

## Special Edition! Are you in on it? Containing **Speech in Full by Robert** it **itz, Wyoming in the U. M. W.** Exposing John Mitchell.

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## The Industrial Evolution Grind

As liberty of thought is the fore-  
runner of liberty of action it follows,  
as a natural sequence, that thought  
is the source from whence our free-  
dom is to come, and as our thoughts  
are guided by our inherent, and aft-  
erwards trained, intellects, we find  
that the human intellect cannot de-  
velop to its fullest until perfect lib-  
erty is secured.

Intellect, in its search for know-  
ledge, has by slow progress con-  
quered the ignorance of the past, and  
evolved nearer and ever nearer to  
light.

Perhaps the greatest enemy of  
progress and freedom is today, as it  
always has been, phantasms, prej-  
udice, superstitions and self-conceit.  
These are diseases of the mind, and  
will in time, be removed. A diseased  
mind cannot fulfill its proper func-  
tions any more than a diseased body  
can fulfill its proper functions.

Society, long ago, partly discov-  
ered the dangers incident to a dis-  
ease, disordered, dwarfed body, and  
condemned the conditions which  
produced physical imperfections; but  
as the struggle for existence shifted  
from physical combat to a contest  
by cunning and deceit, the mentally  
strong have not been so zealous for  
the preservation and development of  
the mental weaklings as they were  
for the physical weaklings.

The reason for this is not hard to  
find, as history shows that it always  
has been the desire of the strong to  
prey and feed upon their weaker fel-  
lows, just as the wild animals dev-  
oured their own kith and kin. Some-  
how, though, man discovered that  
cannibalism didn't pay—that a live  
man was worth more than his car-  
cass—that a man's labor was worth  
more than his flesh. Hence he  
spared his captive's life, and called  
his captive a "slave" and himself a  
"master," and lulled his conscience  
to sleep with the idea that he was  
a very tender hearted philanthropist  
in making the man a slave, when he  
might as well have made a meal from  
his body and an angel of his soul.  
But as mankind has always been  
groping towards the light, these so-  
cial relations could not endure. The  
argument of the master, in defense  
of slavery, was that "the slave would  
not work unless he had a master"—  
that he would die from want of la-  
bor's product if deprived of the  
blessed privilege of having a master  
to support as well as himself. This  
argument was so common, and uni-  
versal, that it was afterwards called  
"the language of the masters."

But as slave-holding became prof-  
itable the strong masters prey upon  
the weaker, and thus the number of  
masters decreased, as compared to  
the number of slaves. Thus weak-  
ening the chain that should have  
been strengthened to hold the grow-  
ing intellects of the more intelligent  
slaves. The same process we see  
carried on, unintentionally perhaps,  
in modern times by the merging of  
partnerships into small corporations,  
small corporations into large, and  
large ones into the trust. And at  
each step of consolidation and the  
substitution of co-operation for com-  
petition the number of masters has  
decreased, and the number of slaves  
increased.

With the breaking of the chain, in  
the warfare of master against master  
and the freeing of men's intellects,  
the race progressed by leaps and  
bounds, civilization, arts, sciences,

morals and ethics moved up to a  
higher plane; and the master of mas-  
ters—the king—lost his divinity.

Militarism lost part of its terrors,  
and the people clamored for the right  
to govern themselves, only to be met  
with the argument of the king's that  
"the people were incapable of gov-  
erning themselves." This argument  
was used so much that it was known  
as "the language of the thrones."

This argument was a slight advance  
from that of the master's lash. The  
error and falsity of both master and  
king is now recognized, in theory at  
least, if not in practice, and the scene  
of the struggle has changed to a  
struggle between the people and the  
captains of industry.

The captains assert that the "peo-  
ple are not competent to govern our  
industries." This is the old familiar  
language of the masters and kings,  
revised and corrected to suit the oc-  
casion. But as the sham cry "that  
the slave would starve" without a  
master on his back to spur him on,  
and "that the people were not com-  
petent to govern themselves" had to  
give way to the growing intelligence  
of the people, so the sham cry of the  
captains of industry must give way  
to the growing intellects of the world.  
It has now become clear to society  
that a government of the people is  
but a sham, and a farce, until the  
captains are forced to dismount and  
remove their spurs, and the people  
govern their industries and all means  
of life, and in the interest of the peo-  
ple; hence the tendency toward pub-  
lic ownership.

The history of the evolution and  
the unfolding of civilization is a his-  
tory of the ever increasing, ever  
widening circle of co-operation of  
groups of individuals, the lessening  
of the number of groups, as the cir-  
cles became larger and embraced  
more industries and more individu-  
als, until at last we come to the all-  
inclusive circle of public ownership  
—the circle which is so great, so  
complete, so far-reaching that it en-  
compasses the hitherto competing  
groups of co-operators, merging and  
consolidating them into one harmo-  
nious trust of all trusts.

All the functions of government  
were first private. With the growth  
of civilization the private govern-  
ment evolved into public government.  
So the various industries, which at  
first were private, have grown until  
they have one by one become public  
in the two-fold capacity of furnish-  
ing them the necessities and luxu-  
ries of life.

Ownership and operation of our  
industries "by the people and for the  
people" means a fuller harmony, a  
higher intergration, a union of all  
for the benefit of all; in place of a  
union of one part against the other.

The private corporation itself is a  
step in the process of crystallization  
and consolidation, which will not be  
complete until the little corporation  
melts and merges into the big one.  
Public ownership is simply a step  
further in the line of evolution of in-  
dustry, of which the private corpo-  
ration is but an undeveloped form.

