

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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Returns from recent city elections appear to be encouraging to the Socialists.

The Socialist, of Toledo, Ohio, formerly of Seattle, Washington, has made its appearance per announcement.

Be sure and vote for Socialism at the school election on Saturday and again for Socialism on Monday at the city election.

A small town in New York that gave 43 votes for the national Socialist ticket last fall received 183 for a local ticket. Guess Socialism.

The old issue of the democrat and republican parties as to "which is the best man," is about all that is left between them to fight over.

Comrade Dalton, of Chicago, has become editor of the Salt Lake Crisis, and if The News is not mistaken, this means another revolutionary editor in the field.

The Chicago city election appears to have become of great importance on account of the Socialists becoming so prominent. What will it be in a few years?

There is no doubt but that the Citizens' Alliance editor on the Independent of this city should take a course in some school of economy.

Judging from the way the movement is taking on new life over the state, two years from now will experience a wonderful strong organization in Montana.

"The laborer, instead of being in a position to sell commodities in which his labor is incorporated, is obliged to offer for sale as a commodity that very labor-power which exists only in his living self."—Marx.

There is a bright future for the laboring class, but they must apply themselves. The child slaves of the southern cotton mills, who work fourteen hours per day for a mere existence, the sweat-shops of the cities, and other similar products of the present system, should be sufficient to open the voters' eyes to the great cause of humanity.

At this time organization is needed more than propaganda in the Socialist cause. It is an easier task to make a Socialist out of the non-Socialist than it is to get the average Socialist to become thoroughly grounded in the revolutionary movement. Let us give the organization more attention. Educate the man who voted the Socialist ticket to the necessity of becoming a dues-paying member and a working part of the organization.

"Every newspaper man is a tentative Socialist, though he may not admit it," says the editor of the Helena Independent, who is a wage slave at so much per week. One would assume from the above suggestion, and many other similar thoughts uttered by the same author, that there was a possibility of the gentleman becoming a Socialist. Of course the newspaper man who "is a Socialist," but does not admit it, is usually withheld from admitting the truth because of the small political graft that comes his way. Socialism will remove the graft and place such men in a position

that they may practice what they preach, and preach what they honestly believe. The men with brain force and intellectual power will not be hired then to write deception that fools the people and appeases the capitalist mind.

AN EXPLANATION.

Comrade Frank J. Miller, of Gardiner, to explain what was meant by the initiative and referendum. The rush of work at this office has delayed the same, as well as many other things that should have been attended to, but suffice to say, all Socialists realize that the best one can do is all that can be expected. That is what the management has done at this end of the gun.

A great amount of space might be used in explaining the initiative and referendum, but at this time it will be necessary for the News to explain it as briefly as possible.

The "initiative," means as the word implies, to initiate, to start, to begin. In the sense of this noted and much talked of "initiative and referendum" law, its intent and purpose is to give to the people the right to originate laws themselves, regardless of the legislature. At this point let it be remembered that the late legislature passed an initiative and referendum bill and which will probably be tried in the near future. For instance, this law gives the people the right—provided certain instructions are followed—to frame a law and have the same submitted to a vote of the people; if a majority vote for the measure it becomes a law and vice versa. The referendum means, as the word implies—refer—refer back to the people. For instance, if a law be passed by the legislature, upon proper legal acts or steps explained in the new law, a certain per cent of the voters of the state can have the proposed law submitted to a vote of the people; if a majority vote sustains the legislature the law becomes effective, and if a majority vote decides against the proposed law it is killed, regardless of the legislature.

The law recently passed in this state is not what it should be, as it requires a great amount of work and expense to put it in operation. Only two organizations exist in the state that can force it into operation—the capitalists and the Socialists.

The capitalists, large mine owners, etc., can put it in operation by being able to secure the services of hirlings to circulate petitions over the state, which is necessary. The Socialist organization, being so thoroughly organized and the comrades always ready to do a great amount of work free gratis, can also put the law in operation were it desired.

However, it is doubtful if the Socialists will give it much consideration, as it is of minor importance so far as the great social revolution is concerned. It hinges closely on the bourgeois, reform propositions, at the present stage of the game.

SEES THE FAULT.

