

George R. Toole

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The Farmer and Socialism

BY A. W. RICKER.

For the first time in the history of the American Socialist movement, its national convention will be fairly representative of the various elements which make up the exploited class of our population. Every state and territory in the union has now one or more locals paying dues to the national, state or territorial organizations. This will assure us a convention made up of delegates from shop, mine, office, factory and farm and at least would seem to carry with it the assurance that our declaration of principles and purposes will be broad enough to cover the whole industrial class. It goes without saying that there will be differences of opinion, sharp antagonisms, discussions galore, and that out of it all will come a clearer statement of the position of the party on questions which confront us. I do not care to discuss all of the propositions submitted, and will confine my opinion to one or two. Being a farmer, the attitude of the convention toward my wing of the industrial class appeals to me more strongly than anything else. I shall favor with earnestness such a definition of our position as will include the farmer in our program. He belongs to and is a part of the working class, but he is not a proletarian, and the word by no stretch of the imagination can be made to include him. We are not, however, dealing with dictionaries, but with capitalism, and the capitalist process includes the farmer in its list of victims, and has directed as much of its attention to his exploitation as to the strictly wage working class. The method is different, but the process is none the less complete.

On the broad ground of revolutionary principles, the conquest of political power by the working class through a political party built along class lines, with which to abolish the capitalist system and establish the cooperative commonwealth, we have a declaration sufficient to include the exploited of farm or factory. If we are to stop here, we need nothing more in the way of defining our attitude toward the trade unionist, the negro, or the farmer. Such a declaration is all inclusive, and in the early period of the movement nothing more was needed. We have however, passed the first stage of our growth, and have reached the point where the utopian must come down out of the skies and the "pre-destination" Socialist face immediate details. We are beginning to capture municipalities, and this brings up the question of what may a socialist administration do in a city or town whose citizens are limited in what they may or may not do by the state legislature? Usually these governmental subdivisions are limited by charters, differing in the several states and territories. Questions of municipal ownership of light, gas, water, abolition of the contract system, hours of labor, conduct of schools, taxation, etc., confront a Socialist municipal administration, and in my judgment should not enter into or become a part of a National Socialist platform, but should be left to a municipal committee, whose function shall be to examine the laws of the different states and territories, determine what it is possible to do and thus outline a working program for some thing like uniform action. When Socialist administrations assume control of cities and towns they become employers of labor, and here we touch the question of union and nonunion labor, what use we will make of police powers in strikes with all of which we must deal. As

we enter the southern field we meet the race question, and are thus compelled to define our attitude toward the negro. In like manner, as we invade the rural districts we are confronted with the "farmer question," and we are just as surely compelled to define ourselves here as with the others. I can add to the discussion on the subject only by giving my own personal views, which I submit. I hold that the farmer is being left in possession of the soil by the capitalist class because he can be more exploited as owner or occupant than as direct wage employe. Each farmer produces in competition with every other farmer, and the capitalist class are thus able to keep prices at a point where they return but a scant wage to the producer for his year's work. This reduction of the farmer to the wage basis is accomplished through the capitalist ownership of the machinery of finishing the production and distribution of the farmer's commodities. As a class the farmers can get no relief till this entire machinery is transferred from private to public operation, and as this machinery includes the railroads, packing houses, cotton and woolen mills, etc., it follows that at the point where the wage workers want to take over this machinery to be publicly owned and democratically managed the farmer is equally interested, and the two interests unite.

Now this applies to the farmers as a class, whether they be tenants or owners. All that I have written on this question has been along the line of endeavoring to interest the farmer in the struggle of the wage worker, assuring him that only through the emancipation of the wage worker can he—the farmer—hope for any relief whatever. The rural population may be divided into wage workers (farm hands), tenants, mortgaged farmers and farm owners, large and small. I doubt if there will ever be an industrial organization of farm hands, for their ranks are thinning. Rent is the most popular and profitable means of exploitation on the farm, and it is possible, I believe probable, that the tenants will ultimately organize against landlordism, for the latter is increasing rapidly. The present tendency of landlordism is not toward enlarging the unit of the farm, but toward subdivision. When the industrial struggle of the tenant comes against the landlord master, and it will soon be here, we will find material for the rural local in abundance. Again, however, must the poor tenant wait for state and national success of the Socialist party before his condition can be relieved and it is very doubtful if any relief can be reached short of the complete overthrow of capitalism. With Socialist success in a township or county will come the administration of public work, but it is of small importance. With success in capturing a state will come some benefit through public ownership of railroads and similar utilities, but again these things belong with the states, and ought not to be placed in a national declaration. In my judgment all that the National convention ought to do on the farmer question is to include the farmer in the definition of the working class, and that is all we farmers will at present ask. We certainly do not want a farmer's program for national action, for we have none to offer. Just hang out the "latch string" to us, make us welcome, and we will be content to rally round the proletarian standard.

Gilt Edge Locals

Last week notes.

E. J. Longmore late of Young's Gilt Edge Hotel is now residing in Livingston with his family.

Joe Goss left this week on the stage bound for Hunter's Hot Springs. He will be absent about 3 weeks, where he goes to recuperate his health.