The Socialist idea is that all our  
industries must follow the same line  
of development as the postal system,  
school system, fire, light, water-  
works, police, army, navy, street  
railway and other industries that  
have evolved from private to public  
ownership.

The agitation for public ownership



According to Jane Addams of Hull house, the child laborer of  
today often becomes the tramp of tomorrow. Socialism will abolish the  
child laborer and the tramp. Nothing else on the face of the earth will.

of the coal mines during the Penn-  
sylvania coal strike two years ago,  
the agitation at several times for  
public ownership of the telegraph  
lines, which at one time got so far as  
to call for a congressional investiga-  
tion looking to its adoption, and talk  
of public ownership in connection  
with the recent strike of packing  
house employes are all confirmation  
of our claims.

It is easier to prove that concen-  
trated, co-operative effort is produc-  
tive of greater results than scattered,  
competing, individual effort. Yet  
such argument could not be conclu-  
sive. A method or institution may  
produce greater results, and yet be  
inferior in respect to other and more  
important considerations than mere  
cheapness and productivity.

The commercial astigmatism, or  
blindness of the people must be cor-  
rected, so that social questions may  
be viewed in their true light, their basic  
relations to the law of life, of nature.  
The final test of any method or sys-  
tem of service is its effect upon the  
public welfare—its relations to the  
morals, manhood, character, ethics  
and public conscience.

Progress, human advancement,  
happy homes, noble lives, honesty,  
integrity and a sound public con-  
science are the real ends—or should  
be—of all our institutions, indus-  
trial and political.

Public ownership and operation  
would remove the antagonisms be-  
tween the private owner and the peo-  
ple, and lift the relationship of man  
to a higher plane, by substituting the  
conditions of employer and employe  
with those of partnership and mutu-  
ality of interests of all the people.

JAMES ERICKSON.

### Socialist News From State Headquarters.

Livingston, Mont., Feb. 20, 1905.  
Comrade J. H. O'Neil, member at  
large, sends in his dues for 1905; also  
donates \$3.00 to help pay off old  
debt and \$1.80 to state organizing  
fund.

The following donations to orga-  
nizing fund have also been received:  
Local Butte \$3.00; local Stevensville  
\$1.60; Frank J. Miller \$1.00; D. J.  
Sommerville \$1.00; W. H. Peth-  
bridge \$1.00. Previously reported  
\$7.15; total \$16.55.

At a recent meeting of local Butte  
\$13 were collected and forwarded to  
our comrades in Russia to assist

them in their struggle against abso-  
luteism.

The monthly reports from Ravalli  
county show quite an increase in  
membership. Ravalli holds the ban-  
ner for organization in western Mon-  
tana. Let the Socialists of Ravalli  
keep up their gait of organizing and  
educating and their vote in 1906 will  
be an eye opener.

There is no banner county in east-  
ern Montana; Carbon, Gallatin and  
Park being all neck and neck in ac-  
tivity.

Local Bozeman holds weekly agi-  
tation meetings and distributes liter-  
ature. The Socialists of Bozeman  
are working hard in order to make  
their vote at the coming municipal  
election on a par with the Socialist  
vote in the other cities of Montana.

Reports indicate that the Socialists  
of Helena are throwing off their leth-  
argy. For the first time in the his-  
tory of the movement in Montana  
will the Socialists take part in the  
municipal campaign in the capital  
city, a ticket having already been  
nominated. The Helena Socialists  
must not stop at the making of nom-  
inations, but proceed to carry on an  
aggressive campaign. A branch  
should be organized near the rail-  
road depot and agitation meetings  
held in that vicinity, which would  
not only help the local movement,  
but would strengthen the entire  
county organization. There is no  
hope of having a good solid county  
organization in Lewis and Clark un-  
til there is a militant organization in  
Helena.

No reports from Fergus county.  
Referendum No. 1 by Local Lew-  
istown has carried; only three locals  
voting.

During the past week national of-  
ficial bulletins have been mailed all  
local secretaries; any locals not re-  
ceiving bulletins will please notify  
state secretary.

Efforts are being made to secure  
Ida Crouch-Hazlett for a lecture tour  
of Montana and negotiations are also  
under way towards getting Father  
Hagerty to make a tour of the state.

All locals in arrears on dues will  
please make an effort to remit as  
soon as possible, as we want to clear  
off the balance of the indebtedness  
against the state committee and be  
able to invade the vast unorganized  
territory in Montana.

Comrades wishing to donate to the  
special organizing fund can purchase  
special organizing stamps from local

(Continued on page 4)

## Socialist Doings In Windy Kansas

BY CARLOS BECKER.

[Mr. Becker was Eugene V. Debs' most brilliant lieutenant in Chicago during the A. R. U., strike, and served ninety days in jail for contempt of court. He was also chair-  
man of picket in Wilkesbarre, Pa., during the Lehigh valley strike of the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Operators, Trainmen and Switchmen, and was given a vote of thanks by the grand of-  
ficers.]

