foundation of society." Helena Independent.

"Says the mayor-elect of Berkeley to the mayor-elect of Butte, 'here's how.' Says the future ruler of Butte to the future head of Berkeley: 'Some more of that Milwaukee.'"—Montana Record.

"Although it deprives him of a little prestige, Mr. Seidel of Milwaukee is too good a socialist to desire to be the only socialist mayor on the continent." Anaconda Standard.

Butte went strongly socialistic yesterday, but let no one be deluded in thinking that the majority of the voters of this city are socialists, for they are not.

The election of Mr. Lewis J. Duncan by a larger vote than all the other candidates against him combined, is clearly, the expression of a desire on the part of the citizens of this community for anew deal in municipal government.

Mr. John J. Quinn, the democratic nominee, is justly popular and well-liked man, but in the eyes of a large number of voters, he seems to have been looked upon as a leading member of the old city hall regime, and the people determined they wanted to put entirely new hands in charge there.

This is not the first time that Butte has risen in revolt against too much machine politics, for it once did an even more extraordinary thing than it did yesterday, when it elected an A. P. A. mayor of this city.

It can be taken for granted that with the new council made up of six democrats, five republicans, and five socialists, the new mayor will not have a very free hand, and consequently he will not be able to get through any very radical or extreme measures."—Butte Miner.

"It will scarcely be claimed by even the most sanguine socialist that yesterday's result signifies that Butte has turned socialist. Without question hundreds of democrats and republicans voted the socialist ticket either because of dissatisfaction with the regular party nominees or because they wished to emphasize their disapproval of the condition in which Butte finds itself, as evidenced a few days ago in the report of the auditing company.

Two years ago, after Butte had for four years tried an anti-trust administration, only to find each administration more expensive than the one preceding it, the democratic party, in its platform, and by the statements of its candidates and the democratic orators and newspapers, made the distinct pledge that, if the people of Butte would again intrust it with power, the expenditures would be kept within the income and the city's indebtedness materially reduced. The democratic party, however, proved unable to fulfill this pledge, and that may have had much to do with the decision of the citizens of Butte to see if the socialists could not bring about the retrenchment which is imperatively necessary if Butte's credit is to be restored.

Mr. Duncan's plurality was a most handsome one and the mayor-elect has a right to feel much gratified at the confidence expressed in him by his fellow citizens. The Standard joins in the congratulations to the winner and expresses the earnest hope that Mr. Duncan will prove to be the Moses which Butte long has sought to lead it out of the wilderness of misgovernment."—Anaconda Standard.

Commenting on an editorial in the

Butte Miner, the Billings Evening Journal says—"It is certain that the people of Montana are determined to change the manner in which political cards have been dealt, both in state and local affairs, and as proof of this the Miner need not go beyond the confines of the city in which it is published, where the whole municipal family was kicked out this week by the Socialists."

TOLSTOY.

By Robert Hunter.

It would be difficult to believe that the world has known another such man.

Tolstoy stood out among the great of the world of to-day like a long peak of surpassing height and grandeur.

And his greatness was not alone that of the prophet, or of the artist, or of the pure intellectual, or of the noble. It was the greatness of all, incarnated in the rough and rugged form of the Russian peasant.

We saw the blouse, the high boots and the face of the Russian serf amidst his fields.

Yet this was perhaps our most learned man. He knew the literature of all ages and of all countries.

He had drunk at the fountain of the ancients, - the Asiatic, the Semite, the Greek, the Roman, - and from there he had followed the main current down through the ages.

He knew the religions of all time and loved to unite himself with the spirit of those who, in all ages, have sought the divine.

And from literature and religion he turned to politics, studied economics, watched the development of sociology metaphysics and philosophy, art and music, agriculture and science.

If "to know the best that has been said and thought in the World" is culture, as Mathew Arnold has said, then Tolstoy was the most cultured man of our age.

And he knew men. He made them live, sounded the depths of their profoundest passions, interpreted the inner and most secret thoughts of saint and sinner, of tyrant and slave, of sportman and toiler, of the sweet fresh girl and of the abandoned woman.

Tolstoy saw, felt and portrayed vice, disease, death, the degradation of man, woman, and child, the hideous brutality of the Russian bureaucracy.

In his acquisition of knowledge, in his participation in the religious passions of the world, in his interpretation of men's souls and in the joy of his creative art, his life was but partially expressed.

His own innermost personal struggles and passions, his own sins and trials his doubts and agonies, were like a world-drama seen by all mankind.

For decades he lived in spiritual torment, torn first by doubt and questioning and then prostrated by a deadly pessimism.

With other sensitive Russians he suffered from a morbid conscience. He fought with confusion, doubt and pessimism as a god fights with devils. Yet depressed he was with that mental malady which has destroyed so many men of genius in his sad country, he saved himself from mysticism and spiritual death.

With a soul given to introspection, ever ready to laugh at its own sensations, to scorn or approve its own acts, with a heart of good ever battling with a heart of evil, this man of mental and spiritual turmoil fought his way, Titan-like.

Tolstoy was a vain man, who loved to humble himself; a good man who maligned himself; a great artist who despised his own art; a learned man who was contemptuous of learning; a noble man who aspired to be a peasant; a refined man loving perfumes and fine linen, who yet condemned himself to work in the dung of stables.

He was a man, who, inheriting power through land, voluntarily became landless - a soldier of promise who became a non-resistant; an artist of masterly power who had only for his work as a common laborer.