Dick Baker our genial blacksmith is making things hum around the village blacksmith shop. His son Ed. works at the forge with him besides they have one hired man.

E. J. Rule's building is fast approaching completion and Ed will be ready to take possession of his store with a full line of new and up-to-date goods.

Louis Nashiem, agent for Schlitz Brewing Co., paid this neck of the woods a visit last Sunday with his cousin. Lou is branching out and is a hustler, and makes friends wherever he goes.

Billy Adams, Dick Baker's son-in-law paid a visit to Gilt Edge accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Adams will remain at home with the folks during the summer.

Mr. Adams is on his way to the St. Louis Exposition; he has charge of the Fort Shaw Indian Basket Ball Team and intends to give exhibition enroute in all of the principal cities between Butte and St. Louis.

Monday the 25th of April the store of Norman L. Poland was closed and is closed today. A notice on the front door of the store states it is closed on account of taking stock. It is whispered in circles that the Poland store will be absorbed by the Gilt Edge Mercantile Co.

Dick Jones was up to the Mammoth Mine last Friday. Work is progressing very nicely and the mine is looking as well as can be expected for the amount of development work has been done so far. The property is under the management of Ira Littlejohn.

Abe Audette late mixologist for Joe Goss of the Mint Buffet left Gilt Edge last Thursday on the evening coach for Butte city to be absent about 10 days and while there will purchase a \$5000 stock of the best wines, liquors and cigars that can be procured in the markets of Butte. During his absence the new Mike Hall Buffet which Abe has leased for a period of five years will be remodeled and refitted throughout. Abe will take possession of his new business enterprise upon his return from Butte. The Grand Opening will occur about the 10th of May and as Abe has a host of friends, and is a good business man there's no doubt but what he'll make a success.

Gilt Edge Aerie of Eagles No. 375 held their 1st Anniversary Tuesday April the 19th at Sawyer's Hall. A Banquet was spread for about 100. There was good music and dancing as usual. The dance progressed until 11:30 p. m., when the Eagles and their guests retired to the Banquet Hall to partake of the bountiful supply of edibles and liquid refreshments. Audette was caterer for the occasion and through his untiring energies the Banquet was a success. After the Banquet the dancing continued until the small hours of the morning, after which the Eagles took their wings and flew to their nests. This being their first anniversary it was pronounced a grand success by the most able of critics and they hope to repeat it on the 19th of April, 1905.

In regards to the Eagle Banquet. We did not have time to write that up. The following program was rendered:

R. W. Jones, toastmaster; R. A. McKee, toast to President Roosevelt; Fraternity, Sam Hurvitch; Equality, Miss E. L. Evans; Song, "Down where the cotton blossoms grow," E. J. Baker; Georgia Volunteers, Miss Susie Dunn; Calling the Roll, E. P. Neff; Cornet solo, Jas. Coates; "The Rescued child,"

Miss Hendrikson; "The Eagles," Orlando Sawyer; Parody on the "Good old Summer and Winter Time," Mrs. Jake Jones; "Imitating her Husband," Mrs. Clyde Stephens; Song, "The Holy City," Ed Baker; Cornet solo, Miss Mabel Baker, which was finely rendered by the young lady; she gives promises of becoming an excellent cornet soloist in the near future. A Chinese ditty by the Baker family consisting of three boys and one girl was well rendered and great applause was given.

Tom McDonough an old timer of Gilt Edge passed over the Great Divide one day last week which is not known. He was missed from his usual haunts around town for four or five days and some acquaintance thought he would go to his cabin and see if he was sick and found him dead. He immediately notified the acting coroner, Orlando Sawyer and with Dr. Lackey proceeded to the cabin of McDonough and after an examination by Dr. Lackey he pronounced that he had been dead for at least 36 hours. There's a rumor afloat that there'll be a post mortem examination of the remains as there is a suspicion of foul play. McDonough was located on a tract of land comprising 340s and had for a neighbor Mike Young. It appears that Young and McDonough did not live on the best of friendly terms, having had a quarrel over money matters in the Gilt Edge Mercantile Store. McDonough asked Young for money and afterwards McDonough was seen staggering out of the store with blood upon his face. This was the last time he was seen alive. Last Sunday Jim Carr and Hugh McLaughlin dug his grave as the authorities had concluded to bury him in the Gilt Edge cemetery. But the programme has been changed upon the arrival of von Tobel the body will be placed in a wagon and an escort of 4 Spanish-American war veterans who will proceed to Lewistown with the remains and ip town will be met by Judge Cheadle and veterans of the Civil war, of which McDonough was a member. The remains will be buried in the Lewistown cemetery. Nothing is known of his relatives.

Movements of Socialists

National Headquarters.
Socialist Party.
William Maily, Nat'l Secretary,
Omaha, Nebr., Apr. 31, 1904.

Contributions have been made to the National Organizing Fund since last report to the amount of \$12.30; previously reported, \$3,181.46; total, \$3,193.76.