Editor Montana News:

Well has Karl Mark said, "Be-  
ware of the Bourgeois." Here in  
Wichita, Kansas, the local is con-  
trolled by a crowd of freaks and the  
flotsam of every reform movement  
for the past 40 years. We have here  
a union of church and state that is  
supreme. The czar and bureaucrats  
has declared it "Lese Majeste" to  
criticize the Chicago platform, and  
one man has been expelled for say-  
ing he didn't endorse every plank,  
two more are expected to walk the  
plank in the near future for the aw-  
ful crime of "heresy." The Jews  
have their talmud, and our "czar"  
has his Chicago platform. Karl Marx  
will soon be a memory and a new  
name is looming up on the horizon  
of Socialist politics, as Copernicus  
discovered the fact that "the earth  
wasn't flat." As Karl Marx analyzed  
the capitalist system of production  
and demonstrated its inevitable  
crash through production of surplus  
value, so has our "purfesser" in-  
vented a new term that will reverber-  
ate through the halls of time. It  
will also destroy the merriment of  
the laughing jackasses of the Ama-  
zon forests when they hear it. The  
"purfesser" is not a Revolutionary  
Socialist, O, no! He has coined a  
word to suit the new law; he has dis-  
covered "Platform Socialism" he de-  
clares himself, and no matter how  
they may alter the platform it still  
will be "Platform Socialism."

A wishy-washy sheet known as  
Social Ethics died two weeks ago,  
and strange to say the only ones who  
mourned its demise is the bourgeois  
crowd that is openly trying to thro-  
ttle the revolutionary spirit of the  
Kansas working men. That element  
refused to longer furnish the dough  
to keep it alive, partly because libel  
suits began to crowd them.

Local Kansas City, Kansas, got  
out a circular some time ago dem-  
anding the expulsion of T. E. Will  
on charge of insubordination, viola-  
tion of constitution, packing conven-  
tions, etc. The autocrat refused to  
put the referendum although it was  
supported by nine locals in seven  
counties.

Next act was a statement over the  
signature of the state secretary and  
local quorum that Comrade Kelch-  
ner considered libelous. Next act,  
arrest of T. E. Will and local quorum  
for criminal libel by W. J.  
Kelchner. Then a demand of local  
quorum supported by local Wichita  
and published in "Social Ash Bar-  
rel" as unanimously demanding the  
"repeal of charter of local Kansas  
City, Kansas." (Lese Majeste)  
Then C. W. Stimson circulated a re-  
monstrance and secured the signa-  
tures of 27 members of local Wichita  
protesting against the expulsion of  
local Kansas City. (Treason). The  
czar's own bodyguard turned against  
him, and secretly, too. Awful! As  
a red flag angers a bull so did my  
entrance into the Peoples Church  
(the union of the Socialist local and  
christianity) anger the czar. He

said: "I announced one subject but  
will choose another." His text was  
Genesis 1: 4; God saw the light, that  
it was good; and God divided the  
light from the darkness. The com-  
parison. He (Revisionist) was light,  
I (Revolutionist) was dark.

His serman was garbled extracts  
from letters trying to prove that  
when Kansas City Kan., allowed W.  
J. Kelchner to enter suit they were  
guilty of "Lese Majeste." At the lo-  
cal meeting; gag law ruled supreme;  
the day was miserable and the only  
element out was the "machine." He  
railroaded a motion through declar-  
ing the signature to the remonstrance  
guilty of "Lese Majeste" and "Trea-  
son" adopted the paternal language  
of the Russian Czar, and said "they  
would be forgiven if they withdrew  
their names to the protest against the  
expulsion of Kansas City local. If  
they refused well they would be ex-  
iled from the fellowship of his imper-  
ial majesty the czar of Kansas. I as  
counsel for local Kansas City Kansas  
tried to speak in their behalf. Gag-  
ged. A Karl Marx educational club  
will be formed, and a true Revolu-  
tionary Socialist movement will soon  
emerge from the ruins of this autocrac-  
tic crowd, that rejects revolutionary  
Socialism in favor of "Platform So-  
cialism."

J. CARLOS BECKER.

## THE FARMER AND SOCIALISM

Livingston, Mont., Feb. 15, '05.

It's amusing what questions peo-  
ple will ask regarding Socialism. I  
have just received a letter from a  
neighbor in regard to the farmer  
question. I sent him the Montana  
News, some two weeks ago that had  
the farmer problem in it. So he re-  
quested the next issue that had the  
continued sketch of the farmer and  
how he is robbed of what he pro-  
duces. He said he was well aware  
of the exploitation of the farmer but  
the News offered no remedy; has  
not thought of the whole farmer peo-  
pulation doing the farming under sci-  
entific principles; he certainly knows  
that it can be done. If farming were  
done on principles of science and  
not by the cut-throat system as it is  
now done, the farming could be done  
with one half of the labor it now is  
done with; for if the whole farmer  
population that we now have com-  
peting against each other there is  
bound to be a loss of labor and  
money. Because a poor farmer can  
not compete with an up-to-date  
farmer, both in skill and improved  
tools; but under a social system  
there would be no competing in  
farming for the whole people would  
be interested in the equal production  
and distribution.

In other words if a man did not  
want to come into the whole farm  
combine he could stay out and farm  
on his own hook, furnish his own  
tools and if he owed the land he  
could keep it and compete with all  
of the farmers that are farming co-  
operatively, and see how long he  
would stay out of the farmer com-  
bine. I don't think he would stay  
out very long; one man cannot com-  
pete against the whole people carry-  
ing the mail, can he? If not, why  
not? Some will say the carrying of  
the mail is different to the whole  
(Continued on page 4)



THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH . . . . . Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



Nothing but favorable comment on the Helena Socialist ticket and platform.

If the workers will refuse to scab on election day in Helena the whole Socialist ticket with the possible exception of one alderman can be elected. It's up to you workers.