To know Tolstoy's life, to review all its contradictions, to scale its great heights and to descend into its abyssal depths, is to journey once again by proxy through Inferno, Purgatory and Paradise.

His spiritual struggles for forty years recall the trials and temptations of the forty days in the desert.

His pilgrimage from deadly sins and bestial Gods recall the Exodus.

His revolt against authority reminds one of the Greek Prometheus.

His glorification of the soul of the peasant calls to mind that dim, almost vanished medieval, Piers the Plowman.

His battles with the church revive memories of the great struggle of Wickliffe.

His struggles against the artificial and the feudal remind one of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

He was modern and ancient, incarnating in his varied, contradictory life, the struggles of a multitude of great souls and the battles of ages.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

There is only one way for the Socialists to win, and that is by keeping everlastingly at it. Ours is preeminently an educational work and it goes on all the time, without any vacations. You can't carry on an education in Socialism by hot air, it has to be done by systematic head work and by putting before non-socialist and convincing facts and arguments, from the organization of the existing capitalistic organization of society.

Now the very best way to begin this work is to get non-socialists reading our Socialist news-papers. Everybody reads Socialist papers these days, when they will read nothing else. Keep your neighbors reading the Montana News a few weeks and see the effect. It will be talking Socialism to them when you are not there. It will talk to them when they are off their guard, not all roused to combat socialist ideas; when their minds are open, and it is easier for a fact and an argument to take root. It will be talking to them logically, scientifically and at the same time popularly, and you know, yourself, that when we can get our ideas, our facts, our philosophy into people's heads that way they cannot resist the truth. They become Socialists.

There never was a better time than right now to do this kind of propaganda. People are well aware that things are not as they should be, but they don't know why and they don't know what to do about it. We know why and we know what to do, and there isn't a number of the Montana News that doesn't tell why and what. Put our paper into the people's hands and give them a chance to learn. You can bet the other parties will be circulating their papers pretty vigorously during this campaign, and unless the public is given a good chance, as we can give them, to learn the truth through Socialist newspapers it will fall into the snares, the fallacies, the lies and tommy-rot the capitalistic press spreads for them. Put your own paper in the field against the host of these capitalistic Goliaths and see the young David bring them down with his pebbles of fact in the sling of logic.

All this means that we want you to help us put out one thousand sample copies right away and as many more as our circulation will justify. Send us the names and addresses of voters either in your own city or else, where who, you think, are ready to learn the truth. We will send them the News and start them right, and we know from experience that our books prove that a large per cent of them will become not only subscribers but voting Socialists. We know from experience that in this way the ground is prepared for future locals. Do you know any better way?

The Montana News is your paper, and it deals with the situation and the problems of this western territory at first hand and in a much more thorough and convincing manner than does any other paper that circulates in this section of the country. It will make votes for the cause right here where you are interested and where you have a pride in seeing it grow. It will help as no other agency, to put class-conscious, working-class representatives into the next legislature.

There then is this further fact, that every new subscriber secured in this way helps to put the paper on a firmer financial basis. That means a better paper. A better paper means more influence. More influence means more votes. More votes means victory for Socialism. Wake up! Get busy! Send the names and addresses right away.

Former Chief of Police Chas W. Wappenstein of Seattle has been arrested on an indictment by the special grand jury that has been investigating police corruption in Seattle, Wappenstein is charged with soliciting and receiving a bribe of \$1,100 from proprietors of notorious joints in the red light district.

Wappenstein is now at liberty, under bonds for \$65,000, on three indictments.

A few years ago Wappenstein was very active against the Socialists and had the Seattle jail over crowded with Socialists charged with street speaking. The Socialists were showing up too much corruption in Seattle to suit the Wappenstein gang. However, the Socialists won the free speech fight and Wappy is now in the toils.

**THE JUBILEE OF LABOR.**

By Herbert N. Casson.

(Air: "Marching Through Georgia.")

Raise your voices, comrades, in a loud and hearty song,  
Music is the enemy of tyranny and wrong;  
Melody will help us to be resolute and strong,  
As we are marching to freedom.

Chorus.

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll bring the jubilee,  
Hurrah, hurrah, the workers shall be free;  
So we'll sing in chorus from the center to the sea,  
As we are marching to freedom.

When Labor is united we shall conquer every foe,  
Right and might are on our side to bring usurpers low,  
God is with the workingman, as every one shall know,  
As we are marching to freedom.

Cho. Hurrah, hurrah, etc.

We mean to fight for justice and for equity again,  
Long the new Grand Army has been gathering its men,  
Many friends will help us on with ballot, voice and pen,  
As we are marching to freedom.

Cho. Hurrah, hurrah, etc.

**LARGE INCREASE OF SOCIALISTS**  
Continued from First Page.

for Judge of the Circuit Court, School Board or Alderman-at-large.

This was expected and came as no surprise at this time, both old parties had to combine to defeat the Socialists party lines were wiped out between the democrats and the republicans, and it was a straight fight between the Socialists and anti-socialists. This is where the fight will eventually lead to everywhere as the socialist movement increases in strength.

We will meet with slight reverses every where, but the onward march will be made regardless of all opposition. At present the vote from Milwaukee is not obtainable.

**GREENVILLE, MICH.**

At the election held in Greenville, Mich., the following Socialists were elected by good majorities:

- Mayor: Albert B. Thomas.
  - Treasurer: Frank L. Fuller.
  - Second Ward—
  - Supervisor: Dr. A. E. Savage.
  - Alderman: W. H. Dietz.
  - Constable: John Coon.
  - Third Ward—
  - Supervisor: J. B. Taylor.
  - Alderman: O. S. Peterson.
  - Constable: W. J. Rushton.
- The first ward made a good gain and the hold-over republicans candidate for city clerk won over the Socialist candidate by 31 votes.