The national headquarters of the Socialist Party has been removed from Omaha and established at Room 300, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago. All communications for the National Secretary should be addressed accordingly and all remittances made payable to William Maily National Secretary.

The meeting of the national convention will necessarily require the attention of the force in the national office and the National Secretary therefore requests that correspondents take this into account and have patience if their letters do not receive immediate attention. The removal of headquarters just preceding the national convention places the national office force to a disadvantage, but the normal condition of affairs will be restored as soon as possible.

The police of Portland, Ore., are interfering with the right of Socialists to hold street meetings but the local comrades are determined to resist this usurpation of authority and will continue their agitation notwithstanding.

Reports to the national headquarters are to the effect that a large and representative gathering will be in attendance at the national convention which opens May 1st.

A World Wide Battle Line

Salt Lake, April 24.—Sheriff Wilcox and forty deputies of Carbon county arrested 125 striking Italian coal miners at Helper for violating a smallpox quarantine and will take them to Price jail today.

Salt Lake, April 24.—A wholesale capture of striking miners in Carbon county is reported in a dispatch from Price City. Sheriff Wilcox and forty deputies armed with Winchester's marched upon the camp of the strikers in the canyon, took them by surprise and arrested 120 Italians. The chase against them is resisting an officer. The men were loaded in a boxcar and taken to the jail at Price. In the strikers camp were found several guns and revolvers and about half a bushel of knives.

Trinidad, Colo., April 26.—Under the guard of a lieutenant and a squad of soliers, 29 men were tonight placed on a special south bound train and under orders of Major Zeph Hill, commanding the military here, departed to New Mexico. All of the deported men were arrested during the past week for violations of martial law.

Spokane, April 26.—A special to the Chronicle from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, states that 75 men walked out of the Coeur d'Alene Lumber company's mill this morning. The company attempted to cut wages of some of the employes who it is claimed, were not earning their money. All the men except the office force walked out.

the peasantry are in the active alliance.

Butte, April 28.—R. C. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the National Sheep-shearers' union, received a telegram today from Medicine Bow, Wyoming, stating that the shearers there had won their strike and would return to work at once. Additional advices indicate that a number of Mexicans were brought to Medicine Bow for the purpose of filling the places of union men. They were, however, induced to leave the camp and trouble was averted.

The new scale calls for eight and nine cents a head for shearing in Wyoming. The sheepmen refused to pay more than seven and eight cents so the shearers struck. With the exception of the Medicine Bow district, the union men are still out.

Boston, May 1.—A strike of more than 1,400 bakers in this city, Cambridge and Chelsea went into effect tonight. Every bakery in the three cities is affected, with the exception of the Hebrew bakeries. The daily output of bread in Boston is from 300,000 to 350,000 loaves, and this supply will be practically cut off. In all of the bakeries, employers were making no attempt to keep their shops in operation, but all admitted that the outlook for a production of any size was poor.

The large hotels and restaurants will not be affected, as the employes of these places bake their own bread and pastry and are members of the Cook's & Waiters' union and will not be called out. The proprietors of the bakeries, banded together in the Master Bakers' association, have refused absolutely to grant the demands of the men.

It was announced by the union tonight that during the day about 40 firms, employing 475 men, had signed the new agreement and that tomorrow their bakeries would be in operation.

Socialists' Convention

Chicago, May 1.—The Socialist National convention, which will nominate candidates for president and vice president and frame a national platform, met to-day. The convention consists of 230 delegates, every state in the union being represented, with the exception of Arizona. William Maily, secretary of the Socialists' National committee, called the convention to order at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and introduced the temporary officers, James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., chairman, and Charles Dobbs of New York city, secretary, who were afterwards made permanent officers. No other business of importance was transacted.

The nomination of Eugene V. Debbs for president and Benjamin Handford of New York for vice president by the convention seems already assured. The question of embracing the negroes throughout the country in the Socialist movement, it is said, will be settled before the convention takes final adjournment. The delegates were entertained to-night at a banquet, at which Eugene V. Debbs was the principal speaker. His address was purely along socialistic lines, the trusts and both the republican and democrat parties being bitterly scored by the speaker.—Great Falls Tribune.

Kendall's

Last week's items.

The employes of the Barnes-King Mining Co., have donated about \$300 to pay for special treatment for Al. McLaughlin and Walter Rice who met with an accident on April 19th. Both men are still in a serious condition.

The Base Ball dance was very successful considering the stormy weather we had last week.

For a fake affair the jawbone lantern show was a success financially.

On the 12 of May the Miners Union of Kendall will give a ball the proceeds to be donated to the Colorado strikers. It is expected to be the biggest event of the season and will further demonstrate whether the public of this locality wishes the Colorado miners to win back the liberty that is enjoyed in other states (Remember the date) or Peabodyism and h—; may it never be deep enough until he is dried and burned.

Things You Will See at The Fair.

Have you joined the big red apple club?

A Persian silk rug valued at \$30,000, a masterpiece of Oriental art, will be seen at the world's fair.