We hasten to notify the working mules that the Standard Oil company has declared another dividend to their stock holders. This will be of great interest to you workers, because you will be looking for your little check to come along in a few days.

The Real Issue, a paper about the size of your hand, published in Oregon is boosting the Appeal and Wayland and lambasting Comrade Smith. That's right, fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Why not while you are boosting \$30 per-week proletarian-Wayland, boost for the \$3.00 per week girls also? It is high time that some Socialists "get onto" themselves.

The New Time of Spokane announces a change of new managers, and says that the retiring one is bothered with ill health. Yes, two meals a day and eighteen hours work makes the best of us sick at times. However we would suggest that while they are changing managers they might improve the paper by changing editors or feeding the present one on the Manifesto for breakfast, Capital for dinner and other literature of a similar nature for supper.

A poor tramp printer bummed into our den the other day, yes, bummed, for he was riding in box cars and keeping his dues paid up so that he might have a "paid up card" and be able to go to work any place, provided some proprietor desired to give him a job; his attention was forcibly called to the fact that Gompers rode to the convention from Chicago to San Francisco in a special car, while he bums and contributes to the fund that gives luxury to a man in the position of Gompers.

While the thermometer was down to 53 below at Miles city the people were petitioning the city council to abolish an ordinance prohibiting fire works in the city on the 4th of July. Guess those people are not up-to-date and abreast the times. Some of our Montana Socialists who have been in their shells for several months or least since last year's campaign, should go there to live for a time, and try and imbue some of that move. Better be up and doing even though you are a little out of order than to be a laggard.

"I am sorry to see this awful cold weather," said a comrade the other day as he strolled into our den. He said, "I am afraid that the Socialists that won't as much as answer a letter, pay dues or any thing else, are apt to freeze up so tight that we will never get them thawed out unless we ship them down south during the summer months." And then he resumed by saying: "Comrade Walsh, do you know that things will be do-

ing among our workers in a short time? This drag is what could be expected after a big election and especially so when we made the fight that we did with the means at our command. It was a great campaign and now what I want to see done is shaping things up in a manner that we can get an organizer in the field, and when you get out on that lecture tour of yours you want to give it to 'em right from the shoulder; old capitalism must be hit right between the eyes in the next two years. In fact at the next election, and I don't think that I am doing any dreaming; we ought to elect a goodly number over this state, in county elections and in the next legislature."

WE CALLED THE TURN.

In a short editorial in our last issue we said that the editor of the Helena Independent had not stated as to which side of the Socialist question he was on, but it was a cinch that he was on both sides. Sure enough; two days later our prophesy was proven true when the Independent contained an article under the head "Supernatural Socialism," which, though short, got on both sides of the question.

In the first breath it is asserted that "the great trouble with the theories of Socialism is they won't work." Of course that settles it, and you Socialists had just as well disband.

The next statement is: "They are beautiful," referring to our theories, and "almost unanswerable." Note, the second question contradicts the first; gets on both sides of the question in two breaths.

Then the foolish assertion is made that he (the Socialist) is an "ultimate idealist," "superhuman" and would be "divine" were he dead. Nothing of the kind; although there are freaks who come into the Socialist movement who might impress the ignorant upon the subject of Socialism, that such were the true case. Of course all Socialists realize that we have the freaks in all new movements; but the philosophy should not be judged from this class of people. For instance the fellow who is telling about Socialism being the outgrowth of populism, that Christ was the first Socialist, and Abraham Lincoln was a Socialist, etc., etc., without end.

These utopian freak expressions however, always find lodging in the mind of a writer who is capable of contradicting himself in the second breath.

Then comes the "incentive" proposition in comparison of the railroad superintendent and the section hand, the former at \$50,000 per year and the latter at \$600. The same old capitalist argument is given that it is the dollar that furnishes the "incentive" which is a direct contradiction of history. He assumes that the superintendent would only do \$600 worth of work if that was all he got in place of \$50,000 worth. The editor of the Independent should hasten to put the railroads onto their jobs and have them raise his wages to \$100,000, triple it, yea, quadruple it and thereby increase the "incentive" to create more wealth for his masters.

Was it the dollar that caused the poor soldiers to face the battle fire of '76? Was it \$13 per month that caused the "incentive" to the soldiers to charge the heights at Antietam? A thousand of similar incidents might be recalled, but suffice to say these are enough to give our capitalist friend on the Independent a hunch. The dollar furnishes "incentive" for robberies, murders, train hold-ups, stock jobbing, prostitution, tinhorning, corrupting old party law bodies composed purely of the bourgeois class, and only remains in the mind of a diseased brain.

"Destroy the incentive to good work," is a pretty good expression coming from a wage slave on a capitalist paper. Why, the "incentive" to work has been destroyed. Where is the "incentive" in the \$600 job of ten long hours per day on the section? The worker who produces about \$10 worth of wealth per day, only gets 17 per cent of the same; the capitalist system takes 83 per cent. Can you destroy "incentive" any more? Why should not each man get the full product of his toil? We would suggest that Parry's

seudent get something elementary on Socialism, for instance the "Pelican and the Fish," and brush up a little before he attempts any more expressions on a subject that he knows so little about.

REV. ELLIS YOU'RE A FAKER.

Rev. E. M. Ellis stand up! You are charged by the Montana News and many people of Helena of the crime of being a faker in your recent attempts to close gambling in this city. You have gained quite an amount of cheap newspaper notoriety in your filibustering attempt to fool the people into believing that you would be the means of closing the tinhorn's shops.