**HOLLAND, MICH.**

Vernon F. King was elected alderman and Leonard Dewitt was elected constable in the second ward of Holland, Mich. The Socialist vote for mayor was 141 as against 60 votes for the Socialist candidate for mayor in 1910. Comrade King, alderman-elect, is an old wheel horse of the Socialist party of Michigan. For many years he has been active in the movement. He will make an able official and his work will always be for the working class. Comrade Dewitt is also an active worker in the local.

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**

The Socialists of Kalamazoo have over 1,600 straight votes. Last year the vote was less than 400. One alderman is probably elected.

**OMAHA, NEBRASKA.**

Beatrice with a population of 10,000, Wymore 2,700, and Red Cloud 3,000, three of Nebraska's towns elected Socialist mayors on Tuesday. In Wymore the new city clerk, treasurer and two council men are also Socialists.

**BRainerd, MINN.**

Socialists elected three aldermen, N. W. Olsen, A. G. Anderson and R. A. Renning. The vote on mayor was Democrat 505; Socialist 571, and Republican 406.

**THE MEN WHO VOTED TO RUSSIANIZE MONTANA**

**The Cossacks of the State**

No law of recent years has caused so much ill-feeling in Montana as the Donahue-Donlan Military Bill. It was passed without any discussion as to its merits or demerits. It was a pure hold-up proposition. The gum-shoe tactics employed in railroad it through the Twelfth Legislature were on a par with the cunningly devised methods of a desperate burglar. Not a man can be compared to it except the devilishness of a midnight assassin.

The farmer and the workmen of this State have been sold out to Corporate Greed in the most wanton manner. House Bill 220 has become infamous. Through it the wealth producers of Montana have been converted from free American citizens to military tin-horns. When it goes into full operation the right of free speech is denied. The right of labor strikes is abolished, and the bulwarks of civil government are attacked.

The men who voted for it will be despised by freemen, and their names will go down to posterity as the rough and blood-thirsty Cossacks of Montana.

The 42,000 union men of the State should paste the names of these Legislative tyrants upon the walls of their union halls for future reference. If any union man should ever be caught voting for any of them, he should be branded as a traitor to the rights of his class.

The following lawmakers voted for the Bill.

- Senate—Burlingame, Christopher, Cockrell, Donlon, Duncan, Dunningan, Edwards, Everett, Galway, Groff, Kessler, Larson, Leary, Leighton, McCarthy, McCone, McDonnell, Meyer, Muffy, Selway, Stout, Survant, Sykes, Tooley—24.

House—Alley, Ashbridge, Bell, Bernard, Binnard, Blackburn, Blake, Brady, Burt, Byrnes, Crouch, Dobell, Donahue, Duffy, (of Granite) Ebert, Eitel, Gillis, Gray, Grubb, Herbold, Hewett, Hickey, Higgins, Holt, Holter, Jacobson, Johnson (of Ravalli) Johnson (of Lewis and Clark) Jordan, Kammerer Law, Lissner, MacDonald, McMurray, McQuitty, Martin, Moore (of Valley) Murray, Nolan, O'Flynn, O'Hern, Owenhouse, Ralston, Reel Reser, Roberts, Rodgers, Sarter, Schwartz, Slayton, Stevens, Story, Swick, Tolman, Tuttle, Wheeler (of Silver Bow) Woody, Word and McDowell—59.

The following men voted against turning the State of Montana into a military bull-pen for the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Railroad Merger.

- Senate—Conrow and Dearborn—2.
- House—Baker, Duffy (of Silver Bow) Kirachwing, McNally, Moore (of Silver Bow) Paul, Vaughn, Whaley Wheeler (of Cascade) Williams—10.

It is especially gratifying to observe that no LABOR MAN voted for the serpent; but strange to say the following "would-be" labor men were conspicuous by their absence, viz.—BERRY, HAYES and NELSON.

Railroad men should remember these three spineless representatives.

To these two Senators and ten Representatives the freemen of Montana owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Workingmen will not forget them. They have been true to the great and liberty-loving principles that made the American Republic the foremost nation on the pages of history.

The other 24 Senators and 59 Representatives should be consigned to the tongueless silence of political oblivion, despised and abhorred by freemen.

**REFERENDUM WILL BE DEMANDED**

A referendum will be demanded on the militia bill. Already a sufficient number of unions and individuals have written us requesting that referendum blanks for signers be sent them. So great is the demand for referendum blanks, that we feel justified in believing that more than 15 per cent of the voters will make the demand that the Donahue Cossack Bill be put to a referendum of the people. Letters have been received from nearly every county in the state, offering to co-operate with us in securing signatures to the petitions.

The petition blanks for signatures demanding a referendum of the voters of Montana will be ready for distribution in a few days.

The Machinists union of Helena has the honor of being the first union in Montana to take action on the militia bill. At a regular meeting held recently, a committee was appointed to secure signatures to petitions for a referendum, and the committee was authorized to correspond with all machinists and ironworkers' unions in the state and endeavor to get them to take action towards getting signatures.

Get busy, get your union into action. Let the plutes see that there are free men still in Montana. All those who are willing to help in securing signatures, write us at once.

Notice has been received that the Socialist Party of France (French Section of the International Workers) will hold its 8th National Congress at Saint Quentin, Aisne, beginning the 16th instant. At the same time an invitation was extended to the Socialist Party of America to send a representative to the Congress.