The following article was written by a Massachusetts comrade for the Salt Lake Crisis, and is worthy of consideration because of its criticism of points of great interest to the Socialist movement at this time:

Your editorial on "Socialist Party Tactics" hits the nail squarely on the head. The Socialist party is cursed by a mountain of red tape that has made of it a narrow, bigoted and fanatical party, ruled by a few "superior" beings. Superior because these few bosses are the only people who can "save society." Either we must change our tactics to a common sense organization or we shall never see the White house. We are spending half our time and a large percentage of our funds to collect funds and turn them over to a national committee, only to be returned through this national committee to the state. The question is do Utah comrades know best the requirements for Socialist success in that state, or do a lot of high salaried officials in Chicago? No one will deny that we need a national committee, but we do not need a national committee to boss us in every effort we make. The writer is a Massachusetts comrade, though now in New York, and I wish to say to the comrades in Utah that one cause for the loss of 24,000 votes in Massachusetts is the fact that less than fifty men and women, out of thirty-three thousand votes in 1902, absolutely bossed the party. No one denies

that these fifty men are Socialists, but every sane man will admit that these fifty men are Socialists, with a membership of twelve hundred and a vote of thirty-three thousand, that party is not a social democracy by fifty rows of apple trees. We pay \$1,500 a year to a national secretary and twice as much more for the expenses of the red tape connected with the national office, and all for what? Well, at least a considerable portion of the time of the secretary, as well as the clerks, is employed in making the clerk and file toe the line. In other words, these big guns carry about all the wisdom for the rest of us. If this is social democratic tactics, then I am not a social democrat. But at any rate we must either get rid of the enormous waste of time and money, to say nothing of the downright foolishness connected with out present tactics, or it will take forever and one day more to win a political victory.

MAY EXPEL TITUS.

The following from the Seattle Times of March 15 explains a little difficulty that has arisen in the Socialist ranks, and we reproduce it that all Socialists may be prepared to receive more information in the future and then pass fair judgment upon the same:

"Dr. Hermon F. Titus, of Seattle, for the past five years a prominent leader in the Socialist party in the state of Washington, and who went east a short time ago to edit a Socialist paper at Toledo, O., with a view to making it a power in the national politics of the party, has had charges of tampering with an election held by the local party organization filed against him, and as a result his ambition to rise into national fame may be nipped in the bud by his being expelled from the party."

"The trouble which threatens the doctor now is the culmination of a faction fight that has torn the local Socialist organization into two contending factions. Those opposing Dr. Titus claim that he has an insatiable ambition for power and wishes to become a dictator in the party. They charge him with being entirely unscrupulous in gaining his point, and as such dangerous to a party which has as its foundation principle the equality of all men."

"Back of the present charges which are resting against the agitating doctor, his opponents say, lies a long list of offenses against the best interests of the party and an attempt on his part to become absolute as a ruler. For several years he was editor and owner of the local Socialist paper. The local Socialist party organization has sought to acquire ownership of the paper, but to perpetuate his control on each occasion the doctor is charged with having defeated the will of the party."

"The Socialist party in this city is divided into several local subdivisions called locals. The Pike Street local was the one presided over by Dr. Titus, while bitterly opposing him are the members of the Central branch."

"Shortly before Dr. Titus left for the east the matter of consolidating the locals was agitated. Dr. Titus strongly opposed the move, as his opponents charge, because it would decrease his power, and at the time of the election is charged with having prepared a fraudulent ballot by which the measure was defeated. The officials of Central branch prepared charges. It was urged that now that the doctor had gone east the matter should be dropped, but the Central officials contended that his presence in the east would make him more dangerous to the party than ever."

"Sunday morning the charges were formally preferred before the city central committee of the party, including representatives of all the locals. The trial began at 10 o'clock Sunday morning and lasted till 6:30 in the evening. By a strictly factional vote the doctor was exonerated by the narrow vote of 12 to 14. An appeal was immediately taken to the state central committee, where Titus' opponents claim he will get a fair trial and expulsion."

"Tonight the members of the Central local will gather in their hall at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Pine Street to hear the report of their representatives at the trial and discuss such further action as may be deemed necessary to rid the party of the ambitious doctor's presence. In the meantime the Ohio branch of the Socialist party has been notified of the doctor's relation to the Washington branch."