Such however, is not the case, and as the News predicted in an editorial under the head "Come to Helena, Criminals," you will learn that gambling, prostitution, and hold-up is part of the regular regime of the whole capitalist official gang from governor down to the last blind policeman that walks the streets.

But let us see why you are a faker. Shortly after Ben Hanford, Socialist nominee for vice president spoke at the auditorium, you attempted at the court house at a meeting of your "reform" organization to riddle Socialism. Of course in this you did the best you could; you showed conclusively that you knew nothing about Socialism and cared less for the truth in many statements.

Look at yourself then, a short time later, when in the election booth voting a capitalist ticket. It is assumed you voted a capitalist ticket, because you are not a Socialist, and any other ticket than the Socialist ticket is a capitalist ticket.

You probably voted the national prohibition ticket which received a campaign contribution from the Brewery trust of the east. To look back to the 8th day of November one imagines he sees you in the middle booth voting for capitalism; in the booth to your left is a tinhorn voting the same ticket, for they are never Socialists; while in the booth to your right stands the "secretary" of the red light district voting the same ticket, and living from the spoils of fallen women.

A few months after you three have voted for the same system, we find you out kicking about the conduct of affairs, which places you in a more ridiculous light, than your two election booth pals, who live under and abide by the system they voted to foster and perpetuate.

Then like the priests of the Catholic church when trouble arises, you desire to skulk behind the skirts of the sisters, and ask the governor to send for Carrie Nation; and if she were here both of you would hunt petticoat protection.

If you are a man, and you witnessed gambling, why did you not get the names and swear to the complaint? The Carpenter of Nazareth kicked the money-changers' tables over. Do you not know that the county attorney or any other man outside the hospital, is a liar when he says, "he didn't know there was any gambling going on in Helena?"

You and your whole church force voted for this system, and if you are not satisfied with conditions, why don't you vote for a better system?

Do you not think that you stand in the light of a faker when you vote for men to hold office who are owned body, soul and breeches by the tinhorn, saloon element, and expect these officers to put these men out of business?

Your are simply a bubble that swells into large proportions, burst and float away, and while gambling and prostitution flourish, your church will stand in the midst of crime preaching against it and voting for it on election day.

Rev. Ellis sit down.

The Socialists of Helena were the first in the state to get into the field with their ticket and platform. A great amount of unfavorable comment is heard upon the platform, and many workers who have never stood aligned with the Socialist movements, have said: "That platform suits me and so do the nominees; they are all working men at least, I am going to vote it straight." The workers are fast learning that there is only one way to strike and that is to

strike at the ballot box. The scabbing on election day will grow less and less every election from now on.

THE COMRADE

An illustrated Socialist Review of Reviews. Contains a monthly digest of the whole Socialist press, American and foreign. Review of current events by Franklin H. Wentworth.—Quotes the utterances of several hundred papers on all questions that interest Socialists.—The ideal paper for the busy Socialist.—The best magazine for the Socialist who doesn't like to miss anything of importance.—Cartoons—Portraits—Illustrations.

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TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Table with columns: Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday, Leave, Arrive, Leave, Arrive. Lists train routes and times between Helena and various points.

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**CORRESPONDENCE**

Clancy, Feb. 17, 1905.  
Dear Comrade Walsh: Inclosed find \$4 for subs to the News to be sent to: George Pilliod, R. C. Young, Ole Olson, J. A. Fisher, Clancy.  
Yours for Revolutionary Socialism,  
GEO. W. STREIB.

Curlwe, Wash., Feb. 12, '05.  
Comrade Walsh: I have changed my location to Curlwe. Would you send the Montana News down here. I came all the way from Stevensville here looking for a master; I have not found one yet, but I am stopping with my brother-in-law until spring opens when I expect I can get some thing to do.  
Yours Fraternally,  
FRANK ANDERSON.

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**COAL**

\$6.00 Per Ton

**UNION COAL CO**

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Office No. 10 Edwards

Telephone 149

Monarch, Mont., Feb. 16, '05.  
Dear Comrade: Herewith \$5.00, balance due on 10 cards received December 26; have only sold 4 of the 10 to date. Please send me a Monarch list of the oldest subscribers. I think that there are several that expire in March and I want to get them to renew.

Yours for the Cause,  
J. M. RECTOR.

Red Lodge, Mont., Feb. 16, '05.  
Dear Comrade: In reply to your appeal for subs, must say am not in a position to hustle for subs at this time, as I am not working in town, and further I am unable to renew my own subscription.

Yours for Socialism,  
NATHAN SMETHURST.

Hamilton, Mont., Feb. 16, '05.  
Comrade Walsh: Yours of recent date at hand, and contents noted. We are glad to know that you are coming and give us your lectures. However, we can only give you 8 dates now. First date: Hamilton at opera house, lecture free; second date: Cammas school house, lecture followed by dance, lecture free; third date: Darby, lecture free followed by dance; fourth date: Grantsdale, lecture followed by dance, lecture free; fifth date: Hamilton, opera house, lecture free; sixth date: Corvallis, lecture followed by dance, lecture free; seventh date: Victor; eighth date Stevensville. Please leave blank space on bills for Cammas school house, Darby, Grantsdale and Corvallis, so that we can insert price for dance; and for Victor and Stevensville for admission fee. Send bills for Victor and Stevensville to Comrade Et-tien and Stevensville to Comrade Et-tien and Hamilton. We must at least have 10 days or more for advertising here. Please bear this in mind, and also send us your songs, so that we can practice. You might state on your bills if you wish, that the dance has nothing to do with your lecture. Use your own judgment. They are merely to make up for deficiency in collections.  
Hoping this will explain everything satisfactory, I am,  
Fraternally Yours,  
C. SANDVEN.