Comrade Victor Berger introduced a joint resolution in the United States Congress providing for a withdrawal of the troops from the Mexican border. Petitions to the same purpose now in circulation, when all possible signatures have been secured, should be sent with dispatch to Comrade Berger at Washington, D. C.

Boss—Who are you going to vote for this time, Mike?  
Mike—Divil a bit for either.  
Boss—What! Neither democrat or republican, d'ye say?  
Mike—Neither; I've learned something.  
Boss—And what's that?  
Mike—Have ye ever seen two dogs fighting for a bone?  
Boss—Yes.  
Mike—Ever seen the bone fight?  
Boss—No.  
Mike—Well, I'm the bone.

The corporations desire the Commission form of Government. Organized labor is opposed to it.

**WEEKLY LETTERS ON WORLD ROUND LECTURE TOUR.**

By Walter Thomas Mills.

**THE GREATEST PEOPLES STORE**

Liverpool, England.  
Last week I spoke in the Public Hall of the Co-operative Society at Leeds. The meeting was under the auspices of the Educational Department of that society.

I have been interested in co-operation for many, many years, both in the production and distribution of goods.

Among the hundred addresses I am now giving in Great Britain a goodly number of them are for Co-operative Societies and I am greatly appreciating the opportunity to come in close touch with these great democratic commercial undertakings.

I shall have more to say in other articles but at this time I wish to speak especially of the greatest co-operative retail establishment anywhere on earth.

The Leeds Co-operative was organized in 1847. It has had a steady advance of sixty-three years and is advancing still. It extends its sales over territory having nearly a million people. If we allow one family for every five people, it is doing business with a possible custom of 200,000 families. Of this number 49,000 are actual shareholders in the Leeds Co-operative, practically every fourth family of this great industrial population.

It is organized with an enormous central store but 'his is only a fraction of its work. It has ninety-five grocery branches, seventy-six meat markets, twenty-five dry goods stores, nineteen shoe stores, seven clothing houses, sixteen coal depots and fish markets. But it is a producer as well as distributor of goods. It has a flour mill, bakery, laundry, an electric plant, a shoe factory, shirt factory, cabinet works, wheel wrights, tinning and brush making. It maintains a building department and besides its factories, stores and shops, it owns three hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of workingmen's homes. Again it is a shareholder in twenty-five other co-operative productive companies, scattered throughout Great Britain, covering among other things, farming, fishing, tin-plate works, spinning, weaving, silk works, cutlery, stone quarries, and watch making.

This society now has a total investment of \$4,215,500. This is about \$3,000 for each person employed and about \$84. as the average investment of each of the 49,000 shareholders. These enormous totals are the results of the patient savings of a penny at a time for this great company of workers and extending through a period of more than half a century. Of the total sales for the half year, ending June 30th, 1910, the shareholders made more than ninety-five per cent of all the purchases and on these purchases they received at the end of the half year twelve and a half per cent of all the sums paid by them in making the purchases in the first place. This is more than the equivalent in comfort of a permanent raise of twelve and a half per cent in the wages of these workers. Besides this the fourteen hundred employees are better treated and the goods consumed are of a higher standard.

Here is another item of the greatest importance. Here are 49,000 working people saving from their scant earnings and organizing out of their own numbers a working force in their own service, employing large numbers of workers and managing properties and transactions running into the millions and all is done in the most democratic fashion. Surely industrial democracy has demonstrated its practicability.

Great as these achievements are, there are limitations which also challenge one's attention. The total sales for the last half year were \$2,955,180. Of these goods and services \$716,115 worth were purchased from other co-operative societies in which the Leeds Co-operative is a shareholder. But this leaves \$2,239,065 worth of goods which the co-operators sold and used and in the production of which they had had no share, nor could they extend co-operative economies in these vast expenditures beyond the retail store. For nearly three-fourths of their total expenditures, the co-operators were still unable to realize any substantial benefits beyond the scanty savings of the retail store.

Nor is this all. In the manufacture of shoes they can buy all the better grades cheaper than they can produce them. Only the cheaper and heavier shoes can be profitably produced in their own factory. The leather man in the case of the shoes, in the making

**GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION**

**The New Fusion**

Because there is no distinction between republicans and democrats in grafting, in hostility to Labor and in subservency to the powers of plunder, the conclusion is drawn that all partisanship is bad.

Laws are being used in the name of reform that make it difficult or impossible to vote a party ticket.

A whole system of municipal government is being urged upon the basis of its nonpartisanship. The commission form of municipal government has as one of its fundamental principles that men and not parties are to be considered in elections. The short ballot and the absence of all political emblems are intended to compel the voter to abandon party lines and party principles.

The commission form of government is a confession of the bankruptcy of democracy in the service of capitalism. It is a surrender of the idea of popular government for the sake of a superficial efficiency in administration.

To be sure, the acts creating the commission form of government generally include provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall; an effort to maintain the forms, while surrendering the spirit of popular government. But the federal courts in a test case in Kansas, have declared provisions unconstitutional when they interfere with property rights, and it is only when they do so interfere that they can be of value to the workers.

The commission form of government is an effort to escape from the inherent corruption of a system based upon robbery.

Its nonpartisanship is based upon the idea that the only political parties are those bound to capitalism. On that basis there is no partisanship. Lorimer went to Congress and Bussie into the Chicago mayoralty alike upon republican tickets by virtue of democratic votes. No chemical analysis applicable to politics can distinguish the degree of subservience to the powers of capital that differentiates a Bailey of Texas from an Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Both parties have the same attitude towards labor. There is no choice between Alabama militia and Pennsylvania Cossacks in their ferocity toward strikers.