Mine accidents such as that recently at Birmingham, Ala., where

160 died, are caused almost universally by the neglect of the mine owners to provide safety vents for foul air and dust, with proper pumping machinery and employes. And many thousands were killed and maimed before legislatures would compel these monsters of greed to put in these safety appliances for human beings. The death rate among the criminal classes, pursued by police and detectives, is not so great as in these death-dealing mines. What an inducement then it is to leave the ranks of honest labor and become criminals!—Commonwealth.

STRIKES THE POINT.

A member of the S. L. P., of Butte, writes a letter to the Montana News in which he emphasizes the fact that his party owns its own press and that the press is not dominated by one man but by a national executive committee. Just so, and how does this "wise" plan work out? It works out in just this way: That the one man through the national executive committee sees to it that the party is allowed to have no papers save those managed from the headquarters in New York, which the membership throughout the country has to support, willy-nilly. The party has one organ in the English language. It is published at New York and the whole country supports it. It is jealous of its monopoly, for that monopoly means a good deal of power to the boss. But it slowly works mischief to the party at large, for it prevents that party from building up a local press for the purpose of effective local propaganda.—Milwaukee Herald.

The coal miners of Horr and Aldridge, Mont., have been making an heroic stand against the "lockout" of the Montana Coal & Coke company since last August. Not a single local has occurred in the ranks of the miners, and every effort so far upon the part of the corporation has failed to find a weak spot in the armor of the union men, who refuse to become the subjugated slaves of coal-baron despotism. The company in its desperation has served notices upon the miners to abandon their homes, which are built upon company ground. This is the modern method by which corporations "confiscate" the property of workingmen. The company owns the land and induces employees to build homes thereon, but when a conflict arises the company demands not only the surrender of the land but likewise the home which the employe has built upon the pittance that he has saved from the earnings of wage-slavery. The attorneys of the Western Federation of Miners are looking into the legal phase of this matter, and the Montana Coal & Coke company will not have the smooth sailing in putting into operation its scheme of confiscation and grand larceny. Should the Montana Coal & Coke company introduce strike-breakers and scabs to take the places of former employes who have been locked out, then the matter will be up to the union men of the smelters and miners of Montana to refuse to handle coal and coke that are the products of "scab" labor.—Miners Magazine.

The Herald's expose of J. Carlos Becker alias last week has brought us quite a number of letters bearing on that foxey gentleman's operations. From one comrade we learn that Becker operated in Indiana during the presidential campaign, where he contracted advertising bills that others had to pay. He went thence to Texas and was altogether too slippery to be held responsible for them, although he later had the supreme nerve to apply for the position of state organizer of Indiana. Becker puffs himself as the "most famous lieutenant" of Eugene V. Debs in the A. R. U. strike in 1894, but it is a falsehood in all details. The current issue of the Line-Up, of Kansas City, announces that Becker had been expelled from the Kansas City local, and a letter on another page in this issue shows that he had been previously expelled by another local, located in Kansas.—Milwaukee Herald.

The above is reproduced because The News published an article by Comrade Becker. If the above is correct the comrades should be wised-up and if it is all fake, Comrade Becker should be able to prove it. The columns of The News are open to your use Comrade Becker, for an answer.

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Our entire Main St. Window devoted to a display of

The Famous Corless Coon 2-25c linen collars. Everything that is new and stylish in MEN, BOYS LADIE'S COLLARS.

GUESS how many collars there are in our Main St., window, and receive two dozen collars free. One guess allowed with each and every collar purchased.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE!

Values Swept Away Profits swept Away Surplus Stock Swept Away

Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue.

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As a Rule, Trousers Beat the Coat and Vest to a Finish by Several Months.

Extra Trousers Season

Big Assortment to Select From

\$2.50, \$3.00 to \$6.00

Strictly All Wool.

Better Take a Look At Them.

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James Walker

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Boots and Shoes--New Line

We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade.—will figure on your bill at any time.

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TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Table with columns: Daily Except Sunday, Daily Except Sunday. Rows list departure and arrival times for various stations like Lombard, Dorsey, Summit, etc.

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Helena, Montana



Register in time and vote early at both school and city elections.

G & K
CLOTHING

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

Gans & Klein
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prevailing in the place where the entertainment is to be held. Thoroughly advertise the meeting, sell every ticket possible before the date of the meeting, get as many of your merchants as possible to take the advertisements to be thrown upon the screens, plates for which Comrade Walsh carries with him; in fact rustle your very best and you will find you will not only be able to pay all expenses, but can have a nice balance to help defray the expenses of other speakers, and what is of more importance than all else, advance the cause we all love.