[I publish the above letter because of its great amount of information it contains relative to the details of the lecture tour, and which should be of great benefit to the comrades in other counties. The advertising matter, songs, etc., will be sent in ample time. The arranging of dates is now in the hands of the State Secretary Jas. D. Graham, and as soon as sufficient number are secured in the Missoula country to

warrant the trip I will be ready to start. However, there is one point that I must say I can't believe is the best, and that is in making the lecture free in towns like Hamilton. You comrades should make something clear out of this entertainment that you may be in shape to give the next speaker a date without hesitation, and without a drain upon your own limited means. I would suggest that a committee of several be appointed, in places the size of Hamilton, to get out and sell the tickets. 10 cents can be secured of nearly everyone in the town and in many places especially the mining camps, 25 cents can be secured as easily as 10 cents. This all depends upon the hustle among the comrades; in fact this is an excellent place to "let the women do the work." Start the women and girls to selling the tickets and they will fill your house. I desire to see you comrades do more than come out even. Three kinds of tickets have been printed for, adults', children's and family and can be sold at prices determined on by the local. Songs will be sent 6 days previous to night of lecture, and advertising matter about two weeks.—Editor.]

Basin, Mont., Feb. 18, 1905,  
J. H. Walsh, Helena, Mont.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 13th just received and am sorry that I can't do anything at present, and I see that my subscription has expired so you will please stop my paper and oblige.

MIKE GILLAN.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 5, 1905.  
The Montana News, Helena, Mont.

Dear Comrades: In an article recently published by you, and copied in the Referendum of Faribault, Minn., and the Weekly People of New York, you make the statement that local Faribault had withdrawn from the party in this state. It seems to me that before making a statement of this nature you should have endeavored to ascertain the truth of the matter. The fact is that local Faribault has been expelled from the party. The reasons for so doing were given in detail to the 80 locals in this state, and a request made to all the locals that a referendum be called for if any of the locals did not approve of the action of the state committee. I herewith enclose our state constitution to show that the proceeding was entirely regular, and will state that only one local in the state asked that the matter be submitted to referendum of the party. Two members of this local afterwards visited the state headquarters, and after investigation conceded

ed that the state committee were justified in their action. The matter of local Faribault was investigated thoroughly, our state secretary having been sent there for that purpose. This action was urged by the majority of the Socialists in Faribault. They claimed that no effective work could be done for the cause as long as E. B. Ford was a member of the party. These comrades recommended this action for the reason that they did not wish to call a meeting of local Faribault for this purpose, as Ford would make vicious attacks upon them through the Referendum. The majority of the Socialists of Faribault say that they cannot work for the party as long as Ford is connected with it.

The reasons for expelling local Faribault (or more properly speaking E. B. Ford) were malicious attacks on members of the party in good standing, making false reports to the state office, etc., details of which were sent to every local in the state. Ford reported that 23 members present at a certain meeting voted against the adoption of the national platform, whereas no meeting was held. This is merely one instance. The state committee has conclusive evidence of gross frauds that Ford has perpetrated on the party organization.

You also make reference to an article printed by Ford that the party in this state advocates the right of Socialists to vote for other candidates for office than our party candidates. This is a malicious falsification. The person who wrote to Ford advocating this right, has since resigned from the party, and for that very reason. The constitution of local Minneapolis states that any member voting for the candidate of any other political party shall be subject to expulsion from the party. These facts Ford knows, and purposely ignores.

Trusting that you will correct the wrong impression that your article conveys, and believing that you desire to know the truth, I remain,  
Yours Fraternally,  
S. M. HOLMAN.

National committeeman, 11 Oak street S. E.

[The News desires to not only be fair but at all times to state things just as they are; I was under a wrong impression on the Faribault local matter, and print the above letter of explanation of the affair.—Editor.]

Our efficient state secretary in his report this week speaks of a "militant" organization. That is the kind. No other. Down on rock bottom.

**OUR FASHION LETTER.**

The Latest Development of the Useful Bolero.

FITTED AND DRAPED WAISTS

Myrtle and Lizard Shades of Green. Advance Hints of the Spring and Summer Fashions—Bows and Agrets in Coiffures.

The bolero, which is so popular, is nothing like its Spanish namesake. The new development is a half loose coat which finishes in a round belt at the waist. Another example of the bolero is evolved of lace hung in loose plaits from the shoulders and confined at the waist. This girlele is pointed in front and rounded at the back.

The fitted and draped style of waist is gradually gaining in popularity. The loose, graceful blouse bodices so long in favor the average woman finds difficult to dispense with. Consequently a smart wardrobe will have waists of both styles.

Myrtle and lizard shades of green as well as the bronze tones, currant and



CASHMERE COSTUME

various shades of red, medium violet, deep plum, burgundy and the golden browns will be the day wear tints for early spring gowns.

Most becoming and dainty are the exquisitely embroidered fine white chemisettes designed for wear with long tailor made coats.

A hat of one color and gown in a contrasting or harmonizing tone bid fair to be a fashionable vogue later in the season.