Republicans and democrats in Con-

gress can be distinguished only by their seats on the floor. They vote and work alike. Cannon's power as a republican speaker was maintained by the democratic vote of Tammany and of Roger Sullivan's man-McDermott from Chicago.

If these men were the parties, then, indeed we would already have non-partisanship in fact, and we might as well recognize it in our election laws and municipal charters.

But because republicans and democrats are rivals for the favors of capitalism it does not follow that the day of political parties, of party loyalty and discipline and power has passed away.

Real political parties represent economic classes.

There is no need of two parties to represent the same class. When the republican and democratic parties both try to represent the same class there is no partisanship. Political rivals for the favors of one plundering class become but bands of bootlegging pirates, combining for the hunt and quarrelling only over the division of 'he spoils.

There is a real conflict in society between those who live by working and those who live by working the workers. There is a genuine conflict of interest between these two.

Only one party is needed to represent the interests of the idlers.

This may be either the republican or the democratic party or a nonpartisan combination of these two.

One party represents the interests of the workers—the Socialist party.

Between two such parties as these there can be no talk of nonpartisanship. They stand for opposite things.

One stands for the use of the government, national state and municipal, in the interests of those who live by ownership of property rights.

The other stands for the interests of those who produce all wealth.

This fundamental difference lies below all questions of individual merit—of good or bad men.

When men stand for principle they must be honest. When they stand for plunder they are not to be dishonest.

The Socialist stands for a partisanship that represents his interests, for right principles as a basis of obtaining the right persons, for making democracy in the hope of getting efficiency.

of which there is the most profit, he can sell either shoes or leather. He has added the cost of the making to the price of the shoes, whether the co-operators buy the shoes or the materials of which to make the shoes.

For three-fourths of the business done, the dependence of the co-operators on the great industrial monopolies is complete. For the other fourth, monopoly can still levy tribute on the raw materials, on the cost of machinery and on transportation. In the last half-yearly report, the directors say, "The abnormally high prices ruling in the wholesale markets for some of the leading articles and commodities of every day consumption have been very unfavorable for profit making. In the butchering department, it has been almost impossible to obtain a fair margin of profit on the business done." These words are very significant. They indicate the grip of monopoly beyond the reach of even the wholesale co-operators.

Evidently co-operation must be extended to every field where monopoly is possible. Consider the significance of the directors' statement regarding their meat markets as related to another fact obtained from the same source. The laundry shows a larger increase of business and of profits than any other enterprise. The meat business is most largely a buyer as well as seller. The laundry sells a service—not a commodity. The cost of supplies is the largest item of cost in the meat business. The cost of labor is the principal item in the laundry. The meat market is close to and dependent one an international meat monopoly. The laundry labor is not. Such services are the farthest away from monopoly control of the main expenditures in business. Co-operation pays best when services, not commodities are matters of chief concern.

Finally, the wages paid in the last half year were about \$261,000 but the purchases made amount to \$2,955,180. Notice how wide the breach between

the power of the co-operative to employ labor as compared with the needs of labor.  
Only the extension of co-operation to the great monopolies can close this breach and the greatest factor in effecting this extension must be public enterprise in the monopolized industries.

When we were boys, we were compelled by necessity to hide in the woodshed when we read "Diamond Dick" and "Rattlesnake Ralph." Now there is a national movement to have the boys LIVE and PRACTICE these blood and thunder tales. This movement is known as the "Boy Scouts of America." Degeneracy.

A municipal plant for the preparation of asphalt for street paving is in successful operation in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It employs 125 men in the factory, and 75 on the streets, and lays down a substantial asphalt pavement at \$2.30 per square yard. Winnipeg has now 58 miles of asphalt paved streets.

Due to the activities of a few comrades at Chaffee, Mo., a local was formed on the day before election. The meeting was held at noon on the railroad tracks outside of the repair shops of the Frisco system, and seventeen persons signed the charter application.

A California man was recently to the penitentiary for stealing fifteen cents. Had he stolen fifteen million dollars, or a valuable city franchise, he probably would have been sent to victims of the theft.

The corporations desire the Commission form of Government. Organized labor is opposed to it.

Look out for the issue of the Montana News on the Commission form of Government.

# ANCIENT WORKERS

By J. MOULTON

Somewhere away back in the misty past, when the light of reason first began to break upon him, man in his beastly state fought for supremacy in much the same manner as the animals do to-day. The boldest, strongest, most cunning and merciless, beating and clubbing his fellows into submission.

Such must have been the origin of the master class and its concomitant, the working class.

It would be absurd to suppose that with the dawn of reason, this wild animal immediately assumed one of the highest forms of civilization. The primitive animal then, is the form which this primitive animal man assumed. The simplest form of government is that common among the animals to-day. There was at the head of every group, or tribe, or family, a master whom all the rest obeyed, and afterwards worshipped.

It appears from all the evidence that the first form of society was that of masters and slaves. There was as yet no middle class. All the children of the household, except the first born son of the wife and legal mother, were totally unrecognized by law and, on the death of the father, became subjects of the estate.

The eldest son and heir was by custom obliged to bury the father within the abode or grounds and worship him as a god. The original workman was not even a citizen. All the creatures of the household, with the exception of the noble mother and the first born male child, were slaves, and being slaves, were not supposed to be supplied with anything so dignifying as a soul.