The native Hydah and Thlinket Indians are doing the finishing work on the Alaska building at the fair.

The gladiolus is a feature of the floral display at the fair. One exhibitor has planted three acres of bulbs in the exposition grounds, and claims that he will show that no flower, not even the pansy, possesses the color possibilities of the gladiolus.

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More than 2,000,000 trade unionists fight capitalists for 364 days in the year, but on the 365th vote capitalists into power.

If the redemocrats of Lewistown cant herd the working class into bull pens they can decorate them with the ball and chain.

It has been pertinently said that the Constitution should follow the flag. But there is no room for doubt that the injunction follows the strike.

It is understood that the czar of Russia is in communication with his brother potentate czar Peabody of Colorado. His imperial nibs considers Siberia far too easy a place of exile for his Socialist prisoners of state, he would prefer to send them to Colorado.

Dissolve the Great Northern Railroad merger on paper to fool the voting kings. Now the announcement by the president that the administration does not intend "to run amuck" at the trusts means that campaign contributions are needed by the G. O. P.

The nation has not enjoyed such an era of prosperity since 1894. Banks are going broke every day and men are discharged by thousands. But then its so practical you know. Socialism would insure every man employment at big wages; that is anarchy according to the rich.

The spy infests every union and under the cloak of loyalty to the working class works for the destruction of the unions. The capitalists desire to remove the unions from their path of exploitation with the hope that the unorganized worker may become a docile slave, singing hosannas in praise of the men who rob him. The result will not justify the effort as men forced to abandon the almost obsolete weapons of the strike and boycott will turn to the Socialist weapon, the ballot.

A commission appointed to investigate the merits of the turbine principal applied to steam engines give particulars of great interest to the public. One of the greatest disadvantages of the turbine is the lack of economy in use of steam at low speed. The difference in weight is not materially to the advantage of the turbine; this will be better understood when we consider that in the turbines necessary to develop the 70,000 horse power for the new Cunarder line steamer will weigh only 300 tons less than reciprocating engines developing the same power. The commission considered that as the steamer was run at a uniform speed of twenty-four and one-half knots the lack of economy at low speed did not need to be seriously considered. Now however we find the reason why the turbine will be used in preference to all other types of engines; the turbine will not need half the engineers to attend to it that the older style engine requires. We may expect to see marine engineers tramping the country soon, as the old compositors did when the Mergenthaler machines went into

common use about 12 years ago. Young energetic men will retain for a few years employment, only when time and slavery have reduced their efficiency to tramp and starve as millions are today.

Socialist Convention.

Chicago the city that represents the progressive spirit of the American people better than any other metropolis, was selected by the Socialists as the meeting place of the greatest convention they ever held on American soil. On May 1st the delegates from every state and territory met to consider the best plans for educating the people in the science of economics, to the end that we may become in fact, as we are in theory free; and to select men to represent the American Socialist Party in the coming election for President. As to who shall be honored with the nomination we cannot say as the Socialist insists that the office must seek the man and not the man the office. There is however no doubt as to the fundamental demand of the Socialist Party, or as to what will be the principal plank in the national platform.

Socialists demand the same everywhere; the hardy norseman may differ in matters of detail with the ardent child of southern Europe but they are as one in demanding the public ownership and control of all public necessities. Immediate demands must necessarily differ in counties having different conditions; thus in Norway and Sweden the Socialists are demanding manhood suffrage, or one man one vote. This demand is also one of the reforms they are struggling for in various countries. In Europe they must fight for this, as they press forward toward the goal, industrial independence. Americans have already won the boon, so do not need to consider it in formulating plans or reforms to work for while still the minority party. Grave questions of the tactics to be pursued by our party will be considered and settled by this convention. Many leaders of Socialist thought, are in favor of a simple declaration of the basic truths of Socialism, setting forth the international demand for public ownership. They would not embody any of the immediate demand planks in the platform, but favor the agreement on a program for the guidance of such candidates as may be elected. Such a program would be separate from platform and protects the party from the support of half baked reformers, who might be carried away by the temporary plans of reform under capitalism, which it will be almost impossible to carry out, owing to the hostility of the governing class, even should they be enacted into law. Another important matter is the plan for control of all Socialists who are elected this should be a private party matter and not a method of public propaganda. Yet it must leave no doubt in the candidate's mind that the party is greater than the man, and means to control his public actions. He must also know just how this control shall be applied, and if not satisfied he can refuse to be a candidate.