Very stunning is this dress of gun metal cashmere. The skirt is laid in fine plaits about the waist. At the knee the plaits flare, and each one is caught alternately with passementerie motifs. The sleeves are odd affair consisting of circular ruffles trimmed with black velvet buttons.

**ADVANCE SPRING MODES.**

It is early to think of spring and summer fashions. Still many of the advanced modes are appearing in the shops. One summery novelty is the ribbon parasol.

A novel and dainty new parasol is reminiscent of the mikado's realm. It has bamboo sticks and is covered with white silk heavily embroidered with cherry blossoms in their natural colorings.

In the jewelry line amethysts are reigning in fashionable favor. Sleeves



FRENCH FLANNEL WAIST.

links, collars, brooches, hatpins and watch fobs are all made up in this lovely purple stone.

Jeweled graduated safety pins in sets of three are a new fancy. There is a long bar brooch to close the collar. The two smaller pins of diminishing length are placed below the long bar.

Jet is again used as a trimming on evening frocks, the new white variety being particularly smart.

The attractive waist illustrated is of light blue French flannel. It is tucked

1 few inches from the shoulders. Edging the plain cloth vest are rows of braid put on in lines, the outer line being in a looped design. A smartly tied ribbon scarf makes a pretty trimming down the front of the bodice. A girlele of ribbon encircles the waist.

**OPERA CLOAKS.**

Oyster shell white is a favorite shade for smart opera cloaks. These cloaks are very smart when trimmed with dark fur and silver embroidery.

An odd evening coat is of gray liberty silk cut like a monk's cloak and lined with accordion plaited chiffon.

There is a stunning new coat which emanated from Paris, a kind of cross



GIRLISH HAT OF WHITE FELT.

between the ordinary basque coat and the redingote. It is tight fitting, the basque being without fullness at the top, while at the hem it forms godets. The coat is worn open or closed and is elaborately trimmed. The sleeves are of moderate size.

In the up to date evening coiffure bows and agrets have disappeared. The new hair adornment is a diamond twisted bar, with a pair of side combs to match or a single top comb of an odd and pretty design.

For those who revel in the picturesque there is a poke bonnet, a perfect duplicate of one worn in 1820. It is made in two distinct parts, a flaring poke front reaching from ear to ear, while the crown is round and boxlike. On the left side is a bunch of white ostrich tips held in place by a jeweled rosette.

Very smart for theater wear are the feather boas and muffs made of ostrich, coq or marabou feathers. Sets of these feathers are extremely fashionable in deep cerise shading to a delicate pink.

The girlish hat illustrated is of white felt trimmed with a wreath of pale bluish pink roses and mossy green leaves.

**DRESS ACCESSORIES.**

The twentieth century girl hangs her chatelaine watch on a long black half inch silk ribbon. On the left side of her blouse she fastens the timepiece with a fancy gold safety pin a couple of inches long.

A pretty necktie to wear with shirt waists is made from three-quarters of a yard of plain satin ribbon four inches wide and from two yards of Dresden ribbon four inches in width. The stock piece about the throat is of folded ribbon.



GIRDLE OF SATIN RIBBON.

bon of both kinds. The loops of the bow in front are of plain ribbon and the long knotted ends of the Dresden ribbon.

A fortunate girl had given to her on Christmas a perfectly stunning home-made belt. It consisted of nothing more elaborate than a yard and a quarter of five inch moss green satin ribbon. At the center of the back the ribbon was laid in three plaits. Holding these in place was a large oval piece of green suede leather cut in a fanciful stenciled design. Under the middle part of the conventional design colored silk was applied. This pretty device was used in place of a buckle. The ribbon ends which looped in front were ornamented with small designs in leather.

Crapes in pastel shades adorn reception hats of chiffon or uncut velvet, while white Irish lace is combined with black velvet for toques and picture hats.

Colored taffeta adorned with velvet spots is one of the newest things of the day. It is especially handsome made up into long directoire coats worn over plain silk skirts of the same shade. An immense quantity of material is used in the construction of the up to date skirt.

The attractive girlele in the cut is of satin ribbon with shawer ends. The wrinkled piece for the waist is of wide sash ribbon. The girlele fastens in the back with three choux. Graduated ends of two inch ribbon finished at the ends with tassels hang down the back.

JUDIC CHOLET

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Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

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**30 Per Cent CHEAPER**

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**L. H. YOUNG, Great Falls.**

**Socialist News From State Headquarters.**

(Continued from page 1)

secretaries and have same pasted in space for special stamps in due card. All money derived from sale of special stamps will be used in organizing the party in unorganized districts.

There is a large amount of literature at headquarters that we wish to dispose of. Same can be purchased as cheaply from us as elsewhere.

Unionism and Socialism by Debs 10c; 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; 15 for \$1.

War in Colorado by Hanford 5c; 6 for 25c.

Industrial Democracy, Hanford's reply to Havemeyer 5c; 3 for 10c; 50 for 65c.

Introductions to Socialism 5c; 3 for 10c.

Dick Military Bill 5 for 10c  
Send 15c and get four 5c books or one 10c book and three 5c books.

One copy of each, 7 in all for 25c. Send for prices on any other literature you may wish.

**JAS. D. GRAHAM,  
State Secretary.**

Send in a few subs

**NEWS WANT ADS**

Three insertions in our want column Free of charge for workers desiring positions, or those desiring help.