Yours for the revolution,
 E. G. WHEELER.

Livingston, Montana.

Oh, you great, free American farmers. Free are we. Well, let us see just how free the American farmer is. We'll look at the records first and see how free we are—take the twelfth census, of 1900, then we can see how free we are. There are 5,737,372 farmers in the United States; there are real owners, 3,712,408; cash tenants, 751,665, and, there are 1,273,299 share tenants. Per cent of owners, 64; per cent of cash tenants, 13; share tenants, 22—so you see the American farmer is not so free as we thought we were. So you see, dear, free farmers, out of over five million farmers there is but 3,712,408 that own the land on which they live. Out of a total number of families of 16,239,797 there are 8,395,599 out of the foregoing sixteen million that have no home of their own. Home for them is anywhere their hat is on their heads, and then we call ourselves free. Great freedom the farmers have—when they produce a crop they are forced to sell, or a greater part of them, for just a living and then have to start right in again—you might say mortgage themselves, for another year. For supplies, raise one. Why don't they raise their supplies? Yes, why don't they? They do, a majority of them, but they have got to sell the raw product at about one-half price in comparison of what they have to pay for the finished product. The farmer has got to sell his wheat to a mill combine or a speculator in the grain market. Then the mill combine sends one of their agents and buys from the speculator. Then the flour comes back to the consumer with a big per cent added to pay the grain speculator his per cent, and that is generally from 25 to 50 per cent added. So when can a farmer expect to free himself from the manipulators in the markets? Never, till they change the present system of government and it will never be changed till the working class vote to change it. Revolutionize the whole system of government. Those that are riding on the backs of the laboring people are not going to get off till they are voted off the backs of the masses. Why not vote for a party that advocates the

abolition of the present system of fourfifths profit for those that don't produce anything but debt for the producing people to pay? Says one: We need more wars, which would bring up the price of the farmers' produce. Yes, more war, more people for the farmer to feed. For those that were engaged in the slaughter of the human being the harder those that were left to do the producing, with a lot of widows and orphans to suffer and grow up in ignorance to vote and perpetuate the present system. We've got a taste of the effects of war. Paying interest on the late civil war debt—paying for something that the present generation did not contract to pay. There has been enough interest paid on the principle to have paid the original debt; and who has paid it? Not the bondholder, for the bonds are non-taxable. Then who pays the interest but those that produce something to pay with. I'll just ask a question: Can a man earn a million dollars in his lifetime? I say no; he cannot, for good authority tells us that that ten dollars is what a man produces in a day, so you see ten dollars a day and 300 days in a year it would take a man 333 1-3 years to produce a million. Well, says one: He could speculate and make it. Just so, but who would he speculate on but those that were producers? If none were producers there would be none to speculate off of. That is just what us Socialists are fighting—a system that speculates in what the producer produces. If a man hasn't produced anything he hasn't earned anything. Without the product of the producer there would be no speculation and as long as we mules vote the speculative system just that long we will be in bondage—for what is it but bondage when the producers produce for a class that don't do anything but draw interest and rent?

M. L. BAKER.

New York, March 5, 1905.
 J. H. Walsh, Helena, Montana:

Dear Comrade: I am looking forward with no small interest to your coming lecture tour. Much, I believe, depends upon the success of this tour. Or I might put my meaning clearer to say that the success of the tour depends much upon, and will act as a measure of the state of our organization in Montana. If this tour is a success from a financial standpoint it will give the movement a fresh start and also help the News and thus give the movement more strength.

I am not in favor of putting on a regular organizer until we have the money to pay him and before we do that it seems to me that we ought to arrange to pay a regular, even though small salary, to our state secretary. We are not acting true to our principles to ask, or expect him to work for nothing.

Livingston, Montana.