To capture the powers of government by the working class, must be the object of the Socialist party as this is the only way in which the can gain control of the machinery of production, capital. There are others while thoroughly agreeing in the preceding plans would incorporate some immediate demands in the platform, but all insist that it shall be so worded that the people may understand the real object of the Socialist party. If such demands are incorporated it is highly probable that old age pensions for working men and working women, will be one of them, also state or national insurance in case of sickness, or for persons unable to obtain employment. A scheme of this sort is in operation in Germany as a result of the tremendous Socialist vote and was granted by the bosses in the hope that it would prevent the growth of Socialism. As both of the old parties will have the trust as an issue for the coming campaign, the Socialists may incorporate the plank, let the nation own the trust. The question of setting forth a special plank for the

benefit of the farmers will be considered. Though it is hardly necessary to do more than point out to him how the adoption of the Socialist system will benefit him, and this can be done far better through propaganda. The farmers are members of the exploited class and when our philosophy is presented to them in terms they can comprehend they will rally to our standard as they have to all the revolutionary movements of the past. The farmer does not sell his labor direct to an employer consequently his point of view is different from that of the day laborer. He must be shown how the capitalists rob him through control of the markets; forcing him to sell his product at prices fixed by them, and making him pay them back big profits on all he must buy. The result is that the ownership of some land or other property does not place him in the capitalist class, but leaves his interests identical with the interests of the day laborer. Chief of these interests is that he shall receive the full product of his toil and not 17 per cent. With reference to the Trades Unions it is not necessary to take any decided action. Unions exist for the same reason that trusts exist they are an economic necessity. The Socialists do not desire the unions to reorganize into a political party, but fight to have them consider the fundamental principles of Unionism, this is what the Socialist delegates struggled for in the American Federation convention; and this is what the A. L. U., and W. F. M., have done. The pressure of the citizens alliance movement on the Unions will force them to consider the basic principles, (1) Labor creates all wealth. (2) Labor is entitled to all it creates. (3) Labor must devise means to get possession of its full product. The solution of the problem is Socialism.

A party that numbers among its ranks the greatest thinkers of our time will certainly meet and solve the problems presented wisely. With confidence in the ability of the convention to present a platform on which the working class can unite, we cry with Marx, "Workers of the world unite you have nothing to lose but your chains, and you have a world to gain."

Trust Grabs Leaf Tobacco.

It was Carnegie that said "you cannot fight the magnitude that rolls and gathers as it rolls, it must conquer." Independent tobacco manufacturers will appreciate the truth of the preceding statement now, that the trust has gained control of the tobacco market in Cincinnati which is the largest for leaf tobacco in the world. Maysville, Ky., another of the great markets, is almost completely dominated by the trust. The independents will complain, and whoop it up for the democrat party, the only original trust busters according to platform, but not according to deeds. Independent manufacturers are doomed soon, like the five toed horse they will have passed from the world of existing things. Free competition means industrial war, a conflict of cut prices, which injure the victor while they ruin his competitor.

American manufacturers are men of brains and as long as there is ability enough among them to run a peanut stand they will not abandon cooperation in production for the obsolete anarchist system of competition. Among many advantages the trust greatly reduces the cost of production. Under the old system the cost of selling the goods added enormously to the expense of manufacture. The trust reduces this cost to a mere fraction. The International Harvester Combine formed some two years ago discharged about 10,000 salesmen thus effecting great saving in the marketing of goods. Again the trust method enables the managers to answer the two most important questions to business men, viz., "what is the probable market for my goods, and how much of the market can I control?" The trust is science applied to business, as near as it can be applied under the capitalist system. Granting the individual the right to own the machinery of production, the concentration of wealth follows as a logical necessity. If it is right

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to own one railroad, it is right to control fifty. If it is just for a capitalist to employ one man and take from that worker the product of his toil, except the fractional part paid as wages; then it is also right for our multimillionaires to exploit the labor of mankind. The necessity of supplying food, clothing and shelter, the material wants of man has made him invent and adopt every improvement in manufacturing. With these improvements in the method of producing wealth came corresponding changes in government and all the multifarious practices of ethics and morals in our so-called civilization. Of these changes the trust is but a passing phase, which every year presents new features, though always tending to still further aid the concentration of wealth.

As the great units of production increase in size the small manufacturer disappears and is driven into the already overcrowded labor market to sell his labor power like the rest of the wage workers. These men refuse to tamely submit to the extortion of the masters and become the most revolutionary element in the working class. Middle class people, as yet, seem blind to the fact that every year sees their number growing less, and that the system which today drives their less fortunate brothers into the proletarian ranks will just as surely reduce them to equal poverty in the immediate future.

The path of the world's progress lies strewn with skeletons of vanquished thousands, and cries of suffering, struggling millions pierce the etherial blue of Heaven. The seething mass of down trodden humanity strike and boycott in evidence of their unsatisfied condition; thus man slowly ascends the tortuous path that leads them to the broad highway of the cooperative commonwealth, when an enlightened people shall have taken their heritage, the earth. Not to be exploited to benefit a favored class, but to be used for the well being of all mankind.

Edward and the Irish.