To be allowed to worship at a common shrine or adore a common father would be to cancel the distinction of master and slave, for this master's religion was as aristocratic, brutal and exclusive as his economic and social policy.

The slaves were taught extreme reverence. Should they violate any of the rules they were subject to punishment and perhaps death. Thus superstition, hard unpaid labor, coarse fare and degradation, were enforced by the cunning wiles of priestcraft. This superstition was the more necessarily rigorous since lack of faith has been known to be dangerous, leading to sedition and rebellion.

The master or capitalist was the first condition of human society: the slave, or workman, the second. Of the middle class occupying the gap widely separating master from slave there was none. That came later.

In the deep gloom of abject slavery men seldom revolt. But in the course of time as their numbers increased, they outgrew the requirements of the landed estate. Many of them ran away to take into their own hands the struggle for existence, some by strength of mind and ingenuity worked themselves out of bondage and became freedmen. As freedmen they began to organize into trade unions and associations of self help.

Meanwhile the power of the masters increased, but not so rapidly in numerical strength as that of the outcasts, and they also betook themselves to organization. They were organized into phratries, tribes and afterward, governments.

To prove that trade unionism is older than history, we will now devote our attention to what history says of it.

"Trade unions," says Granier, in his history of the masses, have existed since the time of Solomon; Joshua 15:7, 14:27. B. C. speaks of them. We have evidence of an organization of workmen in Sparta that attempted resistance to the nobles about 1055 B. C. Numa, of Rome, and Solon, of Greece, not only recognized but encouraged the associations of the working classes by the ordaining of laws governing their associations."

The GOLDEN AGE was not only the era of military glory, but also of social and intellectual prosperity. It lasted in Rome from the time of King Numa until the conspiracy laws under Cæsar, B. C. 58. Exactly the same period in which the ancient unions enjoyed the greatest liberty.

Josephus gives us an account of the building of Solomon's Temple. Hiram, who was engaged by Solomon to bring his force of skilled mechanics to design and build this temple, was a boss or chief; or if you like, a president of a trade union. His force, it is said, consisted of 3,200 foremen and 49,000 artificers, and it is hardly to be supposed that they were novices.

It takes many years to develop a race of mechanics.

This brings us face to face with a great historical fact. During the renowned era of Grecian architecture, sculpture, and painting—all work of laborers—there flourished a great labor movement; just as now in our time during the most brilliant period of enlightenment the world ever saw, there exists a great social organization of the working people for self help and resistance to oppression.

In ancient Greece, Sicily and Rome, and also Egypt, there occurred great and sometimes disastrous strikes. The strike of the Jews under Moses, probably the greatest on record because it was successful, deserves especial mention. Exodus, fifth chapter, gives the story in full.

Moses and Aaron were the delegates, or grievance committee, who waited upon the master, Pharaoh, with a petition to allow their people to celebrate in honor of Jehovah. Instead of discharging and blacklisting the agitators as is done to-day, Pharaoh imposed greater burdens on the workers. He commanded that no more straw would be furnished them for the making of brick, and that, thereafter, they must furnish their own straw and make just as many bricks as they made before. Obviously, this was in fact merely increasing their hours of labor. The entire position of the master in this case was manifestly unjust, and the workers walked out.

Now there are volumes of evidence going to show that extensive organizations of working people existed in history gives no account of them, except in a vague sort of way, and the reason every part of those countries bordering upon the Mediterranean sea. His, for this was that history was written by nobles and in consequence, it was ignoble to even write about the outcast class. You can see a parallel of this today in the syndicated press. The eloquent silence with which they treat the news of interest to the workers.

It is now known that Luke, who wrote the third gospel, was a member of a union. A stone tablet has been found on which is carved his epitaph, portraying him an honored member of an association of doctors. It is also known that Paul, the Apostle was a member of the tent makers union; and it is presumably supposed that the disciples were members of labor fraternities.

Jesus, himself, was a Lord, or president of an association that had a membership of 300 or thereabouts; and in the gospel of Luke there is an account of an election held. At their common table, it had been the custom for the grown ups to more than secure their fair share of the food and Jesus held an election to procure twelve table waiters, or deacons to distribute the fare so that the women and the children and the weaker members of the society would secure their just portion. The deacons work in just the capacity of table waiters to-day, and don't realize it.

In support of the contention that Jesus was a member, and also an organizer of the ancient unions, we find that where ever the disciples went to preach the gospel, they were welcomed by their brethren. Who were these brethren? The scriptures say that when Paul landed in Italy, on his way to Rome, he sojourned with his brethren many days. It is hardly possible that Christianity had preceded Paul to Italy, yet here he was staying with his brethren and when he went to Rome we find that a great delegation of his brethren came out to meet him and escorted him into the city.

History is cloudy and uncertain about the pre-Christian unions, and the only information we have of them has been found inscribed upon stone tablets. But of the early christian unions there is an abundance of evidence. It is more than probable that at the time of Christ these old pagan unions had been in existence for thousands of years, and what Jesus did was to plant his word in the organizations already ripe and waiting for it. In no other way can you account for the rapid spread of Christianity.

Now let us see if the economic teachings of Jesus had anything to do with the persecutions of the Christians in Rome, under Nero. History tells us that Rome in that period was a cosmopolitan city. That every nation of the known world was represented there. That all religions were represented and all known ton-

gues spoken. It seems strange that the Christians were singled out for persecution, and that only on account of their religious belief.