Oh, you great, free American farmers. Free are we. Well, let us see just how free the American farmer is. We'll look at the records first and see how free we are—take the twelfth census, of 1900, then we can see how free we are. There are 5,737,372 farmers in the United States; there are real owners, 3,712,408; cash tenants, 751,665, and, there are 1,273,299 share tenants. Per cent of owners, 64; per cent of cash tenants, 13; share tenants, 22—so you see the American farmer is not so free as we thought we were. So you see, dear, free farmers, out of over five million farmers there is but 3,712,408 that own the land on which they live. Out of a total number of families of 16,239,797 there are 8,395,599 out of the foregoing sixteen million that have no home of their own. Home for them is anywhere their hat is on their heads, and then we call ourselves free. Great freedom the farmers have—when they produce a crop they are forced to sell, or a greater part of them, for just a living and then have to start right in again—you might say mortgage themselves, for another year. For supplies, raise one. Why don't they raise their supplies? Yes, why don't they? They do, a majority of them, but they have got to sell the raw product at about one-half price in comparison of what they have to pay for the finished product. The farmer has got to sell his wheat to a mill combine or a speculator in the grain market. Then the mill combine sends one of their agents and buys from the speculator. Then the flour comes back to the consumer with a big per cent added to pay the grain speculator his per cent, and that is generally from 25 to 50 per cent added. So when can a farmer expect to free himself from the manipulators in the markets? Never, till they change the present system of government and it will never be changed till the working class vote to change it. Revolutionize the whole system of government. Those that are riding on the backs of the laboring people are not going to get off till they are voted off the backs of the masses. Why not vote for a party that advocates the

and although he has devoted himself uncomplainingly to the cause for months without pay he cannot do so indefinitely. A great deal in the way of organizing can be done by correspondence and the local that organizes itself and starts off depending on itself alone is the one that will stay.

Perhaps the party is building more solidly here in the east than we are in the west, but although it takes more money and more work to reach the people in the west I believe the party should grow faster there than here. No one is more at the mercy of capitalism than the western farmer and when he begins to realize it that spirit of rebellion and independence that took him west will assert itself. Most of the people here in the city seem to be hypnotized by the glamour of wealth. They look upon the millionaire as the saviour of society because he "gives work" to the poor and they will argue with you by the hour that the man who does nothing but eat is a direct benefit to those who toil because he consumes what they produce and thus gives them a chance to produce more. Well, it don't seem to be much trouble to find those who are willing to do the eating. It seems impossible for them to form a mental conception of anything except as you can transform it into dollars and cents. Tell them about the Broadwater baths and they will ask you if the property is valuable; descend on the glories of the National Park and they want to know how it is run—does it pay; picture to them my magnificent "Oasis Ranch," with its environments of mountains and canyons and they ask, "how much is it worth an acre." They seem to think it is a great privilege to live in the same town and walk on the same street and ride in the same street car with the millionaire; they look up at these skyscrapers and say "the outside at least belongs to us." Now this does not apply so much to the Socialists. Of course many people will laugh at this, but we know that after a man has read the Socialist philosophy for a year or two he has a broader view of life than he ever had before, and you will find that here, among the people who have never lived out of the city, the man who has been in the Socialist movement a few years has a much more accurate knowledge of the outside world than the man with the newspaper mind. The Socialist looks upon social phenomena as they affect the world, not merely as they affect his own particular locality.

There was formed here last year a society known as "The Progressive Stage Society," for the purpose of presenting plays that throw light on the deeper problems of life—plays that will not be presented on the stage controlled by capitalists. Three plays have been presented this winter. After each play there is a meet-

(Continued on page four)

OUR FASHION LETTER.

Tucks Lend a Smart Touch to Tailored Gowns.

BUNTING FOR SUMMER SUITS.

A Real Novelty in Trimming—Warm Weather Gowns to Be Trimmed With Garlands of Lace Ruffles—Tulle Embroidered With Gold and Silver.

Tucks give a strapped seam effect to many tailored coats, and ruffles and tucks will ripple all the way from hem to waist on skirts.

Smart women are becoming rather tired of the plaited skirt, and some exclusive spring gowns are being made up with plain skirts, or when trimming is used it is laid on flat about the bottom.

Bunting which sells at 10 cents a yard is going to be made up this spring into stunning little shirt waist suits. Jaunty suits of checked material are being shown in the shops for early spring walking gowns. The new embroideries are exceedingly lovely. In flowered effects the de-



PEARL GRAY TAFFETA DRESS.

signs are delicate and scattered. Heavy padded embroidery is used on both linen and cloth gowns.

A novelty in trimming is a combination of broderie anglaise and Japanese hand work. This joining in one design of two such diametrically opposite schools of embroidery is very happy in effect.

Hand embroidered yokes and cuffs for nightgowns are to be purchased from 50 cents up.