Edward through the ignorance of the people, King of England, etc., is again visiting Ireland. The censored dispatches tell of the enthusiastic reception the crowned exploiter received in Dublin. From reading the published accounts one would be led to believe that the Irish were actually frantic with joy to have a real live king visit them. The Irish may have serious faults if their critics are to be believed, but love or respect for royalty is not one of them. The celt has been exploited to enrich a few of England's money lords; that English factories might supply the markets of the world, the Irish competition was destroyed by [the act of Union which took the last vestige of political independence from the Irish nation. It is doubtful if England really gained as much, as she has lost in her efforts to destroy celtic independence. These efforts have stained history's page with the foulest crimes that fiendish cruelty could inflict upon a suffering people. Among the many methods of torture devised by these exploiters to quench the fire of liberty which burns in every Irish heart, the pitch cap was the most popular during the rebellion of 1778. This truly christian method of inflicting death on men whose only crime consisted in loving liberty more than gold was perpetrated in the following manner: The victim had his arms bound behind his back, a long strip of cloth

WILL MOVE
On or about May 1st I will move my stock of drugs to the Allen-Robinson building one door east of Chas. Lehman's
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was soaked in pitch and wound around his head in such a manner that the victim could breathe, but not see; then the cloth was twisted in the shape of a cone and set on fire at the tip. The patriot was turned loose while fiends in human form enjoyed his awful agony as the flames slowly burned out his life. Edward brings to the citizens of Dublin such memories that they would be unworthy of the respect of men, if they cheered this representative of the power that tortured their people in the past and robs them today. To one who, was in Dublin when his royal nibs visited Ireland's capital some years ago this account of the enthusiasm of the vast crowds of people who lined the streets brings to mind the actual reception the obese potentate received then, crowds lined the principal streets but groans and not cheers greeted the representative of blood and murder.

And while the royalists who love Edward waved handkerchiefs and faintly cheered from the windows of Grafton St., vile satellites who love royalty as the redemocrats love graft; and for the same reason, the people expressed their sentiments of hostility toward this thing in royal robes in no uncertain manner. Mulramas, Wexford and Dundalk are memories that will have to be dimmed in blood of the exploiter, before the celt can even consider terms of peace. The knowledge that on hard fought fields, where he was armed and had the chance to test

his enemies' powers, victory was his, teaches that it only requires the proper opportunity and weapons for Ireland to take her place among the nations of the earth. That the celt will not be backward in the movement for industrial freedom his action in organizing lately the Irish republican Socialist party is the best evidence.

His enemies may hug the fond delusion that Ireland forgets or can be defeated through the machinations of that church, for which the best blood of the country was shed. We call to the memory of such doubters the fact that as far back as 1863 the Fenians were placed under the ban of the church, despite her efforts 700,000 men were in that revolutionary organization and today, we may depend that the race that has given revolutionary heroes to all the world will not fail in the titanic struggle for industrial independence. Nor is the soul of the people stirred by other emotions than resentment toward this puppet king and a wild longing for liberty.

Edmond Dantes swam through the stage sea to the hand painted rock and climbed up the wooden step at the back of it held his property knife aloft, and shouted in his deepest melodramatic voice. "The world is mine!" Then realizing the absurdity of it, he added in a tone so low that only the prompter heard him: "But I'll hand it back to Mr. Rockefeller, of course, as soon as the play is over."—Chicago Tribune.

Millinery
 Our Line of Millinery is now Complete with all the latest styles of Hats and Trimmings as well as a large stock trimmed Hats ranging in price from \$1.00 up to \$3.00
Dry Goods Our Stock of Dry Goods and Footwear is complete and prices low
Fruits and Confectionery
 We have refitted up our fruit and confectionery department and will handle everything in this line
Murray & Murray

OF A LOCAL NATURE

The best 5 cent cigar in town at Edgcombe's.
 C. M. Goodell of Philbrook was in town Friday.
 The best and cheapest pipe in town at Edgcombe's.
 Ernest Willard was in the city the first of the week.
 Watch the bargain counter at the Gilt Edge Mercantile Store.
 W. D. Deaton is ill at the Schroeder Hospital on 5th avenue.
 Pianos and Organs at the "Art" Music Store on easy payments.
 Andrew Mace and wife were in town from Kendall Monday.
 Music will be a prominent feature at the Orchestra dance Friday night.
 C. M. Scholt of Edgewater drove into the city Monday.
 We pay cash for hides and pelts.—Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.
 It is reported that Wyoming wool is bringing from one to two cents per pound less than last year.
 For Sale.—Household furniture for sale at Mrs. Akley's. Terms reasonable.
 Dr. F. F. Attix, Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8. Telephone 132. Office, Main St. and 6 Ave.
 R. W. Clifford the cattle grower of Trout creek was in the city during the early days of the week.
 Buy your spring millinery of Mrs. Culver where you will find correct styles and prices.
 Judge McConnell of Helena was in Lewistown the latter part of the week.
 For abstracts of ranch or city property see C. M. Kelly, Lewistown.
 Jno. B. Ritch came in Saturday evening from a trip to Helena and other points.
 The Art Music Store is now located across the street from the Acme cafe.
 For Sale Cheap.—Almost new Smith-Premier typewriter. Good bargain. Call at the News office.
 Vincent Gies and Ed Fields of Cone Butte report that the mining industry is looking up at Cone Butte.
 A few men are working in the railroad yards and lumber is piled near the track. Can it be that a depot is going to be built soon?
 Garden Hoes at Lehman's.
 F. F. McGowan, attorney at law, will practice in all courts; collections promptly attended to.—Office in Telephone Building.
 Mrs. and Miss Shields who live on a ranch near Straw on Ross Fork were shopping in the city. They left on Monday's train for home.
 Linen Suiting at Lehman's.
 Treasurer Croft reports that the licenses for April amounted to about \$2,700; had the mail arrived in time the total would have reached \$3,000.
 Screen Doors at Lehman's.
 The Barnes-King mine produced \$21,000 in fifteen days according to the last clean up which was deposited in the Judith Basin Bank Monday.
 Pongee Suitings at Lehman's.
 N. Butler was hunting up a shipment in the railroad yard Monday. A start has been made in the depot so patrons of the road will soon be able to find shipments without trouble.
 Summer Dress Goods at Lehman's.
 On account of the editor taking in the Socialist convention in Chicago it was necessary to publish the paper of last week on Tuesday evening. For that reason the Kendall and Gilt Edge correspondence were left for this week, as they did not arrive in time for the Tuesday edition.