LOST—On or about February 1901 in Helena or vicinity One Thousand Shares of Headlight Mining Stock. Liberal reward for return of Stock to the News office, 22 Park Avenue, Helena.—Gunder E. Backen, Rimini, Montana. 5t

Wanted—All piano players to send 25 cents and get the "Brotherhood of Man," the first Socialist March for piano ever published. Address Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—Few more copies at this office of "Socialism Made Plain," by Allen L. Benson. 135 pages for 15 cents. Address The News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

For Sale—"Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs. 10 cts. Order at once from the Montana News office.

**THE FARMER AND SOCIALISM.**

(Continued from page 1)

people farming; well, why so? I sent a letter and stamp, pretty small thing to handle, eh? Oh, some will say there is lots of fraud practiced in the postoffice system. Just so; but why so? Just because the post-office is controlled by representatives and not by the people. If a post-master could be recalled by the people when there was any crooked work done he would not dare to do it, for it would do him no good to be a swindler, and would hurt the whole people; it would be the same way with the foreman of the farming department. If he misdirected the farming interests of the whole people there would be some show of righting the wrong. The people could put another foreman in. Because they could recall him; but under this cut-throat system the people have got to take their medicine.

You have got no power to say to the grain, beef or any other trust, you shall not cut prices. The people cannot put some one else there that will do the square thing, but when the people get in the notion of voting for their own interests then they can expect something different. But as long as they want to compete against one another, just that long they will get skinned.

I am not blaming the trusts for what they are doing. I'll do the same thing if I can get a chance; if the people don't want it, let them stop voting for the trust system. They are getting just what they voted for.

I'll just ask one question myself. Is there any "corner" on the postage stamp? Well, why is there no corner on stamps? I'll tell you why there is no "corner" on them; they are made for use and not for profit, it would be just so with everything else if it were made for comfort and to be useful to the people; I mean those who are producers. Then the drones would have to get into the collar and produce something that a majority need; the tramp that does

nothing but tramp has got as much at the end of the year as I have, and I work all the time; mind you I am not blaming the tramp. I am blaming the system, not the man; change the system and the element will cease; if you have a swollen hand you are going to poultice the hand and not your toe, are you not? Well then don't blame the tramp. Blame the system; you have heard people say that they don't feed the man that is tramping around the country; if I don't and you don't, and we are producers, who does? If there were no producers there would be nothing to eat. So some must feed the unemployed, while there are such, and there are lots of them that never do anything and they live at the top of the heap.

**M. L. BAKER.**

Anaconda, Feb., 20, '05.

Comrade Walsh: For enclosed five dollars send me four subscription cards and one dollars worth of next issue containing Randall's philippic against Mitchell.

Yours Fraternally,  
**C. C. McHUGH.**

Gardiner Mont., Feb. 21, '05.

Comrade Walsh: Your letters at hand and contents noted. Do not know any one by the name of A. L. Pratum.

Kindly notify us about what time you will come to Gardiner and we will do the best we can to make your illustrated lecture here a success.

I think it would be an easy matter to organize a local here.

Enclosed find six dollars in currency. Five for the last cards, twenty five cents for the "Brotherhood of Man," march, six bits for some of the special edition.

Wishing you success in your coming lecture tour, I remain,  
Yours for Socialism,  
**F. J. MILLER.**

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEWS.**

**Official Popular Vote  
and Percent of Total.**

The following table shows the official Socialist vote by states and each state's percentage of the total vote:

State	Debs vote	Per cent.
California	29,535	8.911
Montana	5,529	8.705
Oregon	7,619	8.45
Nevada	925	7.633
Washington	9,975	6.818
Idaho	4,949	6.445
Illinois	69,225	6.445
Wisconsin	28,220	6.373
Florida	2,337	5.945
Utah	5,767	5.674
Kansas	15,494	4.773
Minnesota	11,692	4.005
Ohio	36,260	3.619
Wyoming	1,077	3.507
Nebraska	7,412	3.298
South Dakota	3,138	3.093
Iowa	14,847	3.056
Massachusetts	13,591	3.025
North Dakota	2,017	2.874
Connecticut	4,543	2.384
New Jersey	9,587	2.232
New York	36,883	2.23
Maine	2,106	2.182
Missouri	13,008	2.027
Louisiana	995	1.836
Indiana	12,013	1.762
Michigan	8,941	1.721
Pennsylvania	21,863	1.604
Arkansas	1,814	1.558
Vermont	859	1.478
Rhode Island	956	1.402
Colorado	4,304	1.357
New Hampshire	1,090	1.211
Maryland	2,247	1.001
Texas	2,287	.985
Kentucky	3,602	.825
Alabama	853	.783
Mississippi	392	.672
West Virginia	1,574	.654
Tennessee	1,354	.557
Delaware	146	.332
Georgia	197	.143
Virginia	218	.122
North Carolina	124	.059
South Carolina	22	.035

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Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.



Pls. eat Palatable, Pleasant, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, Ho, Ho, Ho, Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.  
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 60c  
**ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES**



**The Mechanic's Lunch**

goes all the better with a bottle of beer—the work of the afternoon goes all the better, too. Capital Beer in case lots of 24 bottles costs only \$3.00 delivered at your home, and your wife will enjoy a glass or two at her noon-day meal. Capital Beer is a fine beer for lunch, dinner or supper.

**CAPITAL BREWING  
COMPANY**

**SEND YOUR  
JOB WORK  
TO THE NEWS OFFICE**

**Socialist National Platform**

I.  
We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public schools, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.  
As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers in the most remote places of the earth inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world

to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.  
The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.  
The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power

of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be long to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.  
To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.