The stunning gown of pearl gray taffeta herewith illustrated is one of the dainty models for early spring wear. About the full skirt are bouillonnes and tiny ruffles of the taffeta silk. A berth of silk trimmed with shirring and ruffles is draped around an empiacement of lace threaded with silver.

SUMMER GOWNS.

Many of the dressy spring and summer silk gowns will be trimmed with garlands of lace ruffles arranged on the skirts in festoons and caught with chiffon rosettes in the tone of the coloring.

A pretty idea for a garden party gown is to catch the festooned lace ruffle with a flower and have the accompanying hat adorned with the same flower. Orchids are very smart for this purpose, and orchid colorings generally will be used extensively in the spring.

A dainty little plain linen dress of Du Barry rose is made with a perfectly plain plaited skirt. The blouse is cut in a broad V at the throat and



BROWN CASHMERE BLOUSE.

filled in with a glimpse of openwork batiste. A broad turned back collar and deep cuffs are features of the gown. They are buttonholed at the edges and embroidered in a raised design. A scarf of black silk coming under the collar and knotted in front is a pretty touch.

Voile or nun's veiling, which is what voile really is, makes an awfully nice shirt waist dress. It is light and easily sheds dust and dirt.

Tulle for evening gowns is embroidered with gold and silver and has incrustated between the designs motifs of lace.

Another popular separate skirt is laid

in narrow box plaits at the waist and stitched to the knee, where the plaits gradually spring out wide and flare becomingly at the feet.

The blouse illustrated is of Havana brown cashmere. The wide bands forming the square yoke and the center trimming and sleeve bands are of darker brown panne edged with cream white peau de soie.

LINGERIE HINTS.

The nightgowns in lingerie sets have the sleeves set in with the tiniest of beading and the long skirt seams put together in the same way.

Some of the smartest nightdresses are embroidered in large sprawling designs not unlike those used on shirt waists.

The French are substituting the elaborate chemise in place of the corset cover, but here in America the corset



WHITE TULLE TOQUE.

cover is sharing honors with the chemise. Some of the new covers are marvels of fine hand work embroidery.

China silk slip petticoats are growing in favor. The prettiest of the new ones have shirring and lace and hand embroidered dots by way of trimming.

Lingerie blouses are things of beauty with their fairylike traceries of hand embroidery and fine inset laces. The sewing on these blouses is as exquisite as the materials.

Silk golf petticoats come very much frilled, and the short woman may profit by this elaborate golf finery and purchase them for ordinary wear.

Hats of hand embroidered linen and batiste are trimmed with liberty ribbon and flowers.

Fetching hats of embroidered batiste have wreaths of shaded roses around the crown.

The airy little toque illustrated is of swathed white tulle. It is dented into a becoming shape, with knots of the tulle holding a bunch of peacock feathers at the side.

PARASOL NEWS.

The parasols on view in the shops have elaborately carved handles showing animals' heads with jeweled eyes. Many of these handles may be bought separately and adjusted to odd parasols.

The handle on a white taffeta silk parasol is formed of a swan's long curved neck and head. The eyes are small black beads.

A stunning parasol is of black peau de sole, lined with white silk and trim-



GIRL'S SUIT OF HEAVY LINES.

med with motifs of white lace. Violet silk treated in the same way is charming.

A scarlet parasol has a handle of black onyx, with a knob incrustated with mock rubies.

All the smart parasols have large bows tied about the handles.

A new automobile parasol of silk has a wide border of scalloped leather about the edge and a matlike piece at the top.

Little round French crowns appear on the new hats. A smart hat is called the "polo." It has charming little curves and is simply trimmed with a bunch of flowers or an aigret and chou.

Jaunty suits of checked tweed are shown in the shops for early spring wear.

A summer fad will be the wearing of colored silk girdles with hair nets to match.

Light blue linen for shirt waist suits will be very much worn. This linen sells for 50 cents a yard.

Heavy padded embroidery is used on light cloth and linen gowns.

The strapped shirt waist with a long silk scarf pulled down through the strap is a smart model.

The tiny tot's gown illustrated is of heavy linen. The skirt is box plaited. The smart reefer jacket has inset cuffs and a collar of blue linen. Large pearl buttons fasten the coat.

JUDIC COLLET.

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

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

BUT

We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Cent **CHEAPER**

THAN THEY SELL TRASH

CRAGG & HARVEY

Representing **GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago**