The fact of the matter is that it was not religious but economic practices that were at the bottom of it, and religion was the excuse, just as sending out that reward for Ex. Governor Taylor was an excuse for persecuting Fred Warren for his economic teachings.

To prove that the early christian martyrs were of the lowly it is only necessary to give a few facts. They had a common table. They held all things in common; they had, as one of their requirements of becoming a member of their associations, the rule that you must sell all of your property and put the proceeds into the common fund. They refused to bear arms for the state and further, they mostly died upon the cross; and the death on the cross, being the most ignominious death possible, was only for the lowly. The nobles were not subjected to it, but were given an opportunity to commit suicide or suffer banishment.

At any rate there is no doubt that christianity spread rapidly all over the known world, and that it appealed most strongly to the working classes because it taught a universal brotherhood; and at the beginning of the 4th century it attracted the attention of the Emperor Constantine, who saw an opportunity to use it to enlarge his empire. Through his gifts to a few bishops and a decree abolishing the persecutions, he created a great sentiment in his favor. He had even inscribed the sign of the cross on his banners which we doubt was a fitting tribute to the lowly nazarene. But we must not forget that he was still the head of the Pagan religion, and did not formally confess the christian faith until upon his death bed.

When he had seduced the bishops with gifts and the people with flattery, he called a council of the bishops at Nicea, in violation of a law of the bishops themselves that no council would be held legal without being called by order of a majority of the bishops. And it was at this unlawful council that the creed was established, and the gospel of words substituted for the gospel of works.

The cunning man, this consummate politician, with one stroke of diplomacy, accomplished in a few years what had been successfully defied for 200 years in spite of crucifixion, fire and sword. The common table was abolished. The old communal organizations were broken up, and in their place sprang up charitable institutions, beyond which time, history contains no record of them.

The great plan of salvation of the ancient lowly, endorsed, completed, and promulgated by the Carpenter of Nazareth, and accepted, furthered, sheltered and protected for centuries by the countless labor unions of Solon, was, through the union of Paganism and Christian priestcraft stricken as if with palsy, never to rise again, unless the second coming is this which we to-day behold in our modern labor movement with its aim fixed once more, as of old, on economic freedom.

### GOING SOME

Orders for extra copies of the militia edition of the News were received from Deer Lodge Boilermakers for 100 copies, United Mine Workers Local No. 1819 100 copies, Railroad Shopmen of Livingston 2,000 copies, Anaconda Electrical Workers 200 copies, Zortman Miners' Union 100 copies, Federal Union of Great Falls 100 copies, Anaconda Workmen's Union 200 copies, Socialist Local Missoula per F. C. Hall 250 copies, Carpenters' Union, Miles City 300 copies, Zortman Socialist Local, per Mrs. Cord 100 copies, John Brack 50 copies, Helena Machinists' Union 400 copies, Anaconda Mill and Smelters' Union 500 copies, Basin Mill and Smelters' Union 100 copies, J. A. Roades 100 copies, Butte Engineers Union 1,000 copies, Anaconda Cigarmakers Union 25 copies.

Do you know of any other paper in Montana that is as aggressive as the Montana News? What is the matter with you subscribing for it right now?

Have you any printing you desire done. If so, we will be pleased to give you our price on doing it. All profit from job work goes to carry on the work of agitation.

The Montana News will print the Montana militia bill in pamphlet form, the price of which will be 10 cents per copy, postpaid. The same will be ready for mailing April 25th.

# MINERS' STRIKE

The strike of miners working in all mines in Southern Alberta and Eastern British Columbia began on the night of March 31st, involving the idleness of 10,000 men and a shortage of soft coal to all centers in Western Canada.

The supply of coal on hand at Lethbridge, Alberta, the largest coal mining center, is not large. The Galt mines are lifting about 1,100 tons daily and have 5,000 tons on hand. Most of the output this week was saved, as outside orders have not been heavy.

Winnipeg, Man., April 1.—The strike of miners working in all the large coal mines of southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia which began last night, involved the idleness of 10,000 men, and there is a shortage of soft coal to all centres in western Canada.

Miners say that they will be supported in their fight. An assessment of fifty cents a month is now being paid to aid the strikers in the Evans field of the Pittsburg district and in Colorado district. In this district there will be about 10,000 men entitled to assistance, the rate usually allowed being \$3 a week for a man, \$2 for his wife and \$1 for each child a week.

Some one is spreading the rumor that the officials at Indianapolis are annoyed at the action of the leaders of District 18 in calling a strike without first going to arbitration. Next Tuesday there will be a meeting of the International board at Indianapolis and Vice-President Clement Stubbs of District 18 will attend.

It is said here that union officials will hold all the strike funds and issue them in the form of provisions from the union's co-operative stores in the various mining towns.

That the operators have been expecting a strike is evident from the fact that many of the mines are making preparations to put in new equipment. This can only be done at a time when little work is going on.

Roslyn, Wash., April 3.—Three thousand coal miners employed in the mines of the Northwestern Improvement company, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific railroad, went on strike today as a result of a disagreement over the open-shop question.

The mines affected are those at Roslyn, Cle Elum, Jonesville and Ronald.

The strike order was issued following a meeting of the union held here last night, at which it was charged that the company has been discharging large numbers of union men and filling their places with non-union miners.

### THE OPEN SHOP.

There are two classes in modern society—the capitalist class and the working class.

The capitalist class gets together on the field of exploitation and at the ballot box, and thereby gets 83 per cent of the wealth, in spite of the fact that they do not produce ANY.