See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.
 H. H. Lang manager of the Kendall mine was in town Monday.
 Get prices at the Gilt Edge Mercantile Co., store before buying.
 Arthur Kelly the assayer of the Barnes-King mine made a short stop in Lewistown this week.
 Fine job printing at the News office cheaper than any other place in this city.
 Garden Rakes at Lehman's.
 A. Jackman the stockgrower from Forest Grove transacted business in the metropolis Monday.
 Garden Hoes at Lehman's.
 John Sellers of McDonald creek was in town Tuesday procuring supplies preparatory to lambing.
 Sheet music, instruction books and musical Mds., sold at the "Art" Music Store.
 Childrens' Dresses at Lehman's.
 Geo. Lincoln and wife of Deerfield visited Lewistown Monday.
 See Mrs. Culver for spring millinery.
 H. Spence the coal miner and rancher from Rocford was in town the last of the week.
 Screen Doors at Lehman's.
 We learn that Nelson of the New Year Mining Co., is coming to Lewistown; he left St. Paul Monday.
 Garden Rakes at Lehman's.
 Our stock is the largest in town and the prices the smallest.—Gilt Edge Mercantile Co.
 Try that ice cream at Edgcombe's.
 C. H. Hodges of Stanford who is getting out timber in the Belt mountains south of Stanford was in the city Friday. Wm. Hughes a rancher who lives near there was with him.
 For Sale.—Good residence lots close in; also dwelling houses. The easiest terms ever known. Payments on the installment plan. Anything taken in trade for first payment.—G. S. Creed, Lewistown.
 William Chidester of Kendall left for his ranch at Decker, Mont., the last of the week, while in Lewistown he called to have his paper sent to that address.
 For railroad tickets call on or write W. C. Doherty, ticket agent for the Great Northern and Montana Central railroad. Lewistown, Mont.
 Summer Dress Goods at Lehman's.
 The popular drug store of L. C. Wilson has moved into new and more commodious quarters in the Allen & Robinson building next to Lehman's department store. Mr. Wilson will put in an elaborate fountain in the near future.
 For Rent—Good room for office in front, or can store goods securely in rear of the building. Rent cheap. Call at the News office.
 Crepe de Chine and Jap Silk Waists at Lehman's.
 Gus Schiller of the Moccasins suffered a serious loss Saturday night. His cabin situated near the Kendall mine was burned down with all its contents. Among other valuables lost was \$230 in bills.
 Geo. Caulfield better known as Timberline, suffered a severe fracture of the arm Tuesday. The accident was due to a vicious horse. Dr. Wilson left this morning in his auto for the Blanchard ranch where the accident occurred.
 Crepe de Chine and Jap Silk Waists at Lehman's.
 Henry Lynch, representing the Judith Basin News, is in Helena in the interest of his paper. Mr. Lynch is on a tour of the state in behalf of the News. He reports gratifying success in the cities and towns he has already visited.—Montana Daily Record.

Landscape views made in water colors, showing the beauty of Massachusetts scenery, adorn the walls of the Bay state building at the fair.
 Walter Rice who was injured in the late explosion is in a serious condition. He experienced a sudden change for worse last Saturday.
 Blue Can Coffee at Lehman's.
 There are about 12 men employed on the Santiago at Kendall. The hoisting machinery is now in place and in a few days will be in readiness to begin sinking. A mill will probably be erected on the property this summer.
 Childrens' Dresses at Lehman's.
 It is the duty of every union man and sympathizer to attend the dance to be held in Cook's Hall, Kendall May 12th. The dance is given by the North Moccasin Miners Union in aid of the men who are on strike in Colorado.
 Pongee Suitings at Lehman's.
 J. W. Brown Socialist orator left Wednesday morning for Livingston where he will speak on Thursday. He reports splendid meetings at Gilt Edge, Kendall and thinks our deserted village, Maiden is certainly a political surprise.
 Blue Can Coffee at Lehman's.
 C. F. Fasel of Kendall was in town the last of the week. He reports that Al McLaughlin is liable to lose the sight of both eyes. Rice is expected to recover soon and will have but a few scars to show for his terrible experience.
 Linen Suiting at Lehman's.
 Al McLaughlin another victim of the blast is also in a critical condition. The Specialist brought in by the miners to treat his eyes, had to remove one of them, and there is grave doubts of his recovering the sight of the other.
 Ladies' Belts at Lehman's.
 The dance given by the Ladies of Woodcraft in Culver's Opera house on Tuesday evening was a thorough success. The Peterson trio furnished the music. Over fifty couples enjoyed the hospitality of the Lodge and reluctantly left for their homes about three in the morning.
 Silk Shirt Waists Suits at Lehman's.
 On Tuesday evening a few friends gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Orien Bennett as a surprise for their niece, Miss Lulu, it being her birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing cards after which dainty refreshments were served. The guests took their departure at about 11:30 declaring Mrs. Bennett a charming hostess.
 Ladies' Belts at Lehman's.