The working class have not yet gotten together sufficiently on the field of production nor at the ballot box, and therefore they only get 17 per cent of the wealth, in spite of the fact that they produce it ALL.

The capitalist class are going to try and disorganize the working class further through the open shop, so that they may get 99 per cent of the wealth they do not produce, and the working class 1 per cent of the wealth they DO produce.

The purpose of the open shop is: Low wages, long hours, child slavery, prostitution, dangerous factories, industrial war and murder, high cost of living, and a general demoralization and degeneration mentally and morally as well as politically of the masses of the people.

### NOTICE TO FARMERS

All classes of labor as well as business and commercial institutions are organized into associations to advance their welfare. The farmers are the class that is not organized for mutual protection. Even the beasts of the field as well as the human that preys on the farmer is organized self protection. It is time that the farmers were organized into unions to secure the benefits and protection that can only be got by force of numbers.

Organize a farmers union in your district. Further particulars can be had by sending a letter of inquiry to Union Farmer, Box 908 Helena

### REPULSED BUT NOT ROUTED

Continued from First Page.

Their own press says. The bonds went off like hot cakes! The purchasers almost fell over each other in the scramble to buy them. It was the best attended bond sale that Milwaukee has had for the last ten years.

These bonds are for sewerage, public baths, public museum, and other purposes. They amount to \$430,000. At the rate they are selling they will bring a premium of over \$14,000, on a 4.10 basis.

Of course, the Milwaukee Socialist administration is not to be measured in dollars and cents. Its real test of success is the good it is doing for the people of Milwaukee and the working class. But it is amusing that the capitalist class confess by their own action that their hired hewers are talking nonsense. In fact, the capitalists, judging the Socialist administration by their own standards, have admitted its integrity and efficiency and that in the most practical manner possible.

Another dodge of the capitalist press is to profess a sudden interest in the unemployed and to pretend that there are twenty thousand men out of work in Milwaukee for whom the Socialist administration is doing nothing. The Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, the central body of the unions of Milwaukee, has completely exposed this preposterous charge. It points out that there is not anything like this number of un-

employed men in Milwaukee and secondly, that the administration is doing for these men everything that it possibly can. The Federated Trades Council also resolved to "most emphatically condemn the so-called blackhand methods used by disgruntled men who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had by subsidizing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration." In the same meeting the Federated Trades Council adopted resolutions containing a vigorous arraignment of the capitalist press and pledging their moral support to the proposed Milwaukee Socialist daily, and receiving a bribe of \$1,100 from E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

### BARBAROUS MEXICO.

This book by John Kenneth Turner tells the truth about Diaz and his American capitalist partners which until now has been suppressed. It tells how men women and even children are bought and sold, worked to death, starved to death, beaten to death, all for the sake of PROFITS. This book will help you to understand the news of the Mexican Revolution, which even capitalist papers are beginning to print. If you cannot afford the price ask for it at the nearest public library and urge others to do the same until the library buys it. Extra cloth, 240 pages, besides twenty-five engravings from photographs. Price, \$1.50 ORDER FROM THE MONT. NEWS.

### HEADQUARTERS FOR UNION PRINTING

GRAHAM & HAZLETT, Publishers.

Comrades and Brother:—

We desire to call your attention to the printing office of the Montana News. We do all kinds of printing for labor organizations, Constitutions, By-Laws, Letter Heads, Envelopes Working Cards, all stationary and printed material used by unions.

The Montana News is the only paper in the Rocky Mountain states that advocates the right of labor at all times and in all places. Regardless of what the grievances may be we stand by the strikers in the struggle of the union against the corporations. In more than one instance we have turned public opinion in favor of the strikers, and in more than one city and camp have we made the union label respected. The Montana News is supported exclusively by the workers and the profits from job work of the labor organizations of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

Perhaps your union has not required the assistance of any paper in times of trouble, but rest assured, should you organization ever become involved in a strike; the Montana News will be found on your side and ready to give all the assistance that press and pen can do to win the strike. A labor press should be built up, and we need your assistance will you send us your order for the printing of your union? Why support print shops whose paper attack you or treat your cause with silence and indifference when you are involved in a strike?

The capitalists know the power of the press and control the papers accordingly.

Should your union require anything in the line of printing give us a chance to bid on same. Ask us for our prices. We may charge higher than scab shops, but we pay all express charges on packages sent out. Remember we are the headquarters for Union Printing in the Northwest and the shop that has made the Union Label respected.

No work leaves our shop that does not bear the Union Label. None but Union men employed.

Hoping to be favored by the patronage and support of your union.

Fratrally,  
MONTANA NEWS

**WANTED—A RIDER AGENT**  
**IN EACH TOWN** and district to ride and exhibit a simple Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. **NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cash deposit in advance, **PROVE FIRST** and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle, simply let it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. **FACTORY PRICES.** We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone but us unless you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices. **YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the lowest prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are established with \$1,000,000 factory cost. **ORDER** and we will sell your bicycle under your own name at double our price. **SECOND HAND BICYCLES.** We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago relatives. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$25 to \$40. **DISCOUNTS** in large quantities. **COASTER-BRAKES,** single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the regular retail prices. **\$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY \$4.80** The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but to introduce them we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 with one \$1.50 HOME TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. NAILS, Tacks, or Glass will not set the air out. A hundred thousand pairs sold last year. **DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in sending us an order as the tires may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride better, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to make a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer. **IF YOU NEED TIRES** Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above or written on this tire and Bicycle Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the retail price. **DO NOT WAIT** until you see a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. **Write it NOW.**

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**