Institutions organized by employers for the benefit of employees, such as profit-sharing hospitals, club rooms, libraries, reading rooms, gymnasiums, burial funds and sick benefits, will be exploited at the fair through the efforts of Winton C. Garrison, chief of the New Jersey bureau of labor and statistics.
 The Borgh coal mine above town has laid off all the miners for a period of three weeks. This is another example of the tremendous prosperity the wageworker enjoys under capitalism. The independent miner can now hustle for another job or starve for all society cares.
 Silk Shirt Waists Suits at Lehman's.
 Jean Francis of Kendall fell down two sets of timbers of the Barnes-King mine Saturday afternoon. A lagging fell across his neck. With the assistance of Bill Reece he ascended the ladder, but lost consciousness when he reached the top and did not come too until early Sunday morning.
 John W. Brown one of the national organizers of the Socialist Party addressed a meeting in Culver's Hall Saturday night. We did not learn his dates in Fergus county until Friday, hence the lack of proper advertising. A small but interested audience listened to his able analysis of the economic condition of the people, and the only possible solution, the ownership and operation of public necessities by the working class. Sunday Comrade Brown went to Kendall where he spoke on the Triumph of Socialism. Monday night he spoke in Maiden and Tuesday in Gilt Edge. He will leave on Wednesday's train, as he is to address a meeting in Livingston on the evening of the fifth. Comrade Brown is an eloquent, logical speaker, and convinces his audience of his sincerity in the struggle for industrial independence of the working class. An old unionist he realizes that it is the ballot and not the strike that will win justice for labor. A skilled mechanic, having had charge of the construction of some of the largest buildings in the east, at a good salary, he sacrifices his own interests to help the working class throw off the yoke of capitalism. In this lies the great strength of the Socialist movement, that men work for our cause with scarcely a thought of personal results, ready to endure privation, suffering and abject want, that the cause may prosper. For such kingly souls there is inspiration in the thought that liberty always conquers in the end.
 Miss Jessie Gudgell and Miss Stella Larsson returned to Lewistown on Saturday's train from Billings.

The ART MUSIC STORE
 AGENTS FOR ORTON BROS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
 F. B. PETERSON & CO., Proprietors

Puritan Cafe Buffet
 BURKE & BUTLER Proprietors
 Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
 Your Patronage Solicited Main Street, Lewistown

Lewistown Carriage Works
 MOSE SHULL, Proprietor
 Blacksmithing & Wood Work

Lewistown Meat & Provision Co.
 BRYANT BROS., Proprietor
 Wholesale and Retail Meats.
 EGGS FISH VEGETABLES GAME

C. M. KELLY
 Abstracter and Conveyancer
 ELECTRIC BUILDING, LEWISTOWN

Montana Railroad Company
 TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 23, 1903

MIXED Mondays Wednesdays Fridays	PASSENG'R Tuesdays Thursdays Saturdays	Passenger Mondays Wednesdays Fridays	Mixed Tuesdays Thursdays Saturdays
Lve 8:00 a. m. Arr. 12:01 p. m.	Lve 9:50 a. m. Arr. 12:10 p. m.	Lombard Dorsey Freemans Martindale Twodot Harlowton Ubet Noore Lewistown	Arr 3:45 p. m. Lve 1:30 " " Arr 12:55 " " Lve 12:30 " " 11:45 a. m. 11:00 " " 10:20 " " 9:45 " " 8:35 " " 7:45 " "
Lve 12:55 " " 2:05 " " 3:05 " " 4:25 " " 5:30 " " 6:35 " "	Lve 12:40 " " 1:18 " " 2:55 " " 2:25 " " 3:45 " " 4:30 " "	Lve 12:35 " " 12:50 " " 11:15 " " 10:50 " " 9:55 " " 9:18 " " 8:30 " "	Arr 4:00 p. m. Lve 1:00 " " Arr 12:35 " " Lve 11:00 a. m. 11:50 " " 10:20 " " 9:45 " " 8:35 " " 7:45 " "

E. H. HOAR, Supt. ROBERT RANTOUL Gen. Manager.
 Lombard, Montana Helena, Montana

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